

Congressional Budget Justification

Foreign Operations

Appendix 3: Regional Perspectives



FISCAL YEAR 2015

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

REQUEST BY REGION

Africa

Regional Overview	1
Country Programs	
Angola	7
Benin	11
Botswana	14
Burkina-Faso	17
Burundi	20
Cabo Verde	23
Cameroon	25
Central African Republic	27
Chad	29
Comoros	30
Cote d'Ivoire	31
Democratic Republic of the Congo	34
Djibouti	43
Ethiopia	46
Gabon	55
Ghana	56
Guinea	65
Kenya	67
Lesotho	77
Liberia	80
Madagascar	88
Malawi	91
Mali	98
Mauritania	104
Mauritius	106
Mozambique	107
Namibia	113
Niger	116
Nigeria	118
Republic of the Congo	125
Rwanda	126
Sao Tome and Principe	132
Senegal	133
Seychelles	139
Sierra Leone	140
Somalia	142
South Africa	148
South Sudan	154
Sudan	160
Swaziland	162
Tanzania	166
The Gambia	173
Togo	174

Uganda.....	176
Zambia.....	184
Zimbabwe.....	190
Regional Programs	
Africa Union.....	197
State Africa Regional	199
USAID Africa Regional	207
USAID Central Africa Regional.....	214
USAID East Africa Regional	218
USAID Sahel Regional Program.....	223
USAID Southern Africa Regional.....	228
USAID West Africa Regional	232
East Asia and the Pacific	
Regional Overview	238
Country Programs	
Burma	241
Cambodia.....	248
China	255
Indonesia.....	258
Laos	267
Malaysia	270
Marshall Islands.....	273
Micronesia	275
Mongolia.....	277
Papua New Guinea	280
Philippines	283
Samoa	292
Singapore.....	293
Thailand.....	294
Timor-Leste	298
Tonga.....	303
Vietnam	304
Regional Programs	
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	310
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	315
Europe and Eurasia	
Regional Overview	322
Country Programs	
Albania	324
Armenia	329
Azerbaijan.....	336
Belarus.....	342
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	345
Bulgaria	352
Croatia	354
Czech Republic.....	356
Estonia	358

Georgia.....	360
Greece.....	368
Hungary.....	370
Kosovo.....	372
Latvia.....	378
Lithuania.....	380
Macedonia.....	382
Malta.....	385
Moldova.....	386
Montenegro.....	391
Poland.....	394
Portugal.....	396
Romania.....	397
Serbia.....	399
Slovakia.....	405
Slovenia.....	407
Turkey.....	409
Ukraine.....	412
Regional Programs	
Europe and Eurasia Regional.....	420
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).....	424
Near East	
Regional Overview.....	427
Country Programs	
Algeria.....	433
Bahrain.....	436
Egypt.....	440
Iraq.....	447
Israel.....	452
Jordan.....	454
Lebanon.....	461
Libya.....	469
Morocco.....	472
Oman.....	479
Saudi Arabia.....	482
Syria.....	484
Tunisia.....	488
West Bank and Gaza.....	494
Yemen.....	504
Regional Programs	
MENA Initiative.....	512
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM).....	517
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI).....	519
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC).....	523
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO).....	525
Near East Regional Democracy (NERD).....	527
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP).....	531
USAID Middle East Regional.....	534

South and Central Asia	
Regional Overview	540
Country Programs	
Afghanistan.....	541
Bangladesh	552
India.....	561
Kazakhstan	572
Kyrgyz Republic.....	577
Maldives	584
Nepal	587
Pakistan	594
Sri Lanka	601
Tajikistan.....	605
Turkmenistan.....	611
Uzbekistan	615
Regional Programs	
State South and Central Asia Regional.....	620
Western Hemisphere	
Regional Overview	626
Country Programs	
Argentina.....	629
Belize.....	630
Brazil	632
Chile	635
Colombia	637
Costa Rica.....	644
Cuba.....	646
Dominican Republic.....	648
Ecuador.....	652
El Salvador	653
Guatemala.....	658
Guyana.....	664
Haiti	666
Honduras.....	674
Jamaica	678
Mexico.....	681
Nicaragua.....	688
Panama	692
Paraguay	695
Peru.....	698
Suriname.....	704
The Bahamas	705
Trinidad and Tobago	706
Uruguay	707
Venezuela	708
Regional Programs	
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean.....	709

State Western Hemisphere Regional	712
USAID Central America Regional	719
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	723
USAID South America Regional	727
Overseas Contingency Operations	
Overview.....	729
Country Programs	
Afghanistan.....	730
Pakistan	744
Iraq.....	753

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Africa Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2015 budget request reflects U.S. policy priorities in Africa, set forth in the Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) for sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) approved by the President on June 14, 2012. Those policy priorities aim to: (1) strengthen democratic institutions, improve governance, and protect human rights; (2) spur economic growth, trade and investment; (3) advance peace and security; and (4) promote opportunity and development. The United States will continue to use diplomatic and development resources to partner with Africans across all four of these objectives, making it possible to save lives, prevent instability and the spread of extremism on the continent, advance democracy, and assist Africa to move along the path to a stronger future.

In the democracy, rights, and governance arena, the 2014 Freedom House “Freedom in the World” index reflected Mali’s return to democracy and the restoration of government control to the North following the 2012 coup d’état, armed insurgency and the subsequent international intervention. Progress in Côte d’Ivoire, Madagascar, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, and Zimbabwe rounded out gains in the region, due to several non-violent elections and other signs of progress in emerging from conflict and building democratic institutions. However, the Central African Republic and South Sudan suffered full-scale political crises that threatened to escalate into civil wars, despite efforts by their neighbors, United States, and the international community to resolve both conflicts. Sierra Leone and Uganda also experienced declines in their Freedom House scores due to increased corruption and concerns about legislation restricting political expression. Despite persistent challenges, the overall trends in sub-Saharan Africa point to accelerated democratization, continued economic growth, and sustained development. Many key elections are scheduled for 2015, including those in Burundi, Côte d’Ivoire, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Togo. Those elections present the opportunity to continue on the path of positive accelerated progress.

Africa’s economic growth rates over the past decade have been impressive. Seventeen countries in Africa (over 40 percent of the region’s population) have reportedly been growing at over three percent per capita since 1996. According to the International Monetary Fund, the near-term outlook for SSA remains broadly positive, with growth projected at 5 percent in 2013 and 6 percent in 2014. Continued and more widespread growth, however, depends on long-term efforts by sub-Saharan African countries to broaden and deepen markets, expand linkages to the regional and global economies, and invest in physical and social infrastructure. In addition, growth is increasingly at risk due to climate change, which is expected to have economic costs of one and a half to three percent by 2030.

There have also been significant improvements in key health areas. Worldwide deaths of children under five decreased from 12 million in 1990 to 6.6 million in 2012. Moreover, as momentum builds to address the leading causes of child death, the rate of decline has accelerated in the last decade, particularly in SSA. That trend is expected to continue with the expanded coverage of interventions to address malaria and infant and child health. Also, according to Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, new HIV infections (HIV incidence) were reduced by 50 percent in 25 low- and middle-income countries between 2001 and 2011; more than half of those countries are in sub-Saharan Africa where the majority of the new HIV infections occur.

Since 1990, SSA has made significant progress towards the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education; however, SSA is the region that is lagging most behind, with 22 percent of the region’s primary school age population still not in school in 2011. Urbanization and a burgeoning youth population are changing the face of Africa, as is increased access to new technologies. For example, 53

percent of Africans used cellular networks in 2011, compared to only 12 percent in 2005. Finally, Africans are increasingly taking control of their collective development through civil society engagement, and regional organizations such as the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, as well as the African Union, which latter provides leadership and shares best practices through initiatives such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	7,826,150	7,038,270	6,934,820	-103,450
Overseas Contingency Operations	355,019	185,000	115,000	-70,000
Economic Support Fund	148,612	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	34,978	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	7,360	5,000	-	-5,000
Peacekeeping Operations	164,069	180,000	115,000	-65,000
Enduring/Core Programs	7,471,131	6,853,270	6,819,820	-33,450
Development Assistance	1,170,113	1,139,240	1,073,448	-65,792
Economic Support Fund	352,830	424,509	521,100	96,591
Foreign Military Financing	15,775	15,321	10,950	-4,371
Global Health Programs - State	3,173,623	3,357,686	3,332,686	-25,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,419,284	1,463,710	1,451,270	-12,440
International Military Education and Training	13,602	13,530	13,290	-240
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	53,262	66,169	54,650	-11,519
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	39,238	35,605	41,876	6,271
P.L. 480 Title II	1,063,589	225,000	217,500	-7,500
Peacekeeping Operations	169,815	112,500	103,050	-9,450

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.

Detailed Overview

The FY 2015 request for Africa will support strengthening democratic institutions, improving governance, and protecting human rights. Working in partnership with African governments and civil society, the United States aims to strengthen governance institutions, address persistent challenges such as corruption and restrictions on political rights and civil liberties, and protect and expand democratic and development gains across the continent.

Programs in post-conflict and fragile states, such as Liberia and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), will focus on establishing legitimate government institutions and improving the ability of post-conflict governments to deliver benefits of peace. Consensus-building, increasing access to independent information, supporting civil society, and strengthening rule of law will also be important elements of democracy, rights and governance programs in those countries. The United States will continue to support transitions in countries recovering from instability and crisis, such as Cote d'Ivoire and Mali.

In autocracies and semi-authoritarian regimes, such as Zimbabwe, the United States will support civil society organizations and democratic activists outside of government and, when possible, reformers within government. In countries with elements of both autocracy and democracy, such as Rwanda and Uganda, the United States will strengthen accountable governance institutions, ensuring checks and balances within and outside of government, and facilitating free and fair elections. In consolidating democracies, such as Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, and Tanzania, the United States will focus on improving host governments' capacity to deliver basic services and support local monitoring and advocacy organizations as a means of sustaining democratic gains.

The FY 2015 request for Africa will also support the PPD pillar spurring economic growth, trade and investment. Although Africa is the world's least developed continent, a number of African countries have experienced rapid economic growth and significant poverty reduction in the last two decades. Inclusive, broad-based growth not only reduces poverty and hunger, but also creates jobs and provides the resources to expand and improve health and education services. Africa is expected to continue experiencing growth, driven not only by growing populations and the middle class, but also by foreign direct investments, primarily for mineral extraction, and access to land for plantation-style agricultural production. Yet, that growth is also fragile, with increased climate change stresses on agriculture and water, and greater risks of climate-related disasters. The United States will support African countries' efforts to expand and sustain equitable growth by supporting measures that increase agricultural productivity, strengthen markets, improve the management of renewable and non-renewable natural resources, address the risks of climate change, support small and medium business competitiveness, improve women's access to economic assets and decision-making, and strengthen the institutions of economic and political governance, including support for regional integration. Across economic growth efforts, access to affordable information and communications technology (ICT) services as well as innovative and scalable ICT-enabled products and services will be leveraged to increase U.S. foreign assistance impact and reach.

Trade and investment programs, including USAID's support to the President's Trade Africa Initiative with an initial focus on East Africa, will improve SSA's capacity for trade and export competitiveness, including trade facilitation to reduce the time and cost to trade. The initiative will concurrently increase opportunities for U.S. businesses to positively participate in and benefit from African economic growth. Programs will continue to expand African trade with the United States and other trading partners under the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

Energy is an essential economic driver of transformational development gains, including in health, education, transportation and industry. Power Africa is President Obama's new energy development initiative designed to increase electricity/electrical generation capacity in sub-Saharan Africa by 10,000 megawatts. Power Africa has the goal of increasing access to cleaner, more efficient power for 20 million new connections (households and commercial entities) using gas, wind, solar, geothermal, and hydroelectric technologies, particularly in six focus countries: Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Tanzania.

The President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), will remain the U.S. government's primary tool for addressing extreme poverty and under-nutrition in Africa, as well as boosting agricultural productivity, a critical driver of economic growth. The FY 2015 request will support sustainable, comprehensive, and country-driven investments in agriculture, rural development, and nutrition programs. The United States will provide assistance to increase agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale agricultural producers, especially women, in reform-minded and well-governed African countries that offer strong opportunities for improvement in food security, as well as in three regional economic communities (the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the

Economic Community of West African States, and the Southern African Development Community). The United States will also promote reforms and build the capacity of African institutions to support larger agricultural assistance programs in the future. In FY 2015, FTF will also focus on crisis-prone areas, including in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel, to help mitigate future crises and improve economic resilience. Strengthening the Sahel and the Horn of Africa's recovery from devastating drought crises, supporting relief to development transitions, and building resilience to recurrent crises continues to be a high crosscutting priority within the region.

The FY 2015 request will advance peace and security in Africa. Given state fragility, conflict, and transnational security issues, the promotion of peace and security remains one of the United States' highest priorities in SSA. FY 2015 resources will be used to support conflict prevention and mitigation, stabilization operations, security sector reform, peacekeeping operations, targeted counterterrorism, counter-narcotics initiatives, and maritime safety and security programs throughout the region.

Efforts to mitigate extremism, including the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership and the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism, will aim to deny terrorists safe havens, operational bases, and recruitment opportunities within Africa. U.S. resources will enhance coordination with partnership countries and bolster regional activities to resist attempts by al-Qaeda, al-Shabaab, and other groups that aim to impose radical ideologies on the moderate and tolerant populations of the region.

Stabilization operations and security-sector reform efforts in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, and Somalia will incorporate training on promoting human rights and eliminating gender-based violence. Police and military professionalization programs will also help to prevent conflict, maintain regional stability and counter terrorism. Conflict mitigation and reconciliation programs will complement these efforts through regional activities designed to address the complex range of development problems that undermine stability across Africa. Engagement in Somalia will remain critical as the country continues its transition and strengthens its government, which was recently recognized by the United States.

Peacekeeping operations in Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Liberia, Somalia, and South Sudan will contribute to stability within the respective sub-regions and across the entire continent. The United States will continue to train African peacekeepers through the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance program, which is part of the Global Peace Operations Initiative. These initiatives are critical for the long-term success of peace building in Africa.

The United States will work to reduce the illegal trade in minerals, wildlife, timber, and other resources that, among other significant factors, sustain armed groups and fuel human rights abuses and displacement on the continent. U.S. assistance will strengthen both the police and justice sectors to counteract the destabilizing effect of a dramatic increase in narcotics trafficking in West Africa. If left unchecked, those and related illicit activities are likely to undermine government institutions and U.S. investments to promote stability and development in the region.

The FY 2015 request for Africa will also support the PPD pillar promoting opportunity and development. Efforts to address disease and improve public health not only reduce mortality and improve the quality of life but also are essential to peace and security, economic growth, and development. Recognizing that, exciting shifts are happening in Global Health that are allowing the U.S. government and our partners to think bigger and have a bolder vision for programs on the continent. For example, the United States is a partner to "A Promised Renewed," the global movement to end preventable child and maternal deaths, which aims to reduce preventable mortality by 2035 to levels currently enjoyed by OECD members (under-five mortality below 20/1,000 and a maternal mortality of under 50/100,000). Under-five mortality in Africa decreased by 34 percent since 1990, but is still stubbornly high, currently estimated at 95/1,000 in 2012. Through the investments in the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief

(PEPFAR), an end to the scourge of HIV/AIDS is in sight, and Africa may be AIDS-free within a generation. SSA is home to nearly 24 million people living with HIV, representing 69 percent of the global HIV burden. Africa is also the largest recipient of PEPFAR program resources. As of September 2012, more than 4.9 million Africans have received life-saving antiretroviral treatment under PEPFAR, and millions more are receiving treatment and prevention services. The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) mobilizes global efforts to combat a major killer, especially of Africa's children. Malaria kills over 660,000 people annually, the vast majority being African children under the age of five, and causes an estimated \$12 billion economic loss in Africa per year. In 2013, more than 45 million people were protected with a malaria prevention measure (either through indoor residual spraying or insecticide-treated mosquito nets) and more than 52 million treatments of life-saving drugs were distributed to targeted populations, including ten million intermittent preventive treatments for pregnant women. Ten African countries, including Rwanda, South Africa and Zambia, reduced the number of malaria cases and deaths by over 50 percent in the last decade, accelerated by the efforts of PMI. Major U.S. efforts continue to address other critical health needs, including polio eradication, control of tuberculosis, access to voluntary family planning services and information, elimination of neglected diseases, strengthening disease surveillance systems for the prevention of and rapid response to epidemics, and strengthening of health systems.

Access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene has a significant impact on health, economic well-being, and education. Accordingly, the United States continues to work with African governments, regional institutions, and service providers to improve access to high-quality water and sanitation services. U.S. assistance has been guided and supported by the Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005. In 2012 alone, U.S. efforts contributed to more than 585,000 people achieving first-time access to an improved water source in Africa, and more than 455,000 people gaining first-time access to improved sanitation. FY 2015 assistance will continue and expand on these achievements by improving the capacity of service providers through technical, financial, and operational improvements, training, and by increasing private-sector interest, involvement, and investment in the sector. Activities will improve the operating environment for service providers (such as regulatory improvements and extension of credit). Programs will work directly with communities, local governments, and utilities responsible for service provision, but will also focus support on regional institutions such as the African Ministers' Council on Water and the African Water Association, helping to strengthen their capabilities and programs.

An educated population is critical to promoting good governance, improving and expanding human capital, and contributing to accelerated and sustainable economic growth. In the midst of an increasingly knowledge-based global economy, 30 million primary school-age children in Africa—one in every four—and 20 million adolescents are out of school. In SSA, only 23 percent of poor girls in rural areas were completing primary education by the end of the decade. If recent trends in the region continue, the richest boys will achieve universal primary completion in 2021, but the poorest girls will not catch up until 2086. The United States works to expand opportunities for African children so that they and their families can enjoy the benefits and opportunities derived from an education. FY 2015 funding will focus on basic education activities that will assist Africa in meeting the USAID Education Strategy goals for education. Programs will focus on improving the quality of education, particularly reading in primary grades, and increasing equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments. Programs that enhance community involvement in education will continue to increase access to educational opportunities for girls and other marginalized populations.

With almost 200 million people between 15 and 24 years of age, Africa has the youngest population in the world. In a majority of African countries, youth account for more than 20 percent of the population. Africa is not creating enough jobs to absorb the 10 million to 12 million young people entering its labor market each year, and many youth do not possess the skills needed by employers. With FY 2015

resources, programs will build youth's skills and capacity through improved and more relevant technical and vocational training. In addition, programs will continue to focus on leadership, entrepreneurship, and participation and dialogue through community service. Through President Obama's Young African Leaders Initiative, the United States is investing in training and developing a prestigious network of young leaders from across SSA in order to strengthen democratic institutions, spur economic growth and foster stronger ties between SSA and the United States.

Conserving Africa's natural resources, mitigating the harmful effects of climate change, and promoting populations' ability to adapt to climate change and climate variability will be critical both to the economic prosperity of the continent and the future of the planet. Africa is home to 45 percent of the world's biodiversity, and the survival of its forests is a critical factor in mitigating global climate change. Agricultural productivity and water resources will face increased stresses due to climate change, and the frequency of climate-related disasters is increasing. The ongoing degradation of Africa's soil, water, and biodiversity resources is a significant threat to the economic well-being of future generations. U.S. assistance will promote the productive and sustainable management of natural resources, while helping to reduce long-term threats to the environment.

Under the President's Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative, programs will focus on helping countries assess their vulnerability to climate change, and on building the information systems, implementation plans and governance mechanisms to adapt to expected climate changes. U.S. assistance will also concentrate on reducing greenhouse gas emissions while sustaining economic growth under climate change, which will help strengthen capacity at the national level to develop emissions baselines and trajectories, enabling decision-makers to make choices about economic growth and emissions pathways. This initiative will be enhanced through on-the-ground investments in projects improving access to clean energy, energy efficiency, and land management that help reduce or sequester greenhouse gas emissions.

U.S. assistance will also both prevent and respond to humanitarian crises across the continent, and will seek to raise awareness and support for improved African disaster preparedness, mitigation, and response capacity.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) is a key vehicle for delivering transformational economic growth that complements the programs detailed in this request. With MCC Compacts exceeding \$5 billion, countries in SSA receive nearly two-thirds of MCC's total funding. To maximize the effectiveness of U.S. assistance programs, USAID will work with MCC to ensure that these significant resources are put to the most effective use through increased collaboration in the development and implementation of relevant respective programs.

Angola

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Angola has made remarkable progress toward economic recovery since the 2009 financial crisis, and as such, has become an emerging international market on the continent in more than just the petroleum sector. The relatively slower rate of improvement for institutional and human capital development, however, is a significant impediment to broad-scale economic growth, foreign direct investment, and societal advancement. After a peaceful and credible election in 2012, the Government of the Republic of Angola (GRA) issued its first National Development Plan outlining strategies to guarantee basic goods and services, improve quality of life, engage youth, and develop the non-oil economy. Although it has aggressively pursued infrastructure construction and rehabilitation, the GRA admits that new health facilities, for example, will not function without qualified people operating them. U.S. assistance will adopt a peer-to-peer model to transfer program ownership for preventing major infectious diseases. The idea is that more direct engagement provided by U.S. government experts, coupled with short-term catalytic technical assistance, will help bring about effective reform in public policy, accountability, and the implementation of the GRA National Development Plan. This approach will also come at a substantially reduced cost to the U.S. taxpayer. The GRA has endorsed the approach, making it more likely to succeed. U.S. assistance will also continue to promote stabilization and security sector reform.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	53,676	54,659	57,259	2,600
Global Health Programs - State	7,291	9,899	12,899	3,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	38,266	38,400	38,700	300
International Military Education and Training	488	360	360	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,000	6,000	5,300	-700
P.L. 480 Title II	1,631	-	-	-

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)

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 infectious diseases.

The U.S. government will use sustainable approaches and increase country ownership by supporting country plans for the development of an integrated, comprehensive, and sustainable health system along with a technically competent workforce capable of providing quality health care services to all Angolans. By focusing on the health system, Angolan counterparts will improve technical, financial, and logistical skills and will have greater ability to collect and use data, perform research, and utilize high quality and readily available medicines. U.S. assistance will also continue to support transparency and accountability through peer-to-peer integrated public financial management strengthening among the Ministries of

Finance, Planning, and Health, and through development of civil society participation and oversight strengthening.

State Programs

It is estimated that over 170,000 people in Angola are living with HIV/AIDS, which not only cuts life short, but reduces Angola's workforce, placing a huge burden on the public health system.

Key Intervention:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Angola will receive \$12.9 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

USAID Programs

Ongoing significant reforms within the GRA will increase its ability to manage, coordinate, and finance health services. U.S. assistance will help to enhance country ownership by increasing capacity within the government and among community and civil society organizations to evaluate needs and roles in the national response to HIV/AIDS and other health demands, with an emphasis on sustainability and health systems strengthening. This increased capacity will ultimately help to improve the general health status of the Angolan population.

Key Interventions:

- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$29.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven prevention and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups, supporting the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2015 request level for Angola does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made once the FY 2015 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. assistance will provide \$1.3 million to support the Ministry of Health with polio surveillance, routine immunizations, and nationwide health campaigns to reach the goal of eradicating polio in Angola. Angola reported five cases of the polio virus in 2011 and continues to move a step closer to the final global goal of eliminating this crippling disease forever.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** U.S. assistance of \$4.0 million will build on family planning and reproductive health momentum to strengthen more universal access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care, carried out by national authorities. In FY 2015, the continued focus will be on implementing a new national policy that promotes quality sexual reproductive health for all, in particular adolescent girls. New health care facilities will provide more comprehensive family planning alternatives. Nurses and community health workers will continue to receive specific training in the provision of long-term family planning methods, while pre-service/in-service training curricula will increasingly adopt proven training interventions. U.S. assistance will phase out of contraceptives procurement through provision of technical assistance to transfer such responsibility to Angolan authorities, including contraceptive security.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

Angola is a major regional power and has one of the largest and most capable militaries on the African continent. International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of

forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. U.S. assistance will support the Angolan military focus on improving the Angolan Defense Force capacity to meet its national and regional security stability requirements, while reinforcing professionalization and rule of law within the force.

Key Intervention:

- \$0.36 million U.S. assistance will support continued military professionalization to help strengthen the military-to-military relationship with Angola's forces.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Angola is one of the most heavily mined countries in the world and possesses large stockpiles of Cold War era weapons and munitions that pose a risk to civilian populations. Continued U.S. support for the removal of landmines will allow displaced persons and refugees to return home and safely access roads, water supplies, and agricultural land. The continued destruction of at-risk, unstable, excess, and obsolete weapons and munitions will decrease the possibility of accidental munitions explosions and the resulting civilian casualties. This work directly contributes to the ongoing reduction in civilian casualties caused by landmines and other explosive remnants of war and is a prerequisite for follow-on economic development. Restoring arable land to productive use is a key element of Angola's economic recovery, a recovery that will permit Angola to build its own capacity for humanitarian mine action and stockpile management/destruction needs.

Key Intervention:

- \$5.3 million of assistance to Angola through non-governmental organizations (NGO) for humanitarian mine action efforts in agriculturally productive areas, near roads, and in refugee resettlement areas across Angola, opening the door to greater development assistance.
- Provide assistance to destroy or better secure excess Angolan conventional munitions stockpiles (including man-portable air defense systems) that are at risk of accidental detonation.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The preparation and reporting for a new USAID strategy, to be approved in FY 2014, is allowing USAID to lay out the strategic direction and transformation for U.S. development foreign assistance over the next five years. Angola's growing economy, rising regional status, and development challenges provide a genuine opportunity for USAID to foster a stronger country partnership that moves from a donor/recipient relationship to one of a development partner, where Angola will take on more country ownership and finance and invest in its own economic and social development. Given this new paradigm, USAID's role and relationship with the GRA continues to evolve and will seek opportunities to engage through a more collaborative partnership with GRA counterparts, the private sector, and civil society to strengthen the ability of Angolan resources to meet the country's development needs.

In FY 2013, USAID analyzed the U.S. government foreign assistance portfolio to inform the development of its new country strategy. As part of this analysis, USAID performed several assessments, conducted numerous field visits, and engaged Angolan counterparts and stakeholders on priorities for U.S. assistance in Angola. The assessments revealed that there are opportunities to strengthen gender programming in behavior change communication interventions that target malaria and HIV prevention, family planning and birth spacing, and immunization campaigns. Field visits confirmed that pilot interventions such as

indoor residual spraying for malaria control had strong provincial buy-in, despite varying opinion with national authorities on cost-benefit effectiveness. Pilot projects for task shifting in preventing mother-to-child HIV transmission gained traction in two of Angola's largest provinces, with significant scale-up and co-financing planned for FY 2014. Direct U.S. government engagement with senior health officials resulted in the development of a medium-term budget for the Government's new health strategy that provides a results-based and transparent approach to resource needs in the health sector.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: By FY 2015, USAID will have conducted three program performance evaluations and assessments to evaluate overall programmatic performance and impact on health systems and outcomes underway in Angola. The activities to be evaluated or assessed will include:

- NGO Strengthening through national Malaria Forum
- Strengthening Angolan Systems for Health
- Integrated Health and Social Marketing

These evaluations and/or assessments will be used to inform programmatic direction and decisions in addition to assessing project benchmarks in support of a gradual transition of programs to allow more country ownership and sustainability as U.S. resources diminish.

Benin

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Benin is a leading democracy in West Africa. The country has a tradition of peaceful elections since its transition to multiparty democracy in 1991. However, poor health care, low-quality public education and insufficiently transparent governance persist as obstacles to national development. The United States supports efforts to improve the health of Beninese families by reducing the malaria disease burden, improving the health of mothers and young children, and strengthening the overall health system. Additionally, U.S. assistance helps professionalize Benin’s military, increasing its ability to maintain domestic peace and security while contributing to regional stability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	23,707	23,310	23,700	390
Global Health Programs - USAID	23,466	23,100	23,500	400
International Military Education and Training	241	210	200	-10

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)

Benin’s public health system currently reaches 50 percent of the population. Service quality remains poor due to weak health system management. Malaria is the single most prevalent cause of death in children under five. Maternal mortality remains high, with limited improvement over the last decade. Under-five mortality has decreased, but high neonatal mortality persists. Modern contraceptive prevalence is low (even) by West African standards. U.S. assistance will support improved planning and implementation of key national programs focused on malaria, maternal and child health, and family planning, and will complement national efforts to achieve the health-related Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

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.

USAID Programs

U.S. assistance will strengthen the public health system by building the capacity of that system to lead national programs, provide quality services at the decentralized level, expand its reach to underserved urban populations, and support private health care providers to align their services with national norms and expand the coverage to the poor.

Key Interventions:

- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$17.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2015 request level for Benin does not include the total projected

funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time the FY 2015 operating year budget is set. Assistance will focus on prevention and treatment, including indoor residual spraying, distribution of bed nets, procurement of artemisinin-based combination therapies, treatment of severe malaria, and the prevention of malaria in pregnant women.

- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** U.S. assistance will provide \$3.5 million to support proven, high-impact and low-cost interventions to improve maternal health, neonatal survival, childhood immunizations, and the provision of community case management and/or referral of common childhood illnesses such as malaria, pneumonia and diarrhea. Assistance will also include essential nutrition actions, as well as the prevention of diarrheal diseases through the promotion of hand-washing and water treatment promotion in disadvantaged urban and peri-urban families.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** U.S. assistance will include \$3.0 million to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services, information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Such programs enhance the ability of couples to plan the number and spacing of children; including the timing of first birth. U.S. assistance will also make substantial contributions to reducing abortion, maternal and child mortality, and morbidity rates, and to mitigate adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability. U.S. assistance will focus on commodity support, with an emphasis on injectable and other longer-term family planning methodologies. A small portion of FP/RH funds will be directed towards the surgical repair of obstetric fistulas.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

Benin is a substantial contributor to multilateral peacekeeping operations in Africa and is willing to take part in additional peacekeeping and stabilization operations. Benin has been an important leader on Gulf of Guinea maritime security, a key U.S. objective in the region. IMET courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. IMET funds will support efforts to enhance regional stability by professionalizing the military.

Key Intervention:

- Funds will help support the development of a professional, apolitical, and well-trained military that will contribute to Benin's stability, support border security, and enhance its peacekeeping capacity. U.S. assistance may include senior professional military education and defense resource management training.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2012 and FY 2013 in Benin:

- A health facility survey assessed the quality and technical standards of the malaria-related care provided in public health facilities. The results of the survey will be used to inform programming to continue to improve the quality of malaria diagnostic, treatment and prevention services available in Benin.
- Three end-user verification field visits were conducted to provide data on how commodities and supplies are reaching and benefiting the intended end-users of USAID-supported products, and to inform programming to improve the supply chain.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID/Benin informed the following actions and decisions Regarding plans for FY 2015. For example, end-user verification surveys conducted by USAID/Benin noted incomplete reporting of data on commodity stocks in the national system. Therefore, USAID/Benin provided technical assistance to improve data reporting accuracy and rates. As a result, the percentage of health facilities reporting data on commodity stocks increased from 47 percent to 85 percent, which should cause reduced stock-outs of essential health products. Due to the success of this activity, USAID/Benin will continue this technical assistance in FY 2015 and target it to identified weak points in the national health commodity supply chain.

Botswana

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Botswana is one of the United States’ strongest, most outspoken allies in Africa and offers a powerful model to the region and to the world of a stable, democratic African nation. However, Botswana is still struggling to combat one of the world’s highest rates of income inequality and the second highest HIV prevalence rate in the world, while attempting to meet the pressing need to diversify its diamond dependent economy. U.S. assistance supports management of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, including the epidemic’s broader impact on women and vulnerable citizens. Assistance also seeks to build a more robust military-to-military partnership with Botswana while encouraging Botswana's support for regional security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	55,002	58,564	58,329	-235
Foreign Military Financing	190	200	-	-200
Global Health Programs - State	54,269	57,804	57,804	-
International Military Education and Training	543	560	525	-35

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)

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.

State Programs

Botswana has the second highest HIV prevalence in the world. The Government of Botswana (GOB) shares in the AIDS free generation goal. However, the GOB’s capacity to address HIV/AIDS mitigation issues has lagged behind its desired results. Botswana's success combating HIV/AIDS is built on the GOB’s dedication and ability to provide health services to its citizens free of charge. The dedication remains but ability is not assured.

Key Intervention:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Botswana will receive \$57.8 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

Botswana has one of Africa's most professional and responsible military establishments, and offers a model for civilian-military relations for the rest of the continent. It continues to host regional military

exchanges that promote a spirit of regional cooperation, and is the most reliable supporter of the U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) in the Southern Africa region.

U.S. assistance deepens connections with Botswana's military leaders and supports Botswana in strengthening both domestic and regional civil-military and military-to-military relations. Assistance also improves professionalization of the military, enhancing the country's modernization efforts and capacity to participate meaningfully in peacekeeping and humanitarian operations both within the Southern African Development Community and throughout Africa. Funding will be used to send Botswana Defense Force officers and non-commissioned officers to courses at the senior- and mid-level professional military education schools such as the War and Staff Colleges and the Sergeant Major's Academy, and to participate in tailored professional enhancement courses. These courses reinforce democratic principles by teaching the role of the military in a democracy, the centrality of human rights, and the rule of law. IMET-funded activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.5 million will support the professionalization of the Botswana Defense Force.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2013, portfolio reviews were completed for each project and funding decisions were made on program achievements and progress. Additionally, Post completed a bio-behavioral surveillance survey to identify and understand the size and locations of most-at-risk populations and determine their impact on the transmission of HIV in Botswana. The Botswana Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey, funded by the Mission and conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Education and Skills Development, illustrated the vast challenges and high rates of violence faced by school children in the country. The results from these studies have been used to inform program funding discussions in FY 2014.

In FY 2014, the rollout of the PEPFAR-supported integrated HIV data system (PIMS II) nationwide will improve the management of HIV-positive clients as they traverse the continuum of care. The United States will standardize our Routine Data Quality Assessments (RDQA) across all PEPFAR agencies, program managers, and implementing partners. Additionally, Post will conduct three program evaluations to monitor the U.S. Government investment in Botswana, focusing on programs that address gender, orphans and vulnerable children, and supply chain management.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Mission has developed a set of core principles that guide U.S. government investment in HIV/AIDS programming. These principles support a set of strategic program objectives, including the President's AIDS Free Generation initiative and mission priorities (notably gender, gender-based violence, and youth). They also support development of robust graduation and staffing plans for more mature interventions, with an eye towards graduation at an acceptable level of sustainability. Finally, they support the provision of assistance targeted at building Botswana's capacity and filling gaps within Botswana's national HIV/AIDS program. Evaluation findings have been used to select focus regions and populations for programs that will have the greatest impact on reducing the spread of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Botswana.

IMET funding level requests are based on reviews at AFRICOM and in Washington, which evaluate program performance against the goals stated in AFRICOM's annual Commander's Intent and assess country-specific projections for resources needed to further U.S. objectives.

Burkina Faso

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Burkina Faso is a relatively stable country in West Africa with a majority Muslim population. It remains one of the world's poorest countries, ranking 183rd out of 186 countries in the 2012 United Nations Development Program Human Development Index, with approximately 80 percent of its population dependent on subsistence agriculture. Malnutrition persists at crisis levels for children in several regions, and limited access to basic health care contributes to serious public health problems. As a member of the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP), Burkina Faso is a strong regional ally in the fight against extremist activities and has supported regional and international efforts to counter terrorism in the Sahel region. Its president, Blaise Compaoré, who in recent years has played a constructive role in promoting solutions to a number of regional conflicts, is scheduled to leave office at the end of his constitutionally-mandated term limit in 2015 after 28 years in office. Burkina Faso is an important participant in humanitarian and peacekeeping operations in various countries. Recently, Burkina Faso contributed a battalion and police unit to the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA). U.S. assistance promotes stability, sustainable economic growth, and public health in Burkina Faso and the region. Specifically, U.S. assistance will support professionalization of the Burkinabe military; increase food security and agricultural production; and mitigate malaria and other health pandemics, malnutrition, food insecurity, trafficking in persons, and the harmful effects of climate change.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	16,016	14,750	14,250	-500
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,421	9,500	9,000	-500
International Military Education and Training	223	250	250	-
P.L. 480 Title II	6,372	5,000	5,000	-

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.

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	16,016	*	14,250
Resilience	4,628	*	5,000
P.L. 480 Title II	4,628	*	5,000
Other	11,388	*	9,250
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,421	*	9,000
International Military Education and Training	223	*	250
P.L. 480 Title II	1,744	*	-

Global Health Programs (GHP)

USAID Programs

Malaria: Improved health of the Burkinabe population is a key objective of the U.S. government in Burkina Faso. Malaria is the primary cause of morbidity and mortality in the country. U.S. assistance will continue to prioritize programming to bolster malaria prevention and treatment. FY 2015 Global Health Program resources seek to improve equitable access to life-saving antimalarial medicines and rapid diagnostic tests, enhance public sector supply chain management of critical supplies and medicines, and build the technical capacity of community health workers and National Malaria Control Program staff to offer higher quality services and effectively monitor and analyze the epidemic. Global Health Program funded bilateral activities in FY 2015 will complement the Sahel Regional Program initiative to promote resilience in Burkina Faso by improving health and nutrition practices among the most vulnerable populations in the country.

Key Interventions:

- FY 2015 assistance will be programmed to procure life-saving antimalarial medicines for uncomplicated and severe malaria as well as rapid diagnostic tests to biologically confirm malaria cases before treatment.
- U.S. assistance will focus on technical education efforts of community health workers to support the nationwide rollout of integrated community case management activities, covering the primary causes of childhood illness and death: malaria, diarrheal disease and respiratory infections.
- FY 2015 assistance will promote behavior change among health workers and the general population to improve the adoption of and adherence to proven and effective malaria prevention and control interventions.
- U.S. assistance will provide technical support on supply chain management issues, including quality assurance and quality control, in order to avoid stock-outs and ensure the quality of critical malaria supplies and medicines.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. Professionalization of military personnel will support the U.S. government goal of enhancing the capacity of Burkina Faso to contribute to regional peace and security and counterterrorism efforts.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$0.3 million in IMET funding will support the professionalization of Burkinabe military leaders.

P.L. 480 Title II

In 2010, USAID began implementing development food assistance programs to reduce food insecurity in the Center-North and East regions of Burkina Faso, two areas where some of the highest levels of stunting due to malnutrition consistently occur.

Key Intervention:

- \$5 million in FY 2015 development food assistance will support integrated, multi-sectoral programming with approximately 85,000 vulnerable households (325,000 Burkinabe) to promote

positive behavior change in the areas of agriculture and natural resource management, health and nutrition, and civil society strengthening.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

Burkina Faso's five year MCC compact focuses on improving land management and land tenure in order to facilitate investment, enhance rural productivity, and increase the output and value of agricultural production in targeted regions. Burkina's MCC compact also works to enhance access to commercial markets through investments in the rural road network. USAID will continue to coordinate Global Health Program funded activities when and where appropriate with MCC compact interventions through the MCC close-out date of July 2014.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Each USAID-managed program is required to have an approved performance monitoring and evaluation plan (PMP; monitoring and evaluation). PMPs define the indicators used to measure performance and describe how and when data will be collected, analyzed and reported. USAID-implemented GHP resources in Burkina Faso are monitored by activity managers based in Ouagadougou as well as regional USAID staff based in Senegal. USAID/Senegal performs annual performance reviews and implements programmatic adjustments when necessary in cooperation with field staff based in Burkina Faso. Sahel Regional Program activities to promote resilience in Burkina Faso will be evaluated at the mid-term point, thus informing future programmatic directions related to USAID's resilience agenda in the Sahel.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In recent years, regular monitoring of the antimalarial commodity stock situation and previous procurement delays and long lead times for life-saving antimalarial medicines among non-U.S. government partners in Burkina Faso led USAID to focus malaria programming on the National Malaria Control Program (NMCP) and the central medical stores. U.S. assistance seeks to fill the gaps from other malaria donors and attempts to remain flexible and responsive to the national malaria control program needs. Where necessary, USAID is able to shift funds between the malaria commodity line items based on regular monitoring of the evolving malaria commodity situation. These efforts demonstrate the United States Government's collaborative monitoring efforts to ensure sufficient quantities of all antimalarial medicines and rapid diagnostic tests are available in advance of the recurring peak malaria transmission period.

In addition, USAID routinely conducts site visits to health facilities in Burkina Faso in order to monitor the implementation of NMCP activities supported by U.S. assistance. USAID monitors NMCP malaria case reporting through Ouagadougou-based field staff on a regular basis. Information gathered through these routine monitoring activities is used to guide programming of FY 2015 Global Health Program resources and the levels of funding required to achieve foreign assistance objectives related to malaria prevention and treatment.

Burundi

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Despite continued peace and progress on a number of social indicators, Burundi remains one of the least developed countries in the world. The Government of Burundi (GOB), the private sector, civil society, and Burundi's development partners are focused on promoting economic growth, while improving the health status and social conditions for Burundians. U. S. assistance will focus on supporting the GOB's efforts to improve the health status of the population, including combating HIV/AIDS and malaria, as well as improving maternal and child health and reducing the high rates of chronic malnutrition. Additionally, the United States will support the professionalization of Burundi's military, which helps maintain peace and security both at home and in the region. The GOB has placed renewed emphasis on improving scorecard indicators to attain Millennium Challenge Corporation threshold status.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	53,260	41,185	45,685	4,500
Foreign Military Financing	500	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - State	15,360	15,360	15,360	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	17,740	18,000	17,500	-500
International Military Education and Training	357	325	325	-
P.L. 480 Title II	19,303	7,500	12,500	5,000

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.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. The GOB is strongly committed to improving the health status of the population and is demonstrating this priority through an emphasis on key national initiatives, such as the Poverty Reduction Strategy and mandating free HIV/AIDS and maternal and child health (MCH) services.

State Programs

Assistance provided through GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Burundi will use \$15.4 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Details on the activities to be undertaken in this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

USAID Programs

U.S. assistance will focus on HIV/AIDS, malaria, MCH, and Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH). Despite the supportive policy environment and the significant improvements in past years, health indicators in Burundi remain concerning. Burundi has an estimated maternal mortality rate of 500 per 100,000 live births and under-five years of age mortality rate of 79 per 1,000 live births. Additionally, the national modern contraceptive rate is only 18 percent, while the total fertility rate is 6.4 births per woman. Although HIV prevalence is low among the general population, it remains extremely high among key populations. While the number of confirmed malaria cases continues to decrease, malaria still accounts for 30 percent of all outpatient clinic visits.

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Burundi will use \$3.5 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Details on the activities to be undertaken in this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance of \$9.0 million will support programs that may include: regular distribution of insecticide-treated bed nets to pregnant women; technical support to the GOB for mass campaigns to distribute mosquito nets; support for the operation of a functional insectarium and associated laboratory for entomological surveillance; assistance in dissemination of new protocols for malaria case management, based on international best practices; preventive treatment of malaria during pregnancy; establishment of quality assurance for antimalarial products and improved management of pharmaceutical and logistical operations; and capacity building of the National Malaria Control Program.
- **MCH:** The United States will provide \$2.0 million to assist in creating demand for quality MCH services and increase the government's response capacity to MCH issues. Activities will focus on prevention and treatment of childhood illnesses including malaria, diarrhea, and acute respiratory infections through the integrated management of childhood illnesses approach. Funding will also strengthen facility and community based integrated health services, with a focus on birth preparedness and maternity services, such as provider training, facility-based deliveries, referral support for complicated deliveries, treatment of obstetric complications through emergency obstetric care training, as well as the provision of immunizations. Funds will strengthen the GOB's health system in the areas of policy and guidelines, leadership and management, supply chain management, and health information system.
- **FP/RH:** The United States will provide \$3.0 million to expand access to high-quality, voluntary FP/RH information and services; support the National Reproductive Health Program by focusing on improved service delivery, behavior change communication, and community-based distribution of contraceptives; and promote longer term methods such as implants and inter-uterine devices, male involvement, and youth-friendly FP/RH services.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide \$0.3 million to professionalize the military, including the development of effective civilian oversight of the military and civil-military relations. Funding will support officers' and non-commissioned officers' attendance at U.S. military institutions. IMET training will

help increase Burundian military's understanding of civilian control of the military, human rights, military justice, and management of defense resources.

P.L. 480 Title II

The \$12.5 million in funding for the P.L. 480 Title II program in Burundi will reduce chronic malnutrition and food insecurity among vulnerable households. The program will contribute to improving food availability, access, and utilization, and reducing the vulnerability of individuals, households, and communities to food insecurity. It will enhance resiliency among food-insecure households by increasing their skills and assets, diversifying their livelihoods, and strengthening beneficiaries' ability to deal with and recover from the shocks that fuel the vicious cycles that lead to persistently high levels of chronic malnutrition and food insecurity.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help address the high rate of chronic malnutrition in children under five years of age by promoting social and behavior change communication; providing micronutrient supplementation; improving young child feeding practices among pregnant and lactating women and children under two years of age; and promoting sanitation infrastructure.
- U.S. assistance will support increased household food availability and diet diversity. Funding will help increase and diversify household crop production and livestock production through strengthening of producer organizations and promoting veterinary services. Funding will also support training for increasing income generation and promote the production and consumption of nutrient-rich foods.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID/ Burundi Office conducted regular site visits to ensure activities are implemented as planned. USAID/Burundi Office also conducted a Portfolio Review of its existing activities; analyzing successes and challenges across the Burundi portfolio by account. The Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC) conducted multiple technical assistance visits and provided recommendations on the future provision of quality services.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Regular program monitoring reveals a need to focus more strongly on community- and facility-based health programming. This informed the adjustment in the design of the Integrated Health Project, which was awarded at the end of calendar year 2013. OGAC visits focused on HIV testing, laboratory, mapping of HIV services in Burundi, prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT), and key populations, which provided key information that has been used in the preparation of the FY 2014 Country Operational Plan for PEPFAR and in the review of the Burundi National AIDS Strategic Plan.

Cabo Verde

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Cabo Verde is one of Africa's success stories and an important U.S. partner in West Africa. A model of democratic governance, Cabo Verde enjoys a relatively high literacy rate, high per capita income, and positive health indicators. Its strategic location also means that Cabo Verde is increasingly at the crossroads of the transatlantic narcotics trade. Maritime security, domain awareness, and border control, as well as the crosscutting areas of bilateral engagement and development in Cabo Verde, are among the highest priorities for the United States. U.S. foreign assistance in FY 2015 will continue to professionalize the military of Cabo Verde and build its capacity to respond more effectively to maritime security challenges, thereby helping the country to better access and develop potential wealth from national waters. U.S. assistance will be instrumental in allowing Cabo Verde to continue to develop and share its political and economic successes with neighbors in West Africa.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	92	100	100	-
International Military Education and Training	92	100	100	-

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 Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Intervention:

- \$0.1 million in FY 2015 IMET funding will help develop a small, modern, and professionally-trained force.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

In October 2010, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and the Government of Cabo Verde completed a five-year, \$110.0 million Compact aimed at transforming Cabo Verde's economy from aid-dependency to sustainable, private sector-led growth. Because of Cabo Verde's continued success with good governance and economic policy reforms, and based on the successful implementation of its first compact, in February 2012, MCC awarded Cabo Verde a \$66.2 million second compact, marking the first time globally that any country has been awarded a second MCC compact. Cabo Verde's second compact entered into force on November 30, 2012, and is comprised of two key projects: 1) a water, sanitation, and hygiene project, which is designed to establish a financially sound, transparent, and accountable institutional basis for the delivery of water and sanitation services to Cabo Verdean households and businesses; and 2) a land management for investment project, which is designed to reduce

the time required to secure property rights and to provide conclusive land information in areas of near-term high development potential in Cabo Verde.

Cameroon

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Cameroon faces significant challenges in the public health sector. Between 2004 and 2011, maternal mortality increased from 669 to 782 deaths per 100,000 live births. Under-5 mortality is 122 per 1,000 live births. Moreover, despite the drop in HIV-prevalence from approximately 6 percent to approximately 4 percent between 2004 and 2011, the country’s overall number of people living with HIV/AIDS remains one of the highest in the Central Africa region. U.S. assistance programs seek to reduce maternal mortality and the incidence of HIV/AIDS through strengthened health care delivery systems, and to increase the professionalism and effectiveness of Cameroon’s military forces, especially in efforts to ensure maritime security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	25,562	35,975	35,915	-60
Global Health Programs - State	23,825	34,175	34,175	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,500	1,500	1,500	-
International Military Education and Training	237	300	240	-60

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)

Improving the health of its population remains a key priority for the Government of the Republic of Cameroon (GRC), as highlighted in its National Health Development Plan. Cameroon recently revised the HIV/AIDS National Strategic Plan, which focuses on scaling-up treatment coverage for people living with HIV/AIDS and prevention of mother-to-child transmission, as well as new infections in vulnerable and key populations. During the last year, the GRC made some additional financial investments in the health sector, but not enough to address a continued decline in several key indicators, including maternal mortality.

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.

State Programs

Significant U.S. engagement through the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and our active diplomacy under the Global Health Initiative (GHI) have helped leverage greater Cameroonian ownership of the country’s health care system, which, over the long term should lead to increased health care budgets. U.S. assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with PEPFAR, Cameroon will receive \$34.2 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ).

USAID Programs

The GRC currently allocates less than 6 percent of its national budget to the health sector, which is short of its Abuja Declaration commitment of 15 percent in order to meet health sector Millennium Development Goals. Multilateral and bilateral assistance compensates for this public spending gap and helps to meet the nation's critical public health needs. The United States works with the GRC to strengthen health care delivery and human capital within the public health system in order to address critical gaps in access to quality health services.

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with PEPFAR, \$1.5 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this CBJ. Assistance will specifically work to improve the population's access to pharmaceuticals and health services.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$0.2 million will be used to professionalize Cameroon's military forces and enhance Cameroon's ability to support efforts to reduce piracy and increase security in the Gulf of Guinea.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken during FY 2012 and FY 2013. USAID/West Africa monitored the implementation of the HIV/AIDS Prevention Program through site visits, data quality assessments, and a formal portfolio review. Monitoring activities were also documented through various PEPFAR reporting processes, including the semi-annual program report, and annual program report for FY 2013. USAID/West Africa also commissioned a research study to estimate sizes of key populations, map HIV prevention services, and triangulate HIV/AIDS data. Activities in Peace and Security are evaluated by the Defense and Security Cooperation Agency on an annual basis.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: PEPFAR Cameroon is using findings from the key population research as strategic information to inform programming pertaining to key populations and for the continued development of the Cameroon PEPFAR program. Information derived from a pharmaceutical management system assessment carried out in FY 2012 is being used to strengthen PEPFAR support in this area.

Central African Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Central African Republic (CAR) has a long history of cycles of upheaval and problems associated with a lack of development, poor governance, and adherence to generally accepted standards of human rights. In January 2014, the Transition National Council selected Ms. Samba-Panza as the new transitional president. The transitional government seeks to bring security and stability to CAR, resume basic government functions, restore international confidence in the nation's governing authorities, and hold elections no later than February 2015. Currently, the African Union-led International Mission for Support to the Central African Republic (MISCA) and a French military operation are working to restore stability. The humanitarian situation remains dire. Sectarian violence has displaced roughly one million people in a country of 4.5 million. By 2015 U.S. foreign assistance priorities will focus on professionalizing the security forces to maintain stability and promote overall respect for human rights.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	32,232	12,000	10,100	-1,900
Overseas Contingency Operations	23,400	10,000	-	-10,000
Peacekeeping Operations	23,400	10,000	-	-10,000
Enduring/Core Programs	8,832	2,000	10,100	8,100
Economic Support Fund	-	2,000	-	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	-	-	100	100
P.L. 480 Title II	8,832	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	-	-	10,000	10,000

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.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

CAR's armed forces must be reconstituted and retrained. Training events will include international standards on human rights and the role of the military vis-à-vis civilian governmental control. Most courses are conducted at U.S. military institutions, allowing for valuable exposure to U.S. military expertise, doctrine, and values. Support may include mobile education teams focused on civil-military relations and international law.

Key Intervention:

- \$0.1 million in IMET resources will promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

Funds will support the African Union-led mission (MISCA) to further stabilization, as well as aspects of security sector reform as appropriate.

Key Intervention:

- \$10.0 million will support provision of 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.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Due to political turmoil no IMET funding was implemented in FY 2013, and no evaluation was conducted. Assistance to TCCs was evaluated by TDY trips and information obtained from U.S. liaison officers serving with MISCA and the French.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Budget and programmatic choices reflect previous experience and information gained from other peacekeeping activities in the region.

Chad

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

A 2010 peace agreement with Sudan brought Chad stability but there remain risks from conflict in Libya, the Central African Republic, and Nigeria. In 2013, in response to regional and international requests, Chad contributed approximately 1,500 soldiers to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali and deployed another 850 soldiers to the African-led International Support Mission to the Central African Republic. As a partner in the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership, Chad plays an important role in U.S. efforts to combat terrorism and extremism in the broader Sahel region. U.S. assistance will contribute to professionalization of the Chadian military.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	58,026	280	280	-
International Military Education and Training	300	280	280	-
P.L. 480 Title II	57,726	-	-	-

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 Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance provides \$0.3 million to support training to professionalize the military and strengthen its capacity to maintain border security.

Comoros

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Maintaining a strong bilateral relationship with Comoros and building its maritime security capacity are priorities for the United States, as these efforts will contribute to a more stable Indian Ocean region. U.S. government outreach in Comoros focuses on engagement and relationship-building, allowing access to Comoran institutions that are important to U.S. and regional counter-piracy and counter-terrorism efforts. U.S. security assistance to Comoros focuses on training the country's military and security forces and developing a maritime defense force.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	122	100	100	-
International Military Education and Training	122	100	100	-

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 Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Comoran defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values; promote democratic values; build capacity in key areas; increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing opportunities for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. IMET-funded courses focused on maritime security may also take place in-country.

Key Intervention:

- \$0.1 million will support the training of Comoran military leaders, increasing their level of professionalism and enhancing their capacity to ensure maritime security.

Cote d'Ivoire

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Cote d'Ivoire continues to make significant political and economic progress since the end of the post-electoral crisis in 2011. Although significant progress is being made, the country remains vulnerable to political unrest. Côte d'Ivoire is reestablishing its role as a regional leader in political affairs. In addition, Côte d'Ivoire's economy has achieved a growth rate of over 8 percent in recent years. Rehabilitated infrastructure is emerging throughout the country. The African Development Bank (AFDB) and other international organizations are returning to Abidjan which will have a positive impact on the Ivorian economy. Services provided by the central government have returned to many areas of the country. However, the country continues to struggle to provide transparent and accountable governance, reform the security sector, engage in social cohesion and national reconciliation, and improve conditions for investment and economic growth. Transparent economic practices, the fight against corruption, the provision of basic services, and an effective response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic remain key challenges to the government and the people of Côte d'Ivoire.

FY 2015 assistance to Côte d'Ivoire will continue to strengthen public sector institutions and electoral processes to improve confidence in the democratic process; improve the rule of law and the respect for human rights; support security sector reform; and strengthen the quality of the national HIV/AIDS response.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	156,781	119,885	145,645	25,760
Economic Support Fund	9,748	-	7,000	7,000
Foreign Military Financing	109	200	-	-200
Global Health Programs - State	134,769	118,405	138,405	20,000
International Military Education and Training	244	280	240	-40
P.L. 480 Title II	11,411	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	500	1,000	-	-1,000

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)

FY 2015 U.S. assistance will support governance, rule of law, and electoral reform programs to strengthen the promotion of democracy, human rights, and good governance. The main objectives are to assist Côte d'Ivoire to maintain gains accomplished through investments in democratic institutions.

Governing Justly and Democratically

FY 2015 funding will continue to support capacity building of the National Assembly and the strengthening of the justice system.

Key Interventions:

- Train National Assembly deputies and staff to improve their technical capacity to draft laws, provide stronger oversight of the budget process, and consult widely with constituencies on proposed legislation. U.S. assistance will lead to improved relations with local constituencies through field visits for selected deputies. These field visits will increase the number and quality of interactions between deputies and constituencies. Deputies will learn about new concerns to incorporate into proposed legislation.
- Conduct widespread media campaigns to help educate constituencies on the role of the National Assembly.
- Implement localized public education campaigns on the right to counsel for indigents.
- Establish case management systems in several courts.
- Train judges, non-judicial personnel, and investigative police in criminal procedures with a specific focus on joint training and criminal investigations.
- Implement media campaigns and outreach programs to improve citizen participation and involvement in presidential, local and parliamentary elections.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

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

The health system is challenged by uneven quality and retention of patients, increased and improved stock outs in essential medicines, and poor human resources for health, creating barriers to service provision. Global Health Program funds will strengthen health systems and services with particular attention to the reinforcement of health information systems, laboratory infrastructure, health system governance, and securing procured commodities throughout the entire supply chain, which will improve the GOCI's ability to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS.

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Côte d'Ivoire will receive \$138.4 million to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country while supporting orphans and vulnerable children as a priority. Additional details of activities to be undertaken through this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

In FY 2015, U.S. assistance will continue to support the GOCI's efforts to professionalize and modernize its security forces consistent with the broader goal of security sector reform (SSR). A security force that respects the rule of law and is able to respond to the needs of the people will be necessary to create a secure environment for U.S. Government investments in democracy and governance. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, and increase the professionalization of forces and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET training fosters pro-U.S. attitudes by exposing future military leaders to the United States and its professional military education programs.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance in the amount of \$.2 million will support the professionalization of military forces through training courses.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Program monitoring and evaluation efforts included:

- Two mid-year Portfolio Implementation Reviews (PIRs) in FY 2012 and FY 2013 were completed for ESF and GHP activities managed by USAID. These reviews examined partner performance in terms of financial disbursements, progress against targets, and overall project management.
- In FY 2013, two Data Quality Assessments (DQAs) were conducted for democracy and governance and health projects. DQAs are intended to ensure accurate and reliable data collection and reporting on U.S. assistance. Through site visits, partners improved their monitoring and evaluation systems, which will lead to improved reporting to USAID. Improved reporting data will be used to inform project management and future programming.
- In FY 2014, the interagency PEPFAR team undertook a comprehensive clinic site-level assessment to assess data and service quality in response to concerns around low patient retention. USAID will also evaluate several concluding programs serving orphans and vulnerable populations to inform the design of a pending procurement.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: - As a result of the PIRs referenced above, USAID is considering a shift in programming to support activities that promote social cohesion around the 2015 elections.

- The interagency PEPFAR team conducted a partner performance review of all PEPFAR supported activities as part of the strategic planning processes required for the 2014 Operational Plan development. The review informs budget and program target setting for the various program area priorities.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

After decades of war, mismanagement and instability, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has demonstrated slow but steady progress in some sectors where development resources were invested. Over the last 20 years, population growth rates have declined, maternal mortality has decreased, and a greater percentage of children (especially girls) are completing primary school. Annual gross domestic product growth rates have consistently been above the median for sub-Saharan Africa, averaging six percent over the last decade. To solidify development gains and support further progress, U.S. assistance in the DRC seeks to bolster peace and stability, particularly in eastern DRC. Assistance will strengthen governance institutions and the rule of law; increase food security; and support the provision of basic social services, including access to quality health care and education.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	322,925	272,135	302,465	30,330
Overseas Contingency Operations	35,144	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	35,144	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	287,781	272,135	302,465	30,330
Development Assistance	7,930	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	29,197	51,385	71,440	20,055
Global Health Programs - State	34,754	51,975	59,975	8,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	114,616	126,650	127,200	550
International Military Education and Training	324	375	350	-25
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,996	3,250	2,000	-1,250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	500	500	-
P.L. 480 Title II	81,964	28,000	30,000	2,000
Peacekeeping Operations	12,000	10,000	11,000	1,000

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)

Peace and Security Programs: Despite the Government of the DRC's (GDRC) recent military advances in eastern DRC, dozens of armed groups continue to terrorize local populations throughout the region. The ongoing conflict exacts a tremendous toll on Congolese civilians who are often killed, tortured, injured, raped, robbed, and/or forced to flee from their homes. Children, in particular, face the threat of illegal recruitment by armed groups, disruptions to their education, vulnerability to violence, and displacement from their homes.

The United States will use \$6.0 million in FY 2015 funds to help solidify GDRC gains in development and further advance stabilization and recovery efforts in eastern DRC. Programs will focus on mitigating

conflict by working with local groups and associations at the community, provincial, and national levels to address the root causes of conflict in the east. All programs will take into consideration gender dynamics and the special needs of women in conflict zones. Furthermore, interventions will ensure female participation in conflict mediation and peacebuilding activities.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support peace, stability, and transition programming to build and reinforce peace in targeted geographic areas based on lessons learned from previous programming. A new program will focus on: 1) operations research on the root causes of instability and identify practical solutions; 2) emerging community cohesion and stabilization initiatives; and 3) scalable models of programming to address conflict drivers, build resilience, and bridge the gap between humanitarian and longer-term development activities.
- Programs will expand local land dispute mediation, work to ensure the legal standing of mediated agreements, and expand critical long-term land policy reform through the National Commission on Land Reform.
- U.S. assistance will support reintegration activities for demobilized fighters and children associated with armed forces and groups.
- Programs will support the GDRC's efforts to combat human trafficking of men, women, and children in select mining communities.
- The United States will support monitoring and implementation of the proposed national DRC benchmarks of the 2013 Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework. This will include broader civil society and public engagement to foster a more inclusive peace process, decentralization, rule of law, or other support as requested by the GDRC.

Democracy and Good Governance: All levels of DRC's government continue to struggle to carry out basic functions and effectively deliver services. The 2006 constitution calls for dramatic reforms, including decentralizing authorities for delivering health, education, and other services, as well as allocating 40 percent of national government revenues to provinces and local authorities. However, the GDRC has been slow to implement these reforms, whose success is dependent on rapidly expanding the capacity of government officials at all levels. Meanwhile, government policy and the management of public revenues and expenditures is often not transparent, and average citizens and civil society struggle to have an impact on policy decisions that directly affect them.

U.S. engagement in the DRC will support democratic development by reinforcing the capacity of state institutions to provide services and respond to its citizens, accelerating decentralization, advancing justice sector reform, promoting good governance, and combating corruption. Enhanced transparency and accountability in the management of public resources will remain critical to improving the GDRC's performance and ability to deliver services at the national and local levels and to strengthen long-term stability.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$8.0 million will assist the judiciary to become more effective, independent, and better-resourced, and empower civil society to expand access to equitable justice, advocate for reform, and fight impunity.
- In FY 2015, funding of \$10.0 million will increase the effectiveness, accountability, transparency, and responsiveness of targeted local government institution's delivery of services and assist Congolese decentralization efforts.
- U.S. assistance of \$3.0 million will support national-level actors to identify, create, and implement key policies, laws and programs that support effective development in the DRC.

- In FY 2015, funding of \$5.0 million will strengthen the technical and organizational capacity of community groups and local civil society organizations and empower Congolese citizens to participate in democratic processes, including elections.
- U.S. assistance of \$4.0 million will strengthen Congolese civil society actors, including the media, to provide oversight of government, increase public sector transparency, and raise citizen awareness about their rights and responsibilities.

Basic Education: The GDRC faces enormous difficulties in delivering education services to school-aged children. Around the country, 68 percent of third and fourth graders are unable to read a single word in a simple sentence. Of those who manage to read a sentence, 91 percent did not understand what they had read. Such poor learning outcomes decrease completion rates. Only 28 percent of girls and 37 percent of boys who start will successfully complete primary school. In FY 2015, the United States will provide \$22.6 million toward basic education activities to increase access to quality education and increase community oversight and engagement with schools. Resources also support programs to increase governance, accountability, and transparency in the education sector, particularly in relation to teacher pay, the leading cause of school fees and exclusion of children from basic education. Programming will target out-of-school youth, orphans, girls, and vulnerable children through alternative basic education learning opportunities.

Key Interventions:

- Support adolescent girls' transition from primary to secondary school in a safe learning environment that will enable them to assume leadership roles in their communities.
- Increase equitable access to education through the Room to Learn Initiative.
- Provide technical assistance to the GDRC to develop national policies to strengthen the education sector.
- Enhance the quality of teacher training programs through innovative technologies.
- Improve reading instruction through the development of reading standards and indicators, teacher training programs, and the distribution of teaching and learning materials.
- Rehabilitate and equip schools in targeted areas.
- Improve governance, accountability, and transparency in the education sector at the national, provincial, district, and sub-district levels.

Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Population: The protection of civilians affected by conflict in the DRC, especially women and girls affected by sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), is a key U.S. foreign policy interest. SGBV is recognized as a devastating problem in the eastern region and is prevalent throughout the rest of the country. In FY 2015, the United States will provide \$4.2 million toward social protection programs. These programs aim to prevent rape, physical violence and abuse, and improve access to high quality services for SGBV survivors.

Key Interventions:

- Increase community action to prevent SGBV, reinforce and sustain positive behaviors in eastern DRC through behavior change programs, and increase the ability of local organizations to deliver social services and conduct survivor advocacy.
- Provide care and treatment for SGBV survivors by integrating services to meet medical, psycho-social, legal and income-generating needs and improve local ability to provide such services.
- Develop and strengthen services and systems that support family cohesion and respond to the separation of children, through a community-based approach, awareness campaigns, and other behavior change strategies, that reduce stigmatization, discrimination, and rejection of vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: In recent years, the Congolese economy has enjoyed robust growth of approximately 7 percent per year. Largely driven by expansion in the extractives industry, this trend is expected to continue. Even though macroeconomic indicators have become stronger, economic growth is highly inequitable and has not resulted in poverty alleviation. Since 2009, the DRC has had the highest Global Hunger Index score in the world, and the DRC is heavily dependent upon food imports, despite its potential to be the seventh largest agricultural producer globally. Pervasive corruption, lack of credit, decrepit infrastructure, and an extremely difficult business climate stifle the emergence of entrepreneurs and discourage responsible foreign direct investment.

To address these challenges and combat extreme poverty, the United States will use FY 2015 funds to increase agricultural development and ensure more efficient natural resource management. In addition, programs will enhance civilian regulation of the DRC's mineral trade through infrastructure improvements and mineral supply chain traceability, while also building the capacity of key actors in production and distribution.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), the United States will provide \$4.0 million to work with the GDRC to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including combatting extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth.
- FTF activities will reduce food insecurity through improved agricultural production, processing, and marketing of staple commodities; protection of the natural resource base for agriculture; increased access to finance; and agriculture policy reform.
- FTF technical assistance will increase DRC's access to and use of agricultural research and tools, including the development and dissemination of disease-resistant crop varieties.
- Programs will encourage responsible natural resource trade by promoting civilian control of the mining sector, with a particular focus on breaking the links among armed groups, human rights abuses, and the illicit trade in minerals in eastern DRC.
- U.S. assistance of \$4.4 million will promote public-private partnerships across the extractive sector with responsible investors to improve governance, infrastructure and economic development, and social services in sectors such as health and education.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. In FY 2015, the United States, working closely with the GDRC's Ministry of Health, will improve the quality of health care services through training and supervision of health workers to address the principal causes of child and maternal mortality. In addition to improving the provision of quality maternal, newborn and child health services, resources will focus on prevention, care, and treatment services to populations at high risk for tuberculosis (TB), HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other infectious diseases. By shifting focus from individual service-delivery sites to the health zones, the President's Emergency Program for AIDS Relief in DRC will consolidate and build on existing activities to improve its response to the HIV epidemic in at least three target provinces- Kinshasa, Katanga, and Orientale. A primary focus will be refining the existing Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission program and ensuring a comprehensive continuum of care. The United States will also launch a new program focused on Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) to strengthen comprehensive care and support for OVCs, who are infected and affected by HIV. This program will ensure they grow up to be

healthy, educated, and socially well-adjusted adults and is closely aligned with the GDRC's strategies and priorities to support, protect, and strengthen vulnerable children, families, and communities.

State Programs

Assistance provided through GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

Key Intervention:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Burundi will receive \$60.0 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details on the activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

USAID Programs

The Democratic Republic of the Congo's (DRC) health system was once renowned in Africa for its network of clinics, quality of physicians, and primary health care system. In the past two decades, the political and economic collapse of the country has had a dramatic impact on this system. Hospitals and clinics lack personnel and equipment and often run out of critical medicine and supplies. The DRC's health indicators are currently among the worst in the world. It is estimated that as much as 70 percent of the population has little or no access to health care.

The United States is improving the health of Congolese people, under the framework of the U.S. Global Health Initiative (GHI) Strategy. Aligned with the Ministry of Health's National Health Development Plan, the GHI Strategy focuses on promoting the health of vulnerable groups - women, girls, newborns, and children under five - and reducing the incidence of the most prevalent diseases, including malaria, TB, and HIV/AIDS.

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), DRC will receive \$9.2 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- **Tuberculosis:** U.S. assistance of \$12.0 million will support the National Tuberculosis Program at the central and provincial levels by providing technical assistance for monitoring, data quality control, improved TB drug forecasting, and operational research. The program will also improve TB notification and treatment success rates at the local level. U.S. assistance will increase the availability of second line multi-drug resistant TB drugs.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$48.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2015 request level for the DRC does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2015 operating year budget is set. U.S. assistance will support the National Malaria Control Program to improve prevention, treatment for pregnant women, improved laboratory-based diagnosis and treatment, behavior change communication and supply chain management. PMI activities will also focus on building the capacity of the public sector to provide malaria interventions in at least 138 health zones, covering a total population of 25 million.

- **Maternal and Child Health:** FY 2015 funding of \$34.0 million will help dramatically reduce the number of preventable child and maternal deaths and will focus on providing access to 65 percent of the population that has limited or no access to health services. Programs will strengthen the delivery of high impact, lifesaving interventions to address the main causes of child and maternal mortality, while also emphasizing the importance of birth spacing and good nutrition. The United States also supports the MOH at all levels by strengthening governance necessary for sustaining positive health outcomes. Support is also provided to the drug supply chain management system to improve forecasting, quantification, procurement, and warehousing. Programs will continue to assist the GDRC to eradicate polio among children under-five years of age. U.S. assistance will fund operational research that identifies why children miss immunizations and map vaccine resistance; implement targeted communication strategies to reduce the vaccination resistance rate; reinforce routine immunizations; enhance polio and measles supplementary immunization activities; and intensify communication and social mobilization with resistant and hard-to-reach groups at the national level and in priority provinces.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** U.S. assistance of \$22.0 million will expand access to high-quality, voluntary FP/RH care and services on a sustainable basis. U.S. assistance will support service delivery points offering FP/RH information and services and the full range of affordable and modern contraceptives supplied to facilities in both the public and the private sector. Spousal permission is generally required to access these services, so as part of the focus on girls and women, programs strive to foster men's support for FP/RH services to improve women's access to modern contraception.
- **Nutrition:** FY 2015 funding of \$2.0 million will deliver an integrated package of cost-effective nutrition actions that are proven to reduce maternal and child under-nutrition and associated mortality and morbidity.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. Future investment in military education and training will continue to support the professionalization of the Congolese military by emphasizing civil-military relations rooted in democratic norms, human rights, leadership development, and increased English language proficiency.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will support the professionalization of the Congolese military.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

As the GDRC strengthens state and civilian authority in the majority of the country, ongoing conflict and instability in the east continue to slow development efforts and reinforce a fragile and insecure environment. Illegal armed groups, including foreign and indigenous militia, fight for control of land, natural resources, and economic and political influence. The United States seeks to increase the security of the country's citizens through training and equipping both official and non-official actors and building the infrastructure vital for them to pursue law enforcement-related work. Current programs fall into three main areas: border security, mining security and countering SGBV. Programs are expected to build on these areas while also expanding to support a Congolese government-led initiative to ensure that police fully receive their salaries through electronic and mobile banking. Additionally, the United States has specific programs aimed at addressing the alarming levels of violence against women carried out not only by armed groups, but by police and military officials, as well as ordinary citizens.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide support and training to the law enforcement agencies of the DRC through operations and forensics training, infrastructure development, and supplying equipment. INCLE-funded security sector programming will address police training gaps, lack of proper equipment, and the lack of regular salary payments, while working to increase cooperation between the police service and the communities in which they operate.
- Justice Sector Support programs will assist the GDRC with its defined priorities to enhance law enforcement by strengthening institutional capacity, including the ability of its law enforcement agencies to combat SGBV in eastern DRC. This assistance will increase access to justice for victims of SGBV, while augmenting the capacity of the police to respond effectively to and deter instances of SGBV.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The DRC has experienced decades of civil war as successive weak governments, non-state actors, and neighboring countries vied for the DRC's natural resources. This has left the DRC heavily contaminated with explosive remnants and with large stockpiles of excess small arms/light weapons (SA/LW) and munitions that it cannot adequately secure. The porous borders between DRC and its neighbors facilitate arms smuggling, fueling conflicts. Consequently, illicit SA/LW trafficking poses a significant challenge to peace and security in the DRC and the surrounding region. Finally, persistent poor economic conditions and mismanagement have left DRC defense forces chronically underfunded, preventing them from adequately securing SA/LW and munitions stockpiles, or maintaining them consistent with international standards. Consequently, numerous depots are vulnerable to theft by terrorists, criminal organizations, and other non-state actors of concern, thereby threatening the security of the United States and its allies, while simultaneously posing a substantial risk of spontaneous and catastrophic detonation, placing thousands of lives in real and immediate danger.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance seeks to reduce, eliminate, or secure, at-risk or unsecured conventional weapons such as, landmines and unexploded ordnance, SA/LW, Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) and excess and deteriorating munitions.
- Funding will support conventional munitions stockpile management, and destruction of excess and poorly-secured SA/LW (including MANPADS). Specifically, we intend to focus stockpile destruction and security activities in the restive eastern region to reduce SA/LW vulnerability to illicit trafficking. Stockpile reduction also decreases the risk of catastrophic munitions depot explosions in populated areas.
- U.S. assistance for humanitarian mine action projects will restore arable land to productive use near population centers in DRC, promoting development and economic recovery; a recovery that will permit the DRC to assume increasing responsibility for its own stockpile management/destruction and humanitarian mine action needs.

P.L. 480 Title II

The P.L. 480 Title II program in DRC intends to reduce chronic malnutrition and food insecurity among vulnerable households. The program will contribute to improving food availability, access, and utilization, and reducing the vulnerability of individuals, households, and communities to food insecurity. It will enhance resiliency among food-insecure households by increasing their skills and assets, diversifying their livelihoods, and strengthening beneficiaries' ability to deal with and recover from the shocks that fuel the vicious cycles that lead to persistently high levels of chronic malnutrition and food insecurity.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help address the high rate of chronic malnutrition in children under-five years of age by promoting social and behavior change communication, providing micronutrient supplementation, improving young child feeding practices among pregnant and lactating women and children under-two years of age, and promoting sanitation infrastructure.
- U.S. assistance will support increased household food availability and diet diversity. Funding will help increase and diversify household crop production and livestock production through strengthening producer organizations and promoting veterinary services. Funding will also support training for increasing income generation and promote the production and consumption of nutrient-rich foods.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

The United States will encourage the GDRC to opt for durable political solutions to the country's civil conflicts, and helping strengthen Congolese capacity to address the root causes of these conflicts. Funds will support a comprehensive security sector reform effort through direct support to defense reform. These multi-tiered efforts will support a Congolese-led process in greater synergy with other donor partner contributions. Funds will be used to help strengthen defense systems through training, advisory support, and equipment, as well as technical advising and monitoring related to professionalization, human rights, and security sector reform.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide senior advisors at strategic locations to support key security and defense sector reform requirements, including, if requested, an advisor/liaison to the Congolese Ministry of Defense and Office of the Chief of Defense to assist in the development of training strategies and doctrine for DRC's military, and to facilitate Congolese coordination of U.S. training assistance to the FARDC.
- U.S. assistance will provide a series of training modules on military justice, international law and human rights for Congolese military magistrates, prosecutors and investigators, and for Congolese officers throughout the DRC to support the professionalization of the DRC military.
- U.S. assistance will provide specialty unit training in military police, communications, logistics and engineering functions and be prepared to maintain an agriculture program for FARDC.
- Programs will train officer students through mobile training teams to conduct basic officer courses in infantry, engineering, military police, military intelligence and logistics. Additional mobile training teams will conduct training for FARDC basic enlisted soldiers. Efforts to conduct anti-corruption, defense resource management, military-legislative branch relations, and HIV/AIDS leadership training will continue into this training year.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID conducted two final program evaluations, one mid-term evaluation and a youth sector assessment in FY 2013. USAID also conducted a youth assessment as part of the Country Development Cooperation Strategy development process.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Final evaluations of the Integrated HIV/AIDS Program in DRC (PROVIC) and the democracy and governance program ProJustice, and the mid-term evaluation of the Integrated Health Project (IHP) programs provided important lessons-learned that will inform follow-on programs. The PROVIC evaluation identified ways to improve the Champion Community approach to HIV/AIDS sensitization activities. As a result, USAID will adapt its future health programs to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of Champion Communities. The ProJustice evaluation recommended how to advance the rule of law in the DRC and

build on past successes. Lastly, the IHP evaluation revealed that integrating health services, while also improving health systems, led to greater outcomes over the long term. The evaluation also found that the program could maximize results by concentrating resources in key intervention zones rather than spreading interventions in a larger area.

In addition to the program evaluations, USAID activity managers interested in increasing youth engagement throughout the Mission's portfolio have widely consulted the youth assessment conducted in FY 2013. As with the evaluations, it has become a key resource in the design of new programs.

The Program to Improve Education Quality (PIEQ), which makes-up a major part of USAID's education portfolio, includes activities focusing on the five domains of reading: phonemic awareness, graphemes/phonics, vocabulary, fluency, and comprehension. FY 2013 monitoring and evaluation data found that the logistical challenges of providing training, materials, and community grants across Orientale, Equateur and Bandundu provinces required more human and financial resources than USAID and its partner could optimally manage. As a result, USAID modified the PIEQ agreement to refocus activities and results on targeted improvements in reading. USAID also developed pilot materials and a series of leveled training modules for 35 targeted schools in September 2013. The new reading program is research-based and provides teachers with essential knowledge and skills needed to teach reading in Grades one and two. FY 2015 funds have been requested to continue this program.

USAID/DRC will undertake a collaborating learning and adapting (CLA) approach to monitoring and evaluation during the upcoming strategy period. Rigorous data collection methods will allow the Mission to measure the higher-level impacts as well as expected intermediate results. The CLA function will:

- Ensure coordination among U.S. government agencies, partners, and stakeholders at both the local and national levels;
- Strengthen the evidence basis on which decisions about development assistance are made, and ensure that experience and observations inform program decisions;
- Facilitate adaptation of activities to changing conditions and emerging learning about what works and what does not.

Djibouti

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Djibouti is a critical strategic partner in the region and host to Camp Lemonnier, the only U.S. military installation in Africa. The goal of U.S. assistance in Djibouti is to support the country's development as a stable democracy that is accountable and capable, with productive and healthy people. U.S. assistance promotes improvements to access and quality of education, strengthens the health care system to reduce Djibouti's vulnerability to public health threats, and builds the capacity of Djiboutian security forces to contribute to international security by strengthening its ability to secure the country's land and maritime borders and participate effectively in peacekeeping operations in the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	8,753	8,135	12,835	4,700
Development Assistance	1,911	-	10,000	10,000
Economic Support Fund	-	5,000	-	-5,000
Foreign Military Financing	949	1,000	700	-300
Global Health Programs - State	1,800	1,800	1,800	-
International Military Education and Training	470	335	335	-
P.L. 480 Title II	3,623	-	-	-

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)

Basic Education: The adult illiteracy rate in Djibouti is 65 percent and, despite ongoing educational reforms, a significant percentage of Djiboutian children fail to acquire basic reading skills. Access to education has improved, but special needs children remain underserved. A major weakness in the educational system has been its inability to produce sufficient qualified, skilled and semi-skilled labor to meet the needs of the economy. High levels of unemployment (overall 60 percent), particularly among youth (over 80 percent), represent a potentially destabilizing factor. The lack of educational and employment opportunities present substantial constraints on Djibouti's economic growth and development. Djibouti recognizes these problems, and has strategies in place to help address them, but lacks the capacity to fully evaluate the root causes of problems or carry out the strategies to solve them.

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide \$1.4 million to support a new basic education project to provide curricula, teacher training, and other resources for a remedial reading program and support for school libraries. The project will also support the development and piloting of primary education programs for children with special needs, with a focus on reading. The overall project goal is to reduce the number of children who fail to acquire appropriate reading skills (estimated at 30 percent), and thus maximize the potential of the next generation to contribute to Djibouti's development.

Economic Growth: Djibouti has numerous constraints on its economic growth potential, many of them structural. Two of the most critical constraints are energy supply and human capital. Djibouti is

entirely dependent on imports for its energy needs and is working on an ambitious plan for exploiting its geothermal potential. Support for the development of the legal framework, nascent institutions, and local technical capacity is needed to ensure that investments in exploration and testing of the geothermal resources are optimized.

The base of the Djiboutian economy is extremely narrow and focuses on services, particularly services related to the port and transport of goods to neighboring countries. Structural limitations of the economy are one factor contributing towards high unemployment. A deficit of skilled and semi-skilled workers is another.

Addressing these underlying issues will promote economic growth and job creation and reduce the vulnerability of Djibouti's youth to recruitment by violent extremists.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.6 million will help create an enabling environment for the geothermal sector through targeted technical assistance. Resources will support training to develop a project development model for geothermal energy suitable for Djibouti and conduct seminars and dialogue sessions on private sector geothermal project development and financing. Support will also assist Djibouti develop a sectoral regulatory framework to attract and manage private investment.
- The United States will provide \$8.0 million in funding to support a workforce development program that will help establish public-private partnerships and other linkages between the educational system and the private sector, and other activities that help to improve the quality and relevance of job skills and workforce readiness training.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF-funded training, equipment, and other assistance is targeted to ensure that Djibouti can protect its land and maritime borders and resist the spread of extremism and terrorism and may also support Djibouti's ability to participate in peacekeeping operations. The program will build on past successes, continue to improve operational capabilities, support border security, modernize key equipment, and assist in the operation and maintenance of U.S.-supplied systems. Funds may also support the professionalization of the military through training.

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide \$0.7 million to professionalize Djibouti's military forces and improve Djibouti's ability to provide maritime security, participate in peacekeeping and counterterrorism operations.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

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

State Programs

Djibouti's HIV/AIDS prevalence is estimated to be 2.9 percent; the country is extremely vulnerable to increases in prevalence due to Djibouti's nature as a transport corridor and its underdeveloped HIV prevention capacity at the community level. The goal of this program is to strengthen national health systems—civilian and military—and build the capacity of local organizations to be effective in the fight against HIV/AIDS. This programming serves U.S. strategic interests, as few donors are active in

Djibouti, and this is the primary assistance provided to the Government of Djibouti (GORD) in the area of HIV/AIDS prevention.

Key Interventions:

- The United States will provide \$1.8 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Djibouti's defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine and values. IMET funds are critical security cooperation programs with strategic impact. IMET-funded activities promote democratic values; build capacity; and increase lasting military-to-military relationships. Most activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing opportunities for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide \$0.3 million to support education and training to assist with professionalization of Djibouti's armed forces.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: • To assess the effectiveness of the 2009-2013 basic education project, USAID/East Africa/Djibouti Office conducted a performance evaluation in April-May 2013.

- An Early Grade Reading Assessment was conducted in FY 2013.
- USAID/EA/Djibouti Office conducted a Portfolio Review of its existing activities, focusing on successes and challenges across its portfolio by account.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: • The results of the education project evaluation are being used to inform the design of the new basic education project. The evaluation looked at the results of the project's vocational training component, which will provide valuable insights informing potential future programming in that area.

- The Early Grade Reading Assessment conducted in FY 2013 demonstrated that teacher training had a substantial and immediate impact on reading skills acquisition.

Ethiopia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Ethiopia development and humanitarian assistance portfolio remains one of the United States' largest and most complex in Africa. The Government of Ethiopia's (GOE) five-year Growth and Transformation Plan (2011 – 2016) sets very ambitious targets for growth in all sectors and allocates significant resources to promote development. These goals reflect the GOE's efforts to provide health, education, and economic growth opportunities to its people. By working together with the GOE to meet its goals, the United States will be able to safeguard development investments made by all U.S.-managed programs, as well as those of the GOE and other donors. U.S. assistance efforts seek to advance regional peace and security; economic growth and development; and democracy, governance, and human rights objectives. The Mission manages several Presidential Initiatives -- Feed the Future, Global Climate Change, and the Global Health Initiative, which includes the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the Presidential Malaria Initiative (PMI).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	619,606	477,991	482,451	4,460
Development Assistance	94,490	100,000	89,838	-10,162
Foreign Military Financing	799	843	700	-143
Global Health Programs - State	156,792	132,213	147,213	15,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	131,546	138,365	137,200	-1,165
International Military Education and Training	541	570	500	-70
P.L. 480 Title II	235,438	106,000	107,000	1,000

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.

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	619,606	*	482,451
Resilience	45,539	*	29,250
Development Assistance	23,985	*	20,750
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,554	*	8,500
P.L. 480 Title II	15,000	*	-
Other	574,067	*	453,201
Development Assistance	70,505	*	69,088
Foreign Military Financing	799	*	700
Global Health Programs - State	156,792	*	147,213

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
Global Health Programs - USAID	124,992	*	128,700
International Military Education and Training	541	*	500
P.L. 480 Title II	220,438	*	107,000

Development Assistance (DA)

Increased Economic Growth with Resiliency in Rural Ethiopia: The GOE has already placed tremendous focus on agriculture, having allocated 17 percent of its budget over the past several years to this sector. However, the agricultural sector is constrained by low productivity, fragmented market linkages, low value added to products and services, and climate variability. In response, U.S. assistance will continue to increase economic growth with resiliency in rural Ethiopia by strengthening strategically selected value chains, promoting private sector engagement, and improving market function. In addition, programs strive to improve a long-term climate change adaptive capacity in drought-prone areas of the country through activities that build community resilience to climate-related shocks and disasters. This effort requires a focus on developing the full growth potential in the productive areas of Ethiopia, combined with building the capacity of vulnerable and chronically food insecure households to participate more fully in economic and livelihood activities. Expected results using U.S. government resources include increased incremental sales, established linkages between farmers' cooperative unions and markets, established operational interface between financial institutions and value chain stakeholders, and the formation of public-private partnerships. Community-based disaster risk reduction efforts will enhance the capacity of local communities to analyze the consequences of hazards and forecasted climate change, and use the information to design effective and innovative interventions and longer-term adaptation strategies that promote sustainable reduction of climate change impacts. Furthermore, the United States will support vulnerable populations to achieve sustained food security through building assets, access to financial services and markets, capacity protection, and improving nutritional status. Resources will also support the viability and resilience of pastoralist communities through market development and natural resource management.

Key Interventions:

- **Feed the Future:** As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF) activities will provide \$50.0 million to support the efforts of the GOE to implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger and improve nutrition and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development, natural resource management, water and infrastructure development, and disaster risk management.
- In support of FTF and relief-to-development transition (R2DT) objectives, assistance will continue to contribute significantly to sustained food security in chronically food insecure districts of rural Ethiopia, graduate 50,000 households from food support programs in 16 targeted districts, and increase each household income by \$365 per year by the fifth year. U.S. assistance will advance FTF and R2DT objectives and, in coordination with agriculture programs, support women, children and vulnerable households by promoting community-based nutrition programs, with a focus on training health workers and families on the provision of therapeutic feeding and diet diversity for malnourished children.
- **Climate Change Adaptation:** The United States will provide \$3.0 million to support climate change adaptation with a goal of reducing vulnerability of people, places, and livelihoods by addressing the underlying causes and building the adaptation capacity of the agriculture sector with a focus on pastoralists.

- Resources will continue support to water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities through improving access to potable water and sanitation; protect safe water sources; promote hygiene behavior change, including hand washing and household water treatment; and, strengthen WASH committees and community ownership for improved management of water supply systems and financial sustainability.
- The United States will continue to support the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, a partnership among G8 member countries, the GOE, and private sector firms. The partnership will improve legal and regulatory policy reforms needed to improve the investment enabling environment and focus on the development of public-private partnerships.

Improved Learning Outcomes: In the last 15 years, Ethiopia has achieved unprecedented growth in expanding access to primary school and reports a primary gross enrollment rate of over 95 percent. However, the quality of education remains a challenge to the Ethiopian education system. National learning assessments conducted between 2000 and 2011 at grades four and eight have shown that the learning achievements at both grade levels were far below national standards, and are declining. Education program will continue to focus on improving learning outcomes at the primary and tertiary levels, and in targeted trainings for youth. Assistance will focus on improving early grade reading and writing nationwide, particularly in the seven most widely used local languages. Specifically, programs will provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Education and regional education bureaus to develop a reading curriculum, language textbooks, teacher’s guides, and teacher training manuals, as well as the delivery of teacher training modules. The United States will provide support to technical vocational training centers and other local service providers such as farmer training centers to support technical and soft-skills training for youth. Training activities will provide youth with linkages to market-based jobs by working closely with the private sector to support the growing employment demands in both public and private enterprises. For youth interested in self-employment, training activities will also include the development of entrepreneurship skills and access to credit.

Key Interventions:

- The United States will provide \$18.0 million to train teachers in early grade reading and writing; help establish and strengthen reading departments in teacher training colleges, as well as community reading centers, school libraries, and reading corners in classrooms; and build the capacity of parents and communities to engage in supporting and promoting early grade reading.
- Programs will continue promoting English language development, critical to achieving increased learning outcomes at the higher grades, as English is the language of instruction as early as grade five in some regions, and the mandatory language of instruction for all secondary schools. This activity will be reinforced by Early Grade Reading Assessments in seven local languages, and learning assessments at grades four and eight.
- Assistance will support workforce development through community-based programs to raise the overall skill base needed to be successful and productive in current and emerging agricultural and industrial fields, and will strengthen the capacity of universities through partnerships between Ethiopian and U.S. universities.

Improved Governance Environment for Sustainable Development: For democracy and governance assistance, programs utilize a two-pronged approach. The first prong integrates democracy and governance into the significant investments the United States is making in other sectors (such as health, agriculture, and climate change) to support social and economic resilience in Ethiopian society outside of the ruling party structures, and to the extent feasible, encourage community-level participatory decision-making. The second prong of this approach works to protect existing political space and respect for human and civil rights in order to capitalize on opportunities to expand it. In this vein, the Mission is supporting political dialogue, legal education, and court reforms.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support federal, state, and local institutions to improve their ability to incorporate conflict mitigation practices, including legal aid and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. Support for the Ministry of Federal Affairs will continue to focus on the establishment of a nationwide conflict early warning and response system.
- U.S. assistance will support civil society organizations (CSO), including those that have an exemption from the CSO law to work on human rights-related issues to promote and improve human rights awareness and service delivery, particularly for vulnerable groups, including women, children, and persons with disabilities.
- U.S. assistance will help build institutional capacity of the GOE to engage in policy dialogue and continuing education to strengthen legal and judicial systems and for the promotion of constitutional human rights, including improving curriculum and instruction in selected law schools; strengthening legal aid services, and building on a mandate for university law schools to work in this area.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF continues to support Ethiopian counterterrorism efforts and peacekeeping efforts within the region, such as in South Sudan and Somalia. The programs enhance Ethiopia's logistical airlift capability to enable it to deploy peacekeepers and support counterterrorism efforts. Ethiopia's ability to support these missions is strained by its limited availability of aircraft, which increases the burden on the existing fleet and increases maintenance requirements. FMF funding helps offset the increased requirements and allows Ethiopia to continue key operations. FMF will also support the GOE's C-130 program with equipment, training, and maintenance. Funds may also support the professionalization of the Ethiopian military through support to the Defense Command and Staff College.

Key Intervention:

- Resources will support the Ethiopian National Defense Force's ability to continue to support African and United Nations peacekeeping interventions and counterterrorism efforts.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

The GOE has made tremendous progress in developing state-of-the-art health policies and expanding both its physical infrastructure and availability of Health Extension Workers (38,000 deployed to-date in rural and urban areas), along with improving the utilization of key quality services such as antenatal care, the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, and labor and delivery services. Nevertheless, a lack of well-trained health providers persists, coupled with poor provider attitudes, high out-of-pocket expenses, inadequate health infrastructure, and shortages of equipment and commodities. These factors have resulted in a weak health system and low utilization by the population.

Assistance provided through the Global Health Program accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Specifically, U.S. resources will continue to support the GOE to significantly improve the health status of the Ethiopian population in the areas of maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, control of infectious diseases, nutrition, and improved water supply and sanitation. Activities will also increase access to evidence-based HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment service.

State Programs

At a national prevalence rate of 1.5 percent, the HIV/AIDS situation in Ethiopia continues to be characterized by a mixed epidemic with significant heterogeneity across geographic areas, urban versus

rural residence, and population groups. Although Ethiopia had an estimated 759,268 HIV positive people in 2012, considerable successes have been achieved, with rural HIV prevalence remaining at 0.6 percent, and substantial declines from 7.7 percent to 4.2 percent in urban areas. The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) is operational in all regions of Ethiopia at the different tiers (national, hospitals, health centers, health posts, and communities) of service delivery.

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: Under PEPFAR, the United States will provide \$147.2 million in assistance to support the GOE's HIV/AIDS program for combined prevention, care and treatment throughout the country, including support for orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

USAID Programs

Increased Utilization to Quality Healthcare Services: The 2011 Ethiopian Demographic Health Survey is indicative of the successful collaboration between USAID and the GOE. This partnership has helped enable the Health Extension Worker platform to become a globally recognized model of effective, community-based health service provision. Programs will continue work with the GOE to improve the provision of and demand for healthcare services, and improve health systems at the national and community levels with a focus on reducing the very high maternal, neonatal and child deaths prevailing in Ethiopia. Other efforts will help support and strengthen the GOE's health system, expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services, strengthen services related to child survival, increase prevention and control of infectious diseases (malaria and tuberculosis), and increase access to nutrition, clean water, and sanitation. Health systems strengthening will emphasize strategic information, health sector financing, commodities and logistics, health workforce development, and infrastructure improvements.

Key Interventions:

- Tuberculosis (TB): U.S. assistance will include \$12.0 million to help strengthen vulnerable components of the GOE's TB program by increasing the GOE's diagnostic capacity, improving drug supply management, improving and making more accessible multidrug resistant-TB treatment, advancing TB/HIV collaboration, enhancing TB infection control, and promoting community-based TB care.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative will include \$44.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): U.S. assistance for MCH will provide \$39.0 million to address the leading causes of morbidity and mortality, including promoting clean and safe births; addressing neonatal complications (including infections); and supporting skilled birth attendance, essential newborn care and treatment, immunization, treatment of acute malnutrition, and improved water and sanitation. The United States supports integrated packages of high quality, evidence-based interventions delivered across a continuum of care at family, community and facility levels. Prevention of HIV transmission, care, and treatment are integrated throughout the MCH program. Efforts are already underway to address the high drop-out rate of mothers and infants who test as HIV positive.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: U.S. assistance for Family Planning/Reproductive Health will provide \$33.7 million to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Such programs enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of the first birth. Assistance

will also make substantial contributions to the reduction of abortions, maternal and child mortality and morbidity; and mitigate adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability.

- Nutrition: U.S. assistance will include \$8.5 million to strengthen ongoing nutrition activities, including, behavior change communication using the Essential Nutrition Actions framework and improved policy environment, and reducing vulnerability and building resiliency among at-risk communities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose Ethiopian defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. Professional military officer education remains a high priority for the Ethiopian military. Military courses serve as a key benchmark in the identification of future leadership in the Ethiopian National Defense Force, and are viewed by the Government of Ethiopia as necessary for building the skills needed for the Ethiopian army to undertake peacekeeping and counterterrorism operations effectively as well as to strengthen its national defense capabilities. By increasing the professionalism of its forces, Ethiopia will be better positioned to advance regional peace and security and work with the United States to resolve regional conflicts in Somalia and between Sudan and South Sudan, and to reduce tensions between Ethiopia and both Eritrea and Egypt.

Key Intervention:

- The United States will use \$0.5 million in IMET funds in FY 2015 to support training for the Ethiopian military to become a more professional defense force.

P.L. 480 Title II

Despite a fast-growing economy, Ethiopia remains one of the poorest countries in the world. It experiences high levels of both chronic and acute food insecurity, particularly among rural populations and smallholder farmers. More than 20 percent of children under-five years of age in Ethiopia are severely, chronically malnourished or stunted. Climatic shocks and crises are common in Ethiopia and often result in crop failure, leading to high levels of acute food insecurity and exacerbating the chronic malnutrition crisis. The United States will continue to support sustainable development efforts by building the resiliency of vulnerable populations and scaling up efforts to adapt to the increasing effects of climate change. FY 2015 P.L. 480 Title II resources will continue to promote R2DT by funding activities that assure food consumption and prevent asset depletion for food insecure households in chronically food insecure districts, while stimulating markets, improving access to services and natural resources, and rehabilitating and enhancing the natural environment.

Increased Economic Growth with Resiliency in Rural Ethiopia: The United States continues to be one of the largest donors contributing to the GOE-led Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP), a successful multi-donor funded program aiming to reduce food insecurity in Ethiopia. P.L. 480 Title II development food assistance contributions will reach over one million vulnerable beneficiaries through four programs implemented by private voluntary organizations that are closely aligned and coordinated with the PSNP. In addition to United States support to the PSNP, the United States is able to reach a subset of PSNP beneficiaries through a separate FTF-funded program that seeks to promote livelihoods diversification and agricultural growth to ensure beneficiaries' graduation to sustainable livelihoods and increased food security.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$66.3 million to increase access to nutritious foods for vulnerable populations and prevent the sale of productive assets through the PSNP. Vulnerable, able-bodied households receive cash and/or food transfers in exchange for labor to reduce their food gaps, build community assets, and protect household assets.
- U.S. assistance will contribute \$35.3 million to increase community-level resilience to the negative impacts of drought and climate change, by supporting investments in watershed rehabilitation, including sustainable community infrastructure, small-scale irrigation, water harvesting, and soil conservation.
- U.S. assistance of \$1.1 million in FY 2015 funding will support workforce development through training in new agriculture technologies and improved on-farm management practices, literacy, and livelihood diversification.
- Resources will support training of health workers and community members on essential nutrition actions, essential hygiene actions, and infant and young child feeding practices to improve the health and nutritional status of women and children.
- Resources will enhance nutrition outcomes by improving the ability of vulnerable populations to access a more nutritious and diverse diet through the cultivation of homestead gardens, poultry-rearing, and planting of fruit trees.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012 and FY 2013, performance data and information were gathered and analyzed from the following ten performance evaluations and assessments: the Private Health Sector Program; Malaria Program; Urban Health Extension Program; Strengthening Institutions for Peace and Development; School Community Partnership Serving Orphan and Vulnerable Children; Social Accountability Assessment; Early Grade Reading Assessment in six mother tongue languages; Gender Assessment; Human Rights Program Assessment; and a Cost-Benefit Analysis of the Coffee Value Chain. All these evaluations and assessments have informed the FY 2014 and FY 2015 budget and planning decisions. There are also 11 evaluations planned for FY 2014, some of which are already underway.

Select major findings of these evaluations include the following:

- More than 70 percent reduction in malaria-related deaths among children less than five years of age between 2004 and 2013.
- Low reading proficiency persists among students in grades two and three in their native language.
- There is a need to use innovative behavior change communication methods, such as radio spots and graphic materials, to effectively promote urban health extension activities.
- An inconsistent supply of commodities at private facilities created barriers for the private health program's roll-out of integrated services for HIV, tuberculosis, family planning, and sexually transmitted infections.
- Competition over natural resources, combined with lack of effective governance mechanisms for managing disputes, is the root cause of most conflicts in pastoral areas.
- Reported changed attitudes among stakeholders who have rejected community and clan-based violence in favor of containment, rule of law, common judgments, and compensation mechanisms.
- Short-term emergency response programs may apply limited social accountability principles to their activities, whereas long-term development programs have more opportunity to expand and institutionalize the use of these principles.
- The use of social accountability principles and practices appears to be more effective and lasting when traditional institutions are involved in the process and receive training in this area.

USAID also conducted mission-wide quarterly pipeline analyses and biannual portfolio reviews. With assistance from its monitoring and evaluation (M&E) service contract, USAID conducted advanced data aggregation and analysis to better understand the bigger picture of its interventions (i.e., achieved results and challenges). Moreover, the M&E contractor provided capacity building to both the Mission and implementing partner staff in the area of performance monitoring and evaluation (nearly 36 Mission staff and 102 implementing partners staff have been trained), which has strengthened the Mission's ability to comply with the Government Performance and Result Act and the USAID Evaluation Policy.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID used the findings, conclusions, and recommendations from the performance evaluations and assessments cited above to inform budget and programmatic decisions in the following ways:

- As a result of the early grade reading assessment, USAID will support the development of a national early grade reading curriculum in seven local languages, teaching and learning materials aligned with the new curriculum, and teacher training based on international evidence and best practices.
- Past experience has shown that a focus on basic education alone will not bring about significant changes in the lives of the Ethiopian people. USAID will thus focus on improving education quality at all levels including improving skills in higher education as well as student learning outcomes that will lead to greater overall results for the Ethiopian education system, decrease the number of dropouts, and produce a more skilled and better prepared workforce.
- An extensive cost-benefit analysis of planned investments in the coffee value chain revealed that investments in high-yielding coffee varieties have a relatively higher expected rate of return. As a result, USAID shifted its investments into high yielding coffee varieties, which yields an expected incremental gain of over \$6,000 per farmer over the life of the activity.
- Based on assessments of democracy and governance activities, USAID will focus on conflict management and governance dynamics of natural resource management, livelihoods, and climate resilience. Democracy and governance programming will also support local NGOs to deter human rights abuses.
- The health portfolio will continue to work toward supporting critical elements of the health system including; support to human resource development, health financing and health insurance, pharmaceuticals and logistics management, and data management systems to reduce preventable maternal and child deaths. Specific focal areas of the health portfolio include: expansion of basic emergency obstetric and neo-natal care; procurements to address persistent weaknesses/gaps in routine immunization; introduction of rotavirus and pneumococcal vaccines; intensification of polio eradication efforts; strengthening behavior change and communication systems to increase demand for maternal and child health, nutrition and malaria services; integration of water, sanitation and hygiene in nutrition activities; and enabling the private sector to engage in malaria case management.

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	334,038
Improved governance environment for sustainable development	4,250
Development Assistance	4,250
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,250

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
of which Objective 6:	680
6.1 Program Design and Learning	600
6.2 Administration and Oversight	80
Improved learning outcomes	20,000
Development Assistance	20,000
3.2 Education	20,000
of which Objective 6:	830
6.1 Program Design and Learning	300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	530
Increased growth with resiliency in rural Ethiopia	181,088
Development Assistance	65,588
3.1 Health	4,000
4.5 Agriculture	50,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,588
4.8 Environment	7,000
of which Objective 6:	5,060
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,550
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,510
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,500
3.1 Health	8,500
of which Objective 6:	2,100
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	107,000
3.1 Health	5,350
3.2 Education	1,070
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	49,220
4.5 Agriculture	19,260
4.8 Environment	32,100
Increased utilization of quality health services	128,700
Global Health Programs - USAID	128,700
3.1 Health	128,700
of which Objective 6:	3,400
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,200

Gabon

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Gabon is an active contributor to conflict resolution and regional security efforts in the Central African region, hosting and acting as a driving force behind the Economic Community of Central African States, which is establishing a regional standby peacekeeping brigade under the auspices of the African Union’s African Standby Force. U.S. assistance to Gabon provides support to increase the professionalism of the country’s military officers and senior enlisted personnel by providing training which will create a more professional force able to operate effectively in regional peacekeeping and security efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	341	230	180	-50
International Military Education and Training	341	230	180	-50

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 Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Gabon’s defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET-funded activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. Increased professionalization of the Gabonese military will strengthen their capacity to ensure maritime and border security, a key U.S. priority in the resource-rich Gulf of Guinea.

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.2 million in IMET resources will support the professionalization of the military and strengthen its capacity to ensure maritime and border security.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Post regularly conducted outbriefs with IMET training participants and site visits to completed and ongoing projects.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The assessment of IMET programs led to a decision to continue to concentrate on leadership development and border and maritime security activities.

Ghana

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Ghana is a leading democracy on the African continent, with multiple peaceful interparty transitions, a strong record on human rights, a political military, and an engaged media. It is an influential member of the Economic Community of West African States and the African Union. Ghana contributes to regional and global stability by providing peacekeeping forces. However, Ghana continues to face multiple challenges, including poverty and inequality. Weak provision of health and education services, corruption, and an inadequate power infrastructure challenges the development of the country. The U. S. government provides significant assistance to Ghana aimed at supporting the Government of Ghana's (GOG) efforts to accelerate transition towards an established middle-income status. U.S. assistance also supports Ghana in its attempt to solidify its position as a regional leader in an area better known for civil strife, poor governance and economic stagnation. U.S. assistance will promote good governance; improve health care; strengthen Ghana's basic education system; expand agricultural production; increase power generation; and bolster the capacity of the Ghanaian armed forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	154,629	154,617	159,271	4,654
Development Assistance	85,309	85,100	89,824	4,724
Foreign Military Financing	332	350	300	-50
Global Health Programs - State	6,670	6,797	6,797	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	61,567	61,500	61,500	-
International Military Education and Training	651	670	650	-20
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	100	200	200	-

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.

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	154,629	*	159,271
Power Africa	5,000	*	5,000
Development Assistance	5,000	*	5,000
Other	149,629	*	154,271
Development Assistance	80,309	*	84,824
Foreign Military Financing	332	*	300
Global Health Programs - State	6,670	*	6,797
Global Health Programs - USAID	61,567	*	61,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
International Military Education and Training	651	*	650
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	100	*	200

Development Assistance (DA)

Assistance will help consolidate and sustain Ghana’s impressive development progress through targeted programs in economic growth, democracy and governance, health, and education.

Strengthened Responsive Democratic Governance: Over the past two decades, Ghana has invested significant effort in promoting participatory governance through its decentralization policy framework, with the intent of bringing governance closer to citizens. However, governance systems at the national and local levels remain weak and often insufficiently accountable to citizens. Effective decentralization and robust civil society participation in governance are essential to Ghana’s governance structure. Such participation provides opportunity for responsive, democratic governance and improved service delivery. Additionally, there is a disturbing trend of limited participation of women, both as voters and as candidates for national and local elections, as well as new questions regarding weaknesses in election administration from the 2012 Presidential and Parliamentary elections. While Ghana’s human rights record remains strong overall, certain groups lack basic human rights protections. In an effort to help consolidate democracy and improve Ghana’s democratic governance systems, U. S. assistance will support activities which counter systemic corruption; improve accountable governance at national and local levels; enhance political competition and consensus-building, particularly with a view towards increasing the participation of women in political decision-making; and ensure that the rights of marginalized populations are respected. These activities will improve local governance, service delivery and government accountability. U. S. assistance will also improve election administration, and increase the participation of women and marginalized groups in local governance and political processes.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance in the amount of \$4.0 million will be provided to improve public accountability, service delivery outcomes, and local government technical capacity for effective public financial management. As part of a new, innovative and scientific approach to good governance development, these efforts will improve accountability and transparency through enhanced central government oversight and performance audits of local government public financial management and service delivery. U. S. support will further build cross-sector technical capacity among key local governance units critical to the success of Feed the Future initiative and other U. S. government programs.
- Assistance of \$2.0 million provided to support anti-corruption efforts on civil society matters, enhance democratic local governance, accountability and capacity for dispute resolution in Ghana’s northern regions, and improve human rights protections and inclusivity for vulnerable groups. U.S. assistance will enhance the role and participation of women and other vulnerable groups in local government decision-making.
- U.S. assistance of \$4.0 million will be used to support the strengthening of election systems , and a political participation initiative promoting women’s active participation in electoral processes; leading to higher female representation in local and national governments. While Ghana has demonstrated successful capability at managing elections in the past, the conduct of the 2012 elections shed light on new weaknesses in election administration. U. S. assistance will, therefore, improve election administration, increase political participation of women and other marginalized groups and improve the credibility and transparency of elections.

Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth: Ghana's economic growth has trended downward in the years after an oil-fueled spike in 2011 sent its annual growth rate to nearly 15 percent. This increase placed the country in the category of one of the fastest growing economies in the world. Since then, economic growth has declined with the country failing to achieve key economic targets. Ghana's challenges include low productivity in agriculture which comprise of the largest employer in the economy and weaknesses in key agricultural value-chains that limit competitiveness, limited access to credit, and an unreliable power supply that disrupts economic activity. The poverty gap between the north and the south has widened. The poor are directly impacted by the near collapse of the costal fisheries which is an affordable source of protein for the majority of the population. USAID's economic growth assistance program is directed primarily toward agriculture and fisheries, including biodiversity and natural resources management, private sector growth, and energy sector reform. Explicit attention is given to reducing gender gaps in access to and control over key resources, and improved nutritional status, especially of women and children, while also supporting Ghana's need for improved economic governance.

Key Interventions:

- **Feed the Future (FTF):** As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, FTF, USAID will provide \$45.0 million to support the Government of Ghana to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition and promote broad based economic growth through agricultural development.
- **Improve Power and Energy Systems:** USAID will provide \$5.0 million to support the Power Africa Initiative and the Partnership for Growth. Technical assistance for institutional and regulatory reforms will be provided to increase Ghana's capacity to meet energy demand, improve transmission and distribution of power, and increase rural access to energy.
- **Environment:** USAID will provide \$5.2 million to improve coastal resource management along Ghana's coastal areas and within the Feed the Future zone of influence. Assistance will focus on activities provided to local governments for land use planning as the country adapts to rapid population growth and increased commerce associated with the new oil fields along the coast. These efforts will be linked to the Feed the Future Strategy.
- **Global Climate Change (GCC):** Proposed GCC activities will support a lower emissions development pathway for Ghana.

Equitable Improvements in Health Status: USAID assistance will enhance the health of Ghanaians by expanding access to quality health services, reducing the impact and spread of malaria, HIV/AIDS, and other infectious diseases, and increasing the use of preventative measures delivered through high quality and equitably distributed, community-based health care that includes family planning, maternal and child health care, hygiene, and improved nutritional practices. Assistance will focus individuals and communities to adopt positive health practices and strengthen the capacity of community and district-level health officers to plan and manage health programs.

Key Intervention:

- \$4.5 million to improve access to safe and adequate water supply and basic sanitation facilities for schools, clinics, and households, and promote complementary hygiene practices to maximize the health impact of improved infrastructure in Ghana. The program will focus on improving household sanitation, expanding key hygiene behaviors, improvement of governance and the policy environment in the sector, improvement of water supply and sanitation infrastructure, and leveraging public/private partnerships to magnify USAID's impact.

Improved Reading Performance in Primary School: Despite Ghana’s rapid increase in primary school enrollment and high potential to achieve universal access to primary school by 2015, attaining quality basic education remains a longer-term challenge. At the basic education level, there is a critical need to focus on basic reading and arithmetic skills. Ghana’s first Early Grade Reading Assessment, conducted in July 2013, showed that at least half of the children assessed were unable to read; and only the top two percent were able to read with fluency and comprehension. In math, an Early Grade Mathematic Assessment revealed that nearly 20 percent of pupils were unable to answer a single subtraction level one question, and nearly 70 percent of pupils unable to answer a single subtraction level two question correctly. While professionally trained teachers are essential for achieving literacy and numeracy goals, currently only 69 percent of primary school teachers and 51 percent of kindergarten teachers are trained. Both the GOG Ministry of Education’s Education Strategic Plan 2010–2020 and the 2013-2017 “Ghana Reading Action Plan,” addresses the issue of educational quality and the achievement of improved student learning outcomes, with the latter focused on reading.

USAID will support Ghana’s Ministry of Education and the Ghana Education Service to meet Ghana’s basic education sector priorities, specifically for improving primary school reading competencies and exploring ways to improve numeracy, which are critical to fulfilling the urgent need for a workforce with relevant skills and competencies.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance in the amount of \$13.3 million will be provided to strengthen primary education reading and math instruction. Emphasis will be placed on Kindergarten, where instruction in native language begins, through grade six, with a focus on Kindergarten to grade three. Interventions will expand support for consistent teacher professional development in: reading and math skills; teaching and learning materials; social advocacy to promote a culture of reading; and national and classroom measurement strategies to assess children’s performance in reading and math, among other areas. School and community-based activities will encourage reading in and out of school. USAID will also support local and pioneering activities to reinforce reading and math instruction; promoting the use of information and communications technology (ICT) and public-private partnerships.
- \$3.7 million in assistance will be provided to strengthen management systems at central and decentralized levels to help sustain learning and reading outcomes. Activities will target oversight, planning, management, participation and ownership functions of GOG’s decentralized structures, systems and processes, as well as use of data and appropriate ICT to improve evidence-based decision making.
- \$3.0 million to increase government and school accountability and transparency. USAID will support efforts at grassroots levels to help communities improve children’s learning outcomes. Supporting robust parent-teacher associations and School Management Committees, USAID will expand civil society involvement to ensure increased government accountability for improved student learning outcomes, with an emphasis on improved reading, including the use of data and related tools, such as school report cards.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. assistance builds on past achievements and demonstrated commitment by the GOG. The GAF remains a strong supporter of United Nations and other peacekeeping efforts, with approximately 2,700 soldiers (about 15 percent of the total force) currently deployed on nine worldwide peacekeeping missions. Most recently, Ghana once again demonstrated its ongoing support for peacekeeping missions by deploying an Engineering Construction company in support of the African-led International Support Mission in Mali. United States military assistance seeks to address Ghana's internal and regional security

challenges, while supporting the nation's efforts to maintain a professional and apolitical military that contributes to security in Ghana and the West African Region. FMF will support training, equipping and advisory support to participate in peacekeeping operations and maritime security. FMF may also support the professionalization of the forces through training.

Key Interventions:

- The United States will provide \$0.3 million to continue to support Ghana's efforts to enhance regional stability and expand peacekeeping and maritime security capacity.

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.

State Programs

Although the HIV prevalence rate among adults in Ghana is stable at 1.4 percent, declining from 2.7 percent in 2005, prevalence is still 10 to 20 times higher in key populations. The U.S. government works with the GOG to combat HIV/AIDS by supporting prevention services for key populations, policy reform, stigma reduction, improved management of HIV/TB co-infection, and strengthened health systems through the President's Emergency Plan for HIV/AIDS Relief

Key Intervention:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Ghana will receive \$6.8 million to build partnerships providing integrated prevention measures, care and treatment programs throughout the country, and to support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

USAID Programs

Equitable Improvements in Health Status: USAID assistance will enhance the health of Ghanaians by expanding access to quality health services, reducing the impact and spread of malaria, HIV/AIDS, and other infectious diseases, and increasing the use of preventative measures delivered through high quality and equitably distributed, community-based health care that includes family planning, maternal and child health care, hygiene, and improved nutritional practices. Assistance will focus on individuals and communities to adopt positive health practices and strengthen the technical capacity of community and district-level health officers to plan and manage health programs.

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with PEPFAR, Ghana will receive \$5.5 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$28 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2015 request level for Ghana does not include the total projected funding for the PMI.

- **Maternal and Child Health:** \$8.0 million in assistance to build the technical capacity of Ghanaian health system employees to address the leading causes of under-five and maternal mortality rates. USAID will work in collaboration with the decentralized government, communities, and the Ghana Health Service to improve the quality of maternal and child health services to reach more women and newborns with lifesaving interventions during and after childbirth, and appropriately manage child illnesses during the first five years of life through community-based health officers.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** \$13 million to support the GOG's efforts to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and reproductive health care. USAID will also work with the private sector to ensure an adequate and sustainable supply of high-quality family planning commodities is available.
- **Nutrition:** \$7.0 million to assist the GOG to prevent stunting and anemia, particularly in the most economically vulnerable regions of the country through broad-based developed programs that seek to create economic growth while ensuring improved nutritional status. USAID will support the treatment and preventative treatment of poor nutritional status through local and international procurements of therapeutic food and medications.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. In addition, through these capacity-building courses, IMET students gain a solid grasp of U.S. policy and priorities, the decision-making cycle, and U.S. organizational structures, further strengthening the U.S.-Ghana military relationship.

Key Interventions:

- Provide \$0.65 million of FY 2015 IMET funds to professionalize the Ghana Armed Forces (GAF) through training courses.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

U.S. assistance through NADR seeks to address Ghana's internal and regional security challenges, while supporting the nation's efforts to maintain a professional and apolitical military that contributes to security in Ghana and the West African Region.

Key Interventions:

- Provide \$0.2 million in FY 2015 NADR funds to support the GOG's Export Control and Related Border Security program. The combination of weak government controls and established criminal smuggling routes render West African ports vulnerable to illicit weapons of mass destruction trafficking. FY 2015 assistance will enable the U.S. government to engage the GOG to mitigate this threat. With Ghana serving as a regional leader, this may encourage other West African countries to follow suit.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

Ghana's first MCC Compact of \$547.0 million closed on February 16, 2012, having made considerable investments in Ghana's agriculture, transport, and rural development sectors. A proposed second MCC compact is currently being developed by the GOG in consultation with MCC, potential private investors, and other stakeholders. The second compact, if approved, will align with the Partnership for Growth and Power Africa, and will directly strengthen the power sector by improving reliability and service delivery and ensuring a continuous and cost effective power fuel supply.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID undertook numerous monitoring and evaluation activities to inform the implementation of the FY 2013 – 2017 USAID/Ghana Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS):

- In a partnership with the GOG, USAID/Ghana’s Education Office supported the Early Grade Reading (EGRA) and Mathematics Assessments (EGMA) and the National Education Assessment (NEA), which measure educational outcomes in early grades. These assessments established baselines for evaluating progress under USAID/Ghana’s CDCS Development Objective “Improved Reading Performance in Primary School.”
- In partnership with the GOG, the USAID/Ghana Health Office supported planning, module development, and implementation of the FY 2014 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), which will provide valuable baseline data to set targets under the CDCS Performance Management Plan and to provide demographic data across the Mission’s portfolio. This survey is essential for monitoring and evaluation and ensures invaluable data to the GOG and development partners working in Ghana regarding progress in improved health status.
- To better understand effective leadership and governance approaches within a health systems strengthening approach, USAID/Ghana evaluated its performance-based grants to local health care providers. The evaluation examined the effects of leadership development training and the added value of performance-based grants on district level health services. When available, the results will help determine whether such approaches should be replicated and scaled-up.
- USAID/Ghana supported a performance evaluation of the GOG’s national men who have sex with men (MSM) and female sex workers (FSW) programs. When available, the results will help inform program coverage and quality of services being offered; barriers to access of current services; and organizational capacity to implement services as outlined in Ghana’s national strategic plan.

Additionally, four impact evaluations that will have significant implications for ongoing project implementation are currently being developed, these include:

- Three distinct impact evaluations of the joint USAID-World Bank funded Ghana Commercial Agricultural Project (GCAP) are in development. Each impact evaluation will directly measure the causal linkages between a set of project interventions and agricultural productivity and livelihoods. In discussion with the GOG and partners, the World Bank will refine the three impact evaluations during FY 2014. In addition, the project will have three mid-point evaluations to capture early impact of the interventions.
- A randomized control trial impact evaluation has been designed for USAID’s Ghana Strengthening Accountability Mechanisms (G-SAM) project. The impact evaluation will assess two activities of USAID/Ghana’s governance program: 1) a series of performance audits of district assemblies’ service provision quality; and 2) a civil society organization-led information campaign on the quality of district-level public services.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID/Ghana informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2015 budget:

- Based on the results of the EGRA, EGMA, and NEA, the Education Office is incorporating baseline data and target-setting on student learning outcomes into the work plans of current project design and utilizing the data to prioritize activities to maximize intended impact on literacy in the early grades.

- Based on the DHS, the health program will incorporate more precise data into the development of new projects, setting accurate baselines and targets and determining more efficient use of program resources to achieve results under the Development Objective.
- The ongoing design of four impact evaluations has led to significant re-shaping of GCAP and G-SAM project implementation to better develop control and comparison groups that will result in increased rigor to provide findings that can be generalized across USAID’s development work. By having a better understanding of how certain interventions impact beneficiaries, these evaluations should result in more efficient use of U.S. government resources.

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	151,324
Equitable improvements in health status	66,070
Development Assistance	4,570
3.1 Health	4,570
of which Objective 6:	192
6.1 Program Design and Learning	48
6.2 Administration and Oversight	144
Global Health Programs - USAID	61,500
3.1 Health	61,500
of which Objective 6:	2,640
6.1 Program Design and Learning	610
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,030
Improved reading performance in primary school	20,000
Development Assistance	20,000
3.2 Education	20,000
of which Objective 6:	9,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,000
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,000
Strengthened responsive democratic governance	10,000
Development Assistance	10,000
2.2 Good Governance	6,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000
of which Objective 6:	800
6.1 Program Design and Learning	300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	500
Sustainable and broadly shared economic growth	55,254
Development Assistance	55,254

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
4.4 Infrastructure	5,000
4.5 Agriculture	45,000
4.8 Environment	5,254
of which Objective 6:	3,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,600
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,400

Guinea

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

For decades, poor performance of Guinea’s health and other critical sectors crippled the well-being and growth of the country. U.S. assistance will continue to support Guinea's national health strategy with a particular focus on health system strengthening. This approach will enable Guineans to access quality health services, resulting in healthy populations, economic opportunities and social prosperity. Improving the effective leadership of the Government of Guinea (GOG) at all levels of the health system is imperative to country ownership and sustainability of its investments. Strengthened health facilities and surrounding communities will be able to provide equitable, quality health services to the Guinean population. The United States seeks to accomplish this objective through effective collaboration with the GOG, other donors, local NGOs and the private sector.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	20,352	18,330	17,740	-590
Development Assistance	2,003	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	190	200	-	-200
Global Health Programs - USAID	17,880	17,850	17,500	-350
International Military Education and Training	279	280	240	-40

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)

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

The primary focus of Guinea’s health service is to strengthen the national health system to overcome inadequate human resources, the poor quality of services, a weak supply chain management and inadequate access to essential medicines, a weak health information system, and a lack of an integrated approach to address health interventions. The main barriers to improving the Guinean health system are: limited national contribution, limited international investments, and a lack of governance. Programming will provide technical and financial assistance to strengthen the fragile health care system, while improving access to integrated, quality care. To sustain and achieve greater broad-based health impact, U.S. assistance will continue its investment in maternal and child health and family planning and reproductive health programs, and the prevention and management of malaria.

Key Interventions:

- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$12.0 million to expand malaria prevention, diagnostic and treatment interventions with the objective of reaching 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2015 request level for Guinea does not include the total projected

funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2015 operating year budget is set.

- **Maternal Child Health:** \$2.5 million will focus on strengthening the technical capacity of health sector human resources, antenatal care, safe delivery and obstetric care, integrated management of childhood illnesses, health information and education, as well as strengthening the health system through improved supply chain management, procurement and quality of medicines. In addition, U.S. assistance will continue to support fistula prevention and management including repair and the social reintegration of women stigmatized due to their condition.
- **Family Planning:** U.S. assistance in the amount of \$3.0 million will continue to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and commodities. The support will include institutional capacity building to improve leadership and health governance as well as to increase coordination among donors and other partners for effective implementation of the national family planning strategy and promote the transparent management of health programs and resources, including contraceptive commodities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET funding will continue to reinforce the significant Security Sector Reform advances that have occurred since the transfer to civilian authority in 2011. IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. This funding will be used to support the training of the Guinean Armed Forces to increase their professionalism and increase their capability to engage regionally and provide necessary domestic security functions.

Key Interventions:

- IMET will help to professionalize the Guinean Armed Force.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012 and FY 2013, USAID updated its Performance Management Plan and conducted performance monitoring activities such as field visits and data quality assessments.

In FY 2013, USAID conducted one program portfolio review, which triggered the Mission to conduct monthly meetings with health partners as well as issue weekly disease reports on the epidemiological situation of malaria, acute flaccid paralysis, cholera, measles, meningitis, neonatal tetanus, and yellow fever. USAID continues to refine its own monitoring tools and works with implementing partners to improve timely field monitoring and reporting in order to strengthen management decision-making.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In response to the findings in the aforementioned monitoring and evaluation activities, USAID hosted a multi-sector team to help the Mission design a comprehensive health service delivery project to reduce the number of management units, define clear management responsibilities, and strengthen linkages to the Mission's multi-sector governance project to ensure effectiveness and equity of services. In addition, it provides standards and attributable measurements in accordance with health reporting requirements.

Kenya

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance to Kenya is to support the sustainable transformation of Kenya's governance and economy in line with its ambition to become a middle income country by 2030. Following national elections in March 2013, Kenya embarked on a comprehensive and ambitious program to devolve government structures and authorities that, if implemented effectively, offers great promise for a more accountable and participatory system of governance, robust economic growth, and sustainable service delivery. In FY 2015 Kenya will be in its second year of devolution and implementing a development agenda requiring massive infrastructure investments, particularly in energy, transport, and food security. Kenya will be grappling with meeting the expectations of a rapidly growing, youthful, and increasingly urbanized population in an environment in which ongoing conflict and instability both within Kenya and in neighboring Somalia and South Sudan increase the security and humanitarian burden of the state. In FY 2015, U.S. assistance seeks to strengthen Kenya's democratic institutions and, in particular, to help ensure that devolution is effectively implemented in 47 counties; increase economic opportunity for a wider cross-section of Kenyans, especially youth, women, and marginalized populations; promote resilience in drought-prone areas, which supports the transition from relief to development; improve the relevance and quality of, and access to, education; improve the quality, accessibility and sustainability of essential services including HIV/AIDS, maternal and child health, malaria, and water and sanitation; professionalize the security sector; protect biodiversity; and counter violent extremism.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	557,498	560,118	553,091	-7,027
Overseas Contingency Operations	11,204	5,000	-	-5,000
Economic Support Fund	5,844	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,360	5,000	-	-5,000
Enduring/Core Programs	546,294	555,118	553,091	-2,027
Development Assistance	97,211	95,000	90,861	-4,139
Foreign Military Financing	1,041	1,178	1,200	22
Global Health Programs - State	269,585	371,680	371,680	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	78,324	83,000	81,400	-1,600
International Military Education and Training	721	760	700	-60
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,996	2,000	1,000	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,107	1,500	6,250	4,750
P.L. 480 Title II	93,309	-	-	-

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.

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	557,498	*	553,091
Power Africa	2,822	*	-
Development Assistance	2,822	*	-
Resilience	69,900	*	30,000
Development Assistance	20,900	*	21,000
Global Health Programs - State	5,400	*	5,400
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,600	*	3,600
P.L. 480 Title II	40,000	*	-
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	3,000	*	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	*	-
Other	481,776	*	523,091
Development Assistance	73,489	*	69,861
Economic Support Fund	5,844	*	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,041	*	1,200
Global Health Programs - State	264,185	*	366,280
Global Health Programs - USAID	74,724	*	77,800
International Military Education and Training	721	*	700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,996	*	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,467	*	6,250
P.L. 480 Title II	53,309	*	-

Development Assistance (DA)

Democracy and Governance Programs: In FY 2015, democracy and governance programs will focus on supporting the full implementation of the political, institutional, and accountability reforms embodied in the 2010 constitution that are essential to strengthening democracy, prosperity, stability, and respect for human rights in Kenya. As Kenya undertakes one of the most comprehensive devolution processes on the continent, U.S. assistance will provide technical training and assistance to help ensure newly elected officials and new institutions at the national and county levels effectively assume new roles and responsibilities. FY 2015 presents an opportunity to address Kenya's governance challenges by building new institutions, strengthening existing systems, deepening reforms, and empowering citizens following the national elections. In many cases, the newly created institutions established through the constitutional reforms, have been operational for a short time. Additional institutions still require the drafting of enabling legislation, budgets, and internal procedures. Resources will provide continued support to the Kenyan Parliament's National Assembly in addition to the new Senate. Key themes for institutional creation and strengthening will include accountability and participatory governance; youth, gender, and civil society strengthening; conflict mitigation; and land reform. Kenya is a critical partner in East Africa, playing an important role in countering violent extremism. FY 2015 resource allocations will assist Kenya to accelerate growth. Assistance will also focus on ensuring those who are most vulnerable to recruitment by extremists are included in the development process. For most Kenyans, security is their first priority and for investors, it is a major concern.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$10.0 million in assistance will support Kenya's devolution efforts to ensure continuity of services and economic growth. Resources will provide technical assistance and training, and material support to national and county governments. In addition, nongovernmental entities will implement the transition efforts and assist in managing the delicate balance and strain on political and operational systems. U.S. assistance will enhance the ability of targeted county governments to strategically plan, manage, budget, and account for funds; raise additional revenue, communicate with citizens, and deliver high-quality services. Assistance will also build a foundation for potential government-to-government support under the USAID Forward reforms. Resources will support stronger public participation in governance and build links between county governments and citizens. Improving the participation of young people in county and national policy dialogues will empower youth to take control of their economic and social development while reducing susceptibility to political manipulation and the attraction of engaging in criminal activities and perpetuating conflict. Programs will continue to build the capacity of civil society actors and strengthen their engagement with new county governments, which will also further USAID Forward's local capacity development goal. Resources will be used to encourage and assist civil society, including the media, to exert pressure for reforms while engaging in citizen oversight of the government and fostering accountability within government institutions.
- The United States intends to provide \$1.0 million to continue strengthening parliament to fully implement the constitution by carrying out its legislative and oversight roles. Assistance priorities include training women and youth to engage effectively in future elections, and strengthening the connections among the parliament, county institutions, and citizens to maintain momentum for reforms.
- The United States intends to provide \$2.0 million dollars to support a new youth activity to enhance the political, social, and economic opportunities for Kenyan youth, and to counter violent extremism. Additional assistance will promote community and national cohesion and address some of the past grievances that prompted violent confrontation such as land tenure.

Water Supply and Sanitation: Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) resources will support the development of market-driven solutions with private sector incentives to expand access to WASH services.

Key Intervention:

- Transitioning from service provision to the development of new public-private partnerships and private sector-led solutions, the United States intends to provide \$5.0 million to catalyze market-based service delivery of WASH with new technologies and private sector involvement. Outcomes will include: reducing illnesses and deaths from water-borne diseases through support for water sources and latrines; supporting increased availability of water treatment products in both rural and urban areas; and, supporting communications activities to promote improved hygiene practices.

Basic Education: Approximately one million school-aged Kenyan children do not attend school. Children who attend school do not receive an adequate education. The education system lacks infrastructure, learning materials, and adequate and qualified teachers. Despite access to free education, low enrollment, especially for girls, remains a problem throughout the country. FY 2015 basic education assistance will include the development and use of relevant curriculum and materials; training on instruction and supervision; management support for schools and government entities; and, strengthening the capacity of community- and county-level partnerships to respond to Kenya's newly devolved structures.

Key Interventions:

- The United States intends to provide \$11.9 million for programs in line with USAID's Education Strategy. The strategy aims to improve reading skills; improve the ability of tertiary and workforce development programs to produce a workforce with relevant skills to support Kenya's development goals; and increase equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments. Interventions will expand access to quality basic education to over five million young learners (approximately half of whom will be female) nationwide, with a focus on improving reading outcomes in the early grades using evidence-based teaching approaches, and in areas of Kenya affected by conflict and crisis.
- In coordination with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), curricula and teaching materials will be developed on HIV/AIDS and life skills education. Orphans and vulnerable children will benefit from scholarships and mentoring.

Economic Growth: The Government of Kenya's (GOK) Vision 2030 national development plan demands at least ten percent annual growth to meet Kenya's goal of becoming a middle income country. The private sector drives agricultural expansion, but low agricultural productivity among smallholder farmers and inefficient markets inhibit growth. U.S. assistance aims to enable more than 500,000 rural Kenyans to move out of poverty and will strengthen farmer-led organizations to seek purchase agreements and partnerships to improve their productivity through better access to land, capital, technology, labor, and markets. A focus on food quality and safety, links with supermarkets, targeted exports and value-added agribusiness will improve the competitiveness of agricultural commodities for both domestic and international markets. Building resilience of farming families and pastoral communities in the arid and semi-arid lands is a U.S. priority and will reduce vulnerability to climatic variability and support efforts to transition from relief to development. Expanding livelihood opportunities to build resilience will be complemented by water, sanitation and hygiene, health, and governance programs to build an integrated platform for economic growth in these historically marginalized areas. Support will facilitate financing mechanisms that mobilize private investors, especially U.S. investors, to conduct energy business in Kenya. The United States will work to expand trade infrastructure and improve trade capacity to better link Kenya to regional and global markets. Both energy and trade are critical to attract investment and expand economic opportunities for accelerated economic growth.

Key Interventions:

- Through the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), the United States will provide \$50.0 million to support Kenya's efforts to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, promote broad based economic growth, and strengthen resilience.
- Programs will support comprehensive assistance to producers, institutions and the private sector involved in the production, trade and value-addition of food and related commodities derived from horticulture, livestock (dairy and meat animals), cereals, and pulses, to improve competitiveness and innovation, expand smallholder productivity and resilience, and improve nutrition in vulnerable families.
- U.S. assistance will increase the number of youth engaged in sustainable commercial agriculture by focusing on commodities and production and marketing services of interest to rural and urban youth. It will increase the number of youth entrepreneurs willing to adopt agricultural innovations that improve food security.
- Financial service development programs will expand access to capital through loan guarantees, private equity, agricultural production, and marketing finance, and will develop farmer-friendly banking services and improve policies for transparency and accountability.

- Technical assistance will be provided to GOK agencies to enable them to better manage devolved policy implementation, engage the private sector, and encourage agricultural trade.
- Technical assistance and training will be provided to the Kenyan government agencies to mobilize private investors to expand power generation capabilities and improve trade infrastructure.
- Programs will foster both private sector-led renewable energy transactions to increase power generation and with the government to better manage and transmit energy to Kenyan households and businesses.

Environment: Environment programs supported by Global Climate Change (GCC) funding for adaptation and clean energy and biodiversity resources will support the efforts of national and county governments, local communities and the private sector to sustainably manage the environment and natural resources to benefit rural households and protect biodiversity. Programs will build the capacity of local organizations and particularly the Kenya Wildlife Service to lead the conservation of Kenya's rich biodiversity; support GOK agencies to improve tenure and management rights; bolster anti-poaching efforts; support private sector solutions to ensure sustainable natural resource management; and provide county governments with the skills needed to improve basic services to marginalized communities. Proposed GCC funding will include efforts through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program to support the development and implementation of LEDS in Kenya. Clean energy resources will be used to support the development of renewable energy sources. GCC funding for adaptation will help to operationalize the National Climate Change Action Plan and the National Adaptation Plan at the county level.

Key Interventions:

- The United States intends to dedicate \$2.0 million in clean energy assistance to support Kenya in power generation and transmission and the development and implementation of LEDS to plan a more sustainable development path that reduces emission trajectories over the long-term while fostering economic growth.
- Interventions will support institutional strengthening at the individual conservancy level, and provide guidance for the conservancies and a focus on long-term strategies. A strong business-model approach will be developed and implemented.
- With \$2.0 million for adaptation, programs will strengthen the ability of county government officials to understand and plan around climate change impacts and to improve national understanding of climate change trends and predictions for integration into decision-making.
- With an aggressive new Wildlife Act passed in 2014, \$5.0 million in biodiversity assistance will strengthen the capacity of government, the private sector, and civil society to align and implement their conservation programs to a national master plan for biodiversity management under a devolved system of government.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

The GOK stands firmly with the United States in combating violent and extremist threats and finding viable solutions to conflicts in the region. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) programs will continue to improve the professionalism of the Kenyan military by providing training and equipment to strengthen military capability to control the border, to counter terrorism and violent extremism, and to sustain prior investments in maritime and land border security. Kenya is a major contributor of troops to regional peacekeeping operations, including in Somalia, and FMF resources will support Kenyan military participation in such operations by procuring equipment and sustaining the use of prior-funded equipment.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$1.2 million will support professionalization of the Kenyan military including for maritime and border security, counterterrorism, and peacekeeping by providing training and equipment.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts supports 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. Kenya's transition to a devolved system of government will provide profound challenges and opportunities for the health sector. Both the national and 47 new county governments will be learning to manage resources and programs in the new structure while continuing to provide quality health services. At the same time, they will be implementing the National Health Sector Strategic Investment Plan 2012-2017, which aims to "accelerate the attainment of health impact goals" and assist in the attainment of Vision 2030 goals and objectives.

State Programs

It is estimated that over 1.4 million people in Kenya are living with HIV/AIDS, which not only cuts lives short, but also drains Kenya's workforce, placing a huge burden on the public health system.

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Kenya will receive \$371.7 million to build partnerships and provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

USAID Programs

U.S. assistance will strengthen health systems and services, with particular attention to the newly devolved administration of the sector in order to ensure a healthy and productive society. A significant emphasis will be placed on using sustainable approaches and encouraging increased Kenyan public, nongovernmental and private sector investment and ownership. The United States will work with implementing partners and other donors to increase effectiveness and sustainability by strengthening national and county health systems and the rapidly growing private health sector. In addition, USAID Forward objectives will be furthered by building on current, direct relationships with the Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital, Kenya Medical Supplies Agency, and a number of local nongovernmental agencies and will identify opportunities for direct funding to other government and local institutions, where appropriate.

Key Interventions:

- Tuberculosis (TB): U.S. assistance will include \$4.0 million to extend access to quality-assured TB services nationwide for all forms of TB, through the identification and implementation of evidence-based activities that support and/or complement the activities of Kenyan Ministry of Health's TB, Leprosy and Lung Diseases Unit.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$35.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2015 request level for Kenya does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2015 operating year budget is set.

- **Maternal and Child Health:** FY 2015 funds in the amount of \$12.0 million will be used to strengthen capacity and service delivery in birth preparedness and maternity services; for treatment of obstetric complications and disabilities; and for newborn and child care and treatment, immunization and nutrition. Funds will support focused and high-impact interventions during a mother's most critical 24-hour period around labor, delivery, and post-partum to reduce maternal and newborn mortality. Programs will increase awareness of the importance of safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene to lower the rates of diarrheal illness and improve appropriate management of diarrhea, through the use of oral rehydration salts and zinc.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** U.S. assistance in the amount of \$27.4 million will be used to provide training and supplies to the public, private and non-governmental sector to expand access to a variety of high-quality, voluntary FP/RH services and information on a sustainable basis. The programs will enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of the first birth. These services make substantial contributions to reducing abortion and maternal and child mortality and morbidity. In addition, programs will emphasize increased access to youth-friendly FP/RH services in public health facilities in Kenya.
- **Nutrition:** U.S. assistance of \$3.0 million will be used to expand and improve community-level nutrition activities including breast-feeding promotion, improved household hygiene, and investigation of locally made child food supplements. Programs will be integrated and linked to FTF. U.S. assistance will advance FTF and relief to development objectives and, in coordination with agriculture programs, support women, children, and vulnerable households by promoting nutrition programs, with a focus on training health workers and families on the provision of therapeutic feeding and diet diversity for malnourished children.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The Kenya Defense Force (KDF) is one of the strongest U.S. counterterrorism partners in East and Central Africa. The KDF currently has more than 4,000 combat soldiers deployed to Somalia as part of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and provides the bulk of the personnel for the AMISOM force headquarters. It also has contributed a battalion to United Nations Mission in South Sudan. These deployments are largely led by officers who are graduates of senior- and mid-level IMET-funded U.S. professionalization courses. IMET-funded courses expose Kenyan defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values; promote democratic values; build capacity in key areas; increase the professionalization of forces; and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges. IMET-funded programs strengthen Kenyan military professionalism and will continue to focus on Kenyan military officers who are emerging leaders and who will provide positive influences and leadership in their services for years to come.

Key Intervention:

- Funding in the amount of \$0.7 million will continue professionalization of the Kenyan military including through senior-level professional military education courses that promote respect for democratic values and human rights, strengthen civil-military relationships, and enhance senior leadership strategic management skills.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

U.S. assistance will support rule of law programs that encourage better governance and enhanced respect for human rights through the development and reform of the criminal justice sector. Strengthening of the institutional capacity of the police services will ensure transparency and accountability, and will serve to combat endemic corruption, enhance gender equity, and diminish the prospect of communal violence. A more transparent, capable, and effective criminal justice sector will contribute significantly to increased accountability, which is crucial to Kenya's long-term stability and prosperity.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will be used to build Kenyan institutions designed to address police accountability. With \$1.0 million in funding, the United States will continue to offer operational and technical assistance to the new Kenyan Internal Affairs Unit of the National Police Service, the Independent Policing Oversight Authority, and the National Police Service Commission. The latter two agencies are civilian and offer external oversight to the police. With oversight of these three structures, the police should become more accountable and, therefore, a more trusted security service.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Chronic insecurity in several regions and a long, porous border with Somalia place competing demands on Kenya's national security resources. By building capacity to enhance overall security, U.S. assistance will contribute significantly to improving Kenya's ability to combat terrorism. U.S. programs will help Kenya address the need for security sector reform and conflict mitigation (due to the prevalence of small arms, competition for limited natural resources, boundary disputes, and ethnic differences).

U.S. programs will provide training and capacity building for the following: coastal, port, aviation, and border security; cybercrime detection and prevention; financial investigation and improved financial reporting and analysis; increased professionalization of both law enforcement officials and financial regulatory officials charged with counterterrorism responsibilities; improved immigration controls; and combating internal terrorism and violent crime. These issues will be addressed through an integrated multi-agency approach. NADR-funded programs supporting law enforcement personnel and security forces will incorporate vital sensitization on human rights, international humanitarian law, gender-based violence, police reform oversight, and civilian-police relations.

Key Interventions:

- NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) in the amount of \$4.8 million will continue professionalization of Kenya's law enforcement community to encourage operations conducted in accordance with international human rights conventions. ATA resources will also continue to train and equip border security officials, investigative units, and crisis response units. ATA's continued support to Kenya's border security forces will be closely coordinated with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection. ATA may also support multi-agency maritime security patrols.
- NADR-Counterterrorist Finance (CTF) assistance in the amount of \$1.0 million will focus on countering terrorist financing by providing training in financial analysis, oversight of the financial sector, and financial investigative skills and reporting. CTF will fund the U.S. Departments of Homeland Security, Justice and the Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network to implement these programs.
- NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security assistance in the amount of \$0.5 million will support continued technical training of the Kenyan government on nonproliferation, as well as equipment donations and legal and regulatory assistance aimed at strengthening the GOK's strategic trade controls system.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012 and 2013 USAID/Kenya regularly reviewed the financial and programmatic performance of its portfolio.

During this period, several mid-term evaluations were conducted, including the following:

- AIDS, Population and Health Integrated Assistance Plus Nairobi-Coast (a health services delivery program).
- Natural Resources Management Program
- Global Give Back Circle Program (an education, empowerment, and employment transition program for disadvantaged girls).

Final performance evaluations were conducted for the following programs:

- Capacity Project (a human resources strengthening program in health).
- Kenya Nutrition and HIV Program
- Conflict Mitigation and Civil Society Strengthening Program
- USAID-KARI Partnership for Increased Rural Household Incomes
- Kenya Wildlife Services' Wildlife Conservation Project
- Kenya Dairy Sector Competitiveness Program
- Laikipia Natural Resource Management and Biodiversity Conservation Program
- Teacher Education and Professional Development Project in Kenya

In FY 2012 and 2013 USAID/Kenya conducted Data Quality Assessments of data collected for its foreign assistance programs in Health, Population and HIV/AIDS, and Economic Growth, Environment and Natural Resources Management.

A series of assessments also helped to shape current and future programming. Key assessments from FY 2012 - FY 2013 included the following:

- USAID, *U.S. Plan to Support Kenya to Hold Credible, Transparent, and Peaceful Elections; Advance Reforms; and Prevent and Mitigate Conflict.*
- USAID/Kenya, *Civil Society Assessment*
- USAID/Kenya, *Kenya Devolution Study*
- USAID/Kenya, *Gender Assessment Report and Action Plan*
- USAID/Kenya, *Environmental Compliance: Health Care Waste Management Assessment*

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID/Kenya used the findings of the various evaluations and assessments identified above to design and plan new procurements and to make course-corrections in management of on-going projects. For example, the evaluation of the Capacity Project provided lessons learned for a successful transition of health sector training efforts to the GOK. This information was useful in designing the next iteration of USAID/Kenya's training activity by providing guidance on where to target efforts to ensure enhanced sustainability and ownership by the Kenyan government.

The final performance evaluation of USAID/Kenya's support to the Kenya Wildlife Services' (KWS) Wildlife Conservation Project (1) identified the problem that KWS has only conservation plans for individual species and individual parks and (2) found a lack of capacity (in terms of both technical knowledge and equipment) for anti-poaching efforts. As a result of this evaluation, USAID/Kenya has designed a second project with KWS that specifically provides for the development of a master plan for conservation covering multiple species and encompassing all wildlife corridors within Kenya, and that provides training and equipment to support anti-poaching efforts. Further, the evaluation provided insight on the evolving nature of USAID's support to KWS over time and included the recommendation that USAID improve monitoring benchmarks for its support to KWS. As a result, USAID has developed a systematic performance management plan for its subsequent activity with KWS.

Opportunities for tighter data quality controls were identified through the Data Quality Assessments of the Health, Population and HIV/AIDS and Economic Growth, Environment and Natural Resources Management offices, and USAID/Kenya is implementing appropriate practices in response.

Lesotho

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Lesotho continues to focus on becoming a stable, prosperous, and healthy nation. The U.S. Mission’s objective is to assist Lesotho in realizing private sector-led economic growth, achieving the “tipping point” in its HIV epidemic, and ensuring that strong and effective institutions underpin Lesotho’s maturing democracy.

Lesotho’s greatest challenges include a severe HIV/AIDS epidemic, widespread poverty, high unemployment, and chronic food insecurity. The President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program in Lesotho complements a significant HIV/AIDS effort by the Government of Lesotho (GOL) and other donors, including many U.S. nongovernmental organizations and universities. Assistance is also provided to the Lesotho Defense Force (LDF) to promote officer professionalism and capacities for its roles in border security and humanitarian response.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	33,165	33,788	33,788	-
Global Health Programs - State	26,765	27,288	27,288	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,400	6,400	6,400	-
International Military Education and Training	-	100	100	-

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)

Lesotho's 23.1 percent adult HIV prevalence rate is one of the highest in the world. Comparison of the 2004 and 2009 Demographic and Health Surveys shows trends of increasing maternal and early childhood mortality. Approximately 11 children out of every 100 die before the age of five. An estimated 28 percent of children are orphans; UNAIDS estimates that about two-thirds of these children lost parents to HIV/AIDS. Due to high HIV prevalence, Lesotho also suffers from one of the highest tuberculosis rates in the world, and multiple-drug-resistant strains are present. Food security is also a critical issue: 39 percent of Basotho children under the age of five are stunted due to malnutrition.

The nascent steps being taken by the Ministry of Health in national health reform, and its willingness to partner with the United States, represent an opportunity to scale-up health programs throughout the country. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. The GHI strategy in Lesotho provides a platform for building on the successful interagency collaboration under PEPFAR among USAID, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Peace Corps, and the Departments of State and Defense.

State Programs

PEPFAR programming will support country systems in responding to the HIV epidemic. Specifically, it will support Lesotho’s National Strategic Plan for HIV and AIDS through technical assistance and

programmatic support to rapidly scale-up integrated prevention, care and treatment programs and to continue addressing the needs of orphans and vulnerable children. PEPFAR will continue to strengthen the capacities of the national health system in strategic information, laboratory, supply chain management and human resources for health in order to promote service delivery.

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with PEPFAR, Lesotho will receive \$27.3 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplemental to this Congressional Budget Justification.

USAID Programs

In line with the Blueprint for an AIDS-Free Generation, PEPFAR will work to reduce new HIV infections and decrease AIDS-related mortality through continued support for scale-up of combination prevention and treatment interventions. This support will move Lesotho past the programmatic tipping point in its HIV epidemic - the point at which the annual increase in new patients on ART exceeds annual new HIV infections.

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with the PEPFAR, Lesotho will receive \$6.4 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplemental to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

U.S. assistance supports developing the professionalism and capacity of the Lesotho Defense Force (LDF). IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. The LDF continues to develop an increasingly responsible and disciplined military that is actively engaged in supporting and defending Lesotho's democracy. While the LDF prioritizes its roles in border security and humanitarian disaster response, it has targeted participation in regional peacekeeping efforts as a key goal for future development. Through IMET funding, LDF officers participate in professional military education, where they gain an understanding and appreciation of U.S. military culture, leadership, organization, decision-making processes, and most importantly, a military structure under a civilian government. They build networks of U.S. and international military associates and colleagues, creating opportunities for future collaboration.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will help professionalize the military. IMET training will help increase the Lesotho military understanding of civilian control of the military, human rights, military justice, and management of defense resources.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

Lesotho's first MCC Compact focused on programs in water, health, and private sector development; it was completed in September 2013. PEPFAR programs focus on recruitment, retention, and training of the staff working in the health infrastructure rehabilitated under the MCC Compact. In this way, the

investments made under the Compact directly complement PEPFAR activities to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Lesotho. Lesotho has begun developing a proposal for a second MCC Compact.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Lesotho's Country Operational Plan (COP) development process and related budgetary allocations respond to national epidemiological and program data as well as the in-country PEPFAR interagency portfolio review. The portfolio review team consists of program managers, technical advisors from the Regional HIV/AIDS Program, and the Strategic Information Team. This team reviews key qualitative and quantitative data, as well as an analysis of the accomplishments of all partners against targets, financial pipeline, status of current work plans, absorptive capacity, and, where possible, the quality of the results being achieved. Data quality assessments have also been conducted and inform data-strengthening activities, including tool revisions. These exercises build on the mandated agency monitoring and evaluation processes inherent in all Implementing Partner agreements. Currently there are no impact evaluations ongoing in Lesotho, but the United States continues to support national surveys and surveillance to measure the national program.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation activities informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2015 budget request:

- Unit and program area expenditures were used to inform and improve the Country Operational Plan request.
- Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission and early infant diagnosis programs were re-focused and adjusted using Sentinel Surveillance data from the African National Congress.

The COP 2014 funding allocation was based on 2012 epidemiological data on Lesotho's HIV epidemic, unmet need for services, PEPFAR funding per person living with HIV, and financial outlay and pipeline, Global Fund pipeline and performance score, prior year results and strategic information as detailed above.

The GOL is fully engaged in planning and implementing programs in Lesotho. The U.S. government will work with the GOL to assess the impact of the 2009-2014 PEPFAR Partnership Framework and develop a sustainability plan.

IMET funding level determinations are made based on performance against the goals stated in the Commander's Intent and country-level projections for resources needed to further U.S. objectives.

Liberia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance and diplomatic engagement remain critical to Liberia as the nation transitions from a focus on post-war recovery to sustained, long-term economic growth. The President of Liberia articulated an ambitious goal of becoming a middle income country by 2030. Achieving that goal will be a challenge, given the current state of the country. Liberia's per capita GDP of \$700 is among the lowest in the world, and the Government of Liberia's (GOL) \$553 million 2013-2014 budget is insufficient to provide critical public services and make necessary public investments to stimulate economic growth. As the largest bilateral donor in Liberia, the United States plays an influential and vital role in many aspects of Liberia's development. FY 2015 assistance to Liberia will focus on: professionalizing Liberia's military and civilian security forces; consolidating and sustaining democratic progress; building capacity; ensuring transparency and accountability of governance institutions; promoting broad-based and environmentally sustainable economic growth; improving access to high quality educational and health services; and responding to the emerging problem of narcotics trafficking in West Africa.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	190,055	155,758	132,460	-23,298
Development Assistance	50,078	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	65,191	89,138	82,600	-6,538
Foreign Military Financing	4,421	4,000	2,500	-1,500
Global Health Programs - State	800	800	800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	33,112	32,700	32,700	-
International Military Education and Training	487	420	360	-60
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	16,250	11,700	11,500	-200
P.L. 480 Title II	17,716	15,000	-	-15,000
Peacekeeping Operations	2,000	2,000	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.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

More Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Governance: Liberian government and civil society institutions are continuing to develop and mature. Although there is strong executive leadership, many institutions struggle with technical capacity constraints and corruption is widespread, both of which erode public trust in the state. U.S. assistance in this sector will help the GOL build its technical capacity to effectively manage public finances, implement political and economic reforms, increase the public's access to justice, and perform other critical public functions, including governance over land tenure/use, in a manner that demonstrates to the Liberian people that the government is accountable and responsive to their needs and aspirations. In addition, the United States will continue to support civil society organizations advocating for Liberian citizens' political and economic interests and act as a check on government. USAID will work through grants and contracts, as well as multi-donor trust funds, developed in collaboration with other donors in the sector.

Key Interventions:

- \$6.0 million to build, strengthen, and maintain critical public administration functions, such as systems for improved management of policy-making, budget and financial accounting, human resources, information and communications technology, natural resources concessions, and performance monitoring.
- \$5.6 million to strengthen and deepen the technical capacity of the National Elections Commission to manage free and fair elections for national, county, and local government offices. The assistance will support the development of Liberian political parties into more effective organizations for channeling participation and citizen concerns into the political process.
- \$2.0 million to support the GOL's anti-corruption and transparency strategies through improved government systems and practices, freedom of information, and improved human and institutional capacities of Liberia's anticorruption institutions.
- \$7.3 million to increase the human and institutional capacity of civil society organizations through organizational development and financial sustainability, as well as improve access to information and civic education on citizen engagement to hold government accountable.
- Funding will also support Liberia's legal and judicial training institutions and engagement with traditional and community leaders in resolving disputes in conformity with Liberian law.

Sustained, Market-Driven Economic Growth to Reduce Poverty: Sustained economic growth that reduces poverty in Liberia remains constrained by low private sector-led agricultural development, poor management of natural resources and revenues collected from natural resource extraction, and a business-enabling environment that makes it difficult for entrepreneurs and enterprises to invest and grow. U.S. assistance will support GOL efforts to implement Liberia's food security strategy, the Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Program (LASIP), and to reduce food insecurity and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. Interventions will also strengthen the enabling environment for private sector growth including: supporting business-enabling environment policies; improving infrastructure; strengthening capacity building and business services support to the private sector and GOL institutions; improving natural resources and land policy; and supporting forestry and biodiversity programs that promote sustainable, community-led development of forest resources.

- Feed the Future (FTF): As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$7.0 million to support the efforts of the GOL to refine and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. The FTF strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development.
- \$14.7 million for activities that support the rehabilitation, improvement and sustainable maintenance of farm-to-market roads and the expansion of access to reliable and competitively priced energy. USAID will provide support to the efforts of the GOL to reform and modernize the energy sector, including: capacity building of key GOL and private sector institutions, and continued support to off-grid, rural energy services. Interventions will include model pilot renewable energy technologies, expansion of access to affordable and clean energy and support to expand private sector energy service providers.
- Natural Resources and Land Policy Support: Activities will build host country capacity to develop and promote community-based natural resource management and enterprise development that produces environmentally sustainable and equitable economic benefits for rural residents, especially through interventions in the forestry sector. Activities will promote the rights of all Liberians to participate more fully in the work in conjunction with democracy programs. USAID will continue to support a land tenure policy and land tenure governance.

Improved Health Status of Liberians: Diarrheal disease is the third leading cause of morbidity and mortality for children under five, and accounts for 17 percent of all deaths in this age group. Approximately 80 percent of diarrheal disease is associated with contaminated drinking water and poor sanitation and hygiene practices. In rural communities, 45 percent of the populations do not have access to improved water sources and more than 90 percent do not have access to improved, not-shared sanitation facilities. U.S. assistance will help to improve water supply and sanitation in communities, health facilities, and schools in counties where the United States is also working to improve health care services, as well as in three of Liberia's largest secondary cities. USAID will implement assistance through direct government-to-government assistance, when host country financial management and service delivery systems are determined to be sufficiently reliable, and through contracts and grants.

Key Interventions:

- \$5.3 million to improve water supply and sanitation, including repair of infrastructure, strengthening management and maintenance systems, promoting point-of-use water treatment, scaling up community-led total sanitation, and hygiene education.

Better Educated Liberians: Ensuring a population that is well educated is fundamental for building the foundation for Liberian-led growth. U.S. assistance will address barriers to educational access and achievement for Liberian children, as well as over-age and out-of-school youth, by rebuilding policies, delivery and management systems, as well as curriculum and materials needed to build and sustain a trained and qualified cadre of teachers to ensure safe learning spaces and foster improved student learning outcomes, especially in reading in the lower grades. Efforts will be aligned with the country's education sector plan.

Liberia's ability to direct and sustain its own development largely depends on ensuring that Liberians have access to quality education and training opportunities. U.S. assistance will develop human and institutional capacity and enhance the quality and relevance of higher education programs in engineering and agriculture so that Liberia is better equipped to meet its key development goals.

Key Interventions:

- \$5.0 million to improve student reading skills by targeting effective early grade reading approaches through pre-service, in-service and school-based teacher training and continuous professional development programs and community mobilization.
- \$5.0 million to build literacy, numeracy, life skills and livelihood pathways for 16,000 out-of-school youth who missed out on an adequate education due to the country's prolonged conflict.
- \$4.0 million to increase access to school, making learning spaces safer through: developing conflict- and gender-sensitive education materials and whole school approaches; ensuring age-appropriate enrollment; improving school management; and increasing community engagement.
- \$3.0 million to support human and institutional capacity development activities with the Ministry of Education at the central and decentralized levels, building and strengthening management systems and education sector capacity to deliver educational services and sustain development progress over the longer term.
- \$2.0 million to support operations of a national education information management system from the central ministry down to the school level to: ensure data-driven decision-making; and develop teacher management systems for the transparent recruitment, deployment, compensation and training of teachers.
- \$1.3 million to roll-out revised curricula at two local universities, and update academic resources to create Centers of Excellence to produce highly qualified Liberian professionals ready to serve the interests of their country.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

The GOL has been a stalwart partner of the United States in West Africa due to its strong cultural and historic bonds. The United States is Liberia's most significant and strongest bilateral partner in Defense Sector Reform (DSR), working to create a civilian-controlled, professional military institution with respect for human rights. The results of the U.S.-led DSR program are evident in the popular support and respect that Liberian citizens have for the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL). The AFL has proven its commitment to military standards of professional conduct during operational and training deployments throughout the country. Moreover, on February 4, 2014, President Sirleaf announced her nomination of Colonel Daniel Ziankhan, a Liberian officer who has greatly benefited from years of U.S. - provided training and mentorship, to be the first Liberian to head the military since the end of the civil war. Continued support through the State Department's FMF program is essential to the development and professionalization of the AFL, and consequently the stability of the country and the region. Funds will support training, equipment, advisory support for the AFL including the Coast Guard.

Key Interventions:

- Provide mentorship, training and education opportunities for both Ministry of Defense civilians and AFL leadership to continue developing leadership, management and administrative skills critical to a properly functioning institution.
- Build AFL capacity to maintain a reliable and safe vehicle fleet as well as support the development of repair and parts acquisitions systems through a maintenance and service program for the fleet of tactical vehicles.
- Continue support of the Liberian Coast Guard to reinforce the successful development of a maritime capability and expand its search and rescue capabilities, as well as prevent illegal fishing and smuggling in Liberia's maritime domain.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Liberia continues to struggle to rebuild a health system destroyed during the war. Liberian women and girls - especially in rural areas - show poor health indicators. Preventable and treatable diseases as well as chronic malnutrition continue to affect women and children. Liberia also faces an infectious disease burden and an unmet need for reproductive health services. Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

State Programs

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: Liberia will receive \$0.8 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of PEPFAR. Programs include systems strengthening as well as prevention, care, and treatment activities to leverage Global Fund resources. Interventions will address the situation of orphans and other youth at high risk of HIV/AIDS or gender-based violence, and support for local nongovernmental organizations working with government authorities to provide vital services.

USAID Programs

Improved health status of Liberians

- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$12.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2015 request level for Liberia does not include the total

projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2015 operating year budget is set.

- **Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. assistance of \$11.0 million will continue to support “A Promise Renewed” to reduce maternal and child mortality. Support will increase access to and utilization of antenatal care, safe delivery, post-natal care, and emergency obstetric and neonatal services. In addition, assistance will be provided to improve provider skills and support routine immunization, integrated management of childhood illness, and integrated community case management of malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** With \$7.0 million, family planning programs will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information. Programs will allow couples to make informed decisions on the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth. They will make substantial contributions to reducing abortion rates and decreasing unwanted/unplanned teenage pregnancies to mitigate maternal and infant mortality and morbidity.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

Throughout its history, the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) has maintained U.S. doctrine for tactics and strategy. Consequently, the U.S. military is the AFL’s strongest and most influential bilateral partner for its critical, ongoing security sector reform. IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. IMET funds have had a noticeable effect on the professionalism and competency of the soldiers, non-commissioned officers, and officers of the AFL. The continued development and professionalization of the AFL’s enlisted and officer leadership, as well as the reinforcement of basic soldier skills and concepts of human rights and civil military relations, is linked to the continued availability of IMET funding.

Key Intervention:

- \$0.4 million to continue to support senior- and mid-level professional military and defense civilian education courses that promote respect for human rights, strengthen civil-military relationships, and enhance management skills across the AFL and Ministry of Defense.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Peace and Security: To ensure Liberia’s stability during and after the drawdown of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), the Liberia National Police (LNP) must have the necessary organizational structure, skills, and equipment to fulfill its role in ensuring Liberia’s long-term peace and security, but the police remain inadequately trained and equipped. The United States will reduce support to the UN’s efforts in Liberia while expanding its bilateral police program. These complementary civilian law enforcement efforts will continue to develop the LNP, particularly the Emergency Response Unit, Police Support Unit, the Professional Standards Division, the Finance Office, and the Transnational Crime Unit, focusing on supporting LNP’s nationwide reach and building transparent processes within an efficient and effective management structure. Department of State-led efforts, through contracts and grants to international and local organizations and direct assistance, will complement and coordinate with other donors’ programming and support the broader strategy to assist the GOL.

Key Interventions:

- \$8.3 million to support police advisors who provide ongoing mentoring and technical assistance for civilian law enforcement agencies and leadership to strengthen their operational and administrative capacity to maintain the rule of law.

- \$0.3 million to strengthen the capacity of civilian law enforcement entities to respond to the growing threat posed by narcotics trafficking in West Africa, as well as to provide assistance to those responsible for decreasing drug demand and providing addiction treatment in Liberia.
- Engage communities, working with civilian law enforcement, to prevent violence and strengthen stability in areas outside of Monrovia.

Democracy Programs: Liberia's criminal justice system has improved, but it is not fully functional and is heavily dependent on donor involvement. U.S. assistance will provide technical training, advising, mentorship, technical assistance, and materials to criminal justice institutions to uphold the rule of law and improve adherence to laws and international standards. Programs will engage the Ministry of Justice and its constituent divisions to build GOL capacity, encourage a consistent and effective justice process, and foster institutional reform, working through contracts and grants with local and international organizations and will complement and coordinate with other donors' efforts.

Key Interventions:

- \$1.0 million to build technical, organizational and administrative capacity of key justice sector actors.
- \$1.0 million to build the capacity of prosecutors and other court actors through professional training and technical assistance. Topics include basic legal training and knowledge based training regarding more complex crimes such as financial corruption. Additional emphasis will be placed on further strengthening police-prosecutor cooperation.
- Strengthen citizen engagement in legal processes, increase access to justice, and foster a culture of respect for the rule of law in communities outside of Monrovia.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

Funding will continue to support the Defense Sector Reform program for the MOD and AFL, including a senior defense advisor and life support services to the U.S. military members assigned as mentors to the AFL.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

Liberia's Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold Program ended in 2013. Education and democratic governance programs funded under the ESF account will continue to build on the results of that the MCC Threshold Program to expand girls' access to education and help resolve disputes over land rights through engagement with traditional mediators. Liberia was made eligible in December 2012 by MCC's designation of eligibility to submit a proposal for a compact, and was re-selected in December 2013.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID completed several evaluations in FY 2012 and FY 2013 including:

- Final performance evaluations of the National Democratic Institute (NDI) activity and the Strengthening Citizen Participation in Government: Access to Justice and Information activity.
- Midterm performance evaluations of the Liberia Energy Sector Support Program (LESSP) activity, the Building Sustainable Elections Management in Liberia activity, the Liberia Teacher Training Program II (LTTP) activity, and the Civil Society and Media Leadership (CSML) activity.

USAID also completed several special studies, including: the Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance Survey (IBBSS), the Bed Nets Study, the Malaria Program Review, and a cost benefit analysis of farm-to-market road construction, and a Women's Entrepreneurial Diagnostic.

Several MCC assessments undertaken during this period also informed USAID activities and budget decisions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2015 budget:

- Democracy and Governance programs were greatly enhanced by monitoring and evaluation activities. For example, based on recommendations from the Civil Society and Media Leadership mid-term evaluation, the Mission recognized needs in CSO capacity building and is currently developing and refining future investments in this area.
- FY 2012 and FY2013 economic growth monitoring and evaluation activities informed programmatic and budget decisions. For example, the LESSP mid-term evaluation identified substantive improvements incorporated into a contract modification and extension, providing complementary development assistance in the power sector. A cost-benefit analysis on farm-to-market roads demonstrated the potential impact of certain approaches which led directly to the choice of procurement mechanism. The Women's Entrepreneurial Diagnostic informed necessary changes to the gender approach in the development of a project appraisal document for a business enabling environment project.
- Health program monitoring activities and fiduciary assessments refined capacity building interventions in major projects including the Rebuilding Basic Health Services (RBHS) and Fixed Amount Reimbursement Agreement (FARA) activities.
- The education LTTP mid-term evaluations led the mission to refine, focus, and streamline the activity. The findings confirmed a number of significant concerns with the Ministry of Education's (MOE) weak control of its national payroll and other critical management systems. The delivery of basic education services cannot be scaled-up or sustained unless systems can be rapidly professionalized. In response, the Mission re-directed LTTP and ongoing governance programs to strengthen payroll and other "back office" management systems in the MOE and Civil Service Agency. The mission is designing a new project to build and strengthen a range of other critical management capabilities in the educational system.

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	115,300
Better educated Liberians	20,906
Economic Support Fund	20,906
3.2 Education	20,906
of which Objective 6:	2,138
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,038
Improved health status of Liberians	38,038
Economic Support Fund	5,338
3.1 Health	5,338
of which Objective 6:	1,426

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
6.1 Program Design and Learning	426
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	32,700
3.1 Health	32,700
of which Objective 6:	1,983
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,983
More effective, accountable, and inclusive governance	26,690
Economic Support Fund	26,690
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500
2.2 Good Governance	13,345
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,560
2.4 Civil Society	7,285
of which Objective 6:	2,746
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,425
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,321
Sustained, market-driven economic growth to reduce poverty	29,666
Economic Support Fund	29,666
4.4 Infrastructure	14,659
4.5 Agriculture	7,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,737
4.8 Environment	4,270
of which Objective 6:	4,790
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,235
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,555

Madagascar

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. government suspended assistance to the Malagasy government and all non-humanitarian activities following the 2009 military coup. Since that time, the country has experienced economic decline; income per capita in FY 2013 fell back to FY 2001 levels. Madagascar is one of the poorest countries in the world with more than 92 percent of the population living under \$2 a day and 77 percent living in extreme poverty.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	58,039	60,500	67,500	7,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	48,640	49,000	49,000	-
P.L. 480 Title II	9,399	11,500	18,500	7,000

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.

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.

USAID Programs

U.S. assistance will help improve the health of the Malagasy people, especially women and children, through implementing sustainable programs that deliver essential health services and products with a focus on rural and underserved areas. Resources will support the design and implementation of strategies to promote healthy behaviors and timely healthcare visits. Programs will strengthen appropriate networks to provide integrated services with the goal of ensuring families can access all existing information and services. To improve service quality, assistance will provide technical training, and performance monitoring focusing on assessments, diagnosis, and treatment or referrals.

Key Interventions:

- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$26.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven prevention and treatment interventions toward achievement of reaching 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2015 request level for Madagascar does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2015 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** The United States will provide \$9.0 million to support an integrated maternal health package of information and services that includes community-based birth planning, pregnancy screening, early detection of obstetric and neonatal complications, and medical referrals, as well as distribution of iron, folic acid, and vitamin A. Assistance will also support an integrated management of childhood illness package that includes breastfeeding, case management for diarrhea and pneumonia, hygiene promotion, referral for

vaccinations, and growth monitoring and promotion. Leveraging the MCH portfolio, programs will target stunting issues in severely malnourished areas in the country.

- Family Planning/Reproductive Health (FP/RH): U.S. assistance will provide \$14.0 million to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis through clinics, both static and mobile, and community health volunteers. Such programs enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth. They also make substantial contributions to reducing abortion, maternal and child mortality and morbidity, and mitigating adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability. Expected results over the next five years include an increase in the use of modern contraceptive methods by approximately 1.5 percent each year.

P.L. 480 Title II

Roughly 80 percent of Madagascar's population survives on less than one dollar a day and two-thirds depend on agriculture, specifically small market agriculture, to meet basic needs. Fifty percent of children under five suffer from stunted growth. Furthermore, natural disasters also occur frequently in Madagascar, including cyclones, drought, epidemics, floods, famines and locust infestations which affect over half the population, causing significant damage to their livelihoods. Therefore, a comprehensive food security strategy to promote technologically sound and dynamic rural agriculture development is essential not only to meet the population's primary food needs, but to reduce malnutrition. Food for Peace (FFP) Title II-funded interventions will focus on achieving sustainable reductions in food insecurity and chronic malnutrition and increases in resilience among chronically food-insecure households.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. market-led agribusiness activities will improve household income in targeted communities.
- U.S. assistance will improve agricultural practices increasing productivity while respecting the environment.
- U.S. assistance will support infrastructure rehabilitation programs, such as irrigation canals and farmer-to-market roads, to provide economic opportunities for farmers and their communities.
- U.S. assistance will support social and economic services and protection for vulnerable populations. Food security programming will target those most vulnerable to stunting and malnutrition, including pregnant and lactating mothers, children under five, and persons with disabilities, while building strong support networks among beneficiary communities.
- U.S. assistance will support disaster readiness activities in communities at risk of cyclones, floods, or drought to strengthen their resiliency.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Monitoring and evaluation activities in FY 2013 played a pertinent role in improving the execution of USAID's tasks and commitments.

In 2013, an assessment was conducted of all Growth Monitoring and Promotion (GMP) activities implemented by USAID/Madagascar's health and FFP programs. Findings revealed that improved technical training increases the skill levels of the project's technical assistants (TA) and their general understanding of the importance of monitoring a child's growth.

A Do No Harm assessment was conducted in 2013 as part of the preparation for a follow-on FFP program. The findings revealed the importance of conflict sensitive programming in the achievement of results.

USAID conducted operations research on the impact of providing pregnancy test kits to Community Health Volunteers on family planning uptake. The research indicated that offering free pregnancy testing services at the community level is an effective approach to increase overall use of modern contraceptives among potential clients.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Recommendations from the final FFP evaluation, such as working in a more geographically concentrated area for more efficient project support and management, were incorporated into the design of the follow-on FFP project.

Findings from the GMP assessment are being used to adjust the strategies and approaches in the current health activities and future FFP and health programs in the areas of training, supervision, links between community GMP and Health Centers, equipment and materials, monitoring and evaluation, coverage, human resources, and sustainability. For instance, USAID will revise the TA training curriculum and disseminate technical guidelines and job aids for field supervisors and community health workers.

Based on the operations research results, offering free pregnancy testing services will be incorporated into all the Mission's current and future family planning activities at the community level when feasible.

Findings and recommendations from the Do No Harm assessment are being used during the selection process of the follow-on food security project. Proposals will be evaluated on how well they have addressed factors and/or incorporated activities to ensure efficient programming. In addition, all members of the technical evaluation committee for the FFP follow-on project are required to read the Assessment's report.

Malawi

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance in Malawi is to promote socio-economic prosperity in the face of widespread poverty. Over half the country's 15 million people live below the poverty line and more than one-third consume less than the required daily calories as demonstrated poignantly in the stunting of nearly half of the children under five. Malawi continues to score low on major health indicators for maternal, infant and under-five mortality. Smallholder farmers comprise 85 percent of the population and rely almost exclusively on rain-fed subsistence farming that is particularly vulnerable to cyclical droughts. These challenges are compounded by threats from the highest rates of deforestation and population growth in the region. In primary education only 7.7 percent of students met the benchmark for Familiar-Word Reading. Only 50 percent of children complete primary school, and of those, only 68 percent successfully pass the primary school leaving exam.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	203,482	193,928	186,128	-7,800
Development Assistance	49,747	50,500	38,000	-12,500
Global Health Programs - State	58,013	67,988	67,988	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	69,493	71,200	72,400	1,200
International Military Education and Training	266	240	240	-
P.L. 480 Title II	25,963	4,000	7,500	3,500

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)

U.S. assistance will be used to achieve three objectives to reach the goal of Improving the Quality of Malawians' Lives. The objectives are: Social Development Improved; Sustainable Livelihoods Increased; and Citizens' Rights and Responsibilities Exercised. USAID will also address underlying structural problems through cross-cutting efforts to enhance the organizational capacity of national institutions and civil society; increase the use of technology and innovation; strengthen the policy environment; and encourage the adoption of positive behaviors.

USAID Programs

Social Development Improved: To improve the quality of life, USAID will expand the availability of essential social services in health and early-grade education, laying the foundation for creating a healthy and educated population. Simultaneously, USAID will help in improving the quality of services both by training service providers and increasing community involvement in holding teachers and health workers accountable.

Key Interventions:

- Provide assistance with \$9.0 million in Basic Education funds to improve early-grade reading of primary school children and the instructional practices of their teachers by:

1. Creating reading materials in Chichewa and English using effective learning approaches (phonics, vocabulary fluency and reading comprehension);
2. Providing textbooks and teaching materials, including lesson plans;
3. Training and coaching teachers;
4. Involving parents and communities in extracurricular reading activities; and
5. Improving the policy environment by advocating for one hour of daily reading instruction.

Sustainable Livelihoods Increased: Eighty-five percent of the population is reliant on subsistence farming and over 90 percent of arable land under cultivation. It is critical that rural incomes in agriculture increase if USAID is to achieve the goal of improving the quality of life for Malawians. Farmers face challenges that hinder agricultural development: deforestation, declining soils fertility, erratic rainfall, small acreage, and poor support from national institutions. As a result, approximately one in seven people currently rely on food aid and more than a third of all Malawians consume fewer calories than needed. USAID assistance will contribute to increasing rural incomes and food security.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President’s Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$17.0 million to support the efforts of the Government of Malawi to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development. USAID’s approach will increase the price of agricultural products through processing and marketing for 275,000 households in south central Malawi where vulnerability to food insecurity is high. USAID focuses on key commodities that have both nutritional value and market potential, including groundnuts and soy beans, and possibly dairy or sweet potatoes. By diversifying the farming systems of poor households, USAID expects that food security will improve and the farmers will realize higher incomes. To supplement the value chain work, USAID will also support extension and nutrition advisory services as well as access to finance and business development services for agriculture-related small- and medium-sized enterprises.
- Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative: USAID will use \$8.0 million for implementation of adaptation and sustainable landscapes activities. Interventions include support for Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) Malawi; Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus (REDD+) agreements with communities and parks; capacity development of the Department of Forestry to implement and coordinate a National REDD program as a UN REDD Member; and piloting additional REDD schemes in forests under threat of deforestation that support the national REDD strategy. Proposed activities will support a lower emissions development pathway for Malawi with adaptation and biodiversity resources; fishing communities that are particularly vulnerable to the potential impact of GCC will be assisted to improve conservation and management of fisheries resources.
- USAID uses an integrated approach to have a greater impact on chronic malnutrition, especially among the most vulnerable including children under five, pregnant women and mothers. Health portfolio activities that improve diagnosis and treatment of acute malnutrition in health facilities will be coordinated with Title II resources that feed the most vulnerable, and with the Feed the Future program that seeks to increase agriculture incomes through diversified farming systems. USAID will expand activities in two districts in FY 2014 and three in FY 2015.
- Efforts to expand agricultural trade will focus on expanding structured trade, including establishment of warehouses that allow farmers to store commodities, and on training farmers to protect production against post-harvest losses.
- Underpinning all of these efforts will be on-going work to improve the agricultural policy environment while simultaneously building the organizational and technical capacity of both national

and non-state actors. Thus far, over a dozen policies have been analyzed and four policies have been presented for consideration by the Parliament of Malawi or for Presidential decree. In FY 2015, USAID expects to analyze an additional 35 policies. An advisor to the Minister of Agriculture and Food Security will assist the ministry in meeting its numerous commitments under the G8 New Alliance Cooperation Framework.

Citizen Rights and Responsibilities Exercised: Because of poor education, inexperience with democracy, and Malawi's significant youth bulge, citizen knowledge of democratic rights or responsibilities is relatively weak. Thus, leaders and institutions are not held accountable for the delivery of social services. USAID will assist in strengthening civil society organizations (CSOs) that amplify citizens' voices in decision-making and hold their leaders accountable across all sectors.

Key Interventions:

- A new activity will be launched in FY 2014 to increase the organizational capacity of non-partisan CSOs to improve their organizational systems, leadership development, management skills, governance and staff's technical capacity. This activity will contribute to the development of civil society as a sector with entities that are better equipped both organizationally and technically. USAID expects to award a grant to a U.S. institution that will work over five years with between 30 and 50 local CSOs that seek to improve the efficient and effective delivery of social services. The U.S. partner will also make sub-grants to organizations that conduct HIV/AIDS and malaria programs and to at least three to five disability organizations.

Because local government elections have not occurred since 2000, District Councilors have not been in place since 2005 when their terms ended. The May 2014 tripartite elections will result in new councilors. USAID is developing a decentralization activity to help these new officials execute their responsibilities that includes participation in formulation of local development.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

U.S. 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. Malawi has made impressive gains in health, but there is still much to be done to reduce infant and maternal mortality, address HIV/AIDS and other major diseases, and increase modern contraceptive use. U.S. foreign assistance priorities focus on programs that work with the public and private sectors to expand access to and improve the quality of interventions at health facilities.

State Programs

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Malawi will receive \$67.99 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

USAID Programs

Social Development Indicators Improved: In order to improve the quality of life, USAID will expand the availability of essential social services in health and early-grade education that lay the foundation for creating a healthy and educated population. Simultaneously, USAID will help improve the quality of these services both by training service providers and increasing community involvement in holding teachers and health workers accountable.

Key Interventions:

- Family Planning (FP) and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): USAID will expand access to high quality voluntary family planning services and information, particularly in rural and underserved communities; lower maternal mortality; and improve health outcomes for both mothers and children. These efforts will increase the focus on adolescent FP/RH services while decreasing teenage pregnancy and exposure to sexually transmitted infections, particularly HIV. USAID will procure contraceptives and train service providers in supply chain logistics, advocate for the support of other donor partners and the Government of Malawi to help with contraceptive procurement, strengthen FP communications platforms, and support expansion of social franchises (networks of private health providers that use commercial franchising methods to achieve social, rather than financial, goals).
- Maternal and Child Health: USAID, in partnership with the Ministry of Health and other stakeholders, will accelerate reductions in maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality through high impact interventions in households, communities, and health facilities with a particular focus on improving services that provide a continuum of care for women and children. Interventions to improve child survival will include training in basic emergency obstetric and essential newborn care, providing expanding immunization coverage, and involving communities in the treatment and care of common childhood diseases.
- Nutrition: USAID will assist the delivery of nutrition messages in tandem with the promotion of Feed the Future agricultural interventions. GHI activities emphasizing high impact interventions such as breastfeeding, vitamin A supplementation, and complementary feeding, will be complemented by the value chains (e.g., groundnuts and legumes) that have higher nutritional value than traditional staple crops. Other interventions include fortification of selected processed foods, Title II feeding, and training programs in health facilities to treat acute malnutrition. These efforts are bolstered by the use of Basic Education resources for school textbooks that will include educational messages to promote positive nutrition and dietary behaviors.
- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Malawi will receive \$15.5 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$24.0 million to expand efforts to scale up prevention and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups, and support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2015 request level for Malawi does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2015 operating year budget is set.
- Tuberculosis (TB): USAID will use \$1.5 million to support the National TB Control Program's efforts to improve TB case detection and treatment. Emphasis will be on increasing the TB diagnostic and treatment network in conjunction with scaling-up a number of Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) sites; increasing Central Reference Laboratory capacity; improving facility-level TB case finding and management; and expanding community-based systems to improve diagnosis, contact tracing, therapy adherence, and retention in treatment care. USAID will scale-up placement of GeneXpert, which is a novel technology for improved diagnosis of TB in HIV positive individuals.
- Water Supply and Sanitation: USAID will reduce the incidence of water-borne diseases, increase access to safe water among under-served rural communities and schools, promote better hygiene practices, and increase access to sanitation services. USAID will design a new project to better align priorities and focus on sanitation and increase the role of the private sector in the provision of sanitation services.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

Malawi's military is a consistent partner for U.S. forces, hosting bilateral training engagements and regional exercises. Malawi's military is a model for civilian-military relations for the rest of the continent, validating the longstanding and productive U.S. engagement with Malawi's military leadership. IMET-funded activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support continued military professionalization and increase Malawi's capacity through training on defense, military, border security, disaster response, and humanitarian assistance.

P.L. 480 Title II

The Food for Peace (FFP) program aims to move beneficiaries from subsistence toward commercial agricultural production, while improving their nutritional and health practices, in order to achieve food security and sustainable livelihoods. In FY 2013, Food for Peace provided 214,974 chronically food insecure households with integrated programming that focused on maternal and child health (MCH) and nutrition, agriculture and natural resources management, disaster risk reduction and household coping strategies. It made significant contributions to increasing the resiliency of vulnerable communities by training 116,407 farmers (67,288 female and 49,119 male) on short-term agricultural sector productivity. In FY 2015, U.S. assistance will start a new Title II Development Food Assistance Program (DFAP) to build the capacities of small holder farmers. The DFAP will provide comprehensive support through training and extension services in agriculture production, marketing, natural resource management, irrigation technology, nutrition and hygiene interventions and village savings and loans.

Key Interventions:

- Funds will contribute to the start-up of the five-year FFP DFAP and target children under five years of age, pregnant and lactating mothers, and community-based health interventions. Activities will include capacity building of health workers and mothers; improved nutrition through better food preparation, utilization, and preservation; rehabilitation of moderately-malnourished children; community management of childhood illnesses; and support for kitchen gardens.
- In collaboration with the GOM, other bilateral and multilateral institutions, and civil society, USAID will improve the nutritional status of households caring for orphans, vulnerable children, and the chronically ill.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The five-year \$350.7 million Millennium Challenge Corporation's (MCC) Compact with Malawi was reinstated June 21, 2012 and entered into force on September 20, 2013. It focuses on investments in power generation, transmission, and distribution as well as on power sector policy reform and improved watershed management upstream of the hydroelectric facilities that supply all of Malawi's grid power. In addition, USAID's Global Climate Change (GCC) Enhancing Capacity for Low Emissions Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program will explore renewable energy activities to complement the much larger MCC energy efforts. Once completed at the end of FY 2018, the benefits from more reliable energy will not only relieve a significant constraint to economic development in Malawi but will also boost results in USAID programs, especially in health clinics and schools, as well as efforts to increase private sector investment and marketing of agricultural commodities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2013, USAID/Malawi implemented a new monitoring evaluation and learning (ME&L) approach emphasizing capacity building for Mission staff to perform critical ME&L functions. The mission formed an expanded, cross-sector ME&L team led by the program office and focused on strengthening mission processes. In October FY 2014, the mission embarked on a one month data quality assessment (DQA) training. This exercise built mission-wide capacity, targeted implementing partners to strengthen their understanding of Agency policy, reduced audit risk, and increased the confidence of senior management in the quality of data used for decision-making. The mission completed 137 DQAs on 57 indicators and visited over 31 partner offices as well as third party data sources including the U.N. Development Program and the National Statistics Office. Over 79 partner representatives participated in classroom training and 34 office staff members were trained to perform DQAs. In December 2013, mission-wide portfolio reviews were held. This provided a comprehensive review of sector level activity performance, a financial review, and examination of key performance indicators. Supporting this effort, the mission finalized standardized and custom Mission Orders for Project Design, Evaluation, Performance Monitoring, Portfolio Reviews and Site Visits, providing the authority for the mission to operationalize the new ME&L approach. The mission sponsored a regional Project Management Plan workshop to strengthen understanding of higher level performance requirements and train staff. A major element of this approach is strategic learning. The mission developed a scope for a Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) goal level impact evaluation to examine the CDCS development hypothesis and determine if the new strategic approach is valid. This impact evaluation will run over the length of the CDCS.

USAID/Malawi completed three final performance evaluations in FY 2013 and continued to implement two impact evaluations on the Early Grade Reading and Feed the Future activities. The three evaluations included Community Based Therapeutic Care Institutionalization (CMAM), the Wellness and Agriculture for Life Advancement (WALA) P.L. 480 activity, and the Malawi Teacher Professional Development Support Activity. Mission performance evaluation results are used to assess the effectiveness of project design and inform future design of projects and activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The CMAM final performance evaluation assessed the effectiveness of the institutionalization of therapeutic care at district hospitals throughout Malawi. Evaluation findings identified strengths and weaknesses of the CMAM institutionalization approach and are being used to inform the design and implementation of follow-on activities by various stakeholders in Malawi. Results from Food for Peace's final performance evaluation are being used to inform the design of the new P.L. 480 Title II five-year program in Malawi. Lessons learned from this evaluation provided potential applicants with critical information to inform the new design. The final performance evaluation for the Malawi Teacher Professional Development Support Activity informed USAID/Malawi and other missions on how to strengthen integration of different sector activities to obtain better development results and inform future programming. A recent Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment recognized the increased susceptibility to climate change due to rapid population growth and deforestation and informed the design of natural resource activities. This assessment informed the design of natural resources activities, including the Sustainable Landscapes and Adaptation activities.

Ongoing impact evaluations in the Basic Education Early Grade Reading and Feed the Future Programs are being used to gain a better understanding of agriculture and nutrition programming impact and are examining the integrated nature of intervention across these two activities. Results from preliminary analysis and baseline reports provide a foundation for the mission's collaboration, adaptation and learning approach. The mission's new CDCS impact evaluation will determine the validity of USAID/Malawi's

CDCS development hypothesis. This will assist the mission in determining if an integrated methodology coupled with an emphasis on local capacity building is more cost effective and produces more sustainable development results. As part of USAID Forward, USAID/Malawi is committed to strengthening local capacity, improving targeted resource decision-making, increasing use of evidenced-based information, and spending financial resources more wisely.

**USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account,
and Program Area**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	117,900
Citizen Rights and Responsibilities Exercised	4,000
Development Assistance	4,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,600
2.4 Civil Society	1,400
of which Objective 6:	536
6.1 Program Design and Learning	240
6.2 Administration and Oversight	296
Social Development Improved	85,400
Development Assistance	9,000
3.2 Education	9,000
of which Objective 6:	1,095
6.1 Program Design and Learning	540
6.2 Administration and Oversight	555
Global Health Programs - USAID	72,400
3.1 Health	72,400
of which Objective 6:	9,236
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,121
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,115
P.L. 480 Title II	4,000
3.1 Health	3,250
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	750
Sustainable Livelihoods Increased	28,500
Development Assistance	25,000
4.5 Agriculture	17,000
4.8 Environment	8,000
of which Objective 6:	3,183
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,683
P.L. 480 Title II	3,500
4.5 Agriculture	3,500

Mali

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Buffeted simultaneously by security, political, and development crises, Mali is emerging from the most serious challenges it has faced since independence, including a January 2012 rebellion in the North, a coup d'état, an attempted counter coup, and the loss of the northern two-thirds of the country to violent extremist groups. Socio-economic indicators remain poor with Mali fifth from the bottom in the 2012 Human Development Index. However, since the coup, Mali has begun the process of rebuilding. Mali peacefully elected a President and National Assembly in 2013. The new government has committed to national reconciliation as a top priority. Donors are reengaging with the country. It is within this context that U.S. assistance will foster democratic values, promote good governance, and engender peace and security; improve access to education and health services; strengthen Malians' food security; and facilitate inclusive economic growth. Development assistance activities will continue to help rebuild the social contract between citizens and the state in a way that emphasizes the rights and responsibilities of both sides. Mali will continue to be the focus of several Presidential Initiatives in the areas of health, including HIV/AIDs and malaria; agriculture, and climate change.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	132,056	115,510	121,719	6,209
Overseas Contingency Operations	12,740	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	12,740	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	119,316	115,510	121,719	6,209
Development Assistance	39,173	53,210	42,644	-10,566
Global Health Programs - State	1,352	1,500	1,500	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	56,679	57,650	56,850	-800
International Military Education and Training	-	150	280	130
P.L. 480 Title II	14,944	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	7,168	3,000	20,445	17,445

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.

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	132,056	*	121,719
Trans Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	-	*	1,500
Development Assistance	-	*	1,500
Other	132,056	*	120,219
Development Assistance	39,173	*	41,144

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
Global Health Programs - State	1,352	*	1,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	56,679	*	56,850
International Military Education and Training	-	*	280
P.L. 480 Title II	14,944	*	-
Peacekeeping Operations	19,908	*	20,445

Development Assistance (DA)

Peace and Security: Building upon a successful political transition, Mali’s return to peace and security will require an active role of all Malian citizens and development partners. USAID’s contribution to these efforts will support reconciliation and peace-building, strengthen the capacity of community leaders and local organizations, and build upon Mali’s long history of tolerance. These programs support the Trans-Sahara Counter Terrorism Program and are critical in helping to re-establish confidence between the Government of Mali and its people, in countering violent extremism, and in promoting tolerance among various ethnicities.

Key Interventions: _

- \$1.5 million of U.S. assistance will be invested in activities to promote national reconciliation and peaceful conflict resolution, establish shared development priorities, and encourage citizen participation in these efforts.
- Programs will strengthen traditional Malian messages supporting tolerance and non-violent forms of debate.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Despite successful presidential and legislative elections, significant governance challenges persist and need to be confronted in order to address the root causes of the political crisis. Challenges include building an effective and accountable government and increasing citizen confidence and participation in Malian governance. U.S. assistance will support these efforts by focusing on civic education, government accountability, improving public services, citizen engagement, strengthening civil society, and protecting human rights.

Key Interventions: _

- \$1.2 million U.S. assistance will be used to work with civil society organizations to increase citizen participation and advocacy for increased government effectiveness, transparency, and accountability.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$1.3 million to work with government and community organizations to ensure efficient delivery of services in targeted sectors.

Water Supply and Sanitation: The most recent data show that 60 percent of rural and 93 percent of urban communities in Mali have access to improved water sources. Mali reached the Millennium Development Goal for access to safe water, but rural populations lag behind urban settings in access. U.S. assistance will be used to furnish potable water and improve sanitation at the household level using proven, evidence-based approaches.

Key Interventions:

- Activities will use social marketing networks to distribute point-of-use water treatment products and behavior change communications to promote safe drinking water.

- Funding will support low-cost, community-led approaches to increase access to household latrines, promote hand washing with soap, and improve community-level sanitation.

Basic Education: Although Mali made remarkable progress, increasing the gross elementary school enrollment rate from 26 percent in 1990 to 81.5 percent in 2011, the quality of education does not follow the same trend. The added pressure of the coup d'état and its aftermath have had an adverse effect on the quality of Mali's education system. The occupation by extremist groups in the central and northern regions led to considerable destruction of education infrastructure and equipment, and caused massive population displacement. U.S. assistance will continue to focus on improving the reading skills of Malian children, and increasing equitable access to education for repatriated and resident students and communities affected by the crisis.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$10.0 million to improve basic education in Mali.
- Programs aim to improve the reading skills of primary grade children by supporting innovative teaching methodologies, providing instructional reading material, involving communities in children's reading activities, and improved teacher training.
- Funding will increase access to education for children and youth in conflict affected areas by providing safe and conflict-sensitive learning spaces, learning material, accelerated learning programs, and improved teacher training.

Economic Growth: Mali is characterized by an under-developed agricultural sector, unreliable food markets, and high vulnerability to climate change. These factors hinder Mali's ability to become food-secure and benefit from broad-based economic growth. Only 7 percent of 43.7 million hectares of arable land is currently cultivated. Fourteen percent of 2.2 million hectares of irrigable lands is currently irrigated. Between 30 and 40 percent of crop production is lost before it reaches the market, and the country is increasingly susceptible to droughts and floods while 29 percent of the population is currently malnourished. U.S. investments will promote food security and more inclusive economic growth by increasing agricultural productivity; promoting the adoption of yield-increasing technologies; disseminating improved soil and water conservation practices; strengthening input market development; improving the quality and value added of key food commodities; supporting the commercialization of surpluses; increasing livestock productivity; and raising the income of Malian herders.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$25.0 million to support the efforts of the Government of Mali to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy. The strategy will focus on hunger reduction and economic growth through market-led agricultural development as well as helping to reduce recurrent food crises.
- FTF efforts will continue to support farmers in improving the production, processing, and marketing of goods produced by rice, millet, sorghum, and livestock.
- FTF activities will promote small private enterprise development and employment generation by increasing access to credit to purchase agricultural inputs and processing equipment; facilitating contracts between producers and processors of agricultural commodities; and improving market information systems.

Environment: With over 80 percent of the Malian population dependent on agriculture, which is predominantly rain-fed, many Malians are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. As rainfall becomes more unpredictable and variable, traditional agricultural cropping calendars and indicators may no longer be effective or appropriate. Shifts in temperature and rainfall are also expected to affect both

human and animal diseases. Increases in disease may lead to increased potential for conflict over natural resources. To ensure that recent agriculture and food security gains are not undone, U.S. investments will help Mali adapt to the impacts of climate change through improved weather information systems and the adoption of adaptive practices.

Key Interventions:

- \$3.0 million of Global Climate Change adaptation funds will be used to (a) improve the national weather service's ability to provide accurate, useful weather predictions to Malian society, and (b) build the technical capacity of Malian agricultural producers and institutions to effectively use climate information in decision-making and adaptation to climate change.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Mali continues to face serious challenges in the health sector, with some of the world's worst health indicators. Nearly all health facilities in northern Mali were destroyed in 2012 and to date are not repaired. Internally displaced people and war injured individuals overtaxed the already weak health system in the south. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths; creating an AIDS-free generation; and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

State Programs:

Despite the relatively low rate of HIV-infection in the general population in Mali (around 1 percent according to the 2013 Demographic and Health Survey), studies show much higher HIV-prevalence among key populations (commercial sex workers, men who have sex with men, other lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people, and drug injectors). U.S. assistance supports key populations' rights and their access to basic health services such as HIV counseling, screening and treatment.

Key Intervention:

- Mali will receive \$1.5 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of President's Emergency Plan for Aids Relief (PEPFAR).

USAID Programs:

USAID's health program will improve service delivery at the community and health facility levels, and will strengthen key health systems throughout the country. To increase impact on national health indicators, USAID will build upon previous achievements by scaling-up and intensifying current successful health interventions.

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** Coordinating with PEPFAR, U.S. assistance will provide \$3.0 million for prevention, care, and treatment interventions to address high prevalence rates among most at-risk populations.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$25.0 million to expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** \$13.6 million in U.S. assistance will be used to continue improvements in the overall quality and accessibility of key high-impact health interventions. These include essential newborn care, immunization, prevention and/or treatment of diarrhea and respiratory illnesses, nutrition and hygiene programs, antenatal care, birth preparedness, and prevention of postpartum hemorrhage. Assistance will be used to increase access to services and products through

social marketing techniques, private sector providers working at public sector delivery points, and community health workers who provide services at the village and household levels.

- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: \$11.0 million will be used to increase community-level access to high-quality, voluntary family planning and reproductive health information and services, with an emphasis on long-acting methods and postpartum services in conformance with Malian health priorities. Assistance will continue to build institutional capacity and family planning outreach to enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, and also reduce maternal and child mortality, and the occurrence of fistula.

Nutrition: \$4.2 million will be used to scale-up evidence-based, high-impact nutrition interventions to reduce mortality and morbidity of pregnant women and children from conception to two years of age. Activities will focus on infant and young child feeding, improved screening efforts, safe water and hygiene practices and distribution of micronutrient supplements.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The March 2012 coup and the abject failure of the Malian army to respond to the crisis in the North highlighted an urgent need for reform of the Malian military. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET training fosters pro-U.S. attitudes by exposing future military leaders to the United States and our professional military education programs.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.3 million will help professionalize the Malian military into one that promotes respect for democratic values and human rights, strengthening civil-military relationships, and enhance senior leadership strategic management skills.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

Separate from our assessed UN contributions, funding is requested at \$20.4 million in Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funds to support defense sector reform with the Government of Mali military. The resumption of assistance to the Malian military will prioritize professional norms, the assertion of civilian authority, accountability mechanisms, and the rule of law. Funds will also focus on institutional reform including advisory and training support.

Key Interventions:

- Funds will support the development of professional, apolitical security forces grounded in strong institutions that respect the rule of law and civilian authority over the security sector.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2013, USAID/Mali conducted two Portfolio Implementation Reviews, quarterly financial reviews, and periodic site visits to assess progress of implementation of its portfolio. In FY 2012 and continuing on FY 2013, USAID was able to support the Mali Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). In FY 2013, USAID conducted a robust evaluation of the Health portfolio analyzing the effectiveness of 10 years of health programming, as well as a performance evaluation of Feed the Future's primary value chain award.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: • The health portfolio evaluation validated USAID's approach, and informed the design of a new health strategy and recently developed mechanisms.

- USAID incorporated the results of its value chain performance evaluation into the design and implementation of a suite of new Feed the Future activities which began in late FY 2013.
- Following a field visit to USAID's Out-of-School youth award, the Mission temporarily halted some activities that were not included in the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE). The Mission Environmental Officer worked with the team to update and amend the IEE.
- In response to the portfolio and financial reviews, audits and field visits findings USAID developed a Mission-wide monitoring and evaluation mechanism expected to markedly strengthen and enhance Performance Management.

Mauritania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Mauritania is one of the world's poorest countries, ranking 155th out of 186 countries on the 2013 United Nations Human Development Index, with high levels of unemployment and food insecurity. The country's socio-economic situation is fragile, causing its youth to remain vulnerable to extremism. Despite its limited resources, Mauritania is one of the United States' leading counterterrorism partners in the Sahel and an active participant in the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) program. The Mauritanian government's steadfast political will is increasingly matched by its improved military capabilities. The country remains a target for terrorist activities conducted by Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). U.S. foreign assistance focuses on countering violent extremism and increasing the professionalism of Mauritania's military, thereby supporting the Government of Mauritania's ongoing and substantial contributions to counterterrorism.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	8,757	300	1,915	1,615
Development Assistance	1,907	-	1,615	1,615
International Military Education and Training	309	300	300	-
P.L. 480 Title II	6,541	-	-	-

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.

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	8,757	*	1,915
Trans Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	1,907	*	1,615
Development Assistance	1,907	*	1,615
Other	6,850	*	300
International Military Education and Training	309	*	300
P.L. 480 Title II	6,541	*	-

Development Assistance (DA)

Peace and Security/Counter-Terrorism: In partnership with the Mauritanian government, U.S. assistance seeks to delegitimize terrorist ideology and promote socially productive alternatives to extremist inspired political violence for at risk populations throughout Mauritania. FY 2015 resources will strengthen Mauritania's capacity to promote constructive alternatives to political violence through productive engagement with at-risk populations and communities. U.S. assistance will focus on ensuring that historically marginalized and under-educated populations are presented with positive opportunities and constructive civic engagement. Productive engagement with the Mauritanian government and

Mauritanian civil society will further the U.S. assistance objective of promoting peace and security in Mauritania.

Key Interventions:

- \$1.6 million will be programmed by USAID to strengthen the technical training capacity of vocational training institute staff to engage vulnerable and at-risk populations in order to delegitimize terrorist ideology and promote constructive alternatives to political violence.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. IMET programs also provide English-language training that improves military forces' interoperability with other forces and facilitates their participation in international peacekeeping operations.

Key Intervention:

- \$0.3 million in FY 2015 resources will support training for Mauritanian military personnel, thereby increasing the overall level of professionalism among military forces.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID conducted site visits to the National Institute for the Promotion of Vocational Education (INAP-FTP) to monitor the implementation of rehabilitation activities to ensure compliance with USAID regulations concerning potential environmental impact. In addition to periodic site visits, USAID meets regularly with INAP-FTP staff to review their progress in meeting established milestones for technical training, procurement and rehabilitation activities. USAID is currently planning an assessment of previous U.S. assistance to the Mauritanian government-managed technical and vocational training system in order to better target current and future resources in the sector. The assessment will look at factors such as post-graduation employment rates, level of technical skills gained, and the applicability of skills gained to the needs of the job market. Based on the findings of the assessment, USAID's current grant agreement with Mauritania may be adjusted to reprogram resources based on lessons learned and best practices in the sector.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: During the final year of the current vocational education program, USAID will conduct an evaluation of the effectiveness of related programming in deterring youth recruitment into terrorist and extremist organizations. The outcome of this evaluation will determine the need for and design of follow-on activities aimed at this age-group, and will drive the programmatic choices pursued with FY 2015 resources.

Mauritius

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Enhancing maritime security and maintaining a strong bilateral relationship with Mauritius are priorities for the United States, as these efforts will contribute to a more stable Indian Ocean region. U.S. outreach and foreign assistance in Mauritius focuses on strengthening the country's coastal and maritime security capabilities. As one of the few countries with the legal capacity to accept and prosecute piracy cases, Mauritius plays an important role in U.S. counter-piracy efforts in the region. Foreign assistance efforts will focus on training mid-level Mauritian government officers on maritime security issues.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	94	110	100	-10
International Military Education and Training	94	110	100	-10

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 Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Mauritian defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values; promote democratic values; build capacity in key areas; increase the professionalization of forces; and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing opportunities for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. IMET-funded courses focusing on maritime security may also take place in-country.

Key Intervention:

- United States assistance of \$0.1 million will support the training of Mauritian military leaders, increasing their level of professionalism and enhancing their capacity to ensure maritime security.

Mozambique

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance focuses on improving the quality of life for all Mozambicans, particularly the poor, underserved, and marginalized. Despite consistently high economic growth rates, Mozambique ranks the third lowest country in the world on the 2013 U.N. Human Development Index, as reflected in various statistics. Over 80 percent of the population survives on less than two dollars a day; 11.5 percent of the adult population are living with HIV/AIDS; an estimated 43 percent of children are chronically malnourished; millions are vulnerable to malaria and other deadly diseases; and only 52 percent of the adult population are literate. U.S. assistance to Mozambique will continue to promote an integrated approach that addresses long and short-term social, economic, and health constraints. U.S. assistance will also help professionalize the Mozambican military to promote stability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	381,753	405,601	389,717	-15,884
Development Assistance	56,667	60,500	46,276	-14,224
Global Health Programs - State	257,100	274,001	274,001	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	63,965	68,700	68,100	-600
International Military Education and Training	423	375	340	-35
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	598	500	-	-500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,000	1,525	1,000	-525

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)

Democracy and Governance Programs: In Mozambique, political competition remains weak, and checks and balances within government are highly limited in a system dominated by one political party and systemic corruption. A lack of technical capacity continues to undermine government accountability and effectiveness. Policy formulation processes are often crafted with insufficient input from impartial experts and citizens most affected by the policies; furthermore, civil society lacks capacity for effective advocacy based on policy analysis. U.S. assistance will focus on improving policy reform and strengthening the capabilities of civil society organizations, independent media, and government agencies committed to combating corruption. Democracy and governance programs will support improving the accountability of Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GRM) and encourage civil society's participation in the political process.

Key Interventions:

- Strengthen the media sector, support technical capacity development and trainings for journalists, media companies, and radio stations to increase access to information.
- Support policy analysis concerning freedom of the press, anti-corruption, transparency, and extractive industries.

- Support Mozambican civil society organizations combating corruption, engaging in policy analysis, and encouraging greater citizen participation in governance processes.
- Support technical capacity development in the GRM attorney general's office to strengthen the office's financial management systems and ensure its compliance with the recently-approved anti-corruption law.

Water Supply and Sanitation: Only 17 percent of the population has access to improved sanitation. It is estimated that 47 percent of the population lives without access to clean, safe water. Moreover, water-borne diseases such as cholera and dysentery are found throughout the country, especially during flood season, and play an important role in continuing high levels of malnutrition. U.S. assistance will support new and ongoing water and sanitation programs, linked to health and nutrition programs, in order to mitigate water-related diseases.

Key Intervention:

- \$1.2 million will increase the availability and use of water treatment solutions and technical trainings to improve sanitary behavioral practices. Efforts will include the distribution of water purifiers in communities along with usage training, and link with existing nutrition interventions. Technical trainings will assist in improving sanitation in the health system linking with maternal and child health activities.

Basic Education: The number of children in Mozambique's primary schools is growing at an average of 8 percent per year. However, the government's capacity to enhance school quality has not kept up with its ability to expand access. The rapid expansion of access has placed intense pressure on school management, teaching personnel, and the overall quantity and quality of effective classroom instruction, resulting in a large number of overcrowded multi-shift schools, growing student/teacher ratios, and plummeting reading and math test scores. U.S. assistance will focus on improving early grade reading outcomes through teacher and school administrator training and coaching, increasing the availability of effective reading materials, improving parent participation in the education process, and increasing transparency and accountability to parents, students, and communities.

Key Interventions:

- \$4.0 million will be used for teacher and school director training to improve reading outcomes for students in grades two and three.
- \$2.0 million will support local organizations to train school councils and provide teaching supplies to schools in order to improve school management and increase the availability of reading materials.

Economic Growth: Over the last decade Mozambique's GDP has grown, on average, by over 7 percent per year; however, the country's strong economic performance has not significantly reduced poverty, and food insecurity and malnutrition continue to be pervasive problems. Environmental threats are also of growing concern as coastal cities are vulnerable to extreme weather events that are expected to increase as sea levels rise and storms increase in frequency and intensity over the coming years. Recent discoveries of coal and natural gas will transform the economy over the next two decades, with the potential to generate needed resources for social investment. However, there is a potential to undermine competitiveness in other sectors of the economy (the largest being agriculture) by increasing inflation and the cost of inputs, and pulling away labor. Extractive industries may also adversely affect ongoing conservation efforts for threatened biodiversity in Mozambique, which are crucial for tourism. Additionally, U.S interventions will increase agricultural productivity in nutritious crops and stimulate market opportunities for producers as well as support Mozambique's business and trade-enabling policy environment. This will improve the overall investment climate for foreign and domestic investors, reducing investment risk and transaction costs, and thereby developing a more competitive economy.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, U.S. assistance will provide \$28.0 million to support the efforts of the GRM to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development.
- Global Climate Change (GCC): U.S. assistance will provide \$4.0 million to support climate change adaptation activities. GCC programming will include activities focusing on both hard engineering (such as rehabilitating natural coastal protective areas) and soft engineering (such as working with the GRM to rezone the most vulnerable areas). Community outreach and education as well as GRM technical capacity development will also be included to strengthen vulnerable cities' ability to mitigate the effects of climate change.
- The United States will provide \$3.0 million to fund conservation efforts in Gorongosa National Park, Lake Niassa Reserve, and Niassa Reserve (three of Mozambique's emerging tourist attractions) to protect endangered wildlife. Assistance will focus on capacity and policy development for GRM agencies responsible for the management of protected areas including training for park officials and personnel as well as on increasing community economic activities that align with conservation efforts.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Life expectancy in Mozambique, 51 years, is one of the lowest in the world. Approximately 64 out of every 1,000 Mozambican children will die before their first birthday primarily due to preventable and treatable diseases such as malaria, HIV/AIDS, water-borne disease, and tuberculosis. Mozambique has only five doctors and 24 nurses per 100,000 people, reflecting one of the most dire health personnel shortages in the world. Approximately half of existing health centers lack water and/or electricity.

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.

State Programs

It is estimated that 1.6 million people in Mozambique are living with HIV/AIDS, which places an enormous burden on the public health system and on the workforce.

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Mozambique will receive \$274.0 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplemental to this Congressional Budget Justification.

USAID Programs

U. S. assistance supports the GRM to help strengthen health systems, integrate services, and develop infrastructure. The U. S. government will work with implementing partners and other donors to design sustainable approaches for furthering development initiatives. Assistance will enhance country ownership by increasing organizational capacity within government and among community and civil society organizations.

Key Interventions:

- Tuberculosis (TB): U.S. assistance of \$5.0 million will support the expansion and enhancement of community-based Directly Observed Therapy activities as well as interventions to address multidrug-resistant tuberculosis. Assistance will also be used for expanding tuberculosis culture and drug sensitivity testing and to link tuberculosis activities to HIV activities.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$29.0 million to expand efforts to scale up proven prevention and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups, supporting the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2015 request level for Mozambique does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made once the FY 2015 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health: U.S. assistance in the amount of \$16.0 million will support the GRM's expansion of new vaccines and ongoing immunization strategies. USAID will provide \$4.0 million to improve health facilities' abilities to expand evidence-based, high-impact delivery services to reduce maternal mortality, such as emergency obstetric care. Assistance will also include community education and outreach activities to increase facility-based births, linking communities with facilities to reduce infant mortality and provide needed services during the critical 1,000 days between a child's birth and second birthday.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): U.S. assistance of \$13.0 million will procure long-acting contraceptives such as intrauterine devices (IUDs) and implants while improving access to a variety of voluntary family planning services through community outreach and facility-based interventions.
- Nutrition: Assistance of \$5.1 million will be used for community and facility education and outreach activities for growth monitoring and promotion as well as behavior change activities to incorporate more nutritious foods and vitamins into household diets. A portion of the funds will be used for a nutrition challenge fund that will allow agribusinesses and food processors to introduce new, innovative, nutritious products for household consumption.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. Most activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. IMET funds will support professionalization training courses that will enhance regional maritime domain awareness and security efforts by improving the Mozambican military's capacity to control ungoverned spaces, particularly maritime, and support GRM efforts to participate in regional peacekeeping operations.

Key Intervention:

- \$0.3 million will support professionalization of the Mozambican military with a focus on senior professional military education.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

More than 20 years after the end of the civil war in Mozambique, landmines remain a serious threat and continue to kill and injure. Areas totaling approximately 10 million square meters, mainly located in central Mozambique along the Zimbabwe border, are suspected of still having undiscovered landmines that need to be safely removed. The United States is assisting Mozambique in reaching its objective of being "mine-impact free" by supporting humanitarian demining efforts in agricultural areas and population centers. The United States will provide grants to international demining organizations, as well as coordinate its overall efforts with Mozambique's National Institute of Demining.

Key Intervention:

- Although Mozambique had committed to being “mine-impact free” by March 2014 as part of the Ottawa Treaty, demining efforts will be needed through 2015. U.S. assistance will provide \$1.0 million to HALO Trust, an international demining organization, to survey land and remove mines along the Mozambique/Zimbabwe border in coordination with the GRM. This demining effort will include advocacy and safety awareness.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Under USAID Forward reforms, the USAID Mission in Mozambique is further strengthening monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tools, procedures and practices – with a specific focus on results – that will improve the assessment of program performance and operations from design and implementation to close-out and evaluation. This effort covers a wide spectrum of actions, from increased focus on results-centered portfolio reviews and in-depth data quality assessments to high quality evaluations and a state-of-the-art, web-based project management system that will improve data quality and better integrate M&E with program management. In response to the new USAID Evaluation Policy, the Mission recently developed detailed plans for six performance evaluations that will improve program management and strengthen future interventions.

A performance evaluation of the agriculture portfolio provided important findings to guide activities currently under design. In addition, two agricultural impact evaluations are underway; one to examine the effects of mobile savings in rural areas to inform a new mobile money activity design; and the second examining the effectiveness of nutrition education and linking agriculture to nutrition.

An impact evaluation for an early-grade reading project will inform how to best increase student test scores and literacy rates in the most cost-effective manner throughout Mozambique.

In the health sector, a family planning assessment will provide recommendations on how USAID programming can best support the GRM’s family planning and reproductive health initiatives. An additional health assessment evaluated the reach and effect of a media campaign examining attitudes toward multiple concurrent relationships, one of the key drivers of HIV prevalence in Mozambique.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Findings from the agriculture sector evaluation informed Feed the Future activity designs, which will focus more on strengthening farmer organizations and technology transfer.

The family planning assessment found that beneficiaries are more likely to stop using short-acting contraceptives due to excessive travel for accessibility, whereas long-acting contraceptive methods require fewer trips and therefore result in higher usage rates. This finding resulted in a shift in resources, in coordination with the United Nations Population Fund, to also include long-acting methods such as intrauterine devices and injectables in ongoing interventions.

The assessment of the Mission’s media campaign concerning multiple concurrent relationships found that males are more likely than females to have sexual relationships outside of their primary relationship. Using this finding, the integrated health team designed the second phase of the media campaign to include tailored messages specifically to the male demographic. The media campaign now focuses on men taking care of their loved ones (being a caring father and faithful husband) and themselves (using condoms, getting tested) in order to promote healthy behaviors and monogamy, thereby reducing HIV infections.

A Public Financial Management Risk Assessment will identify the risk level and mitigation strategies for potential GRM direct partners. Findings will inform selection of GRM partners and specific interventions to ensure the prudent spending of U.S. assistance funds.

The U.S. Mission in Mozambique holds two internal reviews per year to scrutinize activity performance. During the last review, the Mission determined a need for greater gender equality in Development Credit Authority agreements as credit is currently disproportionately extended to men, who dominate commercial agriculture in Mozambique. Staff members are following up on this finding.

Namibia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Twenty-four years after independence, Namibia is one of the most stable and peaceful countries in Africa. Namibia remains on a promising track, working diligently to effectively manage its limited resources to overcome complex development challenges. These challenges include one of the world's most severe HIV/AIDS epidemics, extreme income inequality, high unemployment, widespread poverty, poor quality education, and nascent democratic institutions. Additionally, Namibia faces uncertainty in the agriculture sector due to one of the worst droughts in three decades, which has resulted in deteriorating food security conditions affecting a significant portion of the population, and substantial losses of livestock and crops. Namibia will be holding national elections in 2014 to elect leaders who are likely to continue Namibia's record of peace and long-term stability.

In FY 2015, the United States' assistance to Namibia will be instrumental to the achievement of Namibia's development goals of long-term stability and prosperity by managing a comprehensive response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, strengthening bilateral military relations, and combating poverty through economic growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	32,239	58,633	43,623	-15,010
Global Health Programs - State	32,126	58,513	43,513	-15,000
International Military Education and Training	113	120	110	-10

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)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. The dual epidemics of HIV/TB remain a critical public health threat in Namibia, with tuberculosis (TB) case notification rates (CNR) of 589 per 100,000, among the highest in the world. The HIV prevalence among TB patients in 2013 was 55 percent, rendering TB as the most common cause of death in persons infected with HIV.

Ongoing significant reforms within the government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) will increase its ability to manage, coordinate, and finance health services. U.S. assistance will help to enhance country ownership by increasing capacity within government and among community and civil society organizations to evaluate needs and roles in the national response to HIV/AIDS and other health demands, with an emphasis on sustainability and health systems strengthening. This increased capacity will ultimately help to improve the general health status of the Namibian population.

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Namibia will receive \$43.5 million to build partnerships and provide integrated prevention, care and treatment

programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The United States seeks to strengthen its ongoing military cooperation with the GRN, through support to the Namibia Defense Force (NDF), as it transforms from a threat-based to a capabilities-based military that is responsive to the nation's emerging security needs. IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Key Interventions:

- \$0.1 million will support military assistance programs that promote a higher degree of professionalism, focusing on officers and non-commissioned officers (NCOs). Support to the English language training program in the NDF will also be provided.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The five-year Millennium Challenge Corporation compact which began in 2009 is scheduled to end in September 2014. The MCC program continues to build on and complement completed USAID programs in the environment and education sectors in Namibia through promoting economic growth in the tourism and agriculture sectors, as well as through improved educational outcomes. Although USAID and MCC are currently working in different sectors, ongoing collaboration helped ensure maximum impact of U.S. assistance funds where possible.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2013, Mission Namibia conducted several monitoring and evaluation efforts to ensure that program goals are tracked appropriately. This will allow U.S. funding to be used more towards scale-up of transition activities.

USAID conducted two program evaluations and assessments during FY 2013 to evaluate overall programmatic impact and performance. These included evaluations of the Self-Development and Skills for Vulnerable Youth project and the Orphans and Vulnerable Children and TB Care Services in Namibia project. Along with these evaluations, program reviews were held to assess partner performance to inform FY 2014 and FY 2015 budget planning decisions.

In FY 2014, USAID will undertake additional evaluations to review the gains made by U.S. government investments in behavior change, communication/education and prevention with key populations, linking into HIV care. The findings and recommendations of these proposed evaluations will be used to plan and recommend future program direction.

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

- IMET program reviews determined that our support for this military-to-military relationship and our capacity-building efforts are contributing to the NDF's ability to meet its national and regional security and stability requirements. The level of capacity is expected to increase in FY 2014 with professional training for military personnel, focusing on officers and noncommissioned officers

(NCO). This will enable the NDF to rewrite NCO training doctrines and allow follow-on USG funding to ground the NDF training establishment in best practices and procedures.

- USAID conducted a mid-term evaluation of the Self-development and Skills for HIV Infected and Affected Vulnerable Youth and Care-Givers project, which revealed the need for program replication to reach Namibia's large population of out-of-school youth seeking vocational training. The evaluation has also informed decision-making regarding the scale and geographic spread of potential future interventions, as well as the implementing partner's capacity to facilitate a proposed expansion across regions to address the issue of inequitable access across all similarly vulnerable out-of-school youth.
- The evaluation of the Orphans and Vulnerable Children and Community (OVC) TB Care Services in Namibia project has informed the direction of the next phase of the project, looking specifically at progress made in the integration of families and orphans and vulnerable children affected and infected by HIV into Village Savings and Loans (VSL) groups. The information gained was also used to ensure that ongoing programming includes the development of appropriate indicators to measure increases in consumption expenditures by TB patients mainstreamed into their home community groups.

Coupled with the updated Agency guidelines, findings of the USAID program evaluations conducted in FY 2013 continue to be used to ensure that U.S. assistance is used to implement the Global Health Initiative (GHI) Strategy components that address TB and HIV/AIDS co-morbidity. FY 2015 plans also take into consideration the goals and principles of the GHI Strategy, specifically access to quality health care and transition to greater Namibian ownership, emphasizing the importance of sustainability, country ownership and systems strengthening.

Niger

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Niger continues to be vulnerable to regional shocks adversely affecting its citizens, including poor harvests, primarily due to drought; instability in neighboring Libya; and the security threats posed by the Nigeria-based extremist group Boko Haram, as well as al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb and other extremist groups. Niger continues to be a leading U.S. counterterrorism partner in the Sahel, contributing troops to the United Nations peacekeeping mission in Mali, conducting operations to secure its borders and interdict terrorists, and hosting U.S. military unmanned aerial vehicles that provide critical support for a variety of regional security goals. Niger is a partner nation of the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP). Despite being one of the world's most impoverished nations and experiencing a democratic transition in 2011, the Government of Niger succeeded in reaching Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact eligibility in 2012 and 2013 by meeting 12 out of 20 of MCC's eligibility criteria. However, instability in northern Mali, northern Nigeria and southern Libya continue to complicate Niger's efforts to grow its economy, strengthen governance, and address human rights issues. U.S. foreign assistance to Niger plays a critical role in cementing the country's democratic gains and preserving stability in a country vulnerable to regional and transnational challenges, particularly political instability and food insecurity. In FY 2015, bilateral assistance will focus on training to increase the professionalism of Niger's military.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	32,100	7,300	7,300	-
Development Assistance	955	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	273	300	300	-
P.L. 480 Title II	30,872	7,000	7,000	-

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.

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	32,100	*	7,300
Resilience	7,073	*	7,000
P.L. 480 Title II	7,073	*	7,000
Other	25,027	*	300
Development Assistance	955	*	-
International Military Education and Training	273	*	300
P.L. 480 Title II	23,799	*	-

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. IMET programs also provide English-language training that improves military forces' interoperability with other forces and facilitates their participation in counterterrorism and international peacekeeping operations.

Key Intervention:

- \$0.3 million will support training for Nigerien military personnel, thereby increasing the overall level of professionalism and capabilities among military forces.

P.L. 480 Title II

In 2012, USAID awarded three five-year, integrated development food aid programs with partners Catholic Relief Services, Mercy Corps, and Save the Children. These programs are implemented in Maradi and Zinder, areas consistently reporting some of the highest malnutrition rates in the country. The overall goal of the programs is to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition among 210,928 targeted rural households (838,960 individuals).

Key Intervention:

- \$7 million in development food assistance will support programs focused on positive behavior change in the areas of nutrition, health, water, sanitation, agriculture, livelihoods, gender, governance, integrated disaster risk management, and general capacity building of beneficiary communities.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

After its suspension in 2010, Niger's MCC Threshold program was resumed in 2012 with a four-year, \$7.6 million Niger Education and Community Strengthening (NECS) Program co-funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and MCC. The program focuses on improving educational outcomes through the introduction of an innovative early grade reading program utilizing local languages and strengthening community involvement. In December 2012, Niger met MCC standards and was determined to be eligible to develop Compact proposals.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Embassy Niamey evaluated the performance and results of the FY 2013 IMET program. Limited English-language proficiency was identified to be a major constraint to IMET programming, effectively restricting the number of professional military education courses Nigerien officers could attend.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the findings of the above-mentioned evaluations, Embassy Niamey continues to include support for the Nigerien military's English Language Laboratory as a part of its IMET-funded activities.

Nigeria

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Nigeria continues to face significant challenges hindering its transition to a developed nation status, including endemic corruption, poor governance, inadequate infrastructure, weak health and education systems, widespread unemployment, and increased security challenges. The primary goal of U.S. foreign assistance to Nigeria is to mobilize key institutions to support a resilient, equitable, and better-governed nation. To achieve this goal, the U.S. assistance in FY 2015 seeks to improve Nigeria's performance within federal, state, and local governments; increase agricultural competitiveness, access to energy, and job creation; increase funding for and improve the quality and delivery of health and education services; and strengthen capacities to mitigate and manage conflict. U.S. assistance will enable Nigeria to sustain a safe, prosperous democracy, promote broad-based economic growth, and maintain a healthy and educated population. U.S. assistance will also build the technical capacity of the armed forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	699,778	702,982	720,892	17,910
Development Assistance	76,920	71,000	89,440	18,440
Foreign Military Financing	949	1,000	600	-400
Global Health Programs - State	455,746	456,652	456,652	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	165,451	173,500	173,500	-
International Military Education and Training	712	730	700	-30
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	100	-	-100

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)

Conflict Mitigation and Prevention: Various drivers of conflict in Nigeria pose significant threats to the country's development. These drivers include: poor governance, political intolerance, income inequality, intra-ethnic violence, resource-based violence, and religious extremism. Ever-growing social unrest, domestic armed conflict, violent crime, and internally displaced people have negatively affected Nigeria's development. U.S. assistance in FY 2015 will continue to support activities promoting dialogue and the use of alternative dispute resolution techniques between religious and ethnic groups in Nigeria's northern, middle-belt and Niger Delta regions.

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will continue to support activities strengthening the capacity of authorities to identify emerging threats triggering violent conflicts, and address corruption and impunity. The U.S. government will strengthen the capacity of civil society groups, government personnel, and religious leaders to address violence in selected states to mitigate and manage conflicts in their communities.
- U.S. assistance will build the capacity of youth-and-women-led organizations to influence the development and implementation of reforms addressing the needs of the communities; and develop an

early warning system, protocols and reference materials to improve response to outbreaks or threats of violence through a multi-sector community based approach.

- U.S. assistance will provide \$4.0 million to address the dominant threats of conflict arising from the unequal distribution of resources and the lack of economic opportunities in the oil-producing south.

Democracy and Governance: U.S. FY 2015 assistance to Nigeria will continue addressing the root causes of poverty by expanding opportunities for improving livelihoods, and increasing access to quality health, education, and water and sanitation services. Activities will continue to engage federal, state, and local governments, civil society organizations, private sector and religious, traditional, youth, and women leaders. Strengthening systems at each government level, U.S. assistance will support Nigeria to provide basic needs to citizens. FY 2015 resources will improve the ability of targeted civil society organizations to affect government transparency, accountability and decision-making, support civil society advocacy efforts to increase the flow of funds from state to local governments, and improve government management and fiscal responsibility.

In support of Nigeria's electoral processes in 2015 and beyond, U.S. assistance will continue to strengthen the government's capacity to improve and manage electoral processes at the national, state, and local levels. U.S. assistance will promote civil society engagement in the electoral and constitutional reform dialogue. In addition, assistance will support independent domestic monitoring of the electoral processes to improve transparency due to enhanced activity by civil society.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will mobilize civil society organizations to influence key democratic reforms at the national, state, and local levels; advocate for policy reform in various sectors (e.g. education, health, energy, water and sanitation, and agriculture); and engage marginalized populations, including women, youth, and people living with disabilities. In addition, assistance will strengthen the institutional, organizational, and technical capacity of targeted civil society organizations to ensure their preparedness to monitor governance (including the electoral processes) and stimulate civic engagement in good governance initiatives.
- In FY 2015, U.S. assistance will continue supporting the independent national and state electoral commissions capacity to manage, coordinate, and oversee the electoral processes before, during and post 2015 general elections. Funding will also support improved independent domestic monitoring and reporting.

Basic Education: U.S. education interventions will support Nigeria's efforts to improve primary school students reading skills and increase access to equitable, quality basic education for children, particularly those living in fragile and conflict-affected northern states. Through a series of activities aimed at strengthening the education system, including reading instruction, teacher training, and curriculum reform, U.S. assistance will support children in primary schools, particularly girls. In addition, specific attention will focus on out-of-school children and youth, and those attending Islamic and other schools that do not offer the core Nigerian education subjects (i.e. English, mathematics, social science and integrated sciences), by providing them the opportunity to gain basic education instruction through second-chance education. These efforts will increase opportunities for children and youth to receive further education and ultimately obtain employment.

Key Interventions:

- The request includes \$23.0 million to strengthen the capacity of Nigeria's Ministry of Education to educate teachers on teaching reading and provide learning and teaching materials to improve the reading skills of three million first and second graders in northern Nigeria.

- U.S. assistance will establish learning centers that mainstream out-of-school children and youth into the basic education system. This includes itinerant Qur'anic youth and girls.
- Assistance will strengthen state and local government capacity to deliver basic education services by addressing key management, sustainability, and accountability issues, and support the development and implementation of federal education policies that increase equitable access to education.
- Communities and civil society will continue to be supported by U.S. assistance in order to increase their capacity to support reading, enrollment and retention of learners.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene:

It is estimated that 54 percent of Nigeria's population has access to improved sources of drinking water, while only 35 percent has access to improved sanitation facilities. U.S. assistance will continue to build productive capacity of water providers in select Nigerian states to ensure that they operate more sustainably and with appropriate corporate governance. Assistance will also strengthen regulatory policy and capacity in targeted states by finalizing a coherent State Water Policy on water service delivery and a performance improvement plan that aligns with the Water Operators Partnership approach.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will focus on fundamental governance reforms, innovative financing to strengthen water utilities ability to increase access to potable water, and partners with commercial or microfinance banks to finance water commodities for equipment such as meters, leak detection and sand filters.
- Assistance will support the development of a cost reflective tariff structure, a billing system, an investment plan, and a database of consumers.
- U.S. assistance will support the development and implementation of strategies for increasing cost recovery by addressing technical deficiencies, including low water production, lack of billing, and low staff productivity.
- Assistance will support the design and construction of hand-pump boreholes, ventilated improved pit latrines, urinals, rain water harvesters, and hand-washing stations. Assistance will also provide drinking water treatment in schools and health clinics, incorporate hygiene education into the school curriculum, encourage school Environmental Health Clubs to sustain hygiene practices, and promote a community-led total sanitation approach.

Economic Growth: Over 60 percent of Nigerians live below the poverty line. U.S. assistance will continue to support Nigeria's poverty alleviation efforts by focusing on improving agricultural productivity and expanding jobs in the rural sector. To enhance Nigeria's overall competitiveness, the United States will also support Nigeria to increase private sector investment in key sectors, including agriculture, trade, water, and energy.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, the U.S. will provide \$25.0 million to the Government of Nigeria (GON) 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. Agriculture provides livelihoods for about 70 percent of the population in Nigeria and as such is a key to accelerating broad based economic growth.
- The United States will provide \$3.1 million to strengthen Nigeria's capacity to foster conditions that promote trade and investment. Specifically, assistance will support increased private sector investment, and Nigeria's public/private corridor management group effort to improve road governance by decreasing the number of informal roadblocks and checkpoints. This will expedite

the flow of agricultural products, within the country and improve trade between Nigeria and other countries including the United States.

- Support to the Nigeria Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) will continue to transform NERC into an effective regulator and incentivize private sector investment in the power sector.
- Technical assistance will also promote the use of international best practices to aid the Ministry of Petroleum Resources in the allocation of gas flaring sites and identify opportunities to work with the private sector on gas infrastructure for Nigeria and the region. U.S. assistance will continue to work with selected states to identify and implement commercially viable renewable energy projects to develop Nigeria's renewable energy market, by increasing access to debt financing through the commercial banks and equity investors for equity financing.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Nigeria remains a major contributor to peacekeeping operations and deploys to missions throughout the continent, including Darfur, Liberia, and Cote d'Ivoire. FMF funding will support Nigeria's ability to participate in peacekeeping, counterterrorism, and maritime security operations. Funds may support training and equipment sustainment, including spare parts and Nigeria's C-130 fleet. FMF may also support the professionalization of its forces and military institutions including its non-commissioned officer academy.

Key Intervention:

- FMF-funded programs will train, procure and maintain equipment to support Nigeria's ability to participate in peacekeeping, counterterrorism and maritime security operations.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

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

FY 2015 U.S. assistance to Nigeria will improve human resources in the health sector, which in turn will enable the delivery of high-impact service interventions, particularly at the primary health care level. By strengthening leadership, management, governance, and accountability, U.S. assistance will lead to more ownership and sustainability of Nigeria's primary health care system. USAID will provide technical assistance to Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Health to improve capacity in the planning, management, integration, and leadership in the areas of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health. U.S. government supported interventions will also support priority health polices and interventions for public, private, and military health care providers.

State and USAID are tracking the impact of the newly passed Single-Sex Marriage Prevention Act on Nigeria's lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) population and are working to minimize any adverse impact on our HIV/AIDS programming and populations served.

State Programs

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Nigeria will receive \$456.7 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

USAID Programs

Key Interventions:

- Tuberculosis (TB): The United States will use \$11.5 million to strengthen efforts that improve TB treatment outcomes and reduce multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) prevalence in collaboration with the Nigerian National Plan. Support will be provided to increase specialized care and laboratory facilities to detect MDR-TB and TB/HIV co-infection and increase the number of patients receiving care and treatment. These facilities will increase the number of patients receiving TB care and treatment to more than 100,000 by 2016.
- Malaria: Nigeria has the largest burden of malaria in the world, with over 225,000 deaths annually. U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative's (PMI) will provide \$75.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2015 request level for Nigeria does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2015 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health: Annually there are approximately 800,000 under-five years of age deaths and 40,000 maternal deaths in Nigeria. The United States will provide \$48.0 million in assistance to accelerate and strengthen Nigeria's efforts toward achieving its goal of ending preventable child and maternal deaths by 2035. Activities will strengthen Nigeria's capacity to extend coverage of proven, high-impact interventions to the most vulnerable populations; deliver, manage, and supervise primary health care services effectively; upgrade the technical skills of health care providers; and improve health systems. U.S. assistance will support data collection to inform more appropriate operational decision-making at service delivery sites. Additionally, the U.S. will work with the private sector to increase access to lifesaving commodities; and support the prevention and treatment of obstetric fistula and polio eradication.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): The United States will provide \$37.0 million to support interventions that increase access, utilization, and quality of high-impact FP/RH services. Assistance will support programs that improve contraceptive prevalence rates, enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, and ultimately impact maternal and under-five years of age mortality rates. Activities will focus on improving: service delivery; access, use, and availability of contraceptives; timely and adequate behavior change and interpersonal communication messages; and the policy environment. U.S. assistance will also support and expand training for community health extension workers on the use and distribution of injectable contraceptives. The United States will support a pilot project to train and supervise health extension workers on contraceptive implant insertion and monitoring. The results of this pilot project will influence future FP/RH activities. This project will also support efforts to shift the national policy to allow health extension workers the authority to insert implants. Furthermore, U.S. assistance will train approximately 4,000 nurses and midwives in implant and intrauterine device insertion. This will lead to greater availability and use of these types of family planning methods.
- Nutrition: U.S. assistance will provide \$2.0 million to support Vitamin A supplementation campaigns nationally and in selected focus states during the biannual Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Weeks to improve nutrition among children under-five years of age. Assistance will also support interested groups, including government and non-government entities, to reduce micronutrient deficiencies through continued food fortification and explore the introduction of micronutrient supplementation to reach the most vulnerable. Additionally, FY 2015 assistance will support behavior change communication activities to improve the practice of exclusive breastfeeding by nursing mothers through various mass media channels. Furthermore, U.S. assistance will provide technical

support to the GON, which plans to conduct a Food Consumption and Nutrition Survey to determine feeding behavior and its implications on health among the most vulnerable groups.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. IMET funding will continue to be used to professionalize Nigeria's officer and non-commissioned officer corps, and promote effective civilian oversight and respect for human rights and the rule of law.

Key Interventions:

- IMET funding will support the professionalization of the Nigerian military, which will enable it to better participate in peacekeeping, counterterrorism, and maritime security operations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID/Nigeria completed three program evaluations in FY 2013 while continuing to work on others. These included a final evaluation for a family planning and reproductive health program, midterm evaluations for education, HIV/AIDS treatment, and maternal and child health programs, and an assessment of USAID's Focus State Strategy (FSS). These evaluations and assessments were instrumental in informing budget and planning decisions for FY 2013 and beyond.

In order to enhance program effectiveness and share lessons learned for future programming, all evaluations have been widely circulated and discussed. The data quality assessments completed in FY 2013 led to enhanced data collection, better record keeping, and the continual refinement of indicator definitions.

The USAID Mission in Nigeria operates in a complex environment. Project implementation and evaluation teams rely heavily on past experience to minimize the effect of the current security environment on project performance. For example, Mission staff members have made effective use of e-mails, phone calls, meetings in Abuja and other safe locations, and the relocation of project personnel out of conflict zones.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The results of the evaluations identified above were used to make mid-course corrections to ongoing projects as well as shape new procurements. The findings of the FSS evaluation, demonstrated both the efficiency and synergies from concentrating resources in select states, has been instrumental in shaping the ongoing development of a new country strategy.

The HIV/AIDS treatment program's midterm evaluation led to the scaling-up of activities that exceeded expectations. For instance, the integration of primary and secondary health care providers' HIV treatment activities was shown to increase effectiveness. In addition, the evaluation found that traditional birth attendants are well positioned to play a key role in identifying and encouraging testing of women at high risk of HIV/AIDS. The final evaluation of the family planning and reproductive health program is being used to design a new health communications and advocacy activity. The education program evaluation found that direct support to orphans and vulnerable children leads to increased

stigmatization. As a result, the program was modified and more support was given to institutional care givers.

Republic of the Congo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to the Republic of the Congo (Congo) focuses on promoting regional peace and security. Boasting Central Africa’s deepest port, the Congo’s financial capital of Pointe-Noire maintains its International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) certification. This certification creates significant economic opportunity for the Congo – which seeks to turn the coastal city into a regional shipping hub – while requiring a modern, professional security posture in accordance with strict ISPS standards. To help promote this growth, U.S. foreign assistance focuses on development of the Congo’s rapid crisis response and maritime security capabilities and provides foundational training for development in these areas.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	38	100	100	-
International Military Education and Training	38	100	100	-

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 Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide \$0.1 million to support the professionalization of the Congolese military.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Embassy Brazzaville monitors ongoing programs through debriefs and site visits.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Congolese government also showed great interest in fostering strong civilian-military ties and sent a number of key leaders to training provided by the Africa Center for Strategic Studies in FY 2014. Post recognizes these areas as opportunities for engagement and will tailor U.S. assistance to build on these past successes.

Rwanda

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Rwandan people seek to transform their country from a low-income agriculture-based economy to a knowledge-based and service-oriented economy. This will be achieved through coordinated investments with the United States in economic transformation, rural development, poverty reduction, increased productivity, youth employment, health services, education, and good governance. Through various Presidential initiatives, including Feed the Future (FTF), Global Climate Change (GCC) and the Global Health Initiative (GHI), which includes the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the United States assists Rwanda in meeting the urgent needs of its population, including increased social cohesion civic engagement, good governance, respect for human rights, and an economically enabling environment. U.S. assistance will also support more professional Rwandan personnel who are able to participate in peacekeeping operations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	203,583	197,059	171,018	-26,041
Development Assistance	61,912	65,000	48,109	-16,891
Global Health Programs - State	92,100	88,559	78,559	-10,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	42,397	43,500	44,000	500
International Military Education and Training	282	-	350	350
P.L. 480 Title II	6,892	-	-	-

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)

Democracy and Governance: Rwanda's performance on internationally accepted measures of political rights and civil liberties is poor, and freedom of expression and political space is restricted. Government intolerance of criticism from the media or human rights organizations pervades. Civil society is often limited by the government, and treated as implementers of government policy, rather than valuable contributors to policy formulation and monitoring processes. Overall, the space for exercising democratic rights remains inadequate and may be further closing. The limited space for open debate is particularly concerning in advance of the pivotal presidential elections scheduled for 2017.

Strengthening democratic governance – ensuring full respect for civic engagement and civil liberties – continues to be a high priority for U.S. assistance in Rwanda. USAID supports building civil society capacity and encouraging the Government of Rwanda (GOR) to increase opportunities for citizen input into public policy, which will have positive impacts on other sectors that the United States supports, including health, agriculture, and education.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$1.0 million will be provided to support government efforts to build its own human and institutional capacities; improve land policy and management; strengthen targeted public institutions to more effectively deliver services and respond to citizen demands; enhance GOR

financial management and external oversight capacity; and improve policy-making and management capacity of local governments, particularly with regard to issues related to land tenure and utilization. Activities will also focus on decentralization issues to increase and to improve engagement between local and national levels of government.

- Approximately \$1.5 million will be provided for political competition and consensus building to support broadening the political space in Rwanda, specifically strengthening opportunities for political parties and citizens to debate important topics, and deepening voters' understanding of a transparent electoral process. U.S. assistance will help create an informed and engaged citizenry and encourage an environment for open political dialogue among political parties, civil society organizations, youth, and the media in advance of the 2017 presidential election.
- Approximately \$1.5 million will be provided to support civil society engagement in human rights, research, monitoring, evaluation, and advocacy to inform and support the development and implementation of policies in the country, with a specific focus on reducing the vulnerabilities of individuals, regions, and the country. This will increase civil society's capacity to advocate for greater accountability of the government through increased citizen consultation and increase the positive role of the media in the promotion of democratic principles.

Water Supply and Sanitation: Monitoring and managing water resources will result in benefits for health and food safety. Funding will support programs to reduce illness and death from water-borne disease through sustainable management of water sources in targeted health zones.

Key Intervention:

- USAID will continue to support the GOR's vision to increase the level of access to safe drinking water to 86 percent by 2015, and to 100 percent by 2020 by providing \$0.8 million to support sanitation and hygiene promotion, sustainable development of new water sources, and expansion and rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation infrastructure. Activities will include increased water access for communities through promotion of multiple use water services; support for increased availability of water treatment products in both rural and urban areas; and incorporate communications activities to promote improved hygiene practices

Basic Education: Education is foundational to human development and critical to broad-based economic growth. U.S. assistance will strengthen the quality of teaching and learning to enable Rwandans to acquire the foundational skills of literacy and numeracy and the analytical, critical thinking, and communication skills needed to contribute to the development of a knowledge-based economy. This concentration on literacy and numeracy represents a commitment to strategically focus programming on the achievement of measurable improvements in educational outcomes through enhanced selectivity and innovation.

Key Intervention:

- In FY 2015, \$7.3 million will be used to improve education outcomes in literacy (English and Kinyarwanda) and numeracy for boys and girls at the primary school level through improved systems for pre- and in-service teacher training and national assessments; increase the availability and use of instructional materials; and strengthen the ability to use English as a medium of instruction.

Economic Growth: USAID supports the GOR's Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture III, which establishes the country's vision for private sector-led agricultural intensification and commercialization as the basis for medium-term economic growth and development. Despite supply-side successes in improving food security and poverty reduction results, insufficient attention to market development and to linking increases in food supply to household-level nutrition needs resulted in uneven capacity development on both the supply and demand sides of the market, as well as persistently

high under-nutrition levels. USAID is accordingly shifting its strategy for agriculture to a more market-oriented approach that focuses on private sector strengthening and enabling environment reforms to support market expansion, while also deliberately targeting certain productivity efforts critical to support increasing market demand.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, FTF, USAID will provide \$34.0 million to support the efforts of the GOR to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development.
- Programs will continue strengthening core value chains, including beans, maize, dairy, and pyrethrum, with an increasing focus on competitiveness, market linkages, and promoting private sector development.
- USAID investments will support critical enabling environment reforms required to facilitate the type of private investment necessary to attract investors and strengthen value chains. In addition, USAID investments will support the GOR's efforts to increase engagement with the private sector through a streamlined investment framework for agriculture, privatization of agriculture input markets, and improvements to Rwanda's market information system. USAID has leveraged nearly \$1.5 million in private investment in post-harvest infrastructure through the FTF program.
- U.S. assistance will improve Rwanda's policy environment for agriculture sector growth by strengthening Ministry of Agriculture capacity to develop more robust and better targeted policies. This includes strengthening systems that produce and analyze agriculture statistics and market data and addressing weaknesses in public financial management. USAID intends to provide resources directly to the Ministry to support sector policy reform through a sector program assistance mechanism.
- U.S. assistance will address specific gaps that affect all Rwandan value chains, including increasing access to financing, particularly for the poor and vulnerable; improving nutrition security; and developing rural feeder road infrastructure.
- Funds will be used to prepare out-of-school youth for work or integration back into the formal education system. This will increase market-relevant job skills for youth and link them with employers who are prepared to hire youth.

Environment: Environment programs will improve the capacity of Rwandans to adapt to global climate change and manage natural resources. USAID supports the GOR's efforts to sustainably manage land and water resources through work in national parks, surrounding communities, and targeted watersheds. Activities will include increased economic benefit from natural resources while simultaneously protecting these resources, and improving capacity to adopt and implement climate resilient development strategies.

Key Interventions:

- Global Climate Change funding of \$2.0 million will support resilience to climate change by improving the use of climate information in agriculture for climate sensitive policy making. USAID will support national government agencies, while implementing activities at the district level with agricultural extension agents and local communities.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

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

health, family planning and reproductive health, nutrition, and malaria prevention and treatment as part of the GHI, and HIV/AIDS.

State Programs:

The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) implements a comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support, and treatment program in Rwanda.

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with PEPFAR, Rwanda will receive \$78.6 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and to support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

USAID Programs:

Rwanda faces serious public health challenges including a high child mortality rate and complex HIV/AIDS epidemic. U.S. assistance will continue to support the GOR's initiatives to fight HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis; increase the quality and use of family planning and reproductive health services; improve maternal newborn and child health; and strengthen the overall health sector. United States will leverage GOR leadership and good track records in health management to promote long-term capacity building within Rwanda to advance and sustain improvements in health.

Key Interventions:

- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$18.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2015 request level for Rwanda does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2015 operating year budget is set. PMI support has helped make malaria no longer the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in children under the age of five years in Rwanda.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): U.S. assistance of \$10.0 million will support a continuum of care of high-impact services that begin from pregnancy and extend through early childhood development. This package of services will include antenatal care; safe and clean assisted delivery, such as essential and emergency obstetric care; treatment of obstetric complications and disabilities including fistula; and essential newborn care. These funds will also support integration with nutrition activities in maternal and young child feeding that will include micronutrients while leveraging PMI funds for focused antenatal care and the treatment of childhood illnesses such as pneumonia, malaria, and diarrhea. The MCH program will also provide support for essential and long-term health systems strengthening and improvements.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): The United States will provide \$13.0 million to expand access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information on a sustainable basis. Such programs make substantial contributions to reducing abortion, maternal and child mortality and morbidity; and to mitigating adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability. In addition, activities will improve pregnancy outcomes by integrating FP/RH and nutrition interventions to reduce high rates of malnutrition in children, as well as with HIV prevention services, while strengthening the overall health system.
- Nutrition: Rwanda continues to face some of the highest levels of chronic malnutrition in Africa, with 44 percent of Rwandan children under five years of age suffering from chronic malnutrition or "stunting." Of those children, 17 percent are considered "severely stunted." Approximately \$3.0 million in nutrition funding will be used for evidence-based interventions that focus on prevention of chronic malnutrition through integrated services that provide nutrition education to improve maternal

diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices; and diet quality and diversification through fortified and bio-fortified staple foods, specialized food products, and family gardens. Activities will link with FTF and build upon lessons learned from the community-based prevention of malnutrition, an analysis of social and behavioral practices influencing infant and young child nutrition, and implementation of the Rwandan President's Emergency Plan to Address Malnutrition. Malnutrition prevention activities will focus on behavior change communication, community-based nutrition services, and the multi-sectoral, district-level planning processes.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of military forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country.

Key Intervention:

- IMET training will result in more professional Rwandan personnel who are able to participate in peacekeeping operations. \$0.4 million will support military professionalization training and training to reinforce civilian control of the military, military justice and human rights.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2013, USAID performed several evaluations, assessments, and studies to inform program planning, budgeting, and management decisions. Two main evaluations were completed: a sustainability and scale assessment of the Akazi Kanoze Youth Livelihoods project and an evaluation of USAID investments in Nyungwe National Park.

USAID has continued to upgrade its web-based, partner-reporting performance-data management system, so that USAID implementing partners can enter data locally, making USAID monitoring efforts more dynamic. Starting in FY 2014, USAID/Rwanda is participating in the piloting of an Agency-wide data management tool (AIDTracker Plus) to facilitate more robust performance monitoring and project management. This will facilitate more effective program management and oversight, including timely and credible data-quality assessments. It will also generate data essential for accurate Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping and use of GIS data for improved decision-making and a more effective implementation of U.S. foreign assistance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Performance information has been a critical tool to inform budget and programmatic choices. For example, the sustainability and scale assessment of the Akazi Kanoze Youth Livelihoods project demonstrated the benefits of continued investment in the youth employment program, which led to a decision to extend the project and has helped to inform the design of follow-on activities.

Findings from the evaluation of USAID investments in Nyungwe National Park helped to improve current program performance and informed the design of the overall Economic Growth program.

The Human and Institutional Capacity Development evaluation planned in FY 2014 will inform USAID about which tools are best used for building the capacity of local organizations, and this will help future designs. Similarly, in FY 2014 USAID will evaluate the cost of utilizing international organization compared to local organizations for providing services to orphans and vulnerable children, and inform

decisions about the increasing use of local implementers. A health systems performance evaluation is also planned in FY 2014 to inform USAID future investments in health system strengthening projects.

Sao Tome and Principe

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to São Tomé and Príncipe (STP) is focused on improving the professionalism and capacity of the country's small military and coast guard, and enhancing the country's maritime security efforts. Situated in the oil-rich, strategically significant Gulf of Guinea, STP is a member of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), which is the focus of an increasing number of regional security initiatives. STP has been active in ECCAS's Zone D maritime security exercises and a participant in Africa Partnership Station ship visits to Gulf of Guinea countries. STP's army is a conscripted force.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	253	100	100	-
International Military Education and Training	253	100	100	-

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 Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide \$0.1 million in IMET resources for programs to enhance the professionalism of the Coast Guard and strengthen its ability to conduct maritime security activities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Embassy Libreville regularly conducts, as possible, out-briefs with IMET training participants.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Assessments by Embassy Libreville and U.S. Africa Command led to the decision to continue activities to strengthen maritime security capability training.

Senegal

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Senegal has made significant development progress in recent years, most notably in health. U.S. assistance in FY 2015 will continue to support quality improvements to essential health services, improve the quality of and access to basic education, increase agricultural productivity to accelerate economic growth, strengthen democratic governance, and improve the capabilities of the Senegalese armed forces. Foreign assistance programs will seek overall to increase the social and economic well-being of the people of Senegal through targeted activities that are aligned with the Government of Senegal's development priorities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	105,061	116,251	98,815	-17,436
Development Assistance	47,756	55,621	39,880	-15,741
Foreign Military Financing	293	325	300	-25
Global Health Programs - State	1,538	1,535	1,535	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	54,757	57,000	56,000	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	717	770	700	-70
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	1,000	400	-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.

Development Assistance (DA)

Increased Inclusive Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will be directed primarily toward the agricultural sector and natural resources management, and will be programmed in concert with the health portfolio to help improve citizens' nutritional status, especially among women and children. Activities are in line with the Government of Senegal's plan to reduce poverty through private sector-led, sustainable growth that will create and expand economic opportunities, particularly for the rural poor.

Key Interventions:

- **Feed the Future:** As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$28.0 million to support the efforts of the Government of Senegal to refine and implement a country-led, comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development.
- FTF will support the development of key value chains and policies that are conducive to private sector investment in agriculture. A new five-year project will build on previous instruments to increase the agriculture sector contributions to economic growth through an inclusive, private sector-led approach targeting the millet, maize, and rice value chains.
- **Environment:** USAID will provide \$3.0 million to help improve the management of Senegal's natural resources, including the implementation of policies to promote sustainability. Assistance will focus

on activities in coastal water resources management, so that natural resources, especially in the fisheries sector, can be sustainably managed in a way that mitigates the possible effects of climate change. Environment funds will also reinforce donor and government collaboration on natural resources management policy and seek to diminish the negative impact of the extractive industries sector.

Improved Health Status of Senegalese Population: U.S. assistance will continue to focus on underserved zones in rural and peri-urban areas, and coordinate interventions closely with other bilateral and multilateral donors to support Senegal's efforts to reach its Millennium Development Goal in water and sanitation.

Key Intervention:

- USAID will provide \$1.0 million to undertake activities to improve access to clean drinking water and basic sanitation services in targeted regions.

More Effective Citizen Participation: USAID aims to strengthen Senegal's human and institutional capacity through programs in education and democracy and governance. U.S. assistance will improve the quality of and access to basic education by improving education outcomes in primary schools and strengthening the overall education system to provide high quality teacher training and classroom instructions. Assistance will also strengthen the country's national and local government institutions and create opportunities for a more engaged civil society that demands an accountable and transparent government.

Key Interventions:

- Good Governance: \$1.4 million in U.S. assistance will strengthen governance by increasing the capacity of civil society to demand transparency and accountability from their elected officials. Activities will focus on fiscal decentralization to help improve governance country-wide and coordinate closely with other bilateral and multilateral donors. U.S. assistance will train locally elected officials on their roles and responsibilities and support civil society groups to understand the roles of their elected leaders.
- Basic Education: \$6.5 million will support activities to improve academic outcomes for primary school students in every region of the country. USAID will work in close coordination with the Ministry of Education to improve the foundational reading and math skills attained in primary school in order to prepare students for continued educational success and allow them to better understand their civic responsibilities through increased access to information. A new project will expand on middle school education programs in the conflict affected Casamance region to ensure access to education for marginalized populations. Activities will support the construction or rehabilitation of schools, provision of textbooks and other learning materials, teacher training, and school governance.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. assistance will support Senegalese participation in peacekeeping operations, improve maritime security, and build Senegal's counter terrorism capabilities. FMF may also support the professionalization of the military.

Key Interventions:

- Funding will continue support for peacekeeping operations, improve maritime security, and build Senegal's counter-terrorism capabilities through provisions of equipment and training.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Senegal has seen substantial advances in its health sector, evidenced by improvements in key health indicators. This progress is a result of increased access to high quality maternal and antenatal care, expanded assistance in malaria treatment and prevention, and a low HIV prevalence rate. Nevertheless, challenges in the health sector, including stagnant contraceptive rates, declining immunization rates, and malnutrition, continue to result in high rates of maternal and child morbidity and mortality. These challenges are further complicated by unequal and inconsistent access to health services, and a health system that lacks qualified human resources, information management systems, and strong governance.

- Assistance provided through the (GHP) accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. In addition to increased access to and demand for quality health services, programs will seek to improve strategic planning and supervision skills of GOS health system personnel, design innovative health financing methods, and support decentralized management of the health districts and pharmaceutical supply chains.

State Programs

U.S. assistance will continue to provide soldiers and their families with education, counseling and testing services.

Key Intervention:

- **HIV/AIDS:** Senegal will receive \$1.5 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

USAID Programs

Improved Health Status of Senegalese Population: Activities reinforce Senegal's success in reducing infant and under-five mortality, the rates of under-nutrition, and the number of hospital visits due to malaria. These successes are due, in large part, to the scale-up of child health interventions, and especially the dramatic nationwide scale-up of malaria control interventions. Programs will continue to address the persistent challenges of maternal mortality; the increasing stigma related to certain most-at-risk populations for HIV/AIDS; and health system barriers that hinder access to quality health care and prevention services.

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** Senegal will receive \$3.0 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$24.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2015 request level for Senegal does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2015 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** \$8.5 million will be provided to make pregnancy and childbirth safer in several regions, build capacity for effective service delivery and outreach services, expand the availability of essential services, including essential newborn care, and prevent and treat neglected tropical diseases. Activities will support the training of frontline health workers at both the clinical and community levels in the provision of essential MCH services, including treatment of childhood illnesses, childhood immunizations, and high quality obstetric care. The 2012-2013 Continuous

Demographic and Health Survey (C-DHS), the first to be conducted in Africa, showed that child and infant mortality rates decreased by 10 percent in two years.

- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** \$16.0 million will be provided to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care. USAID assistance in family planning and reproductive health boosts couples' abilities to plan and space births. Specific program activities will include public information and education campaigns, expanding the availability of family planning methods, and improving family planning counseling. The family planning program will continue to promote birth spacing to help reduce infant and child mortality, and will also benefit maternal health.
- **Nutrition:** \$4.5 million will support the training of health staff in nutrition issues, the promotion of micronutrient supplementation and food fortification programs for women and young children, and the promotion of breastfeeding and optimal complementary feeding practices in early childhood. Nutrition activities will advance both Feed the Future and Global Health Initiatives and target malnourished children by promoting a higher quality and more diverse diet in the most vulnerable region of Senegal.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The Armed Forces of Senegal are among the most professional and apolitical militaries on the entire African continent. IMET funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Key Intervention:

- \$0.7 million to continue development of a professional military.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The threat of landmines and unexploded munitions/remnants of war in the region will remain the greatest threat to the population in the conflict-affected Casamance region. U.S. assistance will support the ongoing efforts to establish lasting peace in the Casamance region by building the country's capability to remove landmines, to secure its borders to prevent illicit trafficking of arms and narcotics, and to counter terrorism.

Key Intervention:

- \$0.4 million to train and equip Senegalese demining personnel, a national police unit charged with responding to terrorist incidents and other elements of the police and military responsible for land and maritime border security to reduce the flow of illicit arms and narcotics trafficking.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

Infrastructure projects (roads and irrigation schemes) are underway in northern and southern Senegal under the country's Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact worth \$540.0 million over five years. The Compact, which runs from 2010 to 2015, began rehabilitating roads in late 2011. MCC is building 376 kilometers of national road network, as well as opening 10,500 hectares of new irrigated land and rehabilitating 26,000 hectares in the northern and southern parts of Senegal. Given the importance of the rice produced in the Senegal River Valley (as it relates to addressing Senegal's food security challenges) and the high agricultural potential of the southern Senegal Forest Zone, these investments provide USAID with a unique opportunity to leverage and complement MCC activities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID has a Mission Evaluation Working Group that reviews all evaluation scopes of work and reports. USAID/Senegal also benefits from three full-time monitoring and evaluation specialists who support each of USAID/Senegal’s development objective teams. These structures help ensure that knowledge and recommendations from evaluative exercises are shared and incorporated into current project implementation and future project designs. In FY 2013, USAID/Senegal initiated a mid-term performance evaluation of its health portfolio, which will identify project implementation and coordination successes and challenges. USAID also planned a retrospective assessment of USAID interventions in Casamance to document achievements over the last decade and inform future programming in this region. Finally, USAID/Senegal planned and initiated mid-term performance evaluations of its key Feed the Future projects, which will help scale-up the activities in alignment with the FTF strategy, adjust project implementation, depending on findings, and guide future programming.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2013, USAID/Senegal completed a mid-term performance evaluation of its flagship water and sanitation project, which resulted in a realignment of the project’s budget. The findings were also used to inform the design of a new water and sanitation project. As a result of the mid-term evaluation findings, the new project will target activities that promote successful sanitation practices and scale-up support and training for water users associations to ensure the sustainability of water infrastructure. Numerous field assessments were also undertaken in FY 2013 to assess the performance of a project supporting the promotion of youth leadership in agriculture, which resulted in a modification of project activities to maximize results.

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	95,880
Improved health status of the Senegalese population	57,000
Development Assistance	1,000
3.1 Health	1,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	56,000
3.1 Health	56,000
of which Objective 6:	3,290
6.1 Program Design and Learning	490
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,800
Increased inclusive economic growth	31,000
Development Assistance	31,000
4.5 Agriculture	28,000
4.8 Environment	3,000
of which Objective 6:	1,300

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
6.1 Program Design and Learning	450
6.2 Administration and Oversight	850
More effective citizen participation	7,880
Development Assistance	7,880
2.2 Good Governance	1,380
3.2 Education	6,500
of which Objective 6:	1,100
6.1 Program Design and Learning	300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	800

Seychelles

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Seychelles is a strong U.S. partner in efforts to combat maritime piracy in the Indian Ocean and plays a key regional role by accepting and prosecuting piracy cases. Maintaining a strong bilateral relationship with Seychelles and enhancing its capacity to ensure maritime security are key priorities for the United States, as these efforts contribute to a more stable Indian Ocean region. U.S. foreign assistance to Seychelles provides training to support professionalization of the country’s military.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	132	140	130	-10
International Military Education and Training	132	140	130	-10

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 Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values; promote democratic values; build capacity in key areas; increase the professionalization of forces; and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. IMET-funded courses focused on maritime security may also take place in-country.

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.1 million will support the training of Seychelles military leaders, increasing their level of professionalism and enhancing their capacity to ensure maritime security.

Sierra Leone

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Sierra Leone has made substantial progress in transitioning from a post-conflict country to a developing democracy with notable democratic gains. One year ago, Sierra Leone conducted its third peaceful democratic election since the end of the civil war in 2002. This was considered a major milestone by the international donor community in the consolidation of peace and security. The 2013 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) reveals that governance in Sierra Leone has improved significantly since 2000. Despite these improvements, Sierra Leone continues to grapple with serious development challenges, such as entrenched corruption, resulting in the country's failure to pass the Millennium Challenge Corporation's (MCC) control of corruption indicator. Sierra Leone was not reselected for their MCC compact eligibility in 2013. Other setbacks include weak governmental institutions, high unemployment, slow economic growth, and inadequate social services such as water and electricity. U.S. assistance in FY 2015 will continue to build a more professional and apolitical Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	13,297	14,410	780	-13,630
Economic Support Fund	2,981	1,600	-	-1,600
Global Health Programs - State	500	500	500	-
International Military Education and Training	343	310	280	-30
P.L. 480 Title II	9,473	12,000	-	-12,000

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.

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.

State Programs

The United States will provide \$0.5 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). The United States has provided assistance for the strengthening of laboratory and surveillance capacity of the Ministry of Health and Sanitation (MOHS) of Sierra Leone over the last three years through the Centers for Disease Control.

Key Interventions:

- Support to the MOHS and the National AIDS Secretariat to strengthen HIV/AIDS Prevention through the Public Health Laboratory Science in the amount of \$0.35 million.
- U.S. assistance of \$0.15 million will be used to strengthen laboratory infrastructure through in-service trainings, technical assistance, and laboratory accreditation activities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces is growing into a professional, non-partisan military force that is now contributing troops to international peacekeeping missions. Continued support from the United States will further strengthen ongoing capacity building efforts to consolidate peace, build security, reinforce territorial integrity, and resist terrorist and other security threats in Sierra Leone. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Key Interventions:

- \$0.3 million will continue to support RSLAF to help professionalize its military which will help improve its ability to defend territorial integrity, improve maritime security, and conduct peacekeeping operations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In addition to annual portfolio reviews, several assessments and, monitoring, and evaluation activities were carried out during FY 2012 and FY 2013, including an FY 2012 broad-based stakeholder consultative workshop on gender.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Findings from the portfolio review, assessments and the consultative workshop on gender provided significant input for the strategic direction of the Sierra Leone program.

An annual portfolio review in FY 2012 and FY 2013 allowed for a crucial examination of program strategies, results, and challenges to improved performance, and built synergy between activities.

Somalia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign policy in Somalia seeks to reestablish political and economic stability, deny the use of Somalia as a base of international terrorism, and alleviate the humanitarian crisis caused by years of conflict, drought, flooding, and poor governance. The successful 2012 political transition resulted in a new provisional constitution, a new parliament, and a new president, leading to the United States' recognition of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) for the first time since 1991. As a result of the hard-won success of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and Somali National Army (SNA) in Somalia, the U.S. government and its implementing partners are now able to work in areas previously inaccessible due to insecurity. Somalia is gradually becoming more stable, but numerous challenges remain. U.S. assistance to Somalia in FY 2015 aligns with Somalia's development priorities, as laid out in the New Deal Compact. Assistance will support and promote stabilization through targeted interventions that foster good governance; support economic recovery; improve educational and employment opportunities, especially for Somali youth; enhance health service delivery and health systems strengthening; facilitate the provision of basic social services, while continuing to address critical humanitarian needs; and support the development of a professional and effective SNA, police force, and justice sector.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	319,576	235,317	200,417	-34,900
Overseas Contingency Operations	140,301	170,000	115,000	-55,000
Economic Support Fund	14,277	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,095	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	121,929	170,000	115,000	-55,000
Enduring/Core Programs	179,275	65,317	85,417	20,100
Development Assistance	4,777	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	-	21,067	79,217	58,150
International Military Education and Training	-	200	200	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,700	1,700	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,800	-	4,300	4,300
P.L. 480 Title II	64,751	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	106,947	42,350	-	-42,350

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.

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	319,576	*	200,417
Resilience	33,777	*	12,000
Development Assistance	4,777	*	-
Economic Support Fund	7,200	*	12,000
P.L. 480 Title II	21,800	*	-
Other	285,799	*	188,417
Economic Support Fund	7,077	*	67,217
International Military Education and Training	-	*	200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,095	*	1,700
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,800	*	4,300
P.L. 480 Title II	42,951	*	-
Peacekeeping Operations	228,876	*	115,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Peace and Security: The Government of Somalia must enhance its legitimacy by demonstrating greater reach and responsibility through improved operations and the provision of basic services. In targeted areas, the United States will provide \$17.0 million to continue support for community-driven, quick-impact activities that mitigate conflict, increase communities' resilience by removing barriers to economic development, promote the government's ability to deliver services, and contribute to comprehensive, Somali-driven recovery. These activities, implemented in close coordination with the Somali government, will ensure that gains in legitimacy and public confidence in political progress continue.

The United States will primarily focus new stabilization efforts in priority areas in south and central Somalia; other U.S. activities will continue in Somaliland and Puntland to consolidate political and security progress.

Key Interventions:

- Provide \$10.0 million to promote community-driven stabilization efforts.
- Reinforce linkages among the local, regional, and central government, and build the capacity of key institutions to improve governance and manage service delivery.
- Provide \$4.0 million to assist selected communities to transition from quick-impact, short-term activities to medium- or longer-term development.

Democracy and Governance: Since its formation in September 2012, the FGS, based in Mogadishu, has made modest progress in improving local governance and security in South Central Somalia, but continues to struggle to expand its authority. Lasting political stability in Somalia requires the promotion and strengthening of good governance, adherence to democratic principles, credible, inclusive electoral processes, and consensus building. The United States will seek to enhance the transparency and accountability of all levels of government in Somalia. Using the FY 2015 request of \$16.9 million, the United States will support key government agencies to institutionalize democratic governance and improve election processes, while continuing to support short- and medium-term capacity building for

local districts, regional administrations, and legislative and representative bodies, whose strength and effectiveness are critical to enhancing stability in Somalia.

Key Interventions:

- Provide \$5.0 million to assist the federal and state parliaments to enhance critical oversight and legislative roles and support the drafting of key legislation required to strengthen the federal government.
- Support state, regional and local government entities in their efforts to build consensus and increase the legitimacy of representative bodies, increase revenue collection, broaden democratic space, increase outreach to constituents, improve links to federal authorities, and enhance political competition.
- Provide \$2.0 million to increase the capacity of government institutions to coordinate, draft key policies and regulations, and plan and prioritize budget needs.
- Enhance civil society engagement in democratic processes and link citizens to government bodies to foster a more inclusive voice in the political processes.
- Assist the implementation of federal and state election processes to support inclusive and credible elections. Activities will focus on outreach and civic education campaigns, national dialogues, media reporting, the constitutional process, referenda on key issues, the arrangement of key governance structures, and election support institutions.
- Provide \$1.0 million to support the FGS's efforts to improve public financial management through increased transparency and accountability, budget prioritization and planning processes, and assisting government bodies in their oversight functions.

Education: Providing basic education services in a fair and equitable manner is important to demonstrate the Somali government's legitimacy and responsiveness to the population, while addressing the needs of Somalia's rapidly growing youth population. More than half of Somali children and youth have no access to education. Primary gross enrollment rates are 44.6 percent, and only 6.1 percent of the total population is enrolled in secondary school. Using the FY 2015 request of \$11.3 million, the United States will work with Somali authorities to provide more equitable access to education and improved quality of learning.

Key Interventions:

- Provide \$5.0 million to increase equitable access to education for Somali children and youth, especially for girls and conflict-affected communities, through construction and/or rehabilitation of schools and provision of learning materials.
- Improve the quality of education by strengthening the capacity of teachers, school administrators, and government officials, and supporting curriculum development for basic education.

Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations: Somalia's health and social indicators are among the lowest in the world. With the FY 2015 request level of \$11.3 million, the United States will increase the resilience of Somali communities and expand service delivery in targeted geographical areas, focusing on vulnerable populations affected by conflict or natural disaster. This will contribute to a sustainable reduction in vulnerability and facilitate inclusive local economic development. In addition, it will boost confidence in the post-transition government and reduce the appeal of extremist groups.

Key Interventions:

- Provide \$5.0 million to increase the resilience of Somali communities by enhancing their capacity to manage recurrent shocks and stresses, such as conflict or natural disaster.

- Strengthen the ability of the Somali government to expand service delivery to protect and empower its vulnerable populations, especially women and girls.
- Strengthen the capacity of local organizations and service delivery systems to deliver effective services equitably.

Economic Growth: Somalia’s economic recovery and resumption of growth after decades of misrule and conflict is essential to both national and regional stability. Overall unemployment among people aged 15 to 64 in Somalia is estimated at 54 percent. Youth in Somalia have one of the highest rates of unemployment in the world at 67 percent. Despite high levels of unemployment and the absence of a strong government authority, Somalia has an active private sector and possibilities for investment and growth. The FY 2015 request of \$22.8 million will focus on increasing the resilience of Somali communities by increasing food security, creating new and better employment opportunities, especially for women and youth, supporting environmental preservation, and strengthening economic governance systems. Together these interventions will facilitate inclusive local economic development and build a more resilient economic system.

Key Interventions:

- Provide \$7.0 million to enhance food security through increased agricultural production, improved markets and trade.
- Improve employment opportunities—especially for women and youth—through improved private sector efficiency, increased access to financial services, and enhanced business development.
- Support environmental preservation by promoting climate-smart planning, clean energy development, and community-based approaches to natural resource management.
- Provide \$3.0 million to improve the investment climate through strengthening economic governance systems including developing the regulatory environment, promoting transparency, and facilitating revenue generation.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Somali defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET-funded activities promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET funds will support professionalization of the military including a focus on civil-military relations, defense resource management, military justice, and human rights.

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide \$2.0 million to improve the professionalism of the Somali National Forces.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The FY 2015 request of \$1.7 million in U.S. assistance will support rule of law programs in Somalia that encourage better security and governance through the development and reform of the criminal justice sector. Strengthening the institutional capacities of both the police and justice sectors will support the FGS goal of providing basic security and citizen access to justice to its citizens throughout the country. INCLE funding will promote areas of stability within Somalia, which will support overall stability of the Horn of Africa.

Key Interventions:

- Provide targeted assistance to Somalia’s nascent civilian security institutions. The United States will offer operational and technical assistance to the Somali National Police Force Criminal Investigation

Division (CID), which is responsible for responding to any reported major crime, but currently lacks capacity at all levels.

- Assist regional police forces, who are often at the forefront in the fight against al Shabaab. This assistance will provide basic policing and management skills, as well as support information and intelligence sharing mechanisms for communication with relevant security institutions based in Mogadishu and other regions.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA): U.S. assistance contributes significantly to improving Somalia's ability to combat terrorism, by building capacity to enhance overall security. The Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program provides training designed to help the FGS prevent and deal with terrorist acts, such as bombings, kidnappings, assassinations, hostage taking, or hijackings. The program's chief goals are to prevent terrorists from undermining the stability of, or otherwise adversely affecting, other nations where the United States has foreign policy, economic, or security interests at stake. ATA programs will enable Somalia law enforcement address the need for security sector reform and conflict mitigation.

Key Interventions:

- Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) (\$2.5 million) will continue professionalization of the Somali National Police Force and regional police, encouraging them to conduct operations in accordance with international human rights conventions.
- ATA resources will also continue to train the newly created Counter Terrorism Unit of the Somali National Police (SNP) in critical incident management, to improve response to terrorist attacks. First responder training will cover securing a crime scene, evidence collection, post-blast investigation, and facilitation and mentorship of the SNP to develop standard operating procedures.

Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD): The transfer of illicit weapons to and from Somalia – approximately a hundred miles from Yemen – is a major concern. Abandoned stockpiles of arms and munitions are routinely found near civilian populations throughout the country. Deteriorating and poorly secured munitions sites near major population centers pose a grave humanitarian threat, as degrading and unstable munitions stockpiles are vulnerable to spontaneous and catastrophic detonation. To address these problems, the Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program builds local capacity to manage munitions stockpiles effectively; destroy excess, unstable, and at-risk munitions, including man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS); keep stockpiles under government control; and prevent illicit small arms and light weapons trafficking.

FY 2015 funding will support a combination of minefield/explosive remnants of war (ERW) clearance, small arms/light weapons destruction, and improved physical security and stockpile management throughout Somalia, as security allows.

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide \$1.8 million in NADR-CWD funding for programs that reduce the threat of landmines, ERW, small arms and light weapons, and MANPADS, and promote local and national CWD capacity building.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

United States' assistance will be critical to improving the ability of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and Somali National Forces (SNF) of the FGS to stabilize and expand the reach of legitimate governance throughout southern and central Somalia and to defend FGS institutions from al-Shabaab and other anti-government forces. The United States will seek to bolster AMISOM's operational effectiveness by facilitating the deployment of rotational battalions, providing additional mobility and

force protection assets, providing peacekeeping soldier and battalion staff training, and providing other equipment required by the mission to implement its mandate more effectively. Additional mobility assets, equipment, and training will be critical to improving the ability of AMISOM to operate across its expanded area of operations and assist the FGS stabilize areas liberated from al-Shabaab. Assistance will also support the provision of logistical support, training (including training activities implemented in part or in whole by regional partners), mentors and advisors, stipends, equipment, and limited facility refurbishments to the SNF. Supporting the development of a professional, effective SNF that respects human rights is critical to the ability of the FGS to defend itself from al-Shabaab and to shore up the significant security gains made over the past several years by AMISOM and the SNF.

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide \$115.0 million for equipment, training, advisory, and logistical support to AMISOM to enable it to stabilize southern and central Somalia and defend the Somali government and for equipment, training, advisory and logistical support, stipends, and limited facility enhancements to improve the professionalism and operational effectiveness of the SNF.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The United States will continue working with third-party contractors to obtain monitoring, evaluation, and verification services. This arrangement has improved the efficiency and effectiveness of development assistance in Somalia, providing USAID visibility on activity implementation despite access restrictions due to security constraints. In FY 2013, the Somalia monitoring and evaluation contract identified twelve issues in its monitoring and verification exercises that led to improved activity management and results. In one example, the quality of schools constructed with USAID funds improved through early detection and resolution of issues.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: U.S. assistance to Somalia in FY 2015 will address programmatic priorities identified through USAID-supported assessments and evaluations within the larger framework of the development priorities laid out in Somalia's New Deal Compact.

USAID's Transition Initiatives for Stabilization (TIS) activity underwent a mid-term review during FY 2012. The review validated the methodology, implementation mechanisms, and management of the program. The review stated that TIS is a unique, highly respected, and valued activity that underscores good governance, professionalism, and participation and is a model across the country. The TIS activity incorporated several of the review's recommendations, such as to encourage multiple rounds of grants in communities to enhance government-constituent relationships.

In FY 2013, USAID's Consortium for Elections and Political Processes (CEPPS) activity underwent a final evaluation, which provided the basis for evidence-based analysis in the design of new democracy and governance activities. USAID is currently evaluating its investments in the Joint Health and Nutrition Program, Partnership in Economic Growth, and the Somalia Youth Leadership Initiative in order to inform its future strategy and activity designs.

South Africa

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

As the economic and political engine of Africa, South Africa continues to be an important player in global fora and a strategic partner of the United States. South Africa is a major gateway for U.S. investment in the region. Despite its economic growth and regional influence, South Africa continues to have social and economic challenges. It is plagued by the largest HIV/AIDS epidemic in the world, mass unemployment, weak democratic governance and accountability systems, a failing education system, increasing perception of corruption, and severe levels of crime. As the United States assists South Africa in confronting these development challenges, U.S. investments will target efforts where funding can provide catalytic impact along with Government of South Africa (GoSA) efforts, introduce innovative approaches to reform, and make existing systems more efficient.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	513,552	490,200	438,150	-52,050
Development Assistance	16,475	19,000	16,200	-2,800
Foreign Military Financing	665	700	450	-250
Global Health Programs - State	477,335	455,550	409,550	-46,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	12,009	12,000	10,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	613	650	650	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,155	2,000	1,000	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	300	300	-

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)

South African Resource Effectiveness Advanced in Targeted Sectors: USAID's resources are modest compared to the size of South Africa's economy and the magnitude of public and private sector resources being applied to address South Africa's highest priorities, such as employment and education. Therefore, USAID will partner with the GoSA and the South African private sector in targeted sectors to encourage greater resource effectiveness through programming to address resource allocation and policy issues. The United States aims to partner with South Africa to transition to a labor-absorbing, low-carbon economy that can provide increased work opportunities for its population. By supporting efforts to address specific challenges identified by host-country leadership and by leveraging private sector and civil society voices and resources, USAID can support South Africa's drive toward its development goals, resulting in significant social and environmental returns on investments.

Key Interventions:

- **Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative:** The requested \$3 million in FY 2015 GCC initiative funding will include efforts through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program to support the development and implementation of LEDS in South Africa.

- **Education:** Through \$3.5 million in basic education funding, USAID will seek to increase primary grade literacy rates in South African schools through piloting and testing interventions designed to improve teacher and management capacity. U.S. assistance in FY 2015 will support innovative, scalable interventions to strengthen basic education quality, including in-service teacher and administrator training, technology for education, student assessment, and school management.
- **Democracy, Governance and Human Rights:** USAID will partner with the GoSA to promote accountable, transparent, and responsive governance in South Africa, improving public services, public integrity, effective management of public resources and safer communities. Activities will enhance South Africa's institutions and their capacity to provide development assistance leadership on the continent. USAID will also continue to focus on improving access to justice through courts specializing in sexual offenses and victims of gender-based violence.
- **Economic Growth:** In partnership with the GoSA, socio-economic impact assessments will be conducted on proposed legislation. By doing so, the adoption of policies and legislation by the GoSA will be more evidence-based and the impact of GoSA resources in creating a stronger enabling environment for equity, employment, and growth will be increased.
- **Private Sector:** A platform for the private sector and the GoSA to effectively and efficiently work together will be created to address national development priorities, particularly education and youth employment. The envisioned partnership will establish the structure and framework for the design, testing, and scaling of private-sector led initiatives to address GoSA's development priorities.

South African Impact on African Development Enhanced: South Africa exercises enormous influence in the region; USAID will work to optimize the development outcomes of this influence. To achieve these outcomes, South Africa has focused significant attention on internal transformation creating a more inclusive and representative government and economy as its post-apartheid legacy. Simultaneously, the strength of South Africa's public institutions and magnitude of the private sector position the country to serve as a strong partner to advance development in Africa and beyond. There is approximately a trillion dollars in financial and banking assets in South Africa. The number of South African-based firms working with innovative technologies for health, agriculture and the environment is comparable to what is found in the technology hubs of the United States and Europe. South Africa is also the base for some of the world's largest local and international foundations, many of which are significantly involved in advancing a development agenda aligning with USAID development objectives in Africa. Through the Feed the Future (FTF) Strategic Partnership, South Africa and the United States will leverage South Africa's commercial agribusiness sector, agricultural research institutions and universities to catalyze food security and nutrition advances in FTF African focus countries.

South Africa's developed democratic system, regulatory practices, and innovative scientific research can and do serve as a positive model for other countries on the continent. Strengthening and leveraging South Africa's public and private sectors to advance development on a regional and continental scale will position South Africa to be a more effective partner in addressing shared foreign policy priorities in Africa. By supporting this type of activity, the United States will help to increase regional integration, promote social benefits in the area of women's empowerment, and strengthen South Africa's capacity to deliver assistance to others.

Key Interventions:

- **Feed the Future:** South Africa is one of three FTF Strategic Partner countries with which the United States will work to address food and nutrition security in third countries. Through \$1.0 million in FTF funding, USAID and the GoSA Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries will explore shared objectives for enhanced food security in Africa, including joint engagement or joint programming consistent with U.S. government FTF priorities.

- U.S. assistance will support South Africa's vision to establish the new South African Development Partnership Agency (SADPA) and support the sharing of South African expertise, best practices, and systems in Africa. U.S. assistance to SADPA will focus on key U.S. foreign policy priorities in Africa, including climate change, democracy, and food security.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF-funded programs improve the readiness of the South African National Defense Force (SANDF), arguably the most capable military in sub-Saharan Africa, to respond to regional crises and participate in peacekeeping operations. The SANDF uses its C-130 fleet to support its personnel deployed to UN peacekeeping missions in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO) and Darfur, Sudan (UNAMID). FMF funds are primarily used to provide spare parts, training, technical support and technical publications for their C-130 aircraft, aircrew, and ground support personnel. Funds may also support the professionalization of the military through increased training.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.5 million for spare parts, publications, technical support, equipment upgrades, simulator training, and maintenance training for SANDF C-130 aircraft, aircrew, and ground support personnel.

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.

State Department Programs

South Africa is experiencing one of the most severe HIV/AIDS epidemics in the world, with approximately 5.7 million people living with HIV. The five-year Partnership Framework agreement, signed in 2012, provides a strategic agenda in collaboration with GoSA and other stakeholders to scale-up and sustain key components of HIV/AIDS programming in support of GoSA's national HIV/AIDS response.

Key Intervention:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), South Africa will receive \$410 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

USAID Programs

Health Outcomes for South Africans Improved: South Africa has the largest HIV/AIDS epidemic in the world. According to World Health Organization estimates, it ranks third in the world in terms of its tuberculosis (TB) burden. The high rates of co-infection lead to further expansion of the epidemics and complicate treatment and care of patients. The socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS and TB in South Africa is significant. Educational outcomes are adversely affected by these epidemics, causing instability in employment and a negative effect on the overall economy.

U.S. investments aim to reduce the number of HIV and TB infections, to increase the sustainability of effective HIV and TB response systems, and to improve the care and treatment of vulnerable populations. HIV and TB infections are expected to be reduced through targeted prevention activities (i.e.

community-based behavior change activities, bio-medical prevention, intensified case finding, early treatment initiation, isoniazid preventive therapy, and infection control). Additionally, the increased sustainability of effective HIV/AIDS TB response systems is expected to be achieved through support to activities that strengthen the public health system.

Key Intervention:

- Tuberculosis: U.S assistance of \$10 million will extend access to quality assured TB services nationwide, with particular emphasis on the provinces and districts with the highest burden. This will be accomplished by aligning activities with the activities of the GoSA as outlined in the National Strategic Plan for HIV, Sexually Transmitted Infections and TB, 2012-2016. Evidence-based and innovative programs will be implemented, focusing on TB in the mining sector and surrounding communities; TB in correctional services; TB in children; and appropriate diagnosis and management of drug-resistant TB. Operational Research to improve gaps in TB programming will be carried out and research to improve drug-resistant TB management will continue.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.7 million will help support the development of a professional, apolitical, and well-trained military that will contribute to regional stability and support border security. Assistance may include senior professional military education and defense resource management training.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

In FY 2015, \$1.0 million in INCLE funding is requested for law enforcement capacity building in South Africa. INCLE will continue to provide law enforcement capacity building training funds for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) programs. The Mission partners with South African law enforcement officials, the Independent Police Investigative Directorate and the Civilian Secretariat for Oversight of the Police. The programs provide training initiatives important to both the U.S. Mission and the GoSA. INL will continue funding assistance to U.S. law enforcement agencies posted at the Embassy to provide training and technological support to South Africa's law enforcement, rule of law, and justice sector communities. The Mission-wide focus areas will be: Criminal Investigations, Maritime and Border Security, Tactical Skills, Policing in Democracy, Forensics Capacity Building, Cyber Crime Investigations, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, and Basic Police Skills.

Key Interventions:

- Law Enforcement Capacity Building: U.S. assistance will support South Africa's law enforcement, rule of law, and justice sectors. The Mission, in coordination with INL, will engage with a variety of South African law enforcement agencies to improve security and access to justice within the country.
- Gender and Women's Programs: The Mission has been asked to provide support to the Civilian Secretariat for Oversight of the Police to analyze police response since the implementation of the Sexual Offenses Act. South Africa continues to have a high incidence of rape and domestic violence. The Mission continues to provide Domestic Violence Compliance Training, First Responder to Sexual Offense courses, and assistance to the South African Police Service (SAPS) Monitoring and Compliance Committee for Domestic Violence, Human Rights and Governance.

Post will continue assistance to the Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) in implementing standard operating procedures, building a strategy to combat systemic corruption, and engaging in crime scene management training. IPID will need to have more training to complete the transitions to new mandates that were updated in FY 2012.

- The Forensic Capacity Building Project: FY 2015 fund will continue to assist the SAPS to improve its crime scene management and forensic evidence collection capacities. The project will involve mobile training units to increase the capacity of all Crime Scene Investigators within the country. If the pilot program is successful, there will be more mobile units to train all nine provinces in South Africa. The Mission is currently actively engaged with the curriculum development for the program.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) funds will provide nonproliferation border security training to South Africa to close security gaps that could be exploited by the entry and transfer of weapons of mass destruction and other highly dangerous materials. Examples include false document detection training, green and blue border security training, and assistance in developing a National Cargo Security Program.

Key Intervention:

In FY 2015, assistance of \$0.3 million will support the multi-year program assisting South Africa in closing the gaps within its strategic trade control system to ensure it meets international standards. Funding will facilitate sustained engagement at an advanced level, building South African departments' enforcement capabilities, particularly in the areas of detection, identification, inspection, interdiction, and prosecution of illicit transfers of WMD and WMD-related items and technologies, as well as efforts to strengthen its licensing implementation and government-to-industry outreach capabilities. The goal is to establish South Africa as an EXBS assistance partner that can provide regional strategic trade control outreach to countries in the Southern African Development Community.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Program management is the hallmark of monitoring and evaluation. USAID will finalize its Performance Management Plan (PMP) for measuring progress and results achievement. The PMP includes performance indicators and also outlines the roles and responsibilities of teams to ensure accountability for results achievement.

Given the interrelated and multiple concurrent projects implemented by USAID in the approved Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), the PMP has a cross-functional organization and structure to enable the mission to realize desired results. The teams are responsible for periodic monitoring, reporting, and/or making adjustments to ensure progress toward the goal.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2013, the USAID CDCS for the bilateral program was approved. It focuses on health, regional economic growth, environment, and climate change, democracy, rights and governance as well as education and youth. The strategy was based on past performance evaluations, assessments, donor coordination and sector analyses, which will also be used to design new projects.

A focus on implementing a Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting (CLA) plan will employ an adaptive management approach in the CDCS to guide mission actions and require new business processes.

Additionally, USAID will use the CLA to expand on current best-practices in project planning, design, and evaluation to emphasize an overall analytical agenda to:

- Enhance coordination with development partners, implementing partners, and host country governments;
- Emphasize a common monitoring and evaluation framework and methodology; and
- Catalyze learning to inform project design and project management.

The systematic approach to embody CLA as a core business value will foster sustainability, empower local organizations and governments, and provide avenues of collaboration for maturing relationships within South Africa. This is accomplished by establishing a mission-wide evaluation approach and research agenda for all evaluations. The approach coalesces key results into meta-analyses, portfolio reviews, or annual evidence summits which feed into budget and programmatic decisions. USAID maintains a multi-year evaluation plan which identifies large and innovative projects for both performance and impact evaluation. These projects are evaluated to assess the achievement of the development objectives.

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	26,200
Health outcomes for South Africans improved	10,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	10,000
3.1 Health	10,000
South African impact on African development enhanced	2,700
Development Assistance	2,700
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,700
4.5 Agriculture	1,000
of which Objective 6:	300
6.1 Program Design and Learning	135
6.2 Administration and Oversight	165
South African resource effectiveness advanced in targeted sectors	13,500
Development Assistance	13,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000
3.2 Education	4,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,000
4.8 Environment	3,000
of which Objective 6:	918
6.1 Program Design and Learning	318
6.2 Administration and Oversight	600

South Sudan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

South Sudan erupted into conflict in December 2013. In early 2014, USAID is undertaking a comprehensive review of the portfolio of activities for 2014 and beyond and expects to make significant shifts in program direction to meet U.S. government foreign policy needs. The following description of activities is subject to change based on the evolving situation in the country as well as U.S. government policy decisions and legal issues.

U.S. assistance will seek to build the foundation for a more stable and socially cohesive South Sudan by promoting recovery from the current crisis with resilience, enabling a lasting peace, and protecting development gains, including the delivery of essential services in health and education and promotion of economic growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	556,862	287,075	331,350	44,275
Overseas Contingency Operations	118,549	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	83,667	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	28,882	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	6,000	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	438,313	287,075	331,350	44,275
Economic Support Fund	201,094	183,241	225,400	42,159
Global Health Programs - State	13,689	11,790	11,790	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	38,541	35,510	35,510	-
International Military Education and Training	759	800	650	-150
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	20,599	20,000	-599
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,000	2,135	2,000	-135
P.L. 480 Title II	162,030	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	19,200	33,000	36,000	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.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

State Programs

Department of State assistance to South Sudan will be managed by the Office of the U.S. Special Envoy for Sudan and South Sudan and will be used to support South Sudanese conflict mitigation and peace and reconciliation efforts at the state and local levels. Funds will be used to strengthen capacity to mitigate conflict in order to improve security conditions on the ground. Focus will be placed on strengthening communication, interaction, and collaboration between varying ethnic groups in an attempt to bring lasting peace to insecure areas of South Sudan. Further assistance will be utilized to support ongoing

Sudan/South Sudan negotiation processes and possible internal South Sudan peace processes. Assistance will also be used to increase freedom of information and civil society dialogues, mitigate inter-ethnic violence, and address conflict issues such as cattle raiding.

Key Interventions:

- The Department of State will support a flexible conflict mitigation mechanism in order to quickly respond to evolving conditions on the ground. Further, these funds will be used to increase civil society dialogues, mitigate inter-ethnic violence, and address peace and reconciliation opportunities.
- U.S. assistance will support the dissemination of unbiased and pertinent news.
- FY 2015 funding will continue to support field-based research to investigate causes of ongoing instability and security conditions in South Sudan. These studies are crucial providing an up-to-date understanding of the nuances of the present security situation.

USAID Programs

Conflicts in Flashpoint Areas Mitigated: The current unrest in South Sudan underscores the importance of incorporating robust conflict mitigation efforts into USG foreign assistance programming. USAID's conflict mitigation development objective serves as an important foundation for the USG's long-term development program. Through local and international partners, the U.S. government seeks to increase cohesion and build resilience across conflict-prone communities. USAID will consider focusing its conflict mitigation efforts in those areas of the country where conflict dynamics threaten to undermine national stability, bringing together communities in these areas to work toward peaceful coexistence and reconciliation, and utilizing opportunities to promote social cohesion at a broader, nationwide level. Conflict mitigation activities link to USAID's broader work in creating a more informed citizenry in South Sudan through civil society and the media, especially radio programming, as well as economic growth through livelihoods activities.

Effective, Inclusive, and Accountable Governance Strengthened: A critical challenge facing South Sudan remains weak government capacity at all levels to manage public resources, facilitate service delivery, respond to the needs and priorities of its citizens, and plan for recurrent disasters. Representative democratic institutions can mitigate conflict. USAID will examine potential ways to support the ability of media, civil society, alternative political actors, and private citizens to hold the government accountable and to engage openly and regularly with their government through civic participation and political processes. As based on policy guidance and as conditions permit, USAID will build institutional and human capacity for effective and accountable governance.

Essential Services Developed and Maintained: The U.S. government's work in education and health in South Sudan helped improve some of the poorest human development statistics in the world for literacy, teacher training, educational access, and access to safe water and sanitation. USAID programming in this area serves dual goals: 1) the delivery of essential and life-saving services to target populations and communities, including those who were displaced and traumatized by conflict, and 2) strengthening the enabling environment to deliver said services. In education, USAID will look at ways to increase both access and quality in South Sudan's education system, with special consideration of the need to create safe learning environments in five target states (including those affected by conflict), promote whole school development, and promulgate child-friendly school principles.

Agricultural-Based Economic Opportunities Expanded: As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, the United States will provide \$10.0 million for agricultural-related support as conditions allow. The United States encourages diversification of the economy beyond oil production, which contributes 98 percent of government revenues. Through agriculture, USAID invested in building the foundations for sustainable livelihoods and domestic-based

food security. USAID will consider ways to support agricultural livelihoods, including livestock, in conflict-affected areas to increase communities' ability to mitigate, adapt to, and recover from conflicts. USAID also will continue to promote basic domestic agricultural production capacity and entrepreneurship as feasible and will work with communities to build and maintain the basic feeder and trunk road infrastructure that enables access to markets.

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.

State Programs

Key Intervention:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), South Sudan will receive \$11.8 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

USAID Programs

Essential Services Developed and Maintained: USAID efforts in the health sector provide life-saving services to communities, with complementary work to strengthen the overall health system. USAID is assessing how it can continue its work in FY 2015 to support the delivery of services to address priority health threats and reduce the disease burden; provide basic health services for those affected by conflict; and work with community-based organizations to bolster community capacity and engagement to enhance demand for health services. USAID will seek ways to use GHP funds to deliver quality basic health services in targeted regions of South Sudan where conditions allow. Programs with GHP funds will cover HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, maternal and child health, and family planning to improve health status of the population by providing effective, efficient and equitable health care services.

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with PEPFAR, South Sudan will receive \$2.0 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** \$1.5 million is requested for programs as conditions permit.
- **Malaria:** \$6.0 million is requested for programs as conditions permit.
- **Maternal Child Health:** \$18.0 million is requested for programs as conditions permit.
- **Family Planning:** \$8.0 million is requested for programs as conditions permit.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. IMET-financed training assists the SPLA with leadership development by providing its personnel with professional military education in areas supportive of SPLA transformation efforts. IMET funds will

support the training of junior officers in military specialties lacking in the SPLA including, but not limited to, air defense; field artillery; maneuvers (infantry/armor); military police; communications; intelligence; engineering; and logistics. IMET funds will also be used to train senior military and select civilian officials in Civil-Military Relations, Defense Resource Management and Military Justice.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds of \$0.8 million will work to professionalize the SPLA, including offering support for English language training and senior-level professional military education.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Despite the ongoing conflict in South Sudan, there may be openings for future security sector engagement once an inclusive political agreement has been forged. Security sector reform and assistance can help transition the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) from a society that resolves conflict through military force to one in which the police and justice sector are responsible for providing domestic security and resolving internal disputes.

In line with U.S. policy, INCLE-funded programs foster stability, conflict mitigation, and respect for human rights, and enhance civilian security by implementing peace agreement provisions and reforms related to criminal justice sector institutions such as the police, judiciary, and corrections service. Through the interagency, grants, contracts, and/or working with international organizations, programs work on justice sector reform that effectively provides internal security, mitigates conflict and respects human rights.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

South Sudan has suffered the effects of war for decades, first during its long-running battle for independence from Sudan, and now with continued inter-ethnic warfare. These conflicts have contaminated the land with vast amounts of explosive remnants of war (ERW), landmines, and unexploded ordnance; while leaving behind huge stockpiles of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), other munitions, and man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS). Aside from the obvious dangers posed to civilian populations, illicit arms traffickers exploit these loosely secured stockpiles, contributing to regional insecurity that threatens U.S. interests.

The NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program has been actively addressing these threats by clearing ERW, destroying stockpiles of excess/unstable/at-risk SA/LW, and supporting long-term planning to remediate South Sudan's ERW contamination. These activities, besides providing safety to South Sudan's people, have also supported local capacity-building by teaching explosive ordnance disposal and SA/LW reduction skills, providing employment to locally-trained nationals—including women, and establishing a South Sudanese mine action NGO.

FY 2015 funds will continue these important NADR-CWD programs, reducing dangers to civilian populations; promoting regional peace and security by denying SA/LW and other munitions to terrorists, insurgents, and criminals; opening land to productive economic use; and paving the way for broader development efforts.

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide \$2.0 million in NADR-CWD funding for programs that reduce the threat of landmines, ERW, and SA/LW, and promote local and national CWD capacity building.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

Despite the ongoing conflict in South Sudan, there may be openings for future security sector engagement once an inclusive political agreement has been forged. U.S. assistance programs could provide technical training on a range of issues, and expert advisors assist in the professionalization of the defense sector and in training on human rights.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID continuously uses information from activity monitoring and evaluations to make programmatic shifts as needed and to inform the design of future activities. USAID completed two evaluations in FY 2013: one to gauge the programmatic performance of the Food, Agribusiness, and Rural Markets project; and another to measure performance of the Seeds for Development project. The findings of these evaluations, as well as various assessments conducted throughout the year, informed planning and budget requests for FY 2014 and FY 2015. Should conditions permit, USAID will resume the three in-process evaluations and will conduct at least three additional evaluations in FY 2014.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Findings from evaluations of the Food, Agribusiness, and Rural Markets program and the Seeds for Development program have led USAID to adjust the programs to achieve project objectives more effectively. In addition, these evaluations have informed the design of a new agricultural program that was under review in 2014. More broadly, to help develop a new strategic framework for development assistance that most effectively responds to the new on-the-ground realities in South Sudan, USAID will assess the effectiveness of its current transition strategy, and will incorporate lessons learned and best practices from previous work into the new strategy.

As noted above, during FY 2014 USAID will further develop a framework that responds to the changed country context and complex operating environment and to policy considerations. The new framework will be informed by several analyses that provide guidelines and recommendations on how to most effectively deploy USG development assistance, given new on-the-ground realities. Expected analyses may include a gender assessment, an environmental assessment, and a political economy analysis. This analytical work, as well as the evaluations noted above, will be used to develop the new strategy, determine what modifications may be needed for current projects, and inform designs and solicitations for future activities.

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2015 Request
TOTAL		260,910
Agricultural-based economic opportunities expanded		86,000
Economic Support Fund		86,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth		12,800
4.3 Financial Sector		1,000
4.4 Infrastructure		46,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
4.5 Agriculture	10,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,000
4.8 Environment	6,200
5.2 Disaster Readiness	2,500
of which Objective 6:	5,160
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,720
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,440
Conflicts in flashpoint areas mitigated	29,100
Economic Support Fund	29,100
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	26,600
5.2 Disaster Readiness	2,500
of which Objective 6:	1,230
6.1 Program Design and Learning	410
6.2 Administration and Oversight	820
Effective, inclusive, and accountable governance strengthened	69,400
Economic Support Fund	69,400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,700
2.2 Good Governance	30,900
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	16,800
2.4 Civil Society	16,500
5.2 Disaster Readiness	2,500
of which Objective 6:	4,074
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,358
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,716
Essential services (health, education, nutrition and water/sanitation) developed and sustained	76,410
Economic Support Fund	40,900
3.1 Health	9,700
3.2 Education	28,700
5.2 Disaster Readiness	2,500
of which Objective 6:	2,454
6.1 Program Design and Learning	818
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,636
Global Health Programs - USAID	35,510
3.1 Health	35,510
of which Objective 6:	2,130
6.1 Program Design and Learning	710
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,420

Sudan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary objective of the U.S. Government in Sudan remains promoting a Sudan at peace internally and with its neighbors. To achieve that objective, the focus of the U.S. Government in Sudan is to address outstanding provisions of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), including the status of Abyei, and implementation of the September 27, 2012 Sudan-South Sudan cooperation agreements, while at the same time attending to humanitarian needs in marginalized areas. Sudan still lacks a unified national identity and vision for the future of the post-CPA nation. This exacerbates ongoing internal conflict, as well as simmering tensions between Khartoum and Juba. In FY 2015, the U.S. government expects to continue to play an important role in Darfur, Abyei, South Kordofan, Blue Nile and other targeted areas with a view to fostering peaceful coexistence and helping to create an enabling environment for poverty alleviation. Hand in hand with promoting internal peace, the United States will encourage good governance with support, as appropriate, for programming and outreach to elements in civil society committed to democratic and participatory processes. With elections scheduled for 2015, the U.S. government will explore opportunities to support democratic processes, while ensuring U.S. efforts are not misinterpreted as an endorsement of elections that fail to meet international standards of freedom and fairness. Finally, U.S. government initiatives will be grounded in extensive exchanges regarding government accountability and economic reform.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	153,178	9,197	9,500	303
Economic Support Fund	10,708	9,197	9,500	303
P.L. 480 Title II	142,470	-	-	-

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)

Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation: U.S. assistance will focus on strengthening the foundations for peace in Darfur, mitigating the escalation of local conflicts, and enhancing dialogue, trade and social exchanges among communities and across local and inter-state borders, including the Sudan-South Sudan border. U.S. assistance will also support ongoing Sudan-South Sudan and intra-Sudan negotiation processes.

Key Interventions:

- The Department of State will provide support to investigate causes of ongoing instability and security conditions in Sudan. These studies are crucial for policy-makers charged with developing the way forward politically by providing an up-to-date understanding of the nuances of the current security situation.
- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will support peace processes to advance reconciliation and mitigate community-level conflicts. These efforts will include livelihoods and income generation programs necessary to sustain peace and promote community resilience in Darfur, Abyei, South Kordofan, Blue Nile and other targeted areas.

- USAID will continue to support agriculture and livestock initiatives at the community level to foster peaceful coexistence, movement, trade, and social exchanges across intra- and inter-state borders.

Civic Engagement and Civil Society: Sudan's transition toward a viable and peaceful state is contingent upon inclusive and participatory governance systems and processes. It is also contingent upon and the adoption of a permanent constitution stemming from meaningful consultations and citizen participation. U.S. assistance will continue to support increased civil society dialogue, civic engagement, and media capacity.

Key Interventions:

- The Department of State will assist the strategic communications capacity of political and media actors in Darfur and Abyei. This support will go to independent news networks and free media associations in order to assist in the conveyance of accurate, unbiased news among these populations.
- The Department of State will support the capacity-building of civil society organizations. This assistance will aid short-term stability with hopes of building toward a long-term peace in Sudan.
- USAID will continue to support citizen participation in meaningful and inclusive national dialogues on the future of Sudan, a national constitution, and other issues. USAID will also continue to support civil society efforts and capacity to rally around common goals. These activities will target women, youth, and other marginalized groups to increase their capacity for civic engagement in local and national affairs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID conducts ongoing activity monitoring, context assessments, and programmatic reviews to identify adaptation needs and/or program opportunities, assess programmatic impacts, and inform programmatic decisions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID monitoring, assessments, and reviews resulted in recommendations regarding operational lessons learned, such as the need to maintain flexible mechanisms through which to program multi-year funding to support community-driven programming with appropriate oversight. Additionally, programmatic assessments found that local conflict mitigation activities were effective and highlighted that programming for women was meaningful and innovative.

Past performance continues to indicate the need to involve Sudanese youth, women, and other marginalized groups into programmatic decisions. Based on these recommendations and findings, U.S. government-funded programs in FY 2015 will continue to support inclusive and participatory processes in programming in order to help reduce societal and ethnic tensions and promote stability on the periphery and at the center of Sudan.

Swaziland

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Swaziland, Africa's last absolute monarchy, is a deeply traditional society that prides itself on stability. However, the kingdom is beset by modern problems: minimal economic growth, HIV/AIDS, weak government institutions, human trafficking, the threat of transnational terrorism using its porous borders, corruption, limited press freedom, and labor disputes. A lack of fiscal transparency, increasing expenditures allocated to the royal family, and questionable capital projects have increased the call for reform by donors and domestic groups. U.S. assistance to Swaziland focuses on addressing the key health threats of HIV/AIDS and associated diseases, such as tuberculosis and promoting democratic values, including recognition of human rights by the security forces. Funds will also support the professionalization of the Swaziland military forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	26,144	43,413	43,403	-10
Global Health Programs - State	19,154	36,413	36,413	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,900	6,900	6,900	-
International Military Education and Training	90	100	90	-10

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)

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. Swaziland has one of the most severe national HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis crises in the world, with an HIV prevalence rate of 31 percent among adults 18-49 years old and life expectancy of 43 years. There are an estimated 220,000 orphans and vulnerable children in Swaziland, and many households are headed by children.

State Programs

U.S. government investments supporting the national HIV/AIDS program center on working through and strengthening national institutions to respond to the chronic health needs of the population.

Key Intervention:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Swaziland will receive \$36.4 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplemental to this Congressional Budget Justification.

USAID Programs

USAID's focus is on HIV prevention, including prevention of mother-to-child transmission, voluntary medical male circumcision, and social behavior change communication. U.S. assistance will provide for

national strategic information systems and the integrated delivery of HIV prevention, care and treatment of clinical services, and support for vulnerable children. USAID aims to strengthen the public sector and the non-governmental organization (NGO) workforce. Assistance will also help to create an institutional base sufficient for rapid national scale-up of the HIV response providing benefits across the health and social welfare sectors.

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Swaziland will receive \$6.9 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplemental to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The Umbutfo Swaziland Defense Force (USDF), a small force of about 4,000 men and women with limited capacity, consists of an army with an air wing (there are no operating planes), and is divided into eight battalions. Swaziland has chaired the Organ on Politics, Defense, and Security Cooperation of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), as well as the SADC Brigade. The USDF is currently exploring the possibility of contributing peacekeepers to UN peace operations.

IMET funded training activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Key Intervention:

- \$0.1 million will support military assistance programs that promote a higher degree of professionalism in the Swaziland defense forces, including education on civil-military relations and Professional Military Education courses (PMEs).

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: At the beginning of Swaziland's Country Operational Plan (COP) development process and related budgetary allocations, the in-country PEPFAR team conducts an interagency portfolio review. In country program managers are assisted in this exercise by technical advisors from CDC, the Regional HIV/AIDS Program (RHAP) and the Department of Defense (DOD). The review assesses all PEPFAR-funded implementing partners' accomplishments against targets, costs per target, costs per achievement, absorptive capacity, and the quality of the results being achieved.

As part of PEPFAR Swaziland's goal to transition ownership of the HIV response to local leadership and resources, PEPFAR is investing in health systems strengthening with an emphasis on performance management and use of strategic information to guide programmatic decision-making. The Ministry of Health (MOH) is moving towards needs-based budgeting and changes in structure that reward performance based on strong information systems. As an example, since 2004, Swaziland has increased antiretroviral therapy (ART) coverage from less than five percent of the population in need to over 80 percent. Sound investments to improve lives made by the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland (GKOS), and supported by the USG, are paying off.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The interagency team mentioned above allocates funds by program area and partner based on recommendations of this review,

the Swaziland HIV/AIDS National Strategic Framework, the Health Sector Strategic Plan, and guidance from the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC). These choices are captured in the annual COP, which is then submitted to OGAC for final approval.

A key recommendation that emerged from PEPFAR's annual stakeholder review of progress and challenges in implementing the Partnership Framework was the need to invest more in strategies to develop households' economic capacities. This recommendation was derived from concerns over the lack of sustainability in many of the current approaches being used to assist vulnerable children as well as the worsening economic situation in the country.

In 2012, with support from PEPFAR partners and strong advocacy from the USG, the Children's Welfare and Protection Act was passed and is an important foundation for the work supporting vulnerable populations impacted by HIV/AIDS. Investments in FY 2015 will reflect PEPFAR's focus on ensuring the implementation of child protection laws. PEPFAR Swaziland currently partners with UNICEF to provide technical assistance to the GOKS One Stop Center, a multi-sectoral initiative coordinated by the National Children's Coordination Unit and the Department of Public Prosecution, to expand post-rape care and support services more broadly.

The Sexual and Domestic Violence Bill, which has passed both houses in Parliament, has still not been signed by King Mswati III. PEPFAR partners and the USG will continue to advocate for signing the bill into law. This protection against gender-based violence bill is essential to the long term viability of the One Stop Center.

IMET funds are reviewed based on the goals stated in the U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) Commander's Intent. IMET levels are based on performance against these goals and country-level projections for resources needed.

With FY 2015 funding, U.S. programs in Swaziland will support comprehensive HIV prevention and contribute to a significant decline in mother-to-child transmission of HIV as Swaziland moves toward its national goal of eliminating pediatric HIV/AIDS. The United States will support Swaziland's health sector by supporting the integration of medical male circumcision services in existing medical facilities and by contributing technical assistance to improve human resource management. Programs will focus on strengthening the capacity of communities to support the needs of children who are vulnerable because of HIV/AIDS. U.S. support to programs to care for HIV-infected people will continue to be at the center of a credible, family-centered response to HIV. There will be continued focus on gender and violence against women. Prevention programming will address the social, cultural and behavior norms that drive the epidemic, prioritizing young women – the group most vulnerable to new HIV infections. Interventions will also focus on increasing uptake of HIV services among men.

DOD will continue to support the HIV response across prevention, care and treatment with targeted focus on USDF-managed facilities. To ensure long-term sustainability of current investments, DOD in collaboration with AFRICOM, is working to establish a medical corps within the USDF. A medical corps will ensure that USDF health care workers trained through PEPFAR support have an incentive to join and remain in the USDF providing services.

Finally, developing the culture within the governmental and NGO sectors to generate and use information for planning and performance measurement will form a cornerstone of mutual accountability between the United States and Swaziland. PEPFAR will provide support to the national health management information systems strategy and will continue to support a mentoring program for public health professionals interested in research.

IMET programs will continue to support our objectives of enhancing the USDF's professionalism and accountability. The continued promotion of officers who have received USG-funded military education to upper levels of command in the military illustrates that IMET-funded training is having a positive impact on the upper levels of the Swaziland Defense Force.

Tanzania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Tanzania's economy is one of the fastest growing in sub-Saharan Africa, but its gross national income per capita is estimated at only \$479 (2012, constant 2005 U.S. dollars). Roughly 28 percent of the population lives below the national poverty line while the population continues to grow at a steady annual rate of three percent. U.S. assistance focuses on promoting a democratic, well-governed, prosperous, healthy and secure Tanzania. Development assistance is largely focused on health, including HIV/AIDS and malaria prevention; food security and agricultural development; infrastructure (roads, power, and water); civic participation and transparency; sustainable and inclusive economic development; improved primary education; good governance; improved law enforcement capability; and the preservation of Tanzania's biodiversity.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	565,858	587,700	589,886	2,186
Development Assistance	122,550	115,734	118,145	2,411
Foreign Military Financing	-	200	-	-200
Global Health Programs - State	340,670	372,381	372,381	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	96,084	98,335	98,335	-
International Military Education and Training	356	400	375	-25
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	448	450	450	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	200	200	-
P.L. 480 Title II	5,550	-	-	-

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.

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	565,858	*	589,886
Power Africa	10,000	*	5,000
Development Assistance	10,000	*	5,000
Other	555,858	*	584,886
Development Assistance	112,550	*	113,145
Global Health Programs - State	340,670	*	372,381
Global Health Programs - USAID	96,084	*	98,335
International Military Education and Training	356	*	375

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	448	*	450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	*	200
P.L. 480 Title II	5,550	*	-

Development Assistance (DA)

Democracy and Governance Programs: Despite its record of relative peace and political stability, Tanzania performs poorly in areas most relevant to its citizens including delivery of social services in a transparent, efficient and accountable manner. The current political system gives preference to the executive, while the judiciary is perceived as inefficient and corrupt. Democracy and governance programs will continue to be a top United States priority with the goal of a more vibrant civil society and more accountable public institutions in Tanzania. FY 2015 resources will strengthen good governance by supporting targeted Government of Tanzania (GOT) oversight institutions and addressing obstacles to local government capacity for improved service delivery across multiple sectors. The support will also increase citizen engagement in governance through grants and technical assistance to civil society. Such support will ensure 2015 elections are supported and preserved through consensus building and continued civic education.

Key Interventions:

- Provide \$10.0 million in targeted assistance to host government institutions to carry out the oversight mandate effectively at the central and local government levels. Resources will support training of government staff and civil servants in the areas of: auditing, public code of ethics, public procurement, and other oversight issues while improving public outreach, and response to citizens. Funds will also be used to coach and mentor civil society grantee and sub-grantee partners to provide local government oversight, conduct advocacy campaigns, and expand communications with both citizens and the government.
- Provide \$4.0 million in direct grants and technical assistance to local civil society organizations (CSO) to work with grassroots counterparts to disseminate public information; gather information on government performance and citizen's priorities; develop effective advocacy messages directed at appropriate decision-making levels; and implement social accountability activities to engage citizens in the planning and use of public resources at local levels.
- Support consensus building after the 2015 electoral processes and assist institutionalization of long-term civic education activities.

Water and Sanitation: The water program will invest \$4.5 million to water supply, sanitation, and hygiene with sustainable and resilient water resource management and livelihoods/business options to reduce threats to sensitive watershed/ecosystems. The focus is on private-sector and market-driven models of service provision. Programs will work closely with local government institutions, local non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, and the private sector as they promote a multiple-use model for household and economic water management. This approach will address clean water and sanitation needs while reducing threats to watershed services (upper watersheds, forests, corridors, wetlands, deltas) through alternative livelihoods.

Key Interventions:

- Support well-drilling and low-cost pump production for improved access to potable water in small towns and rural areas.
- Development and scale-up of cost-recovery models for water and sanitation in small towns and rural areas.

- Conduct research and assessments on watershed management practices and information sharing on lessons learned and best practices.
- Water treatment at community level use.
- Facilitate increased provision and access to sanitation facilities.

Basic Education: Education is a key component of Tanzania’s growth agenda; however, Tanzania’s education system lacks qualified teachers, learning materials, and the system’s accountability is weak. Education is decentralized to district-level authorities. Nearly 30 percent of second grade students are illiterate. Those who have a basic literacy level still have poor fluency. The United States will provide \$10.0 million to support the USAID Global Education Strategy’s Goal One: “Improved reading skills for 100 million children in primary grades by 2015.”

Key Interventions:

- Improve primary school reading instruction nationwide.
- Strengthen teachers’ technical skills and improve focus and motivation of the teacher cadre.
- Integrate reading into the national curriculum.
- Engage and sensitize parents and communities on the importance of reading.

Economic Growth: While Tanzania has enjoyed annual economic growth averaging seven percent over the last five years, rural Tanzanians are not benefitting from this impressive growth. The United States will assist Tanzania, a Partnership for Growth country, by building a broad based economy that is sustainable and increasingly provides benefits to a majority of poor Tanzanians by focusing on the agriculture and natural resources sectors. Programs will increase food security efforts, improve livelihoods, build a foundation for sustainable long-term growth, and conserve critical ecosystems. Power Africa programs are designed to stimulate economic growth through increased availability and access of electricity, particularly in the rural areas.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President’s Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), the United States will provide \$70.0 million to support the efforts of the GOT to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. Interventions will focus on irrigation infrastructure; rural road infrastructure; staple foods and horticulture value chain production; agriculture finance; research and development; leadership training; staples processing and fortification; climate change adaptation in the agriculture and water management sectors; improved nutrition with a focus on reducing stunting and anemia; enhancing the enabling environment for private sector investment by partnering with government and private sector organizations to improve agriculture related policies; and monitoring and evaluation.
- The United States will provide \$6.0 million for biodiversity programs focusing on conservation of critical ecosystems through livelihoods support. Programs will emphasize local institutional support and collaboration with governments at the central, district and local levels, as well as community groups. Such collaboration will include: improving land-use planning; supporting anti-poaching networks and efforts; institutional development/capacity building; ecological monitoring and research linking science and research to management and better policy making; and improving livelihoods through eco-tourism and other natural resource based sustainable economic enterprises.
- In FY 2015, \$3.0 million in Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative adaptation funding will be used to increase evidence-based decision making and planning in the agriculture and water sectors. Programs will improve the understanding of climate change impacts on land and water resources, develop adaptation strategies, and increase government capacity to adapt to climate change.

- In Tanzania, one of four Partnership for Growth countries, energy and rural roads development have been identified as constraints to economic growth under the Joint Country Action Plan (JCAP), as agreed by the Governments of Tanzania and the United States. The United States will provide \$10.0 million to support energy sector activities in six focus areas defined by the JCAP energy sector work plan: (1) establish cost-reflective tariffs for electricity; (2) minimize revenue loss at the state-owned electric utilities, the Tanzania Electric Supply Company Ltd. and the Zanzibar Electricity Corporation, by reducing technical and non-technical losses; (3) strengthen performance of the Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA); (4) improve power sector planning by key institutions; (5) increase key institutional capacity to remove constraints to delivery of reliable power services, including public private partnerships, at the Ministry of Energy and Minerals, the Ministry of Finance, the Rural Energy Agency, EWURA, TANESCO, and the Tanzanian Petroleum Development Corporation; and (6) promote private investment in power through transaction-specific advice and support for private participation in priority generation, transmission, or distribution projects, including clean energy projects.
- Tanzania is one of six focus countries for the Presidential Initiative, Power Africa that aims to add 10,000MW of cleaner, more efficient electricity and increase by 20 million the amount of new residential and commercial entities receiving power. The United States will support the efforts of the GOT to reform and modernize the energy sector, including capacity building to key GOT and private sector institutions, and continued support to off-grid, rural, renewable energy services. A full-time transaction advisor is based in Dar es Salaam.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs 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.

State Programs

An estimated 1.5 million Tanzanians are infected with HIV/AIDS, which dilutes economic growth, drains Tanzania's workforce and makes poverty reduction more difficult.

Key Intervention:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, Tanzania will receive \$372.4 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details about activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

USAID Programs

Resources support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. Programs will focus on three closely aligned areas: quality integrated services, health systems strengthening, and healthy behaviors. Tanzania has one of the highest fertility and maternal mortality rates in Africa despite recent improvements in contraceptive prevalence and infant mortality. The elevated population growth rate weakens economic growth and makes poverty reduction more difficult. Women are the primary health care providers in Tanzania and are most vulnerable to many of the country's health problems, including malaria and HIV. As a result, support is often weighted toward women when delivering health services, which is consistent with one of the main principles of the GHI.

Key Interventions:

- Tuberculosis (TB): The United States will provide \$4.0 million to improve systems and capacity for detection and treatment of TB-infected individuals and diagnosis and referral of patients co-infected with HIV. The United States continues to support the National TB Program, including the Central TB Reference Laboratory and its network of laboratories throughout the country.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$46.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2015 request level for Tanzania does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the FY 2015 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): The United States will provide \$13.1 million to improve maternal and newborn health by supporting a sharpened national plan for ending preventable maternal and child death in Tanzania. Support for the continuum of high impact interventions from community to facility-based services will be integrated into the HIV platform of services which are well established in U.S. assistance supported regions. MCH interventions will focus on rural and hard to reach districts within the supported regions. Components of support include: development of provider MCH skills (pre- and in-service); promotion of supervision and quality improvement approaches within district health management teams; improvement of systems to diagnosis and treat childhood illness; strengthening of linkages between the health care facility and community for MCH services; support for childhood vaccines and strengthening routine immunization services; and reduction of stunting in the worst affected areas of Tanzania (part of FTF).
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): The United States will provide \$28.0 million for FP/RH to increase access to voluntary and high quality FP/RH services with emphasis on long acting and permanent methods. Outreach services will be expanded for hard to reach, poor rural women and men, particularly in targeted poorly performing districts of Tanzania. Other interventions include provision of contraceptive commodities to ensure contraceptive security, broader communication campaigns for behavior change to address myths and misconceptions, and support for an enabling policy environment. There will be continued efforts toward private sector involvement in the provision of FP/RH services.
- Nutrition: As part of a comprehensive approach to nutrition under FTF and GHI, the United States will provide \$7.2 million to scale-up delivery of a comprehensive package of nutrition interventions in regions with the highest rates of chronic under-nutrition among children under-five years of age and maternal anemia. Through GOT institutions and nutrition and health programs, the focus, will be to train local CSOs to address the underlying economic, food security, health, gender and socio-cultural factors that negatively impact nutrition. USAID will implement a social behavior change communication strategy with the goal of improving Tanzanian knowledge of improved nutrition status of women and young children. U.S. assistance will continue to support the implementation of a marketplace for nutritious foods in partnership with local private sector companies. In addition, U.S. assistance will focus on national policy efforts to elevate the problem of under-nutrition as a key development challenge for Tanzania in meeting its Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET funding will continue to serve as a foundation for U.S. and Tanzania bilateral military cooperation. IMET-funded courses expose Tanzanian defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET-funded activities promote democratic values and respect for human rights, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the

country while students attend courses. The Tanzania People's Defense Forces (TPDF) place a high value on the professional military education system in the U.S. to provide mid- and senior-level training to transform the Tanzanian military, while simultaneously looking to develop their non-commissioned officer corps.

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide \$0.4 million for professional military education and training to the TPDF.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE-funded programs will directly support improved accountability, effectiveness, and professionalism of Tanzanian law enforcement institutions (particularly the Tanzanian National Police) and strengthen their ability to deter crime and terrorism, as well as promote civil order.

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide \$0.5 million to continue institutional support, training, and equipment for policing and security service delivery. This assistance will enhance coordination with local communities, and improve the services' ability to respond to (and prevent) critical incidents, conduct proper investigations, and prepare cases for legal proceedings.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Resources will directly support the GOT to improve its strategic trade control system and strengthen the Tanzanian border enforcement agencies' ability to deter, detect, interdict, and prosecute illicit transfers of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs), WMD components and delivery systems, and conventional weapons.

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide \$0.2 million through the Export Control and Related Border Security program to support the provision of training and equipment for strategic trade and border controls that prevent illicit trafficking and unauthorized transfers of strategic goods, enhance interagency and regional coordination and cooperation, and improve border and maritime protection, specifically at the Port of Dar es Salaam.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID/Tanzania has taken steps to ensure compliance to the USAID Evaluation Policy (2011) to strengthen program monitoring and evaluation. The Mission is in the process of developing a mission-wide M&E mechanism which will oversee and coordinate all program monitoring, evaluation, and learning activities.

The Mission completed a number of evaluations in FY 2012 and FY 2013; some of which are herein highlighted.

The Malaria Indicator survey provided data and trends on malaria prevalence which has a bearing on the impact of the PMI. The results indicate a marked decline in malaria prevalence in Tanzania mainland from 18 percent in 2008 to nine percent in 2012.

The mid-term performance evaluation of the Indoor Residual Spraying– Scale-up Project findings is being used to inform the design of the new Vector control follow-on project.

The Communication and Malaria Initiative in Tanzania (COMMITT) performance evaluation recommended expansion of the health communication program to include malaria.

The Marie Stopes mid-term evaluation findings emphasized the need to increase the number of outreach teams for expanded access to quality family planning services.

The Wildlife Management Areas evaluation conclusions include the need to focus more on governance issues, increasing conservation revenues accruing to communities, and putting into place a mechanism to ensure the revenues reach the household level.

The integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene evaluation identified effective partnerships at the local level.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID/Tanzania continues to utilize monitoring and evaluation results for optimizing budgeting and programmatic decisions. Through the bi-annual portfolio reviews and pipeline analysis meetings, the Mission considers performance and results based on monitoring and evaluation findings. For example, such reviews, analysis and findings led to choices to extend and increase funding to projects addressing gender and women empowerment made in November 2013. In the portfolio review meetings, the findings of the Local Government Accountability Project evaluation focused the Mission on the critical importance of good governance and accountability at the local level as a crosscutting issue for all programs. This has in turn informed the development of the new country strategy currently under development that acknowledges the importance of governance issues across the portfolio.

The evaluation results are also directly shaping project design. Projects under the NRM portfolio are winding up in FY 2014 and new programs under development are being informed by recent evaluations. For example, the Conservation Based Livelihoods evaluation provided examples and models of good practices in conservation enterprises to be applied in the new NRM program. The Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Program evaluation provided a useful analysis of the partnership with local organizations that will lead to a more strategic selection of local partners for the follow-up program. The Wildlife Management Areas evaluation has helped to highlight the critical importance of addressing issues of governance and revenue collection, as well as effective distribution mechanisms (down to the household level), to ensure the intended economic benefits.

The evaluation of PMI programs has also informed future programming. Due to the increasing costs of inputs, the geographical focus of the Indoor Residual Spraying program will be based on epidemiological data. On the other hand, results from the Communication and Malaria Initiative in Tanzania (COMMITT) evaluation led to the integration of malaria communication activities into the larger Tanzania Capacity and Communication Program, thus helping to reduce the project management burden for the Mission.

The Gambia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Gambia is a moderate majority-Muslim country that cooperates on counterterrorism and counternarcotics, and contributes to regional stability. It promotes regional security by contributing troops to ongoing African Union and United Nations peacekeeping operations across Africa. U.S. foreign assistance to the Gambia promotes professionalization and good leadership within the Gambian Armed Forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	82	90	90	-
International Military Education and Training	82	90	90	-

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 Military Education and Training (IMET)

The Gambia has demonstrated its commitment to regional stabilization and counterterrorism efforts in Africa. The Gambian Armed Forces (GAF) deploys officers to staff the Force Headquarters for the military component of the African Union Mission in Somalia, and contributes troops to the African Union United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID.) International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. Increased professionalism of the Gambian military will support the continued deployment of Gambian peacekeepers that are well-regarded for their professional conduct at home and abroad.

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.1 million will support training of Gambian military leaders in the United States, increasing the level of professionalism and good leadership among Gambian military.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: IMET activities are periodically reviewed by the Office of Security Cooperation (OSC) representative located in Dakar. The OSC representative in Dakar engages with IMET graduates regularly by monitoring their career development and rotation within the military.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the findings of the above-mentioned evaluations, Embassy Banjul continues to include elements of Expanded IMET (E-IMET) programming and professional military education (PME) as a part of its IMET-funded activities.

Togo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Togo is a developing country of 6.6 million people in West Africa. After a 15-year period of economic stagnation and political instability, in 2005 Togo started along a gradual path to democratic reform, holding multiple elections that were deemed free and fair by international observers, liberalizing business regulations and trade policies, and working to re-engage with the international community. As the Government of Togo (GOT) takes steps towards further political and economic reforms that cement its commitment to democratic values, the international community seeks to encourage these efforts. U.S. foreign assistance to Togo will focus on encouraging the continued development of a professional military that respects civilian leadership while continuing to monitor the GOT's willingness to work towards democratic goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	155	200	200	-
International Military Education and Training	155	200	200	-

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 Military Education and Training (IMET)

The long-term stability of Togo's democracy depends on the military's non-involvement in politics. The Togolese military is in a period of transition from a focus on protecting the regime to a professional military that can defend against external threats, control coastal waters, participate in regional peacekeeping efforts, and improve port and maritime security. The Togolese military's increased participation in regional peacekeeping efforts has helped shift the military away from involvement in domestic politics. Togo's security forces are currently participating in United Nations, African Union, and Economic Community of West African States peacekeeping operations in Chad, Haiti, Sudan, Côte d'Ivoire, and Mali.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. These trainings strengthen the Togolese military's regard for democratic values, respect for civil and human rights, and acceptance of the rule of law.

Key Intervention:

- \$0.2 million in IMET resources will support the professionalization of the military, with a focus on respect for human rights, the rule of law, civilian control of the military, appropriate civilian-military relations in a democracy, and English language courses that foster better cooperation with neighboring militaries.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During calendar year 2013, Embassy Lomé evaluated the performance and results of FY 2013 IMET-funded program activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The evaluation of IMET program activities indicated that FY 2013 resources improved the level of English spoken in the military and increased awareness of maritime security issues and professionalization of the Navy. This enables Togo to contribute more effectively to regional missions, including fighting piracy, and to maintain focus on professionalization instead of domestic politics. The assessment of IMET program activities demonstrated the unique value of IMET English programs for Togo's security forces. The program will continue to use funding to increase professionalism and English-language capability.

Uganda

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Uganda is a key strategic partner for the United States in East Africa, particularly with regard to regional stability and integration. U.S. support is critical for democratic institutions to function effectively; to support social and economic development throughout the country; and for stability in the region in terms of the national elections scheduled for 2016. Uganda made significant progress in combating HIV/AIDS, fostering strong economic growth, and stabilizing northern Uganda after a 20-year insurgency. Recent trends, including human rights and governance concerns, an increase in the last few years of the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, and rapid population growth, are notable challenges to this progress. U.S. assistance is wide-ranging and includes: promoting good governance, human rights, and multi-party democracy; addressing key health threats, including HIV/AIDS and malaria through the Global Health Initiative (GHI); supporting Uganda's National Development Plan in agricultural productivity, food security and nutrition through the Feed the Future (FTF) Initiative; professionalizing police and military institutions, improving service delivery, and promoting human rights principles; and addressing critical development issues such as global climate change and biodiversity. The United States supports long-term development programs to provide community reconciliation, enhanced security, and development in the historically conflict-affected Karamoja region. Following the enactment of Uganda's Anti-Homosexuality Act of 2014, State and USAID are reviewing the bilateral relationship with Uganda to ensure all dimensions of our engagement, including assistance programs, uphold our anti-discrimination policies and principles and reflect our values.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	487,249	488,866	474,784	-14,082
Development Assistance	67,512	68,270	55,658	-12,612
Foreign Military Financing	190	200	200	-
Global Health Programs - State	316,140	320,176	320,176	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	84,955	90,500	88,200	-2,300
International Military Education and Training	536	520	550	30
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	598	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	200	-	-200
P.L. 480 Title II	17,318	9,000	10,000	1,000

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)

Uganda's economic growth is hampered by the country's weak transportation and electricity networks, low agricultural productivity, and transparency and regulatory challenges that keep business costs high and hinder investment, economic growth, and job creation. Despite the 2005 reintroduction of multiparty politics in Uganda, governance remains poor and corruption rampant, threatening the country's gains in domestic stability and economic development, as well its long-term reliability as a U.S. partner. It is vital for the United States to commit resources to strengthen democratic institutions, create opportunities

for peaceful and productive citizen engagement, particularly by Uganda's large and underserved youth population, and reduce corruption. U.S. programs support the strengthening of democratic institutions (political parties, electoral commission, and civil society) and address the major political issues (human rights, rule of law, land rights, corruption, and accountability) that define 2015, the year leading up to the national elections in early 2016.

Economic Growth from Agriculture and the Natural Resource Base Expanded in Selected Areas and Population Groups: Supporting the Ugandan government's Development Strategy and Investment Plan, the assistance requested for FY 2015 will focus on increasing Uganda's rural productivity and agricultural competitiveness. USAID will improve production and marketing efficiency in coffee, maize, and beans by addressing crucial constraints to smallholder productivity; reducing post-harvest losses; and strengthening smallholder farmers' market linkages. As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$34.0 million to support the efforts of the Government of Uganda (GOU) to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad based economic growth through agricultural development.

Wisely managing Uganda's exceptional biodiversity is essential for broad based, sustainable economic development and \$6.8 million in FY 2015 funds will support these programs. The discovery and rapid exploitation of large oil reserves in Uganda's Albertine Rift presents an additional set of significant challenges and opportunities for Uganda. U.S. assistance in FY 2015 will augment Ugandan capacity to protect biodiversity, as rapid, minimally regulated oil development threatens the Albertine Rift and other ecologically sensitive areas. U.S. assistance will improve Ugandan biodiversity monitoring; strengthen environmental laws and regulations; promote eco-tourism as a vehicle for biodiversity conservation; increase tourism revenues; and improve revenue management. Global Climate Change funds totaling \$3.0 million will be used to support Uganda's National Adaptation Program of Action, to support regulatory reform that addresses the impacts of climate change, as well as to develop disease-resistant and drought-tolerant crop varieties.

Key Interventions:

- FTF Agricultural Inputs: Increase the availability, accessibility, and use of high-quality agricultural inputs, through improved supply-chain management, increased sales and marketing, and decreased prevalence of counterfeit products.
- Enabling Environment for Agriculture: Partner with Ugandan private and public sector institutions to improve the policy-enabling environment for agricultural development, trade, and adaptation to climate change. This activity is an integral element of the FTF initiative in Uganda, and will contribute to a sustainable increase in agricultural incomes and exports.
- Tourism for Biodiversity: Increase revenue from eco-tourism activities in selected protected areas, and enables the development of tourism and conservation policies to sustainably protect Uganda's rich biodiversity, while increasing community and landowner benefits.
- Environmental Management of the Oil Sector: Partner with educational institutions to build the capacity of the public and private sectors to effectively manage the environmental impact of oil and gas development.
- Commodity Production and Marketing: Sustainably increase the production and marketing of quality maize, beans, and coffee. This activity is part of USAID's FTF value-chain development project to enhance the market value of targeted products.
- Agribusiness Development Activity: Support the aBi Trust, a multi-stakeholder entity devoted to private-sector agribusiness development and improved performance and competitiveness of key commodity value chains, particularly coffee, maize, and beans.

- Community Connector: Improve nutrition to achieve sustainable food security and to increase income by integrating vulnerable households into the market economy and connecting beneficiaries to other service providers.
- Partnership Innovation Fund: Leverage private-sector capital, technology, experience, and expertise through public-private partnerships and by replicating sustainable and scalable business approaches.

Democracy and Governance Systems Strengthened and Made More Accountable: Strengthening democratic institutions is one of President Obama’s top objectives in the 2012 U.S. Strategy Toward Sub-Saharan Africa. The ruling National Resistance Movement party’s reluctance to fully embrace multi-party democracy along with the opposition’s inability to provide meaningful alternatives to the ruling party impede the development of an effective multiparty system. Civil society remains weak, and the press is still subject to intimidation by the government. Further complicating the weak institutional environment, Uganda’s election cycle for the 2016 general elections is underway. A more accountable and responsive government that respects rule of law and human rights will increase Ugandans’ commitment to democratic governance; reduce tensions among political, regional, and ethnic groups; and ultimately underpin the social and economic well-being of Ugandan citizens, and support a prosperous and peaceful East Africa.

U.S. assistance will strengthen parliamentary oversight; create more effective links between officials and their constituents; improve local government capacity to deliver services; promote greater judicial independence, media professionalism, and civil society participation for more accountable governance; and increase transparency and respect for democratic processes, human rights, and rule of law. Development programs will work with local governments to improve the delivery of key services through enhanced budgeting and planning; greater accountability in procurement, contracting and financial management; and strengthened land management and administration.

In preparation for the 2016 elections, the United States will support political parties and civil society in productive, peaceful dialogue processes, convene civil society engagement with the Electoral Commission (EC), and promote civil society’s electoral reform agenda. USAID will align support with the EC’s strategic plan to ensure Uganda’s estimated four million new voters participate actively and peacefully in 2016. Applying evidence-based behavior change analysis, USAID will work with national partners to develop an innovative, high-impact social-marketing campaign speaking to youth motivations, needs and, encouraging informed civic participation. Underpinning much of this work will be a groundbreaking new human rights and rule of law project.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance includes \$2.1 million to mitigate conflicts relating to land, oil, cultural, and ethnic diversity and to address residual effects of conflict in northern Uganda.
- U.S. assistance of \$1.3 million provides support to elevate human rights, including those of minority and disadvantaged groups; to keep government accountable; and to integrate democracy goals.
- A total of \$1.4 million will foster free and fair elections through support to political parties, civil society, and national election institutions in the run-up to the 2016 elections.
- U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will build civil society capacity to engage in democratic processes and to ensure effective citizen participation and oversight.

Improved Health and Nutrition Status in Focus Areas and Population Groups: USAID will use FY 2015 funding to increase early-grade literacy.

Key Interventions:

- **Basic Education:** USAID's Education Strategy supports early-grade reading and the consolidation of literacy skills by the fourth grade. Literacy is a cross-cutting intervention providing a foundation for improved health outcomes and is essential to sustained democratic governance and economic growth. U.S. assistance in the amount of \$8.0 million will be used to improve reading skills and successful transition to English through education policy reform, teacher training, instructional materials development, and the engagement of youth and other community stakeholders.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Uganda is a key partner to the United States in the region and an important force in regional stability. Uganda contributes troops to the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) and assists the United States in the pursuit of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). The primary objective of the FMF program in Uganda is to enhance the capacity of the Ugandan People's Defense Force (UPDF) to support professionalization of the military, supporting its participation (including through sustainment of equipment) in AMISOM and efforts to counter the LRA.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide support for the professionalization of the UPDF, and its participation in AMISOM and efforts to counter the LRA.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

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

To ensure a healthier, more productive society, the long-term foreign assistance health priority is to build Ugandan capacity and political resolve to reduce the threat of infectious diseases, lessen infant and child mortality, support reproductive and maternal health care, and increase food security. The United States will encourage the GOU to commit additional funding to meet health sector needs. The United States will strengthen national health systems and the rapidly growing private not-for-profit health sector through close coordination with implementing partners and other donors.

State and USAID are tracking the newly passed Anti-Homosexuality Act and are working to minimize any adverse impact on our HIV/AIDS programming and populations served.

State Programs

Assistance provided through GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Uganda will receive \$320.2 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details on the activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

USAID Programs

Improved Health and Nutrition Status in Focus Areas and Population groups: Uganda faces serious public health challenges, including high rates of fertility and maternal and child mortality. Family

planning projects for married women will address the rapid population growth rate of 34 percent. Malnutrition is a significant factor in the overall health and well-being of Ugandans, with five percent of children malnourished and 33 percent stunted. Malnutrition will be addressed through a comprehensive, integrated approach supporting several GHI principles. U.S. assistance will integrate critical health system functions, including the development of comprehensive partner programming strengthening one-stop-shop services for all and affordable antenatal services. Key U.S. programs, including PEPFAR; Saving Mothers, Giving Life; and the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will be integrated into one health service-delivery platform for greater effectiveness. Family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) programs will ensure FP/RH commodities and outreach services are available in every district in Uganda.

Key Interventions:

- Tuberculosis (TB): U.S. assistance of \$5.0 million will support the National TB and Leprosy Control Program (NTLP) to improve TB detection and treatment success rates and to achieve national targets in supported districts. The activity will enhance leadership and technical guidance of TB control at the NTLP; expand an innovative and highly successful urban treatment program to other U.S.- supported districts; and strengthen NTLP capacity to initiate, implement, and sustain a quality multi-drug resistant TB program.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the PMI will provide \$34.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2015 request level for Uganda does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2015 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health: U.S. assistance of \$13.0 million will increase access and availability of deliveries with skilled providers, improve comprehensive and integrated antenatal care, and increase the number of children who are fully immunized by 12 months and receive vitamin A supplements. The United States will also promote potable water access to lower the rates of diarrheal illness; improve appropriate management of diarrhea through the use of oral rehydration therapy; increase the availability of local fortified foods; and advance the policies and objectives of Uganda's Nutrition Plan. U.S. assistance will seek to reduce the number of maternal deaths by 50 percent in focus districts under the Saving Mothers, Giving Life program.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): U.S. assistance of \$29.0 million will enhance Ugandan policy makers' commitment to FP/RH, and expand access to a variety of high-quality voluntary FP/RH information and services. Such programs enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including the timing of first birth. Activities also make substantial contributions to reducing abortion rates, maternal and child mortality and morbidity, and occurrence of fistula, while mitigating the adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability. Expected results over the next five years include increased use of modern contraceptive methods by one percent each year and a decrease in unmet demand for FP/RH services.
- Nutrition: Equitable, efficient health and nutrition services are essential to realize Uganda's national development objectives. FY 2015 assistance of \$7.2 million will be used to improve health and nutrition service delivery systems and the demand for these services. Funds will contribute to the Feed the Future initiative and, in coordination with agriculture programs, will support women, children, and vulnerable households by promoting community-based nutrition programs. These programs will develop Ugandan technical capacity for producing therapeutic foods and enhance the diversity and quality of the diets of malnourished children. Resources will support training for hundreds of health staff in nutrition issues, micronutrient supplementation and food fortification programs for women and young children, and breastfeeding and optimal complementary feeding practices in early childhood.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Intervention:

- Professionalize the UPDF as a modernly trained and equipped force in the East Africa Region, able to counter terrorism and defend Uganda's territory with respect for human rights.

P.L. 480 Title II

P.L. 480 Title II programs will improve infant and young child feeding practices and increase adoption of improved health practices through effective behavior change communication interventions. Food distribution to extremely vulnerable individuals, including pregnant and lactating women, and children under two years of age, will improve nutrition, diet diversification, and maternal and child health. P.L. 480 Title II programs will also enhance access to clean water/sanitation, and improve hygiene practices.

Key Intervention:

- U.S assistance of \$10.0 million will reduce food insecurity in the Karamoja region by strengthening livelihoods and improving nutrition, and by developing household and community response strategies to predictable food security shocks.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2012 and FY 2013 in Uganda. Baseline studies and FTF zones-of-influence studies established the status of key impact indicators before project implementation to determine the impact of FTF interventions once completed. A climate variability assessment provided a sophisticated analysis of climate change impacts on FTF intervention crops and other key Ugandan crops for use by both USAID and Ugandan policy makers at both the national and district levels. USAID successfully launched two impact evaluations during the performance period: the gender randomized-control trials; and performance and impact evaluations of the school health reading program. These evaluations and assessments will inform programmatic decisions in 2015 and beyond. In addition, seven evaluations, including two impact evaluations, will be started, continued, and/or completed in FY 2014. USAID supported the GOU through the Uganda Bureau of Statistics to finalize and disseminate the 2011 Uganda Demographic Health Survey and the Uganda AIDS Indicator Surveys.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by Uganda informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2015 budget. The agricultural program will incorporate increased smallholder organizations in FY 2014 and FY 2015. The program will use climate variability data as a basis to design interventions to assist farmers to adapt to climate change and increase production. USAID's new Political Competition Consensus Building (PCCB) program draws heavily on lessons learned and strategic recommendations from the final evaluation of the Strengthening Multi-Party Democracy activity. It fosters a sustainable sub-grants program approach within PCCB for civil society engagement at the regional or district (rather

than the national) level for highest potential impact on political processes. The AIDS Indicator Survey results, released in September 2012, revealed an increase in national HIV prevalence from 6.4 percent in 2005 to 7.3 percent in 2011. This new information informs substantial program realignment around key areas intended to turn around the epidemic and ensure success of the program in FY 2013 and beyond. This finding prompted the Governments of Uganda and the United States to make strategic shifts and focus on high-impact interventions

In 2015, USAID plans to again employ the Collaborating, Learning and Adapting approach embodied in its 2011-2015 Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) to create further learning opportunities, engage with partners, and adapt programs and approaches to enhance development impact. The CDCS will be reviewed and amended, as appropriate, to implement the "living strategy" vision outlined in the strategy. More information, knowledge, and experience regarding program performance and contextual issues in USAID/Uganda's operating environment will be drawn out as USAID implements the Performance Management Plan; rolls out evaluative surveys, health, HIV and malaria assessments, and surveillance; and engages in other evaluation and research activities to inform 2015 plans.

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	153,858
Democracy and governance systems strengthened and made more accountable	6,810
Development Assistance	6,810
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,088
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,404
2.4 Civil Society	2,018
of which Objective 6:	1,100
6.1 Program Design and Learning	400
6.2 Administration and Oversight	700
Economic growth from agriculture and the natural resource base increased in selected areas and population groups	40,775
Development Assistance	40,775
4.5 Agriculture	34,000
4.8 Environment	6,775
of which Objective 6:	4,500
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,800
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,700
Improved health and nutrition status in focus areas and population groups	106,273
Development Assistance	8,073
3.2 Education	8,073

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
of which Objective 6:	600
6.1 Program Design and Learning	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	100
Global Health Programs - USAID	88,200
3.1 Health	88,200
of which Objective 6:	4,900
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,700
P.L. 480 Title II	10,000
3.1 Health	10,000

Zambia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Zambia is the only country in southern Africa that has twice achieved a peaceful and democratic transfer of power to an opposition party since independence. While labeled by the World Bank as a lower-middle income country, and despite holding mineral wealth, Zambia ranks poorly on the Human Development Index, with child malnutrition and rural poverty levels among the highest in the world. U.S. assistance to Zambia targets poverty reduction, improved health and education, and good governance. The United States promotes agriculture-led economic growth and food security; seeks alternatives to livelihoods based on deforestation; expands and improves the quality of health and education opportunities; fights HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria; and builds Zambian capacity to promote regional peace, security, and stability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	395,373	405,902	380,935	-24,967
Development Assistance	36,784	42,500	19,458	-23,042
Global Health Programs - State	301,225	304,282	304,282	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	56,969	58,800	56,875	-1,925
International Military Education and Training	395	320	320	-

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)

Rural Poverty Reduced in Targeted Areas: Despite a decade of strong economic growth, the majority of Zambians live in rural areas where poverty levels have hovered stubbornly near 80 percent with extremely high levels of childhood malnutrition and stunting. Due to poor access to modern agricultural inputs and limited knowledge of sustainable agricultural practices, many smallholder farmers have low agricultural productivity that leads to food insecurity, meager incomes, expansion of farming onto forested lands, and poaching of wildlife. Even when food is available, households suffer from high levels of malnutrition, lack of dietary diversity, and poor maternal and child nutrition. To generate more equitable economic growth, improved food security and nutrition, reduced deforestation and forest degradation, and wildlife preservation, USAID will implement interventions that fall under two Presidential initiatives.

As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$8 million to support the efforts of the Government of Zambia to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition and promote broad based economic growth through agricultural development.

Assistance will bolster agricultural research and development, improve public and private sector agricultural extension services, promote agricultural diversification, improve access to input and output

markets, strengthen agricultural policy, facilitate private sector investments, and improve nutrition and economic resilience.

Key Interventions:

- Invest in research and development that develops new technologies to improve agricultural yields.
- Collaborate with the government and private sector to ensure the dissemination and uptake of new technologies.
- Strengthen access to markets to increase incomes and improve use of yield-boosting inputs.
- Promote the production and consumption of a diverse array of crops to improve household nutrition outcomes, particularly for children and pregnant women.
- Foster supportive government agricultural policy by providing the Government of Zambia and other stakeholders with timely, relevant agricultural data and analysis.

USAID will invest \$5.0 million in Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative funds to assist the Government of the Republic of Zambia in the roll-out of its national strategy to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD+) and their Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategy (EC-LEDS) by sponsoring a sub-national REDD+ program. Assistance will enhance sustainable management of forests at the local level, promote carbon sequestration on public lands, and pilot innovative activities for preserving forested lands while enabling Zambian stakeholders to receive financial, social, and ecosystem benefits for forest conservation.

Key Interventions:

- Improve the sustainable management of forested public lands to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural expansion and charcoal production while expanding Zambian forest officials' skillsets in forest management.
- Engage local civil society organizations and businesses to develop and pilot innovative technologies and methodologies in forested communities to reduce deforestation and forest degradation while building their capacity to work with donor organizations and relevant Zambian Government agencies.
- Strengthen the ability of the Zambia Environmental Management Agency to track national greenhouse gas emissions.

Human Capital Improved: Zambia's school system has enrolled more than one million additional students over the past decade. Gains in access, however, are overshadowed by exceedingly poor learning outcomes. The poor state of school water and sanitation facilities at schools also affects education quality through teacher attrition and high dropout rates, particularly for girls. To improve the quality of early grade reading for underserved populations, including girls and orphaned children, \$4.8 million of assistance will help to reinforce the education systems, develop policy, expand educational research, conduct community outreach and teacher training, and strengthen critical school-based technical interventions to improve student performance. Additionally, the United States will invest \$1.6 million to build or repair water and sanitation facilities and promote hygienic practices in underserved rural schools to improve the learning environment and academic achievement in the neediest communities.

Key Interventions:

- Continue support to the Ministry of Education to rollout the new national curriculum focused on early grade skills.
- Expand the "Let's Read, Zambia" national media awareness campaign to galvanize local support for literacy instruction and accelerate community ownership of the reading reform agenda.
- Strengthen leadership skills among education sector decision-makers and practitioners.
- Integrate reading into school academic performance improvement strategies by using clearly defined management strategies, reading targets, and instructional and assessment approaches.

- Establish policy frameworks that utilize public resources to stabilize the operations of community schools and achieve sustained reading gains among the most vulnerable students.
- Improve the learning environment, student attendance, teacher retention, and educational outcomes in primary schools in the Eastern Province through construction and rehabilitation of water/sanitation infrastructure and the provision of hygiene education.
- Engage parents in community schools to empower communities to participate in their children's education.
- Assist with the provision of teaching and learning materials (Grades one through four) for Zambia's new Primary Literacy Program and assist with the construction of water and sanitation facilities in schools.

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. Zambia has successfully reached a tipping point where the annual number of new HIV infections falls below the annual increase in patients starting antiretroviral treatment (ART). Approximately one million Zambians currently live with the disease and receive critical prevention, care, and treatment services. Malaria and tuberculosis continue to threaten health outcomes. High rates of malnutrition and poor maternal and under-five mortality rates burden Zambia's health system. To ensure a healthier, productive society, the long-term foreign assistance priorities in health remain building Zambian capacity and political resolve to reduce the threat of infectious diseases; lessening infant and child mortality; strengthening reproductive and maternal health care; and increasing food security. The United States will encourage the Government of Zambia to commit additional funding to meet its growing HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment needs and address persistent health issues such as maternal and newborn mortality. Further, the United States will work with implementing partners and other donors to increase effectiveness and sustainability by strengthening the national health system and improving decentralized capacity to deliver quality services.

State Programs

With approximately one million Zambians infected with HIV, the disease has affected virtually all Zambians. HIV/AIDS has devastated individual families and communities, leaving households broken, and a large number of orphans and vulnerable children in its wake. The epidemic has affected all aspects of social and economic growth, weakened many areas of the public sector, and threatened long-term national development. The bilateral, five-year Partnership Framework supports the goals and objectives of the national response to HIV and AIDS. In particular, U.S. assistance will continue to work towards reducing new HIV infections by 50 percent by 2015.

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Zambia will receive \$304.3 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

USAID Programs

Improved Health Status of Zambians: U.S. assistance will further the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. Interventions under GHI will improve the quality of health services, strengthen health systems, and promote healthy behaviors that benefit the lives and health of all

Zambians, with a special emphasis given to women and girls. USAID assistance will strengthen the Zambian health system's ability to provide services to its population. An integrated service delivery approach emphasizing family planning, maternal and child health care, and nutrition will: improve district health-worker management, leadership, and clinical skills; increase the continuum of care from communities to facilities, allowing prompt action to address safe motherhood, infant mortality, and malnutrition; and improve essential drug and medical supply distribution and logistics systems with the end goal of reaching an AIDS free generation and ending preventable child and maternal deaths.

Key Interventions

- Tuberculosis (TB): USAID will invest \$4.0 million toward the Zambian Government's National TB Strategic Plan, which aims to successfully treat 85 percent of all TB cases by 2015. Activities will help with the detection, management, and treatment of TB, including multi-drug resistant TB, as well as the prevention of infection. TB service delivery activities will continue to be integrated into HIV services to reduce the spread and impact of TB/HIV co-morbidity in Zambia.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$24.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups, supporting the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2015 request level for Zambia does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made once the FY 2015 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health: U.S. assistance addressing the leading causes of maternal, newborn, and child death will total \$12.3 million. Activities will include training health care providers, increasing access to essential medicines, providing community outreach, and strategically engaging the private sector to expand access to services. Funds will stimulate collective action to reduce maternal and newborn mortality by delivering targeted and high-impact interventions around labor, delivery, and the post-partum period as exemplified in the Saving Mothers, Giving Life Endeavor.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: An investment of \$13.0 million will increase and improve family planning services. Activities will procure family planning commodities, improve method mix, integrate services, train health care providers, and promote communications for behavioral change. Outreach activities will target hard-to-reach populations, particularly in rural areas. This work will enhance Zambians' ability to determine the number and timing of pregnancies and expand access to high-quality family planning services and information, with a special focus on adolescents.
- Nutrition: U.S. assistance supporting the reduction of nutrition-related morbidity and mortality rates will total \$3.6 million. Activities will focus on women and children under two years of age and include targeting micronutrient supplementation, integrated management of acute malnutrition, integrated management of childhood illness, and increasing immunization coverage through the Zambian-led, Reach Every Child in Every District Strategy.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

Zambia's history of stability, democratic elections, and respect for human rights, coupled with its contributions to peacekeeping, validates U.S. engagement in building capacity in the peace and security sector. IMET-funded courses and training events expose senior level personnel, and those with the potential for future senior level appointments, within the defense establishment to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with numerous communities across the country while students are attending courses. U.S. assistance will increase military professionalism among mid- and senior-level officers of the Zambia Defense Force (ZDF), the ability of ZDF to meet regional security commitments, and will

allow more professional ZDF to be eligible to fulfill multilateral peacekeeping commitments. The IMET program in Zambia has been highly successful insofar as many IMET alumni have gone on to occupy the most senior positions within the Ministry of Defense and have been critical in fostering a much improved U.S.-Zambia military-to-military relationship over the past two years.

Key Interventions

- \$0.3 million in IMET funding will help professionalize the Zambian military.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID/Zambia conducted four program evaluations and assessments in FY 2013 to evaluate programmatic and financial performance. These included an assessment of U.S. activities focused on people living with HIV/AIDS, a mid-term evaluation of the Local Partner Capacity Building Project, a mid-term evaluation of the Partnership for Integrated Social Marketing Program, a mid-term evaluation of the Zambia Integrated Systems Strengthening Program, and a final evaluation of the School Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education (WASH) and Quality Education Project.

The main objective of the School WASH and Quality Education Project is to improve access to water and sanitation services at schools in all 12 districts of Northern and Muchinga Provinces to improve learning outcomes. In FY 2014, USAID will conduct one performance evaluation, continue one impact evaluation, and initiate a second impact evaluation.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The evaluations of the School WASH project will inform and improve the implementation of the next-generation WASH project. The assessment noted that several schools were in need of WASH facilities, especially in rural areas, and highlighted programmatic challenges regarding community ownership. As a result, the subsequent project will more effectively address community demand. The team is considering setting quality standards towards which schools and local communities must work to be included in the activity, such as assembling up-front materials and/or contributing at least 5 percent of the capital cost into an operations and maintenance account.

The mid-term evaluation of the Partnership for Integrated Social Marketing identified opportunities to increase behavior change and communication activities and expand the use of distributors to reduce transport costs. Other recommendations resulting from the evaluation included removing subsidies from sales to donors and other partners and improving linkages between rural communities and retail markets where Community Based Volunteer networks do not exist. Regarding insecticide treated bed nets (ITNs), the evaluation recommended revising the performance-monitoring plan to include systems strengthening indicators for the Ministry of Health (MOH) to better implement, monitor, track, and report on ITN activities. Additionally the evaluation recommended developing a strategic overview and communications plan for the MOH, District Health Offices and health facilities to improve awareness and understanding of prenatal care as it relates to mass distribution of nets, and to undertake a tracking survey to better understand net ownership, coverage, and usage at the household level. Additional recommendations concerning male circumcision service included: increasing funding for and focus on the training of trainers and supervisors for male circumcision provision; centralizing procurement of circumcision kits through USAID's commodities procurement activity; engaging in operational research and identifying best practices in mobile service provision; strengthening coordination with partners and communities for mobile and campaign service delivery; expanding services into Zambia's Central

Province; introducing new non-surgical male circumcision kits; and focusing on dispelling myths and misconceptions regarding male circumcision.

A number of these recommendations have been taken into consideration as the project enters its second half, and will be revisited as design on next generation social marketing activities begin.

The Local Partner Capacity Building performance evaluation recommended that next generation capacity building activities focus on increasing volunteer motivation to improve retention rates to better ensure uninterrupted service delivery. Also, increasing the homogeneity of cohort composition by grouping together organizations of similar levels of capacity should help to maximize inter-organizational knowledge exchange. Additionally, the report recommended that USAID/Zambia mandate the development of a results framework and a clear development hypothesis for any future capacity building projects. Future projects should provide early and comprehensive technical support in HIV/AIDS and the execution of high quality service delivery, as sustainable partner organization capacity will require continued technical support to build upon the early foundations of Local Partner Capacity Building.

As noted from the above examples, these evaluations provide U.S. programming with important conclusions and targeted actions. Beyond programmatic adjustments and improvements, these evaluations and assessments also help to verify data quality, which is a critical step to ensuring effective stewardship of U.S. government resources.

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	76,333
Human capital improved	63,333
Development Assistance	6,458
3.1 Health	1,615
3.2 Education	4,843
of which Objective 6:	1,300
6.1 Program Design and Learning	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	800
Global Health Programs - USAID	56,875
3.1 Health	56,875
of which Objective 6:	2,322
6.1 Program Design and Learning	700
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,622
Rural poverty reduced in targeted areas	13,000
Development Assistance	13,000
4.5 Agriculture	8,000
4.8 Environment	5,000
of which Objective 6:	1,940
6.1 Program Design and Learning	540
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,400

Zimbabwe

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' primary goal in Zimbabwe is to support democratic values and to contribute to stability in southern Africa. To address the well-being and development of Zimbabwe's people, U.S. assistance supports transparent policy making and governance in the political and economic spheres, strengthens civil society's role in governance and protection of human rights, enhances food security, and improves the health of Zimbabweans by mitigating the impact of declining public services and safety nets in the health and social welfare sectors. The U.S. government utilizes the Feed the Future Initiative and the President's Global Health Initiative, which includes the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the Presidential Malaria Initiative (PMI) to help achieve its objectives in Zimbabwe.

Relief-to-Development transition activities are funded through both P.L. 480 Title II (Food for Peace) and Economic Support Fund accounts as part of the Feed the Future Initiative and focus on assistance in the agricultural sector to improve the productivity, food security, and economic resilience of vulnerable Zimbabweans.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	161,909	159,325	158,793	-532
Economic Support Fund	16,943	19,575	19,043	-532
Global Health Programs - State	71,855	77,250	77,250	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	42,550	42,500	41,500	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	-	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	30,061	20,000	20,000	-

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)

ESF promotes democratic reforms and improved governance in Zimbabwe, including support to enable implementation of the new constitution and passage of relevant legislation to protect fundamental civil rights. Work with civil society and relevant parliamentary committees will empower Zimbabweans to advocate for change and strengthen democratic institutions and the rule of law. This, in turn, will promote more transparent and accountable governance and promote equitable economic growth and opportunities.

The U.S. government in Zimbabwe promotes both long- and short-term stability by supporting economic recovery and ongoing fiscal transparency while helping to build resilience against economic downturns. An improved environment for business and strong, rational macroeconomic policies form a foundation for private sector investment and job growth and increase economic opportunities for Zimbabweans – particularly young Zimbabweans – and U.S. investors. In this Feed the Future aligned country, U.S. assistance focuses on food security, agricultural productivity and production to reduce poverty and spur economic growth.

Democratic Space is Protected and Promoted: Following the deeply flawed elections of 2013, USAID shifted efforts to encourage openings within the democratic space and to safeguard gains achieved during the previous Government of National Unity. Programs will continue to support key reform-minded institutions, including parliament. Programs will also promote protecting human rights and enhancing civil society's capacity to improve oversight, transparency, and citizen engagement in local and national decision-making. Assistance activities will also take advantage of key opportunities, including support for implementation of the new constitution Zimbabweans overwhelmingly approved in March 2013, in such a way that protects democratic space, supports democratic practices, and serves the needs of Zimbabwe's people. Close donor coordination will ensure that U.S. resources target specific outcomes and avoid overlap.

Key Interventions:

- The United States will promote enhanced protection of human rights and community efforts to promote greater social cohesion and tolerance. USAID interventions will include community trainings on early warning systems, peace committees, and "know-your-rights" campaigns.
- Programs will improve technical knowledge of targeted parliamentary committees on legislative and budget processes and build capacity to draft and introduce amendments to legislation and private members' bills, and to propose changes in budget allocations.
- Activities will facilitate civil society and private sector engagement with parliament to promote transparency, encourage media reform, expand public access to information, and improve legal frameworks for commercial transactions. Programs will also build civil society advocacy and analytical skills to monitor ongoing reforms and policy implementation.
- To promote citizen and civil society inclusion at the local level, programs will increase opportunities for citizen participation in democratic processes by enhancing interaction with elected officials and increasing access to independent information including print and electronic media.
- Programs will support national advocacy efforts to monitor the performance of the Government of Zimbabwe (GOZ) in the implementation of the new constitution and associated enabling legislation. Programs will promote respect for basic democratic principles such as human rights, freedom of expression and media reform; and inform and influence key policy issues.

Food Security in Targeted Areas Increased: Feed the Future will provide \$4.0 million to work with the GOZ 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.

Agricultural production in Zimbabwe has declined dramatically due to misguided agricultural policies and poor economic management. The economic shocks accompanying political instability have precipitated large-scale humanitarian and food security crises, which persist today for a significant number of vulnerable Zimbabweans who depend on rain-fed agriculture during a time of drought. However, Zimbabwe has the potential to once again not only feed its own people, but also contribute to food security and economic stability in the region. Programs will continue to expand economic opportunities for youth, smallholder farmers, and women through technical assistance, training, and increased access to financial and other inputs needed for increased employment opportunities, income growth, and nutrition.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will provide funding to improve rural living standards and reduce the need for food assistance by helping small scale farmers implement good agricultural practices, increase their productivity, increase total production, gain access to credit, and develop linkages to markets.
- Activities will focus on training and technical assistance to enable smallholder farmers to move beyond subsistence farming toward operating farms as businesses to increase productivity, sales, and income.

Economic Governance and Resilience Strengthened: While the Zimbabwean economy has experienced modest recovery since 2009, it is again showing signs of vulnerability. Gross domestic product growth declined from 10.6 percent in 2012 to 3.4 percent in 2013. Liquidity in the banking sector is highly constrained and many domestic banks are saddled with a high number of non-performing loans. Highly indebted, and in arrears to international and bilateral donors, the GOZ has little access to foreign loans and limited ability to mitigate the effects of agricultural production shortfalls related to variable climate conditions. U.S. assistance to think tanks and private sector associations will strengthen their ability to analyze policies, inform public policy debate and advocate for more transparent, effective, and accountable economic policy formulation. U.S. programs work closely with other donors, including the United Kingdom's Department for International Development, the World Bank, the European Union, and others to coordinate development assistance for economic expansion and job growth.

Key Interventions:

- Programs will strengthen opportunities for youth, women, and other vulnerable populations by increasing their ability to engage in microenterprise activities or find productive employment. Support will include training in life skills, business management, vocational education, internships and apprenticeships, and will facilitate access to finance to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations.
- Activities will build the capacity of think tanks and private associations to conduct sound policy analysis needed to inform public policy dialogue and choices; improve capacity of Zimbabwe's economic ministries to develop and implement practices that are responsive and accountable to citizens, including through private sector-led, inclusive growth policy reforms, and the better use of budgetary resources in productive and social sectors. Work will complement State Department diplomatic and policy engagement on macroeconomic issues for improved economic governance.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

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

The major public health threats to life in Zimbabwe continue to be HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), and malaria. The annual number of AIDS deaths in Zimbabwe has declined as the number of persons on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) has increased. However, the country still faces a generalized HIV/AIDS epidemic with a national HIV prevalence at 15 percent. The health sector is characterized by a large disease burden and a deteriorated public health system. Zimbabwe's health care system, once among the best in sub-Saharan Africa, suffers from inadequate staffing, reduced accessibility by the general population, shortages of essential drugs and medical supplies, and outdated or poorly functioning equipment.

State Programs

PEPFAR strengthens the provision of integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country to help mitigate HIV/AIDS in Zimbabwe.

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Zimbabwe will receive \$77.3 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

USAID Programs

Morbidity and Mortality Related to HIV, TB, Malaria, Reproductive Health, and Maternal, Neonatal, and Child Health Reduced: Programs will help Zimbabwe improve the health of its people through strengthening health systems. In recent years, certain health indicators have worsened, including nutritional status, the proportion of children who are orphaned or considered vulnerable, poverty measures, number of births attended by a health professional, and the consistent availability of many essential drugs. Maternal mortality rates now are among the worst in the world. USAID works through national, country-led programs to help Zimbabwe improve health outcomes, with a particular focus on improving the health of women, newborns, and children. Activities are highly coordinated with many donors and with U.N. agencies that often lead implementation of activities. USAID also coordinates closely with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, which is a major funder of health activities in Zimbabwe.

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Zimbabwe will receive \$16.5 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Tuberculosis: USAID will use \$5.0 million to increase the availability of TB services, including drug supply chain management and case detection and management. Programs focus on strengthening the central reference laboratory and infection control systems, scaling-up TB training in all eight provinces and three major cities, improving the management of childhood TB, strengthening management of multiple-drug-resistant TB, and improving service supervision.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$15.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups, supporting the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2015 request level for Zimbabwe does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made once the FY 2015 operating year budget is set. USAID and CDC work with Zimbabwe's National Malaria Control Program to implement a comprehensive package of prevention and treatment interventions including: distribution of long-lasting insecticide treated nets; performance of indoor residual spraying; support for appropriate, timely case management; combination therapy and other malaria drug treatments; and promotion of healthy behaviors and knowledge necessary to avoid malaria and seek appropriate treatment.

- **Maternal and Child Health:** USAID will use \$3.0 million to expand child immunization, update health care protocols, train public health care providers in basic and emergency obstetric and newborn care, and improve the quality of maternal and child health services at selected health care facilities. At the national level, USAID will also provide technical assistance to improve critical reproductive and child health policies, update clinical protocols, and enhance health-care training. Activities are coordinated with other donors who support maternal, newborn, and child health activities.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** USAID will contribute \$2.0 million through a local organization to expand access to high quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care in rural areas.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Zimbabwe's landmine contamination is a legacy of its war for independence. During the conflict, belligerents laid over two-and-a half million antipersonnel mines and seventy-six thousand fragmentation mines, with remaining contamination estimated at 200 square kilometers, comprising almost 600 linear kilometers along the Zimbabwe/Mozambique border. The mined areas are near major population centers and block access to agriculturally productive land, a flashpoint for violence in Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe's need for arable land is so great that people attempt to farm mined land, which has resulted the deaths of over 2,000 people and 250,000 livestock. Humanitarian demining has been identified by the U.S. Embassy as a potential area for cooperation between the United States and Zimbabwe.

To date, Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) assistance to Zimbabwe has focused on humanitarian mine action. Specifically, in 2012 the United States began a landmine clearance program (directing efforts on mine affected areas near Mutare). By FY 2015, the U.S. government anticipates substantial progress in reducing mine hazard areas near major population centers along the Mozambique border. The U.S. government plans to continue its focus on humanitarian mine action, shifting operations from land near urban population centers to agriculturally-productive areas in east and northeast Zimbabwe. Restoring arable land to productive use is a key element to reducing tension over arable land and supporting economic recovery. In addition to reducing risks to the civilian population at large, CWD efforts will help foster a more peaceful, stable Zimbabwe.

Key Intervention:

- Funding will support two international nongovernmental organizations to clear two border areas in eastern Zimbabwe. Activities will include importation of equipment and training for humanitarian demining.

P.L. 480 Title II

Food insecurity, malnutrition, and stunting remain significant problems in many districts throughout Zimbabwe due to periodic droughts, poor agricultural and nutritional practices, and a reduced ability for vulnerable households to respond to continued shocks. Food for Peace resources will support a combination of activities that will meet immediate household food needs and build assets to improve food and income security while addressing Relief-to-Development transition priorities. Programs will work to stabilize access to food through productive community assets such as community gardens, irrigation schemes, and livestock dip tanks. Farming and livestock practices will also be improved through better management techniques, including conservation farming. Nutrition interventions will decrease the incidence of stunting through supplementary feedings and training on improved feeding practices.

Key Interventions:

- Training smallholder farmers in good agricultural practices and farming as a business.
- Developing market linkages between smallholder farmers and buyers.
- Developing poverty-reducing and resiliency-enhancing community assets such as small-scale irrigation schemes, community gardens, dip tanks, and sales pens for small livestock.
- Increasing nutrition security through supplementary feedings for pregnant and lactating women and children under two.
- Improving hygiene and nutrition-related feeding practices.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In 2013, USAID conducted a final evaluation of its Civil Society Strengthening Project. The results revealed the need to work on organizational development of civil society groups in Zimbabwe.

- Under the current civil society strengthening program, USAID supported various organizational capacity assessments for local partners.
- USAID completed a final evaluation of the Maternal Child Health Initiative Program in 2013.
- A final evaluation for Food for Peace activities concluded in 2013 and identified key successes and recommendations for building sustainability and resilience. Recommendations for moving from emergency to development programming have informed the new activities.
- USAID conducted a portfolio evaluation of its Agriculture and Livelihoods Programs in late 2013. The evaluation concluded that the program had a positive impact on rural household incomes and food security. It recommended greater geographic targeting and coordination among programs to maximize synergies and increase impact.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The results of the final evaluation of the civil society strengthening project were used to design institution building activities and select target organizations. USAID also supported two strategic reflection sessions to better target and design elections-related interventions prior to the July 2013 elections.

- The self-administered organizational capacity assessments conducted under the civil society strengthening program will be used to develop institutional strengthening work plans as well as inform decisions on which organizations will be adequately prepared to receive direct awards from USAID in FY 2015.
- The final evaluation of the Maternal Child Health Initiative Program generated useful findings on innovative approaches and the adoption of key practices as well as recommendations for scaling up and coordination among partners to inform the design of a new maternal, neonatal and child health project that begins implementation in 2014.
- The findings and recommendations of the portfolio evaluation of USAID's agriculture and livelihoods programs will be used to inform the development of new programs. USAID staff also conducted a cost-benefit analysis of two of its agricultural development activities to estimate returns to U.S. government investments in technical assistance for different crops. The results will help guide the choice of crops to target for future technical assistance.

**USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account,
and Program Area**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	80,543
Economic resilience to political influence and manipulation in target areas supported	4,017
Economic Support Fund	4,017
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,017
of which Objective 6:	300
6.1 Program Design and Learning	75
6.2 Administration and Oversight	225
Food security in targeted areas increased	24,000
Economic Support Fund	4,000
4.5 Agriculture	4,000
of which Objective 6:	300
6.1 Program Design and Learning	75
6.2 Administration and Oversight	225
P.L. 480 Title II	20,000
3.1 Health	8,858
4.5 Agriculture	5,746
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,572
4.8 Environment	767
5.2 Disaster Readiness	3,057
Morbidity and mortality related to HIV, TB, malaria, reproductive health, and maternal, neonatal, and child health reduced	41,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	41,500
3.1 Health	41,500
of which Objective 6:	2,675
6.1 Program Design and Learning	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,575
Promote and protect democratic space	11,026
Economic Support Fund	11,026
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,700
2.2 Good Governance	2,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,800
2.4 Civil Society	5,026
of which Objective 6:	856
6.1 Program Design and Learning	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	756

African Union

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In the ten years since the African Union (AU) became the African continent’s principal organization for intergovernmental dialogue and action, it has shown increasingly robust leadership in fostering good governance, promoting trade and investment, resolving armed conflict, and advancing social development. These areas of growing involvement by the AU match closely the United States’ strategic objectives for sub-Saharan Africa: promoting democracy, supporting economic growth, preserving peace and security, and advancing opportunity and development.

The U.S. Mission to the African Union (USAU) program aims to accelerate the transition of the AU to a continental and inter-regional pacesetter. Assistance to the AU focuses on strengthening the AU’s diplomatic and non-military approaches to policy harmonization and coordination, strategic communication for political engagement, and resource mobilization and partnership. The development of the AU’s public diplomacy tools and strategic communication abilities can drive reform across African countries and help prevent, manage, and resolve conflict and accelerate investment and improved social outcomes. Funding provided in FY 2015 will assist the AU in strengthening its institutional capacity to undertake greater leadership on these issues for Africa.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	733	774	800	26
Economic Support Fund	733	774	800	26

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)

Given the AU’s commitment to principles of democratic and sound governance, peace and security, and sustainable development, the U.S. government has an interest in supporting the AU’s efforts to play a meaningful, positive role, and strengthening its capacity to accomplish this goal. U.S. assistance will accelerate the AU’s efforts to assist African member states, Regional Economic Communities (REC), and African citizens in improving institutions that drive the African regional integration and development process. Mutual priorities are articulated in the African Union Commission’s (AUC) 2014 – 2017 Strategic Plans and the U.S. Strategy Toward Sub-Saharan Africa [2012]. Specific activities will contribute to promoting stable societies through investments in youth as well as science and technology, building inclusive governing institutions, and improving the effectiveness of civil society and private sector to advocate for enabling environments for investments in energy, food security, health, and trade.

Democracy and Governance: The AU’s long-term goal of building technical capacity to promote inclusive development outcomes and effective, equitable, transparent, and accountable governance of the AU itself, RECs, member states, the private sector, and civil society will remain a core focus of U.S. assistance. Through supporting priority AU implementation strategies and functions, U.S. assistance aims to ensure broad participation, good governance, and democratic cultures, which will help create environments that attract investment, employment, citizen participation and encourage development across Africa.

Key Interventions:

- Staffing and technical assistance for AUC departments that monitor and advocate for implementation of agreed upon standards in human rights, youth empowerment, economic governance, and reducing illicit activities.
- Assessments conducted jointly with multiple partners to accelerate achievement of the objectives of the AU Charter on Democracy, Elections, and Governance and Youth Charter.
- Partnerships that promote political consensus building, AU donor-partner cooperation and engagement of U.S. trilateral partnerships advancing south-south cooperation.
- Enabling improved environments for non-state actors.

Economic Growth: FY 2015 funding will be used to advance engagement with the AU in political processes and partnerships that accelerate consensus building and achieving selected results in infrastructure related services and intra-African trade in services. This is an important part of overall U.S. government efforts to improve the enabling environment for intra-African trade and investment related to Power Africa and Trade Africa, two priority initiatives.

Key Intervention:

- Staffing and technical assistance for AUC Departments that accelerate implementation of the AU Action Plan for Boosting Intra-African Trade (BIAT) and advance harmonization of standards and partnerships for trade and investment in services.
- Facilitating the conceptualization and launch of a trade observatory as the monitoring and evaluation mechanism of the AU Action Plan for BIAT.
- Facilitating the conceptualization of the Pan-African Business Council as a platform to engage the private sector in decision-making.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During 2013, program reviews were completed for trade; geothermal energy; youth empowerment; and democracy, rights, and governance. Each review was conducted jointly with other donor partners to facilitate joint assistance programming aligned with the AUC 2014-2017 Strategic Plan approved in May 2013.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID/AU informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2015 budget:

- As members of multi-donor sector working groups, USAID reviewed financial and performance assessments prepared by the AU and the UN Economic Commission for Africa.
- Coordination with other OECD donors as well as with emerging-market partners informs USAID programming modalities and sequencing of assistance.
- The USAID programming review process during 2013 has helped strengthen donor partner coordination, facilitated increased funding by other donors, and strengthened the AUC's strategic planning for 2014-2017, resulting in a more results-oriented framework within which multiple donors expect to jointly program resources over the next four years.

State Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Department of State's Bureau of African Affairs uses regional resources primarily to implement programs that cross geographic boundaries and address important regional issues. Programs that fall within the State Africa Regional program meet key priorities identified in the State-USAID Africa Bureaus' Joint Regional Strategy and in the U.S. Strategy Toward Sub-Saharan Africa, which set forth four strategic objectives: strengthen democratic institutions, improve governance, and protect human rights; spur economic growth, trade, and investment; advance peace and security; and promote opportunity and development. Activities supported with regional resources advance broader U.S. national interests and foreign policy priorities in sub-Saharan Africa by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society as forces for stability, peace, and prosperity; expanding access to future markets and spurring inclusive economic growth through trade and investment; and countering threats to the United States, the international order, and civilian security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	90,693	93,522	91,131	-2,391
Overseas Contingency Operations	7,859	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	3,858	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,001	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	82,834	93,522	91,131	-2,391
Economic Support Fund	16,235	21,532	26,100	4,568
Foreign Military Financing	5,147	4,925	4,000	-925
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	18,221	23,970	17,000	-6,970
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	21,231	21,945	20,426	-1,519
Peacekeeping Operations	22,000	21,150	23,605	2,455

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.

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	90,693	*	91,131
Ambassador's Special Self-Help Fund	1,929	*	2,500
Economic Support Fund	1,929	*	2,500
Weapons Destruction and Abatement	1,565	*	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,565	*	500
Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (AC SBS)	8,000	*	8,605

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
Peacekeeping Operations	8,000	*	8,605
Africa Maritime Security	4,400	*	3,800
Foreign Military Financing	2,400	*	1,800
Peacekeeping Operations	2,000	*	2,000
Africa Military Education Program	2,000	*	3,000
Peacekeeping Operations	2,000	*	3,000
Partnership for Regional East Africa Counter-terrorism (PRACT)	23,599	*	22,204
Economic Support Fund	1,900	*	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,001	*	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	9,698	*	9,204
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	*	10,000
Horn Of Africa /Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction	270	*	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	270	*	500
Safe Skies for Africa	964	*	1,000
Economic Support Fund	964	*	1,000
Trafficking in People (TIP)	964	*	1,000
Economic Support Fund	964	*	1,000
Trans Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	17,056	*	21,222
Economic Support Fund	3,858	*	7,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,500	*	4,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	9,698	*	10,222
West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI)	16,721	*	10,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	16,721	*	10,000
Africa Regional Democracy Fund	4,150	*	6,000
Economic Support Fund	4,150	*	6,000
Anti-Piracy Incentive Fund	1,200	*	1,300
Economic Support Fund	1,200	*	1,300
Women, Peace, and Security (WPS)	1,836	*	2,300
Economic Support Fund	1,836	*	2,300
Conflict Minerals	400	*	1,000
Economic Support Fund	400	*	1,000
Kimberley Process	2,892	*	2,000
Economic Support Fund	2,892	*	2,000
Africa Regional Counter Terrorism (ARCT)	2,747	*	2,200
Foreign Military Financing	2,747	*	2,200
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	-	*	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	2,000

Detailed Overview

Democracy, Governance, and Rule of Law: Strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law remains the U.S. government's highest foreign policy priority in sub-Saharan Africa. Bolstering democratic, responsive, and accountable governance that respects human rights is foundational to realizing U.S. interests in the region. Regional resources are used to combat corruption, improve transparency, enhance respect for human rights, build the capacity of justice sector institutions, and augment partner nations' abilities to address transnational crime and other threats to stability and good governance. Efforts will focus on activities that encourage the development of effective justice sector institutions, strong legislatures, robust civil societies, and independent judiciaries, media, and elections-related bodies. The Africa Bureau views efforts to strengthen electoral infrastructures and promote peaceful political participation as critically important in part because elections in many countries have the potential to become flash-points for violent conflicts that undermine civilian security, threaten the democratic process, and spill across national borders.

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$6.0 million in Economic Support Fund (ESF) resources will be programmed under the Africa Regional Democracy Fund through which the Bureau supports bilateral, mission-led programs to: strengthen legislative functions and processes, particularly oversight capacity; institute key anti-corruption reforms; advance important consensus-building processes such as peaceful dialogue among opposing political factions; and build government and civil society capacity and civic education in support of electoral processes.
- The Anti-Piracy Incentive Fund consists of \$1.3 million in ESF resources that will support programs to strengthen the capacity of partner countries along the Gulf of Guinea and the Horn of Africa to prosecute, convict, and incarcerate maritime criminals under local and international laws. Activities may include: national legal reform; training prosecutors to handle piracy cases and increase their knowledge of national and international laws; strengthening judicial systems to ensure that courts have both the physical space and technical capacity to administer cases; and joint, integrated training for prosecutors and maritime security and law enforcement officials in evidence collection procedures and best practices.
- Under the West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI), which includes funding for the West Africa Cooperative Security Initiative and for security sector reform programs in West Africa, \$3.0 million in International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement Affairs (INCLE) resources will be used to strengthen the capacity of partner nations to prevent, deter, and disrupt transnational organized crime; mitigate threats to stability, good governance, and public health in the region; and enhance their ability to protect mutual U.S. and African interests in an effective, professional, and accountable manner.
- Additional resources and programs supporting democracy, governance, and the rule of law are described under the Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism section below.

Economic Growth and Development: Economic growth, including increased trade and investment, is fundamental to peace and stability, as well as to achieving sustainable economic development in African states. Regional resources will be used to support African efforts to advance economic growth and development through programs that expand private sector competitiveness, secure linkages to the regional and international economy, facilitate reform of the extractive industries sector, and sever the historical linkages between minerals, including diamonds, and armed conflict. Foreign assistance resources in this area are also used to support the Ambassadors' Special Self Help Fund and components of the Africa – Women, Peace, and Security (AF-WPS) program, which will integrate vulnerable groups such as women, at-risk-youth, and survivors of gender-based violence into local economies.

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$2.0 million in ESF will be used to support Kimberley Process programming to stem the flow of conflict diamonds and enhance private sector competitiveness within the diamond sector. Activities will focus on strengthening land tenure and property rights for artisanal diamond miners in select west and central African nations in order to bring more diamonds into the formal chain of custody, as well as improve relevant policies, laws, regulations, and practices to increase the benefits accruing to local communities from diamond production.
- Additionally, \$1.0 million in regional ESF resources will support the implementation of programs designed to encourage responsible minerals trade from the Great Lakes region, including efforts to establish and scale-up conflict-free supply chains. Funds will be used to strengthen and sustain due diligence, traceability, and certification efforts underway in the region, and to promote increased coordination among international donors.
- Under the cross-cutting Safe Skies for Africa (SSFA) Program, \$1.0 million in ESF resources will be used to promote sustainable improvements in aviation safety, security, and air navigation in sub-Saharan Africa as a means of advancing regional economic development and mitigating the threats posed by terrorism and international crime. SSFA activities also encourage regional economic growth and integration by facilitating safe business travel, tourism, and cargo movements.
- \$1.3 million in ESF will support components of the cross-cutting AF-WPS program, which seeks to promote women's social, economic, and political empowerment; address and prevent gender-based violence; and support women's participation in peacebuilding and conflict management. AF-WPS activities advance the U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence Globally. FY 2015 resources in this area will support efforts to strengthen and expand key social and economic services for women, especially in post-conflict or conflict-affected states. Programming will support workforce development services as well as activities designed to provide micro, small, and medium-enterprise opportunities for women and strengthen the productivity of women-owned businesses. Additional AF-WPS program activities are described in the Peace and Security section below.
- \$2.5 million in ESF resources will sustain the Ambassadors' Special Self Help (SSH) program, which provides targeted support for community self-help efforts. By supporting small-scale, locally-led development projects, SSH activities enable U.S. Ambassadors to respond quickly and directly to communities' requests for assistance, encourage communities to be self-reliant and to undertake similar activities on their own in the future, and generate public awareness of U.S. development efforts, as well as good will toward the United States.

Peace and Security: Advancing peace and security is critical to the continued development of sub-Saharan Africa and to achieving U.S. strategic objectives. Working with African leaders, civil society organizations, and the international community, the United States seeks to prevent, mitigate, and resolve violent conflict, and to address its humanitarian consequences. Regional resources support efforts to engage with regional and international actors to address sources of conflict; mitigate threats posed by transnational crime, including trafficking in goods and people; curb illegal exploitation of maritime and other resources; and support the professionalization of African security institutions. U.S. assistance in this sector also supports components of the cross-cutting AF-WPS program, which seeks to promote women's social, economic, and political empowerment; address and prevent gender-based violence; and support women's participation in peacebuilding and conflict management. Security sector governance advocacy and programs are designed to enhance the social contract between state security institutions and civil society, further human rights, and bolster the sustainability of reform efforts.

Key Interventions:

- Drug trafficking and other forms of transnational crime in West Africa are major threats to regional security, stability, good governance, and public health. Accordingly, under WARSI, \$7.0 million in INCLE resources will support efforts to prevent, deter, and disrupt transnational organized crime; assist countries to effectively partner with U.S. law enforcement to protect U.S. national interests; promote adherence to the rule of law and improve justice systems in partner countries; and enhance systematic civil and criminal justice sector performance in the West Africa region.
- Approximately \$2.0 million in INCLE resources will be used to help partner nations develop more robust legal and policy frameworks to combat poaching and wildlife trafficking, as well as to provide training to strengthen bilateral and regional capacity to prevent, investigate, and prosecute these crimes. The program will complement U.S. and partner nation efforts to curb demand, particularly in Southeast Asia, for illicit products derived from poaching and wildlife trafficking.
- A total of \$8.6 million in regional Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) resources will support the Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security program which augments regional efforts to respond to conflicts and instability in several parts of a still fragile continent. In recent years, funds have been used to provide non-lethal assistance to Uganda's military to support its efforts to end the threat posed by the Lord's Resistance Army, support defense sector reform activities in Guinea to stabilize and professionalize its military, and support urgent peacekeeping requirements in Mali and the Central African Republic. In FY 2015, resources will continue supporting defense sector reform and confidence-building activities among former belligerents and will likely focus on programs that address defense sector reform in West Africa (e.g., Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire), and conflict in West and Central Africa.
- The Africa maritime domain is vulnerable to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing; environmental degradation; smuggling of weapons and goods; trafficking in persons and drugs; and other illicit activities such as armed robbery at sea, piracy, and terrorism. Such vulnerabilities negatively affect mutual U.S. and African interests that include fostering sustained economic growth and development, ensuring free movement of goods on the strategically important transportation corridors off the African coast, protecting the environment, supporting port security and infrastructure, bolstering extractive industry security, and addressing illicit transnational activities. Accordingly, \$1.8 million in Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and \$2.0 million in PKO resources will be used to support the Africa Maritime Security Initiative. PKO funds will support regional maritime security training efforts, while FMF resources will be used to focus on maritime security equipment. U.S. maritime security assistance is designed to improve the ability of partner maritime security forces to monitor and secure their maritime domains and critical port facilities. Equipment may include watercraft, communications, and observation equipment, as well as coastal radar, Automated Identification Systems, and spare parts. Training will be provided primarily under the umbrella of the U.S. Naval Forces Africa Partnership Station program.
- \$3.0 million in regional PKO funding will support the Africa Military Education Program (AMEP). AMEP supports defense reform and enhances the capacity of African Professional Military Education institutions, to include the Non-Commissioned Officer training institutions, officer training institutions, staff colleges, and war colleges. Activities will include capacity-building assistance for the development of African professional military education institutions, curricula, and critical information technology and/or infrastructure development as well as the deployment of advisors or short-term subject-matter experts to work as instructors in African military education training institutions.
- \$0.5 million in regional NADR – Export Control and Related Border Security (NADR-EXBS) resources will be used to support efforts to stem the proliferation of components that can be used in the development of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems. Programming will also seek to address irresponsible transfers of conventional weapons by assisting countries to deter, detect,

and interdict illicit trafficking in such items and prevent their transfer for end-uses or to end-users of concern. Specific activities will include licensing and legal/regulatory technical workshops as well as the provision of detection equipment and training for border control and enforcement agencies.

- Additionally, \$0.5 million in NADR - Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) resources will be used to support a dedicated Africa-regional weapons abatement program. Program activities may include weapons marking or tracing, and small arms and light weapons destruction.
- \$1.0 million in regional ESF resources will be used to combat the trafficking-in-persons problem in sub-Saharan Africa. In coordination with the Department's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking-in-Persons, regional resources will support projects to improve capacity to combat trafficking in countries ranked in the lowest tiers in the Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report.
- Components of the AF-WPS program also contribute to the Bureau's strategic goal of advancing peace and security on the continent. Under AF-WPS, \$1.0 million in ESF resources will be used to promote women's participation in peace-building activities and peace processes, as well as support interventions designed to provide immediate protection and promote fundamental rights of women in conflict settings. Other components of the AF-WPS program are described in the Economic Growth and Development section above.

Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism: Multi-sector efforts to counter terrorism and violent extremism in sub-Saharan Africa are a critical part of the Africa Bureau's broader goals to advance peace and security, support economic growth and development, and promote democratic principles and good governance. Regional foreign assistance resources, across multiple accounts, advance the Bureau's flagship regional counter-terrorism programs: the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counter-Terrorism (PREACT). TSCTP is an integrated, multi-year program that seeks to increase military, law enforcement, and civilian capacity across North and West Africa to deny terrorist organizations the ability to establish safe-havens, recruit fighters, and impose extremist ideology on traditionally moderate populations. PREACT is the U.S. government strategy and multi-year program to improve the capacity of military, law enforcement, and civilian actors across East Africa to contain, disrupt, and marginalize terrorist organizations and networks in the region. Development, law enforcement, and security assistance resources are used to achieve TSCTP and PREACT strategic objectives.

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$5.5 million in ESF resources (\$3.5 million for TSCTP; \$2.0 million for PREACT) will support programs that provide vulnerable populations with mainstream alternatives to violent extremist influence and messaging, promote educational and vocational opportunities for at-risk youth, and strengthen partnerships between responsible government authorities and isolated communities targeted by violent extremist organizations.
- A total of \$3.5 million in ESF resources will be used to advance conflict mitigation and reconciliation efforts as well as strengthen the rule of law, respect for human rights, and civil society capacity in TSCTP partner countries. Activities may include broad-based, community-driven reconciliation programs; efforts to promote respect for human rights within corrections institutions; support for more equitable access to quality justice sector services; activities to increase public awareness of relevant laws and justice mechanisms; and support for civil society engagement—particularly by youth and women's groups—at all levels of civic and democratic processes.
- A total of \$5.0 million in INCLE resources will be used to strengthen the capacity of the criminal justice sector and law enforcement institutions in TSCTP (\$4.0 million) and PREACT (\$1.0 million) partner countries to interdict, investigate, and respond to terrorist activity. Requested resources will allow the Africa Bureau and the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs to extend efforts to establish and sustain more effective, professional, and accountable law enforcement

services into additional target countries. Under both TSCTP and PRACT, support may also be provided to strengthen regulatory frameworks, prosecute terrorism-related cases, and rehabilitate offenders.

- Approximately \$17.0 million in Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs – Antiterrorism Assistance (NADR-ATA) will support targeted training, equipment, and support specifically designed to improve the capability of Trans-Sahara and East African law enforcement organizations—specifically from Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda—to combat terrorists and terrorist organizations that may operate in or transit through their countries.
- Approximately \$2.4 million in NADR – Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP) resources will be used to develop and strengthen TSCTP (\$1.2 million) and PRACT (\$1.2 million) partner nations’ capacity to track, identify, and deter terrorist travel across borders by providing hardware and software upgrades and associated host-nation training for the Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System.
- A total of \$10.0 million in Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) resources will continue military capacity building under the PRACT program. Funds will support training and equipment support activities with PRACT partner nations. Program activities will enhance the capacity of partner militaries with regard to command and control, logistics, civil-military operations, military intelligence, communications, and border security. Among PRACT partner countries, regional training activities will continue to foster cooperation, a critical part of efforts to counter al-Shabaab and other terrorist threats in the region.
- \$2.2 million in Foreign Military Financing (FMF) provided through the Africa Regional Counterterrorism Fund will support sustainment of existing counterterrorism capabilities developed primarily through prior-year FMF, TSCTP and PRACT PKO funding, and through programming of section 1206 funds. Eligible countries include Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda. Funds will support equipment sustainment, spare parts, maintenance, and training.
- Select components of the SSFA program also contribute to counter-terrorism efforts in the region. Further detail on SSFA programming and funding is included as part of the Economic Growth and Development section above.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The State Africa Regional program reflects policy-level decisions regarding programming directions; regional resources are subsequently provided to bilateral and functional Operating Units for program management and implementation. Program monitoring and the collection of performance data are typically carried out by recipient Operating Units.

In accordance with the priority placed on efforts to strengthen democratic institutions, the Africa Bureau is in the final stages of independent performance evaluations of projects supported under the Africa Regional Democracy Fund. Results of the evaluations will include a compilation of lessons learned and best practices that will be disseminated throughout the Bureau to help missions identify and manage the strongest possible programs with respect to democracy and governance issues.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Bureau of African Affairs carefully considers the performance of programs supported with State Africa Regional resources when developing program and budget plans. An in-depth examination and analysis of program results, achievements, and challenges informs decisions regarding future programming plans. This includes efforts to eliminate duplication or make adjustments to programs in order to maximize results.

Decisions regarding the allocation of Economic Support Fund resources for democracy-strengthening programs conducted under the aegis of the Africa Regional Democracy Fund, counter-terrorism projects conducted under TSCTP and PRACT, and trafficking in persons programs are made through a competitive process within the Africa Bureau. An integral part of the selection process involves soliciting programming ideas via proposals submitted by U.S. Missions in the region, and considering past performance and results when deliberating the merits of each submission.

Requested FY 2015 regional resources will help reinforce progress made to date in addressing U.S. priorities in sub-Saharan Africa. Investments will strengthen efforts to enhance democratic institutions and governance, advance peace and security, spur economic growth, and increase development and opportunities for African populations in line with the Bureau's Joint Regional Strategy. The availability of regional resources will also continue to fill an important role in supporting Bureau priorities and challenges that are most effectively addressed through regional interventions that cross geographic boundaries, rather than bilateral programs and activities.

USAID Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is experiencing impressive economic growth, but continues to face challenges. Real gross domestic product (GDP) has risen nearly 5 percent per year since 2000, and poverty rates are falling faster than 1 percent per year. The International Monetary Fund continues to predict robust growth for most African countries through 2015 (GDP growth averaging five percent in 2013 and six percent in 2015). However, sustaining that high rate of growth into the future will be a challenge for many African countries. Regional conflict and instability, rapid population growth, climate change and high rates of urbanization are among the many challenges to moving forward. The primary goal of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Africa Regional program is to provide thought leadership to improve the development programs of USAID and its partners in Africa. Through research, analysis, and evaluation, the program will develop a set of new approaches to development, with an emphasis on multi-sectoral and over-the-horizon issues, and will provide technical leadership and innovative approaches to the development challenges facing SSA. Finally, the program will support the strengthening of pan-African institutions, particularly those which influence public policy and strategic direction. The program will reach across SSA, and includes countries where there is no USAID Mission. USAID Africa Regional programs will promote peace, security, and democratic reforms; improve access to quality health and education systems; support the next generation of African leaders; mitigate the effects of HIV/AIDS; promote biodiversity conservation and environmental quality; mitigate the effects of climate change; improve food security and promote sustainable food systems; and expand trade-led investment, access to clean electric power, and economic growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	101,826	102,850	126,849	23,999
Development Assistance	86,026	88,750	113,349	24,599
Global Health Programs - USAID	15,800	14,100	13,500	-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.

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	101,826	*	126,849
Trans Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	-	*	750
Development Assistance	-	*	750
Power Africa	30,362	*	64,675
Development Assistance	30,362	*	64,675
Trade Africa	9,554	*	5,000
Development Assistance	9,554	*	5,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI)	1,433	*	10,000
Development Assistance	1,433	*	10,000
Other	60,477	*	46,424
Development Assistance	44,677	*	32,924
Global Health Programs - USAID	15,800	*	13,500

Development Assistance (DA)

Peace and Security: The USAID Africa Regional program generates research about trends and offers Missions new approaches for confronting complex threats that transcend borders, including violent extremism, organized crime, and resource-related conflicts. The widespread nature of these transnational threats requires a continent-wide perspective that reaches beyond bilateral or sub-regional Missions. For example, counter-terrorism activities are focused on the Sahel and Horn of Africa; conflict focus areas include the Horn, central Africa, and the Sudan-South Sudan border; and counternarcotics and crime programs address poor governance and security sector weaknesses in coastal areas and other ungoverned spaces in all regions. USAID will continue close collaboration with the U.S. Departments of State (DOS) and Defense (DOD) to address these regional threats and ensure that successes in a given region will be studied for lessons that can inform ongoing programs elsewhere.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will fund studies, assessments, and evaluations of field-based Mission programs that aim to mitigate conflict, counter violent extremism, and address transnational organized crime.
- U.S. assistance of \$0.3 million will be used to increase the knowledge base in Africa through training in the theory and application of programming to counter violent extremism. Training will be for USAID staff, implementing partners and host nation (local) counterparts as well as supporting a virtual forum for a web-based community of practice on this topic.
- Programs will provide technical guidance and support to Missions for strategy development, analysis, activity design and implementation, and policy and program coordination among USAID, other U.S. government agencies, and the international donor community.

Democracy Programs: U.S. investments in Africa face persistent obstacles from poor governance and weak systems of checks and balances that affect conditions for democratic participation, poverty alleviation, and broad-based economic growth. The strengths and weaknesses of nongovernmental actors, such as civil society and the media, vary across countries and evolve over time due to changes in laws and the rise of social media. The USAID Africa Regional program conducts research activities that allow Africa Missions to track trends in governance, civil society, and the media, including public perceptions of government performance, across a broad range of countries. These activities are designed to address a gap in analytical tools that exists between global measures of democracy, human rights and governance – which are generally too broad to show the impact of USAID investments – and the program-specific indicators focused on individual interventions.

Key Interventions:

- In collaboration with the USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Bureau, the USAID Africa Regional program will provide \$0.5 million in funding to produce analytical indices that measure the capacity of African civil society, which will serve to offer options for country-specific interventions. These resources will also support rapid response analysis of new

laws and specialized legal assistance to Missions to improve the legal enabling environment for civil society in African countries.

- U.S. assistance of \$0.5 million will support Afrobarometer public opinion surveys, which track perceptions of governance, the rule of law, and socioeconomic conditions in dozens of countries over time.
- USAID Africa Regional will also invest in targeted research projects that identify programming options for realizing the goals of USAID policies and strategies, such as the Democracy, Human Rights and Governance Strategy and the Africa Regional Development Cooperation Strategy. Examples include a study on decentralization and health, and an evaluation of leadership development programs in Africa.

Water and Sanitation: The USAID Africa Regional water and sanitation program supports the Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (WFP Act). The WFP Act requires the U.S. government to develop and implement a strategy “to provide affordable and equitable access to safe water and sanitation in developing countries” consistent with the Millennium Development Goals. In response, Africa Regional will continue to implement a program that works to mitigate key constraints in the sector – the financial constraint and the efficiency/capacity constraint. Specifically, the program will continue to: (1) bring together partners to leverage all available resources (financial and technical) for the sector; and (2) improve sector efficiency and institutional capacity so that available resources are used to best advantage. These activities are ongoing from previous fiscal years and continue to achieve strategic impacts in the sector.

Key Interventions:

- Programs will work to strengthen African water utility capacity to increase access to safe water and sanitation. The USAID Africa Regional program will provide \$2.0 million to support pilot projects that reform policies, build institutional capacity, and leverage private funding to reach more people than would be assisted by direct investment in infrastructure.
- Resources will support regional institutions, host country governments, donors, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to improve water governance, supply, and sanitation. The USAID Africa Regional program will provide \$2.9 million for technical assistance and training to increase the capacity of regional and national institutions and service providers to expand access to safe water supply and sanitation, and increase efficiency and productivity of water use.

Education: The USAID Africa Regional program’s education goal is to provide ongoing support, guidance, and technical leadership to over 20 Missions in strategy development, program design, performance monitoring, and oversight to succeed in achieving the goals of the Agency Education Strategy for 2011-2015. Under the strategy, USAID is pursuing three global goals to be accomplished by 2015: 1) improved reading skills for 100 million children in primary grades; 2) improved ability of tertiary and workforce development programs to produce a workforce with relevant skills to support country development goals; and 3) increased equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments for 15 million students. In addition, the USAID Africa Regional program also supports youth-focused programming, literacy, and systems strengthening, as well as the President’s Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI). Under YALI, and in coordination with the DOS, Africa Regional is investing in a prestigious network of young leaders from across SSA in order to strengthen democratic institutions, spur economic growth and foster stronger ties to the United States.

Key Interventions:

- The USAID Africa Regional program will work closely with host governments and donors, through USAID Missions, pan-African institutions, the Global Partnership for Education, the Millennium

Challenge Corporation, and the U.S. Departments of Education, Labor and Agriculture (USDA) to achieve Agency goals in improving equitable access to quality education.

- Resources will be used to add to the evidence base on what works best to improve education in Africa through \$2.0 million of funding for meta-analyses, systematic reviews, and impact evaluations of promising approaches, with a specific emphasis on examining the relationship between school-related gender-based violence and achievement.
- Provide Africa-based networking, professional development opportunities, seed funding and support for community service activities for 500 young African leaders through \$10.0 million of funding for YALI.

Economic Growth: In Africa, increasing agricultural production and productivity, building resilience to climate change and variability, and linking producers to markets are central to accelerating poverty-reducing growth. Agriculture provides employment for 65 percent of Africans and comprises 30 to 40 percent of the continent's GDP. Sustained agricultural growth, small- and medium-enterprise economic development, and increased trade and investment are needed to stimulate economic growth, generate wealth, and reduce poverty. The USAID Africa Regional economic growth program will support implementation of a trade and investment program in support of the President's Trade Africa initiative, an expanded energy infrastructure response through the President's Power Africa initiative, and ongoing Feed the Future, Global Climate Change, Partnership for Growth, New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, biodiversity, natural resources management, and environment programs to promote sustainable regional food security, economic development, and climate change agendas.

Key Interventions:

- The USAID Africa Regional program will foster policy, legal, and regulatory action to spur trade, investment, and regional integration; build capacity of African institutions; improve the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises important for agricultural value chains; scale up innovative technology packages and climate-smart practices; and support a technical assistance unit that focuses exclusively on increasing private-sector investment in support of USAID and host country development priorities in Africa.
- As part of the President's Power Africa Initiative, \$61.7 million of USAID Africa Regional resources will be used to increase access to energy services through a variety of public and private partnerships, analysis and assistance interventions, and to provide technical assistance to help overcome market barriers to increased private-sector investment in energy. Power Africa will provide technical support services to help power generation, distribution, and transmission projects, including clean energy projects and off-grid and mini-grid solutions, reach the construction stage within priority countries in SSA, including but not limited to, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Ghana and Nigeria, Liberia, as well as with East and West Africa Regional Missions and the non-presence and limited presence countries they support, with potential expansion to additional SSA countries. Assistance in enhancing the enabling environment includes legal and regulatory frameworks, as well as institutional capacity building in priority countries.
- Under Trade Africa, USAID's Africa Regional program will provide \$5.0 million to support the U.S.-East Africa Community Trade and Investment Partnership by advancing regional integration, infrastructure prioritization and development, and increased trade and investment between the U.S. and African private sectors.
- U.S. assistance will support effective interventions aimed at increasing access to affordable information and telecommunications (ICT) services as well as ICT-enabled services to increase the reach and impact of USAID priority programs through public and private partnerships and other assistance interventions.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, \$1.5 million in U.S. assistance will support agricultural research and technical assistance to work with the African

Union (AU), African and international private companies; local and international NGOs; agricultural producer and trade associations; and regional agricultural research and trade organizations.

Resources will support the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program and other AU processes that build institutional strength and country ownership through support to African leaders and leadership training. In addition, innovative analysis and investments will be made to promote sustainable intensification and fair and sustainable food systems in Africa. These efforts will build resilience to climatic shocks, remove barriers to African agricultural trade, and increase African agricultural productivity.

- The USAID Africa Regional program will provide \$2.0 million to work with the USDA Forest Service and other conservation partners to mainstream biodiversity in human well-being and development agendas, promote good conservation practices, and strengthen the role of social and development institutions in biodiversity conservation and human well-being activities. In addition, the program will continue to ensure environmental soundness in USAID's development programming in Africa through its oversight and facilitation of Africa Bureau compliance with the Agency's environmental procedures, and through training and capacity building of private and government partners across the region.
- Resources will be used to focus Global Climate Change programs on reducing vulnerability to climate change and on encouraging low-carbon economic growth through investments in clean energy and improved land management. Funding of \$2.5 million for Adaptation, \$3.2 million for Clean Energy and \$1.0 million for Sustainable Landscapes will be used for technical assistance and training to develop field-based climate change programs; provide thought leadership in areas such as the use of climate services or climate-smart agriculture; and improve knowledge around low-emission land management of a variety of key African landscapes. In addition, under the Power Africa initiative, \$3.0 million of Clean Energy funding will be used for technical assistance to help overcome market barriers to increased private-sector investment in clean energy, and facilitate the financial closure of renewable energy projects.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

While remarkable progress has been made in reducing the mortality rates of African mothers and children over the last decade, much remains to be done. Working with host country governments, and as part of a global effort that engages partners from multilateral, private, and civil society sectors, the USAID Africa Regional program will work to identify policy and implementation constraints that threaten or limit country and regional program performance and exacerbate problems that slow improvements to the health of African women and children. In addition to focusing on the primary causes of mortality in women and children, the program will continue to identify and apply cross-cutting interventions that improve country and regional programs by expanding coverage and reducing costs through integration, applying a gender lens in addressing health issues, and strengthening the health systems that enable the effective delivery of basic services. To this end, the USAID Africa Regional program will support and work with African regional institutions such as the Africa Regional Office of the World Health Organization and the African Union. The USAID Africa Regional program will also continue to document, disseminate and strengthen innovative health financing approaches in Africa, including community and national health insurance models and performance-based financing. Program activities will focus on helping African countries improve the utilization of resources to attain more value for the money and work towards the achievement of sustainable domestic financing of their health programs. Particular emphasis will be given to developing country capacity in health financing and identifying and sharing best practices. Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Key Interventions:

- Tuberculosis (TB): The USAID Africa Regional program will provide \$1.0 million toward building the capacity of African countries to detect, diagnose, and treat TB according to the International Standards for TB Care. This will primarily focus on the scaling-up of directly observed treatment short course, addressing TB-HIV co-infection, strengthening the programmatic management of drug-resistant TB, including multi- and extensively-drug resistant TB, and to continuing the momentum on pediatric TB.
- Malaria: USAID Africa Regional assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$2.5 million to expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 70 percent by 2015 in the original 15 PMI countries, and by 50 percent in the additional four PMI countries that were added in 2011. In addition to providing direct support to countries in planning and monitoring, the USAID Africa Regional program will allocate funding to address sustainability issues, including establishing systems to replace aging long-lasting bed nets.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): The USAID Africa Regional program will provide \$8.0 million towards the most cost-effective interventions to ending preventable child and maternal deaths. This includes strengthening health information systems, working with regional organizations for MCH advocacy, and enhancing integrated service delivery. The program builds on work in immunization and polio eradication, health service delivery approaches such as integrated community management of childhood illness, and improving the training of community health workers. This will be done within the broader context of strengthening health systems and collecting better data for decision making.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): The USAID Africa Regional program will provide \$2.0 million toward assisting countries to improve FP/RH program implementation by increasing the use of effective mobile technologies, as many African countries have a growing interest and commitment to FP/RH services. The program will also continue to support the sharing of experiences among countries, strengthening country ownership and commitment, and mobilizing the private sector, particularly as it relates to scaling up the use of mobile technology.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID Africa Regional completed mid-course evaluations of the Water and Development Alliance (WADA) and the Sustainable Water and Sanitation in Africa project in FY 2013. The WADA evaluation was a comprehensive analysis of the partnership dimensions of the Alliance. Both evaluations are being used to improve the planning for future water programs. Evaluations of the Telecom Universal Service Fund project, the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and the Textbook & Learning Materials Program are ongoing and scheduled to be completed in FY 2014. These evaluations will inform future programming decisions. and the TSCTP evaluation is also expected to provide recommendations for improved coordination of USAID, DOS and DOD activities under the program. USAID Africa Regional plans two new evaluations of the Affordable Broadband Telecom Prize Activity and West Africa Cooperative Security Initiative Project to begin in FY 2014. The Telecom evaluation is expected to provide baseline information and guidance for future activities in USAID's Global Broadband Initiative. The Cooperative Security Initiative evaluation is expected to inform the direction of future design and implementation of innovative rule of law and anticorruption programs.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The USAID Africa Regional evaluation of a telecom Universal Service Fund project showed that the traditional approach of

providing technical assistance to improve the capacity and use of public telecom universal service funds was working, but the impact on increasing broadband services was gradual. Based on the evaluation findings, a “prize” approach is being adopted for the design of the new Grand Challenge for Affordable Broadband Services, in order to attract private investments to increase the scale and pace of providing access to broadband services in Africa.

A final evaluation of the Textbooks and Learning Materials Program was conducted in FY 2013 to document lessons learned and provide recommendations that will influence the design and implementation of similar USAID-funded programs across sub-Saharan Africa. One lesson learned was in the area of "leveling" texts. The researchers found that with several textbooks, the language and literacy capabilities of both the teachers and learners had been overestimated. To ensure that the degree of difficulty in a text matches the reading ability of its consumers, this needs to be explicitly included in the pilot phase of developing teaching and learning materials. The evaluation findings will be shared with all USAID education officers in early 2014.

An FY 2013 evaluation examining USAID countering violent extremism (CVE) projects in Kenya and Somalia found that activities should target a broader representation of youth and emphasize expanding the avenues of communication between youth and authorities. These findings are now informing the planning of the next phases of programming in East Africa, so that effective CVE approaches are built into sector program designs.

USAID Central Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The forests in the Congo Basin play a crucial role in global climate regulation, contain unique and globally important biodiversity, and support over 80 million people who depend on the forests and their associated natural resources for their livelihoods. Despite the richness of the Congo Basin, the inhabitants are among the poorest in Africa. The integrity of the Congo Basin forest ecological system is threatened with deforestation, forest degradation and loss of biodiversity. USAID aims to support conservation of this unique and globally important biodiversity and the vast, largely intact, tropical rainforest of the Congo Basin. Forest conservation will mitigate global climate change by reducing deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) with the attendant greenhouse gas emission reductions, while increasing carbon stocks. USAID will focus on an improved policy environment, strengthened government institutions, strengthened civil society organizations, and building community capacities to manage forest resources and improve natural resources governance in the Congo Basin.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	30,679	39,400	16,087	-23,313
Development Assistance	30,679	39,400	16,087	-23,313

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)

U.S. assistance to the Central Africa region through USAID’s Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) will promote natural resources management, conservation of biodiversity, mitigation of climate change, and improvement of livelihoods for inhabitants of the Congo Basin. Because a low-emissions development pathway in central Africa will depend on rational natural resources management, the U.S. program will focus on six targeted Central African countries to create a foundation for future development while protecting the second largest rainforest in the world and its globally important biodiversity.

USAID Programs

The ecological integrity of the humid forest ecosystems of the Congo Basin maintained: The achievement of this objective relies on two distinct but interdependent projects: Central Africa Forest Ecosystems Conservation (CAFEC) and Environmental Monitoring and Policy Support (EMAPS). CAFEC will focus on improving conservation of biodiversity and forest carbon stocks at the landscape level through sustainable management of the forests and mitigating threats to biodiversity. EMAPS aims to improve the policy and regulatory environment to enable moving the CAFEC experience to larger scale. It will also strengthen regional, national and local capacity to monitor change in forest resources, biodiversity and greenhouse gas emissions.

CARPE efforts will also enable Central African citizens to have a greater voice in decisions on how these resources will be allocated and conserved. Actions empowering women and marginalized forest people to participate in the management and benefit of these resources will be emphasized.

FY 2015 funding for CARPE will support the U.S. objectives of biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, and sustainable tropical forest management with significantly increased efforts to control trafficking in wildlife and wildlife products.

Key Interventions:

- Conserving the biodiversity in the Congo Basin: USAID will provide \$9.7 million for biodiversity conservation activities focusing on eight biodiverse tropical forest landscapes located primarily in two countries: the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the Republic of the Congo (ROC).
 - o Programs will strengthen the national and subnational capacity for biodiversity conservation and promotion of compliance with wildlife laws and regulations. Project activities will improve knowledge of and access to proven technologies, practices and methodologies in biodiversity conservation and monitoring management of protected areas and community-based natural resources to improve anti-poaching and science-based species survey methodologies.
 - o Programs will support training of judiciary and enforcement officials in implementing wildlife laws and regulations and will assist national and local park services. More specifically, CARPE will mitigate identified threats by: 1) assisting communities and public services to develop and implement forest and wildlife management plans based on broad-based, gender-sensitive, and inclusive participation; 2) strengthening government capacity to monitor logging concessions in compliance with approved land use management plans; 3) applying “best practices” in wildlife management to manage the bush meat trade (e.g., community-hunting zones), control trafficking in wildlife products, and enforce forest and wildlife laws; and 4) promoting investments in livelihood options such as intensification of agriculture, fish farming, and production and sale of non-timber forest products. Production of high value products, and support to value-added processes at the local level will be promoted as an alternative to “slash-and-burn” farming and unsustainable hunting.
 - o CARPE will increase its support to the regional and international efforts to fight poaching of elephants, great apes, and other threatened species.

- Sustainable management of forest landscapes: CARPE will use \$1.5 million of FY 2015 funding to strengthen national, subnational and local capacity to successfully implement land use management plans, wildlife habitat protection, and climate change mitigation activities.
 - o Project activities will improve knowledge of and access to proven technologies and practices (e.g. remote sensing monitoring of forest cover change; participatory land use planning; and forest management certification) for sustainable forest management and global climate change mitigation that will reduce deforestation, forest degradation, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
 - o CARPE will work with local communities, and other stakeholders including provincial and district level governments, and relevant private-sector entities to design and implement pilot activities related to reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, plus conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+) that provide experience and learning that is transferable and ultimately “scalable” to contribute to national emissions reduction or sequestration targets.
 - o USAID will develop an integrated sustainable landscapes management strategy that will include monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems, environmental and social safeguards, benefit sharing mechanisms, and forest carbon markets, linked or “nested” within the national frameworks being developed. The site-based landscape programs, especially those receiving Global Climate Change / Sustainable Landscape funds, will coordinate their REDD+ related activities with the REDD+ Coordination Units that manage the national policies and processes.

- Environmental monitoring and policy support: USAID will provide \$4.9 million of FY 2015 funding to improve forest and biodiversity governance and support climate change mitigation in the six Central African countries: Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and Republic of the Congo (ROC).
 - o Programs will improve national and regional policy and regulatory environments supporting forest and biodiversity conservation. The assistance will also strengthen the regional and national capacity to adopt and implement forest cover change monitoring tools, GHG emissions monitoring systems (REDD+ MRV systems) and biodiversity monitoring and management tools and technologies.
 - o USAID will directly support the Central Africa Forests Commission (COMIFAC) in its mission to harmonize and coordinate common approaches to avoid trans-border “migration” of the drivers of deforestation, forest degradation, and biodiversity loss due to differences in national policies and implementation capacities. Highly participatory and science-based technologies such as monitoring deforestation and biodiversity trends using satellites will be deployed. National and local governments will receive assistance for supporting the legal compliance of industrial and artisanal logging, wildlife management and other natural resources management policies. Civil society advocacy, participatory community resource management, and benefit sharing of forest resources by landscape communities will receive special attention.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID/Central Africa Regional (USAID/CAR) implements rigorous performance management which includes a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system based on a multi-year Performance Management Plan. Portfolio reviews covering activity performance and pipeline analysis were undertaken in 2012 and 2013. An external evaluation of CARPE Phase II, completed in FY 2011, validated the strategic approach, assessed program performance, and made technical and management recommendations for the third phase of CARPE. USAID/CAR conducted an institutional and human capacity analysis, policy analysis and gender analysis in 2012 for the development of the Project Appraisal Documents (PADs) for the CAFEC and EMAPS projects of CARPE Phase III. In December 2013, USAID conducted a CARPE III strategic planning and impact measurement workshop with the participation of implementing partners, USAID/ Africa and E3 bureaus, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This workshop helped improve the capacity of implementing partners to develop their performance-based work plans and measure outcomes and impacts of their activities. It also enhanced the collaboration and coordination among partners, including other U.S. government agencies.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The CARPE Phase II final evaluation, the findings and recommendations of the aforementioned technical analyses, the outcomes of the CARPE III strategic planning workshop, U.S. policies and strategies on climate change, biodiversity conservation, and wildlife trafficking, and the priorities expressed by regional governments through the Convergence Plan of COMIFAC informed the development of work plans for activities implemented under the CAFEC and EMAPS projects and the decisions regarding the FY 2015 budget.

By the end of FY 2015, about 30 million hectares of tropical forests in DRC and ROC will be under improved management; deforestation mapping of the entire Congo Basin forest through remote sensing technologies will be completed and updated annually; all logging concessions will be monitored for legal compliance; thousands of Central Africans will be trained in a wide variety of subjects related to natural resource management governance, biodiversity conservation, wildlife protection, and climate change; and about 110 million metric tons of CO₂ equivalent will be reduced or sequestered.

**USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account,
and Program Area**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	16,087
The ecological integrity of the humid forest ecosystem of the Congo Basin maintained	16,087
Development Assistance	16,087
4.8 Environment	16,087

USAID East Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States promotes economic growth, food security, and resilience in East Africa by enhancing regional integration; reducing barriers to and the cost of trade; increasing agricultural productivity by better linking farmers to regional markets; and strengthening natural resource management skills of the United States' African partners. The region continues to experience multiple trans-boundary conflicts and violent extremism from groups like al-Shabaab, M23, and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). Moreover, the criminal capture and trafficking of minerals, natural resources, and trade revenues is a source of violence. Regional economic communities, national governments, and civil society actively engage in attempts to mitigate these conflicts. U.S. assistance focuses on strengthening East African intergovernmental mechanisms to better manage regional conflict issues, promote stability, and foster development and economic growth. It also supports civil society and private sector entities to play an active role in promoting peace, human rights and transparency, and supports efforts to combat high rates of infectious diseases, such as HIV and tuberculosis (TB), and high levels of maternal and child morbidity and mortality. In addition, U.S. assistance supports the President's Trade Africa Initiative to address the most serious constraints to trade and investment, promote regional integration, expand African capacity to effectively access and benefit from global markets, and encourage U.S. companies to trade and invest in Africa.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	56,958	70,611	60,794	-9,817
Overseas Contingency Operations	5,822	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	5,822	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	51,136	70,611	60,794	-9,817
Development Assistance	40,971	41,161	52,194	11,033
Economic Support Fund	-	20,000	-	-20,000
Global Health Programs - State	800	800	800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,365	8,650	7,800	-850

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.

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	56,958	*	60,794
Power Africa	5,264	*	1,000
Development Assistance	5,264	*	1,000
Resilience	1,360	*	4,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
Development Assistance	1,360	*	4,500
Trade Africa	12,999	*	22,254
Development Assistance	12,999	*	22,254
Other	37,335	*	33,040
Development Assistance	21,348	*	24,440
Economic Support Fund	5,822	*	-
Global Health Programs - State	800	*	800
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,365	*	7,800

Development Assistance (DA)

Peace and Security: Gains made in the last two years continue to present strong opportunities for U.S. resources to have a real impact on the way governments manage conflict. The Intergovernmental Authority on Development's (IGAD) Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) has launched implementation of its strategy to elevate the attention of conflict analysis in formulating national government policies. U.S. resources will strengthen IGAD's capacity and support its conflict management initiatives across three layers: 1) the multilateral secretariat; 2) the national early warning and response bodies; and 3) the community peace committees. The expected result is increased integration of conflict concerns into key national policy discussions and invigorated peace-building that mitigates violence in border communities. In this approach, U.S. assistance will foster women's leadership through dedicated training and grant opportunities for women's peace and development organizations, a core component of these conflict mitigation activities.

Key Interventions:

- The United States will provide \$1.0 million to support implementation of CEWARN's Strategic Framework to expand early warning across all IGAD Member States; elevate consideration of conflict in national policy making; strengthen institutional capacity; and provide technical assistance to CEWARN in the Horn of Africa.
- In addition, \$1.5 million will support peace-building efforts by civil society and local governments in priority cross-border conflict zones, such as along the Kenya-Somalia, Kenya-Ethiopia, Kenya-Uganda, and South Sudan-Ethiopia borders; deliver leadership training to women and youth peace leaders; and enhance peace-building grant opportunities for women's and youth associations.

Democracy and Governance: U.S. assistance will support implementation of government-led, regional initiatives to promote human rights. Programs will support the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) to advance implementation of a regional certification and tracking system to regulate trade in "conflict minerals," which are exploited by armed groups and continue to fuel conflict and human rights abuses in the Great Lakes region. Complementary assistance to civil society and small-scale mining associations will enable monitoring of the system and ensure that the concerns of mining communities are adequately addressed in its implementation. Developing a responsible mineral trade will limit a critical funding source for armed groups who perpetrate human rights abuses, while advancing labor rights of artisanal miners and opening avenues for increased transparency in taxation of the mining sector.

Key Interventions:

- The United States will provide \$0.6 million to support implementation of ICGLR's regional mineral certification scheme and strengthen institutional capacity in areas such as financial and project management.
- In addition, \$0.4 million will support participation of civil society and small-scale private sector actors in developing a responsible mineral trade in the Great Lakes region.

Economic Growth: In FY 2015, the United States, in collaboration with African regional organizations, other donors, and U.S. partners, will contribute to increased economic growth, regional integration, and resilience through the promotion of increased and improved agricultural production, technology, and innovation; the facilitation of regional trade and harmonization of regional trade policies and strengthening of regional economic communities; increased investment and availability of financing; greater focus on biodiversity and improved natural resource management; enhanced access to clean drinking water and sanitation facilities; adaptation to climate change; and increased generation and distribution of energy.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Feed the Future (FTF) initiative to reduce global hunger and increase food security, the United States will provide \$20.0 million to work with East African regional organizations and governments to implement agricultural development programs critical to combating extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth. Activities will support increased trade flows of staple foods in the region, focusing on the north and central strategic transit corridors. These increased trade flows will link food-surplus and food-deficit areas and increase trade of quality inputs to implement agricultural development programs and further agricultural policies that support regional food security.
- FTF programs will build long-term capacity of African regional organizations in policy analysis, advocacy, and implementation in agriculture and trade, and improve knowledge management on regional challenges. The United States will also provide support to African regional organizations for development research, scaling-up of improved agricultural technologies, and use of creative outreach strategies to increase the productivity of smallholder farmers.
- U.S. assistance will support scaling-up of best practices to increase the resilience of communities, to include pastoralist livestock production and other livelihoods in the dry lands of the Horn of Africa in the event of drought and other shocks, reducing dependence on humanitarian assistance. Programs will build direct strategic partnerships with a larger number of African regional agricultural, trade, and financial institutions, as well as private firms, building their capacity to ensure long-term sustainability and effectiveness of these regional efforts. Resources will also strengthen regional institutions and the harmonization of sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards and initiatives that improve animal health, increase food safety for consumers, and better mitigate plant pests that reduce agricultural productivity.
- In support of the President's Trade Africa Initiative and the African Competitiveness and Trade Expansion (ACTE) Initiative, the United States will provide approximately \$18.0 million dollars to build the capacity of regional organizations - private and public - to harmonize and streamline the regulations and standards for trade; reduce the time and cost of transit; access regional and U.S. markets benefitting from the African Growth and Opportunities Act (AGOA); and increase investment and the availability of finance to support trade and infrastructure development. Programs will also focus support to increase investment and technology transfer between eastern, sub-Saharan Africa and global markets, particularly the U.S. market. Trade facilitation programs accomplish U.S. priorities in the region by promoting sustainable, broad-based economic growth and providing trade capacity building to regional economic communities.

- Programs focusing on the President’s Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative and the environment, will use \$10.3 million to promote productive, sustainable management of natural resources and increased regional cooperation on trans-boundary landscapes, leading to improved decision-making and the adoption and implementation of integrated natural resource management and biodiversity conservation. Of the GCC Initiative funding, \$4.0 million will support adaptation programs and \$4.5 million will support clean energy programs.
- The United States will implement programs in support of Executive Order 13648 on Combating Wildlife Trafficking to provide much needed regional and cross-border efforts to reduce rampant wildlife poaching and trafficking in East Africa.
- The United States will partner with local institutions, development partners, and the private sector to support efforts geared towards accelerated exploitation of renewable energy resources and promote activities that improve access to clean energy, energy efficiency, and regional trade in clean energy.

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. Despite commendable progress in recent years, preventable deaths among mothers and children under the age of five years and maternal mortality remain high. TB and HIV/AIDS continue to pose considerable challenges to health systems in the region, while rapid population growth continues to accelerate unsustainable use of natural resources and exert mounting pressure on health service delivery systems that are already overburdened. U.S. assistance will facilitate and support sustainable, African-led health sector development with the goal of improving the lives of East Africans. This will be measured by improved and equitably distributed health gains across the region.

State Programs

As economic growth and political integration accelerates in East Africa, the volume of people traveling across nations to make a living will increase substantially. While this holds great promise for overall development, it also carries the potential to erode infectious disease and HIV transmission gains from recent years.

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), USAID/East Africa Regional will receive \$0.8 million to support regional HIV/AIDS strategy and goals of PEPFAR.

USAID Programs

The United States is supporting African intergovernmental organizations and regional institutions to catalyze and accelerate the scale-up of high impact and sustainable solutions to priority health systems challenges in the region. This will include strengthening their capacity to define and drive a regional public health agenda based on innovation and science.

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: USAID/East Africa Regional will receive \$2.8 million to support the regional HIV/AIDS strategy and goals of PEPFAR.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): The United States will provide \$1.0 million and will prioritize collaboration with strategic partners and global initiatives to leverage both technical and financial resources to accelerate reduction in newborn, child and maternal deaths in the region. Within the region, programs will identify and disseminate low-cost, evidence-based best practices and use of new technologies. It will work with African intergovernmental and regional partners to harmonize

policies, guidelines, and training curricula that address the key causes of maternal and neonatal mortality. Resources will continue to support critical work on polio eradication to build capacity and strengthen surveillance, communication and response interventions in the region.

- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): Adoption of FP/RH services remains low in east and central Africa, as evidenced by modern contraceptive prevalence rates averaging only 20 percent. The United States will provide \$4.0 million to increase use of services among mobile and other vulnerable communities at cross-border sites and integrate and expand FP/RH and gender-based violence programming into other health services. Activities will also prioritize cross-sectoral interventions with agriculture, nutrition and climate change programs. Programs will support regional organizations to share best practices and increase south-to-south learning to increase investments and development of policies for FP/RH programs for long term sustainability.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Evaluations, performance management plans, data quality assessments, portfolio reviews, pipeline reviews, and joint donor/partner working sessions inform mission-wide understanding of performance results and impact.

- Performance evaluations, initiated in FY 2013 to be completed in FY 2014, include: 1) the Competitiveness and Trade Expansion Program; 2) the Integrated Partnership Agreement; 3) The Peace in East and Central Africa Program; and 4) the East Africa Trade Hub.
- A program evaluation of the ROADS II (Regional Outreach Addressing AIDS through Development Strategies) regional transport corridor HIV/AIDS program was conducted in FY 2012.
- An evaluation of the Family Planning, Reproductive Health and Gender-Based Violence project in post-conflict contexts in Eastern DRC and Burundi was undertaken in FY 2013.
- A performance evaluation of Peace in East and Central Africa, a community-level cross-border peace-building program, was completed FY 2013.
- An impact and performance evaluation of the African Trade Hub export promotion activities was conducted in FY 2013.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: • The ROADS II evaluation was used to inform a new integrated health program that will focus on cross-border sites in the region in FY 2014.

- The Family Planning, Reproductive Health, and Gender-Based Violence project evaluation provided lessons, successful models, and materials that were shared with bilateral programs to strengthen FP/RH programs in post-conflict situations. The evaluation results will inform the integration of FP/RH services into ongoing and new health, agricultural, and environmental programs in FY 2013 and beyond.
- The evaluation of the Peace in East and Central Africa program confirmed the appropriateness of building civil society peace networks, which will be continued in the new peace-building program. The findings of the evaluation also informed the conflict management approaches to be taken in the follow-on community peace-building program.
- The new Trade and Investment Hub program will incorporate findings from the African Trade Hub evaluation to expand East African export promotion, particularly under AGOA.

USAID Sahel Regional Program

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The people of the Sahel region suffer from a resilience deficit that leads to recurrent crises such as food insecurity and conflict, when faced with increasingly common climatic shocks and stresses. Underlying the resilience deficit is a complex set of drivers of vulnerability, including water scarcity, high levels of poverty, land degradation, population pressure, weak governance, and inadequate health and hygiene practices. The Sahel Regional program seeks to increase the resilience of chronically vulnerable households, communities, and systems in targeted agro-pastoral and marginal agricultural zones in order to mitigate the impact of recurrent humanitarian crises chronic to the region. U.S. assistance will build resilience in the Sahel through interventions that strengthen the institutions of local governance; promote the use of conflict mitigation and reconciliation techniques; improve access to safe water; promote improved nutrition through behavior change; protect the natural environment; and facilitate inclusive economic growth and agricultural value chain development. Improved resilience in the Sahel will reduce vulnerability and allow households and communities to better adapt to, and recover from climatic shocks in the future.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	7,576	18,400	26,300	7,900
Development Assistance	5,064	15,600	24,000	8,400
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,512	2,800	2,300	-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.

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	7,576	*	26,300
Resilience	7,576	*	26,300
Development Assistance	5,064	*	24,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,512	*	2,300

Development Assistance (DA)

Conflict Mitigation: As natural resources become increasingly contested in the Sahel, levels of intra- and inter-community conflict have risen. Faced with continued population growth, shifting migration patterns, and the negative effects of climate change, access to key natural resources such as land and water has emerged as a major source of conflict throughout the region. U.S. assistance will help to ease the risk of violence and promote reconciliation through inclusive and transparent natural resource governance mechanisms, support for the creation of more formalized local-level conflict resolution mechanisms, and public messaging campaigns that promote conflict mitigation and resolution skills.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$1.4 million to help promote more effective conflict mitigation tools and community based reconciliation initiatives.
- U.S. assistance will continue to improve the coordination and harmonization of formal and informal mechanisms to prevent; and resolve conflict at the community level.

Good Governance: Weak institutions of governance across the Sahel left communities increasingly vulnerable and unable to improve and adapt to climatic shocks and stresses. U.S. assistance will target local government and civil society organizations to build the capacities necessary to ensure sustainable development and the reduction of risk associated with vulnerable communities. Programs will support natural resource management (NRM) and disaster risk management (DRM) programs. Programs will also focus on the improvement in coordination, planning, and transparency of national and regional governance institutions.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.5 million will fund activities to improve NRM practices related to rights and access to pastures, community-based watershed management, re-greening, and protection and management of water points at the local government and community levels.
- U.S. assistance will aim to strengthen and implement the natural resource management plans in accordance with local laws and conventions. Funding will also address the needs of local communities, including small-scale agricultural producers.

Water Supply and Sanitation: FY 2015 resources will improve access to safe and reliable water and continue to reinforce healthy hygiene and sanitation practices.

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2015 request will provide \$4.6 million in U.S. assistance to increase access to water and sanitation services, promote behavior change related to sanitation practices, and facilitate the safe collection, transport, and storage of water.
- U.S. assistance will continue to build on existing USAID investments to support behavior change communication programming to encourage appropriate hand washing, utilization of sanitation and hygiene products, and proper water storage and use.

Agriculture: U.S. assistance will target a range of agriculture activities with FY 2015 resources, including the promotion of improved agricultural technologies, support to institutions that facilitate equitable and sustainable utilization of land and water resources, increased organizational and market efficiencies, and investments in the capacity development of male and female agricultural producers. Programming in the agriculture sector will also promote resiliency in production and agriculture oriented livelihood systems by supporting access to financial services for rural farmers, capacity development of agro-enterprises and producer associations, and linking small-scale producers to commercial markets and risk management services.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will work within the Sahel region 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.

- U.S. assistance will dedicate \$10 million to poultry, cowpea, and small ruminants' value chain development by increasing access to markets, adding value and quality enhancement to products, and supporting the growth of producer organizations and associations to advocate appropriate industry policies and regulations.

Economic Opportunity: U.S. assistance seeks to promote inclusive financial markets, strengthen microenterprise productivity, and facilitate micro and small enterprises to adopt a value chain approach to increase income and revenues. FY 2015 resources will contribute to increasing access to credit, savings, and insurance services to historically underserved groups, and link small-scale agricultural producers to business services and training among the most vulnerable communities in Niger and Burkina Faso.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance in the amount of \$3.2 million will assist in the diversification of livelihoods and sustainable economic opportunities to men, women, and youth in the agro-pastoral and marginal agricultural zones of Niger and Burkina Faso.
- U.S. assistance will promote access to a range of financial services, including microfinance and asset management training, through the services of community-based providers.

Environment: The sustainable and efficient management of natural resources and the environment is key to the long term resilience of communities in the Sahel. U.S. assistance will promote environmental management to sustain productive growth and healthy communities, while reducing the potential for natural resource-based conflict. FY 2015 resources will promote natural resource management methods that maintain the long-term viability of the environment and bolster transparent and participatory governance mechanisms to prevent the over-exploitation of natural resources and the negative effects of climatic shocks. U.S. assistance will also target local authorities and beneficiaries to effectively elaborate local conventions and natural resource user rights to promote the maintenance of a clean productive environment that is equitably utilized by the most vulnerable populations.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$4.3 million will be used to address environmental protection and natural resource management challenges in the context of climate change variability and shocks, including \$3.0 million in Global Climate Change Initiative funding..
- U.S. assistance will promote the development and use of effective land use maps in order to bolster land productivity and soil and water conservation practices.

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.

USAID Programs

Maternal and Child Health: As a key factor in the overall resilience and risk reduction of communities, U.S. assistance will target improved maternal and child health with FY 2015 resources. USAID will promote the availability and use of life-saving practices that address the major causes of illness and death

among women and children. U.S. assistance will also strengthen the capacity of local health service providers to deliver birth preparedness and maternity services, and improve access to trained community health workers for routine essential care and treatment for newborns. FY 2015 resources will also promote healthy practices related to household-level water, sanitation, and hygiene management in order to improve the overall well-being of families.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance in the amount of \$1.5 million will be programmed to strengthen networks of community health workers to deliver life-saving maternal and child health interventions.
- U.S. assistance will mobilize community-based quality improvement teams to improve health referral networks and the delivery of priority services.
- Behavior change communication campaigns will promote improved maternal and child health practices, including, birth spacing, hand washing, preventative care, proper infant and child feeding, and exclusive breastfeeding.

Nutrition: Increasing the consumption of nutritious foods and improved nutrition practices are key elements of the Sahel Regional Program's approach to promoting resilience among the most vulnerable communities in the Sahel. U.S. assistance will focus on increasing the availability and use of proven nutrition-specific interventions among target populations in order to reduce mortality, morbidity, and food insecurity. Interventions funded with FY 2015 resources will include the promotion of community gardens, social and behavior change communication programs targeting women and children, community management of acute malnutrition, and promoting access to and use of fortified foods and micronutrient supplementation.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.8 million will be used to improve nutrition practices among the most food insecure households in Niger and Burkina Faso.
- U.S. assistance will support an integrated behavior change communication strategy to promote the consumption of healthy foods and encourages household and community production of nutritious foods.
- FY 2015 resources will strengthen linkages between agriculture and nutrition practices by promoting the selection of improved input varieties, encouraging crop and livestock diversification, meal fortification, and post-harvest preservation and processing techniques.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The Sahel Regional program will aim to coordinate its activities with current and planned MCC programming in both Burkina Faso and Niger. Burkina Faso's five year MCC compact, which will end in July 2014, has focused on improving land management and land tenure in order to facilitate investments, rural productivity, and increase the output and value of agricultural production in targeted regions. While the MCC Compact in Burkina Faso has targeted different regions than the Sahel Regional program's activities, the complementary nature of the programming should work to reinforce the goals of the two initiatives. Currently, the MCC compact development team in Washington is coordinating with USAID on a new concept design for Niger. The Sahel Regional program will closely coordinate with MCC as the plans for a compact in Niger progress.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: As of January 2014, only one of three projects funded under the Sahel Regional program was awarded and began implementation of activities. In December of 2013, the Sahel Joint Planning Cell (JPC) conducted a robust internal review and discussion of the draft monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan for the Resilience and Economic Growth in the Sahel-Enhanced Resilience (REGIS-ER) project. Humanitarian assistance and development experts contributed to this discussion, with the outcome being a comprehensive and well-informed strategy to effectively monitor and evaluate the performance of first year resilience activities. Upon award of the Resilience and Economic Growth in the Sahel- Accelerated Growth (REGIS-AG) contract under the Sahel Regional program, the two projects will merge and integrate a M&E plan in order to facilitate coordinated performance reporting and facile sharing of lessons learned among USAID's partners. With the imminent award of the Sahel Resilience and Learning (SAREL) activity, USAID will collect baseline data on the performance and impact indicators necessary to effectively track performance and impact throughout the life of the Sahel Regional program activities. SAREL will perform a mid-term performance evaluation of programming under the Sahel Regional program, as well as impact analyses to reflect on the utility of the Sahel Resilience Strategy and associated projects. In addition, SAREL will promote collaborative performance management and the adoption of new models and technologies through engagement with the U.S. government and partners in a broad learning agenda.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: M&E activities for the Sahel Regional program recently started. No major budget or programmatic choices are yet made based on these activities. In the future, the JPC will consider M&E findings to continue, modify, or expand specific program activities and performance monitoring needs.

USAID Southern Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Despite substantial economic growth in southern Africa, the diverse member states of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) continue to face significant challenges in addressing sustainable economic growth, poverty eradication, high HIV prevalence, rule of law, and human rights. Member states share common resources but also high tariffs and transactional costs that still inhibit trade in the region. The U.S. government's foreign assistance goals for southern Africa are to support regional development, integration, and stability through programs in governance, health, agriculture, trade and investment, environment, global climate change, and youth leadership. Compounding the issues surrounding poverty in the region is the HIV/AIDS pandemic, which has a devastating impact on the social, economic, and political stability of the area.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	26,118	25,511	23,572	-1,939
Development Assistance	22,518	21,911	19,972	-1,939
Global Health Programs - State	1,600	1,600	1,600	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000	2,000	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)

Increased Sustainable Economic Growth in Targeted Areas: U.S. assistance aims to promote sustainable economic growth in targeted areas by increasing agricultural productivity and trade, ensuring sound natural resource management, and addressing the impacts of climate change in multiple technical areas. Increased agricultural productivity and trade will advance economic prosperity and food security in the region. Improved stewardship of the soil, water, energy, land, and other natural assets that feed the engine of growth is necessary. Furthermore, climate change has the potential to limit economic growth if communities, ecosystems, and economies are not prepared to adapt to predicted impacts.

USAID programming seeks to address policy barriers to the movement of goods and services across borders, including those related to agriculture; facilitate regional agriculture and climate change research; promote an enabling environment for agricultural sector growth and clean energy production; support improved trans-boundary biodiversity and water resources management; enhance capacities to cope with climate change; and support evidence-based decision-making across sectors for improved development outcomes. USAID will seek opportunities to coordinate with and leverage private sector and other donor resources.

Key Interventions:

- **Feed the Future (FTF):** As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$7.0 million to work with the governments of southern Africa to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals. These include combating extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and

sustaining broad-based economic growth. Activities will also support ongoing trade and investment interventions by assisting the development of regional agricultural policy and research networks.

- **Trade and Investment:** Through \$4.2 million of U.S. assistance, USAID programming will decrease barriers to trade and increase the trade capacity of regional value chains in selected sectors. Assistance will support countries that can directly benefit from the African Growth and Opportunity Act initiatives.
- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** USAID programs will provide \$1.2 million to improve the potable water supply and sanitation for communities living in the Okavango River Basin in the countries of Angola, Botswana, and Namibia.
- **Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative/Adaptation and Biodiversity:** U.S. assistance will provide \$4.6 million to reduce threats to biodiversity and improve the management of ecosystems, including \$3.0 million in GCC Initiative funding. Support will advance understanding of potential climate change impacts and expand local skills and capacities to address these impacts in vulnerable river basins. Additionally, U.S. assistance will address poaching and the illegal trade in wildlife in the southern Africa region.
- **GCC/Clean Energy:** USAID programs will provide \$2.0 million to support regional energy bodies, national departments of energy, and the private sector. Interventions will include support for energy sector structural reforms, including: strengthening renewable energy planning capacity; training of regulators; linking renewable energy projects to financing; and fostering deployment of clean energy technologies, projects, and investments across the region.

Improved Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights: USAID will address democratic backsliding and corruption in southern African countries. USAID aims to improve democratic practices, transparency and accountability to ensure that rights of citizens of southern African countries are protected. USAID will provide technical assistance for a growing cadre of legal and judicial stakeholders, enhancing their technical knowledge and capacity to provide services meeting international standards. Emphasis will be placed on understanding and accessing domestic, regional and supra-regional legal options. Lastly, assistance will support domestic judicial independence and impartiality.

Key Intervention:

- **Democracy, Governance, and Human Rights:** U.S. assistance will include \$0.9 million to provide technical assistance to civil society organizations and judicial actors in the region, encouraging them to facilitate more transparent and accountable government institutions. USAID programming will also provide technical assistance to nongovernmental organizations, lawyers, and advocates regarding legal protections for human rights.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs account will support the goals and principles of 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. Nine out of the 10 highest HIV-prevalence countries in the world are in the SADC, making southern Africa the epicenter of the HIV pandemic. The disease contributes to falling life expectancy, decreased workforce productivity, and overwhelmed health systems. The United States will continue to encourage private, government, and civil society commitments to provide strong, sustained, and effective leadership of national and regional responses to HIV and AIDS.

State Programs

Significant threats to the quality of life of southern Africans exist in all countries in the region due to the lack of access to adequate health care. This challenge will be addressed through a regional approach that supports other bilateral programs in the region. The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program serves to multiply the individual efforts of Missions in the region by leveraging complementary projects and by identifying program and project gaps impacting migrant populations, regional networks, and health systems in the fight against HIV and AIDS.

Key Intervention:

- HIV/ AIDS: In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), USAID Southern Africa Regional will receive \$1.6 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplemental to this Congressional Budget Justification.

USAID Programs

Reduced Impact of HIV/AIDS on the Region: The technical expertise provided by USAID's Regional HIV and AIDS Program (RHAP) maximizes the contributions of PEPFAR throughout the region. RHAP will continue to increase the commitments of the southern African countries' private sectors, governments, and local civil societies to provide strong, sustained, and effective leadership of national and regional responses to HIV and AIDS. In particular, USAID will continue to strengthen the SADC HIV and AIDS Unit's capacity to address HIV in southern Africa's migrant populations by more effectively implementing its Global Fund grant.

Key Intervention:

- HIV/ AIDS: In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Southern Africa Regional will receive \$2.0 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplemental to this Congressional Budget Justification.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID is currently evaluating four HIV/AIDS projects throughout the region, including an impact evaluation in Botswana; performance evaluations for Lesotho, Swaziland, and regional activities; and an additional performance evaluation of regional local capacity development efforts in the environment sector. Additionally, USAID's programs undergo yearly portfolio reviews to examine program achievements, challenges, and corrective action proposed for follow-up by technical teams.

USAID plays a significant role in performance evaluations for many of its client missions. It is currently facilitating the award of a new local evaluations mechanism which the bilateral missions in the region can buy into for new evaluations. As part of its commitment to improve the quality of results and data in the region, USAID is also in the process of expanding its technical capacities to deliver timely analysis of programming.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2012 and FY 2013, a regional strategy was approved focusing on economic integration through increased sustainable growth, improved rule of law and human rights, and reduced impact of HIV and AIDS. This

strategy was based on past performance evaluations, assessments, donor coordination, and sector analyses which will also be used to design new projects.

Drawing from experience and lessons learned from earlier trade projects and an assessment of current activity, USAID's trade and investment work will focus on increasing international competitiveness, intra-regional trade, and food security in the SADC region. Programmatic results indicate that activities should target the promotion of regional trade integration through harmonization of policies, facilitating investment, and enhancing the performance of priority regional value chains, thereby aligning U.S. priorities in trade and regional food security.

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	21,972
Improved rule of law and respect for human rights	928
Development Assistance	928
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	928
of which Objective 6:	110
6.2 Administration and Oversight	110
Increased sustainable economic growth in targeted areas	19,044
Development Assistance	19,044
3.1 Health	1,211
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,186
4.5 Agriculture	7,000
4.8 Environment	6,647
of which Objective 6:	1,675
6.1 Program Design and Learning	400
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,275
Reduced impact of HIV/AIDS on the region	2,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000
3.1 Health	2,000

USAID West Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

With a population of approximately 365 million, 60 percent of whom are under the age of 25 years, West Africa is a diverse region facing some of the most significant development challenges in the world. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) implements foreign assistance programs addressing regional issues impeding development. The West Africa Regional Mission serves as a regional platform for several U.S. government priorities, including Feed the Future, Power Africa, and Trade Africa. The West Africa Regional mission collaborates with USAID bilateral missions and offices in West Africa for greater regional impact. U.S. foreign assistance continues to focus on: strengthening democracy to reduce the risk of instability and conflict across the region; increasing economic growth; expanding trade and strengthening economic ties within the region; enhancing the resilience of the natural resource base to climate change; improving food security and agricultural productivity; reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS; and improving health services.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	79,167	65,083	66,298	1,215
Development Assistance	62,788	50,983	51,898	915
Global Health Programs - USAID	16,379	14,100	14,400	300

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.

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	79,167	*	66,298
Trans Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	10,032	*	8,000
Development Assistance	10,032	*	8,000
Power Africa	6,345	*	1,000
Development Assistance	6,345	*	1,000
Resilience	400	*	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	400	*	-
Other	62,390	*	57,298
Development Assistance	46,411	*	42,898
Global Health Programs - USAID	15,979	*	14,400

Development Assistance (DA)

Counterterrorism and Conflict Mitigation Programs: Ongoing insecurity in the Sahel-Maghreb region and increasing violent conflict in northern Nigeria continue to threaten the stability of West Africa.

While a United Nations peacekeeping operation in Mali greatly improved the security situation in the country, long-term challenges remain. Extremist organizations use the vast region and porous borders to their advantage, while national governments attempt to proactively counter the influence and growth of these groups. These security issues are made more challenging due to weak governance institutions, post-conflict tensions and fragile democratic governance found in many countries in the region.

To counter instability and the expansion of violent extremism in West Africa, USAID will continue to support the implementation of the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership with \$8.0 million of FY 2015 funds. Programs will counter extremist ideologies and address the broader underlying causes of conflict and instability in West Africa.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support and expand regional programming, building community resistance to violent extremism in the key countries of Niger, Burkina Faso, and Chad.
- Activities will support moderate voices in communities and broadcast peace messages through radio programs. They will include conflict management and mitigation training. Activities will increase the capacity of local governance and promote civil society engagement with government.
- Activities will target youth at risk of joining violent extremist organizations. Youth will receive vocational technical training and support on how to positively engage with their communities. Activities will include community outreach to support youth, peacebuilding and good governance activities to create alternatives to addressing grievances through violence, and increased participation in legitimate civic and democratic political processes.
- U.S. assistance will support the strengthening of regional conflict early warning and response systems. The program will enhance the ability of local and regional organizations to identify and address the threat of violent conflict. Activities will build on past efforts in support of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Warning and Response Network and the West Africa Network for Peace Building.

Democracy and Governance Programs: Democratic governance in West Africa has gained ground over the last decade, but the region continues to experience challenges and occasional setbacks, such as the coup d'état in Mali. Weak state institutions, lack of accountability and corruption make democratic governance fragile. Civic engagement is often limited and thus, does not provide the necessary counter-weight to political machinery. Elections provide both an opportunity and a threat to the development of democratic governance in West Africa, where electoral fraud and violence is a frequent problem. Legitimate and credible electoral processes through which power is ceded peacefully are critical to strengthening weak democracies. The U.S. government remains committed to supporting democratic governance in West Africa. Good governance and peace are essential to economic growth and stability to further development of the region. Improved governance systems enable political leaders to respond effectively in addressing the needs and concerns of the citizenry, and enable governments and communities to counter the threat of terrorism and violent extremism.

Key Interventions:

- In countries at risk of elections-related conflict, U.S. assistance will be used to promote peaceful electoral processes that contribute to the strengthening of democratic governance.
- Activities will support civil society organizations by building organizational and advocacy capacities. In response to targets of opportunity in the region, assistance will support more accountable and transparent governance.

Water and Sanitation Programs: USAID will continue to scale-up a FY 2009 major effort to increase access to improved water and sanitation sources in West Africa.

Key Intervention:

- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): U.S. assistance of \$4.0 million will be used to build public-private alliances for WASH service provision by creating strategic partnerships and building a policy enabling environment. Emphasis will be placed on the prevention of water-borne disease through community-led total sanitation and point-of-use treatment, while also improving the water quality monitoring services available to the public.

Economic Growth: West Africa has abundant natural and human resources, yet with more than 50 percent of West Africans living on less than \$1.25 per day, it remains one of the poorest regions in the world and suffers from limited food availability and chronic under nutrition. The region is threatened by climate change and related shocks, such as drought, flooding, and rising sea levels. West Africa faces systemic weaknesses in policy coherence, fragmented markets, lack of access to reliable energy, and other significant barriers to trade, all of which discourage much needed investment. Roughly 70 percent of West Africans rely on agriculture as a livelihood; however soil fertility is declining, productivity is low, and obstacles to regional trade of food crops remain high. U.S. assistance will support key regional partners to improve food security, promote renewable energy sources, and better manage natural resources.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$22.0 million to support and continue to work with the governments of West Africa to refine and implement the ECOWAS-led comprehensive regional food security plan to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad based economic growth through market-led agricultural development, as well as help prevent recurrent food crises.
- FTF activities will improve systems providing agricultural inputs with seeds and fertilizers, and promote practices that increase agriculture productivity. Implementation will include improved staple, value-added and rotational crop practices, integrated soil fertility, pest management, climate-smart farming, post-harvest improvements as well as other strategies to increase food security.
- FTF activities will support organizational development, policy analysis, policy harmonization, and implementation by West African institutions, NGOs and private sector associations to increase regional integration, food security and nutrition.
- USAID will promote improved regional integration of systems that collect and monitor information on vulnerability, trade flows, climate change, meteorological data, and food security in order to inform better decision making and promote resilience.
- U.S. assistance will support and increase research efforts as well as the dissemination of information in the areas of; agriculture, environment, and trade, including the development of technologies and innovative practices.
- As part of FTF, and the African Competitiveness and Trade Expansion Initiative, activities will increase both intra-regional trade in staple foods and global trade in targeted export products.
- U.S. assistance will continue to support regional private sector associations by providing expert technical assistance to assist organizations which in turn help farmers and firms to meet relevant international grades and standards.
- Activities will improve the transport sector competitiveness by supporting the collection of data on trade barriers along West Africa's borders and corridors. Such activities will include events providing open forums for stakeholders to discuss and address barriers with officials.

- U.S. assistance will assist in the improvements of the productivity, quality, and competitiveness of West African products; facilitate market linkages, expand access to financial services and market information, and promote improvement to trade policies.

Environment: Programming in support of the Presidential Initiative for Global Climate Change (GCC) will promote renewable energy sources to reduce fossil fuel emissions and increase competitiveness by improving access to clean reliable, low-cost energy. Biodiversity and climate change funds will be used to improve understanding of long-term land use trends, accurately quantify carbon stocks, and improve governance of natural resources for decision makers. Programming in support of the Presidential Initiative to Stop Wildlife Trafficking will support advocacy and capacity building efforts to improve the enforcement of international wildlife trafficking commitments.

Key Interventions:

- **GCC Clean Energy:** U.S. assistance will use \$2.5 million to promote the production and use of clean energy in West Africa from wind, solar, associated gas, and hydroelectric power. Activities will directly support the President’s Power Africa initiative. Activities will build the technical capacity of regional energy institutions, such as the West Africa Power Pool and the ECOWAS Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, to develop the regional electricity markets and facilitate public and private investments in low-emission power generation.
- **GCC Adaption and Sustainable Landscape:** \$3.0 million in USAID funding will identify practices and actions increasing resilience to climate change, encouraging the use of information in decision-making, support the development of monitoring for carbon storage, and increase the use of land management practices that result in additional carbon storage.
- **Biodiversity:** U.S. assistance will improve biodiversity conservation in West Africa through regional organizational capacity building to manage trans-boundary protected areas of high importance to biodiversity, including the Guinea Forest, mangroves and coastal wetland areas. Activities will encourage the adoption of conservation best management practices such as community forest management and co-management regimes.
- **Wildlife Trafficking:** U.S. assistance will support regional organizations to build the capacity of law enforcement officials to take action against the illegal trafficking of wildlife, including the use of West African ports to transport ivory to Asia.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

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

The overall objective of USAID/West Africa’s regional health program is to increase utilization of quality health services through West African partners. Although progress has been made in areas such as capacity building and leadership development for regional and local organizations and increased access to HIV/AIDS and family planning, and reproductive health services, West Africa continues to be challenged with the world’s highest rate of maternal mortality: A high child mortality rate, a highly concentrated HIV/AIDS epidemic, and a significant unmet need for family planning. USAID will strengthen its partnerships with other donors and the private sector, and its leadership in regional coordinating mechanisms in order to expand health coverage for vulnerable populations throughout West Africa. USAID will implement activities that provide a platform for evidence-based policies and service delivery approaches to be generated, tested, adopted, replicated, and scaled-up in the sub-region. USAID will work to implement and promote programs that contribute to the reform areas of USAID Forward, particularly building the capacity of local institutions and strengthening monitoring and evaluation.

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** USAID West Africa Regional will receive \$3.0 million to support regional and national HIV/AIDS strategies of client missions, and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million will be used for the dissemination of results of a pilot program delivering an integrated package of services including family planning information, products and services, and diagnosis and treatment for diarrhea, malaria and pneumonia. To support the global polio eradication initiative, USAID will continue to fund planning, implementation and evaluation of synchronized supplementary immunization activities in the region. For fistula prevention and treatment, USAID will establish a regional fistula hub to provide technical assistance, policy advocacy, tools, curriculum development, and facility accreditation standards. USAID will continue to support fistula activities in Niger with particular focus on prevention, linking women to family planning services and reintegrating women into their communities.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** U.S. assistance will provide \$10.4 million to continue building on previous investments and responding to the call of the Ouagadougou Partnership for Repositioning Family Planning in Francophone West Africa and the renewed global commitment to accelerate access to family planning services for women and girls. USAID will continue to implement a regional family planning activity focusing on increasing access and use of quality family planning services in select urban and peri-urban areas using new approaches and testing new models for service delivery. Activities will include an integrated package of family planning, maternal and child health, and HIV/AIDS prevention services. USAID will partner with the private sector to create additional service delivery options, including those targeting youth. Furthermore, working closely with the West Africa Health Organization and other donors, U.S. assistance will continue to support family planning and reproductive health commodity security in the sub-region.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The West Africa Regional Mission manages a MCC Threshold program in Niger, which is part of a larger USAID community stabilization and education program. The program focuses on improving educational opportunities available to school children while strengthening links between local communities and state structures. The program includes a variety of activities targeted at raising learning outcomes, engaging the community, and encouraging families to keep their children in school. In addition, the West Africa Regional Power Africa program coordinates with MCC on reforming Ghana's energy sector. MCC's compact with the Government of Ghana has the potential to contribute to meeting regional electricity demand by achieving economies of scale through investment in natural gas infrastructure in Ghana that can deliver fuel into the West Africa gas pipeline.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The West Africa Regional Mission completed two evaluations in FY 2013. Findings from these evaluations are used to inform decisions on strategy and follow-on designs.

- USAID's regional environment fishery program conducted a mid-term performance evaluation verifying the establishment and implementation of co-management plans result in improved management of the sole fisheries and oyster harvesting. In addition, the evaluation found by focusing on institutional strengthening of the oyster women's association provides women the tools to successfully advocate for resource use rights and empowers them to seek additional support from the private sector for their enterprises.

- USAID conducted a performance evaluation of its regional counter-terrorism program. The findings indicate the program’s management, planning and implementation of activities should be carefully tailored to take into account local cultural dimensions in order to better address local “push” and “pull” factors that affect a community’s resistance to violence extremism.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID/West Africa Regional informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2015 budget:

- The regional environment fishery program will end in 2014. A new natural resource management program will build on previous experience to encourage female entrepreneurs who depend on natural resource derived livelihoods.
- The regional counterterrorism activity will continue to address the various complexities of violent extremism and terrorism in the Sahel region but also build in the flexibility to quickly respond to emerging threats in other parts of west Africa. The flexibility to pivot programs quickly to new areas of need must be balanced with the need to ensure in-depth local knowledge.

In FY 2014, the environment sector will conduct WASH, biodiversity, and GCC evaluations focusing on increasing the technical capacity partnership between the U.S. Geological Survey and a West African regional partner. In FY 2014, U.S. assistance will support an evaluation of USAID/West Africa

East Asia and Pacific Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The strategic rebalance to the Asia-Pacific reflects the recognition that the future security and prosperity of the United States will be significantly defined by events and developments in the region. The FY 2015 request for East Asia and Pacific (EAP) provides crucial resources in support of the rebalance. At a time when the region is building a more mature security and economic architecture to promote stability and prosperity, continued U.S. commitment is essential. In order to advance this rebalance sustainably, the United States will maintain a robust presence as a preeminent trade and investment partner, security guarantor, and supporter of democracy and good governance in the region. This ongoing commitment will guide U.S. activities to reinvigorate already strong relations with treaty allies; build new partnerships with emerging regional powers; make the region's multilateral institutions more effective; expand free trade and investment; forge a broad-based military presence; and advance democracy, human rights, and the rule of law.

The FY 2015 request for EAP supports five key regional goals:

Deepen Security Ties and Alliances – U.S. alliances and strategic partnerships in the Asia-Pacific materially advance efforts to deter and defend against military and non-military threats to the region and the United States; resolve disputes peacefully; adopt common positions on regional and global priorities; and confront emerging challenges that impact U.S. national interests.

Increase Economic Growth and Trade – U.S. prosperity and inclusive economic growth in the region advance through the expansion of U.S. exports and investment flows, increased regional economic integration, and improved development outcomes.

Strengthen Partnerships with Emerging Powers – U.S. engagement with emerging regional powers and partners strengthens U.S. national security, promotes trade and economic growth, and produces solutions to transnational regional challenges that support U.S. interests and values.

Shape an Effective Regional Architecture – U.S. efforts to shape an emerging architecture of robust regional institutions and multilateral agreements result in a positive political and economic environment for the United States and strengthens regional stability and economic growth.

Expand Democratic Development – The United States advances strengthened regional commitment to democratic development and human rights and to addressing transnational challenges, including health threats and global climate change.

U.S. assistance in these areas will harness the Asia-Pacific region's dynamism, advance regional integration, and sustain U.S. leadership.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	741,127	796,282	810,735	14,453
Overseas Contingency Operations	15,500	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	15,500	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	725,627	796,282	810,735	14,453
Development Assistance	275,442	254,825	345,638	90,813
Economic Support Fund	98,966	139,465	99,200	-40,265
Foreign Military Financing	53,316	78,488	67,400	-11,088
Global Health Programs - State	87,556	88,627	83,627	-5,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	134,024	141,750	130,450	-11,300
International Military Education and Training	8,522	9,290	12,500	3,210
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	25,050	32,232	31,000	-1,232
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	40,283	51,605	40,920	-10,685
P.L. 480 Title II	2,468	-	-	-

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.

Detailed Overview

Security and Alliances: U.S. assistance will deepen bilateral security partnerships, expand confidence-building measures, build crucial maritime security capacities, and bolster preventative-diplomacy mechanisms to resolve grievances and advance regional stability. With FY 2015 funds the U.S. will support regional and bilateral programs to strengthen maritime security in cooperation with our allies and partners in the Asia-Pacific, including the Philippines, Indonesia, and Vietnam. U.S. assistance will also support military professionalization programs through provision of equipment as well as technical and tactical training programs for national militaries. Police and law enforcement programs will build local capacity in places like the Philippines and Indonesia to conduct in-service training for law enforcement agencies on core police competencies, such as criminal investigation techniques, forensic investigations, and community policing. U.S. assistance will also support bilateral and region-wide efforts to defeat terrorist organizations; deter transnational crime; support peaceful resolution of internal conflicts; strengthen nonproliferation efforts, customs, and border security; and clear landmines and unexploded ordinance in mainland Southeast Asia and the Pacific. These efforts will support U.S. allies in the region and help deter and defend against threats to the region and to the United States.

Economic Growth and Trade: U.S. businesses are continually seeking a level and predictable playing field in emerging markets in the Asia-Pacific region. Support for regional economic integration will address weaknesses in legal and regulatory frameworks, limited trade capacity, uneven governance, and corruption. FY 2015 funds will increase U.S. engagement with key bilateral and multilateral partners through an ambitious economic integration agenda aimed at tapping the efficiencies of a larger market and unlocking new sources of prosperity for the United States. U.S. assistance will consolidate economic reforms and competitiveness in countries that are emerging in the lower-middle income bracket and help the poorest nations in the region to reduce poverty. U.S. assistance to Indonesia will encourage policies that increase competitiveness across a number of sectors and encourage labor-intensive economic activities. In the Philippines, the United States will address constraints to economic growth and investment, and increase economic opportunities in Mindanao. Programs in Vietnam will promote judicial reform and support Vietnamese efforts to participate in and implement the Trans-Pacific Partnership. In Cambodia and Timor-Leste, programs will promote agricultural production and

enterprise development. By harnessing Asia's economic growth and dynamism, U.S. assistance will promote U.S. economic and strategic interests.

Emerging Powers and Partners: The United States seeks to strengthen partner capabilities and policies to address shared challenges and bolster a rules-based order that operates in accordance with international laws, norms, and standards. Strengthened partnerships with China and Indonesia – and with other emerging partners, including Vietnam and Burma – will contribute to regional stability and prosperity. U.S. assistance will support strategic bilateral partnerships, including Comprehensive Partnerships with Indonesia and Vietnam, the Philippines Partnership for Growth, and continued engagement with Burma as the country continues its democratic reforms, including fulfillment of its commitments to human rights and national reconciliation.

Regional Architecture: The United States seeks to shape an evolving regional architecture and deepen its engagement with various multilateral institutions and fora, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the ASEAN Regional Forum, the East Asia Summit, and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. These multilateral institutions provide platforms for dialogue that advance regional economic and political integration, security cooperation, and humanitarian relief. The United States will also increase assistance to the Lower Mekong Delta region through the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI), which supports education, environment, health, food security, energy security, and connectivity in the region. U.S. assistance through LMI will invigorate U.S. engagement in the Lower Mekong countries of Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam, and narrow the development gap among ASEAN members. The United States considers LMI to be its avenue and primary driver of Mekong sub-regional integration and seeks to align it with the Initiative for ASEAN Integration. LMI will supplement traditional U.S. bilateral assistance by building the institutional capacity of Mekong countries to establish and adopt common standards and resolve specific cross-border challenges, such as water management and infectious diseases.

Democratic Development: U.S. assistance will advance the development of robust democratic institutions throughout the region, including support for the political and economic transition in Burma. U.S. assistance will also expand engagement with the Pacific Islands Forum and other regional bodies to improve democratic development and governance in the Pacific islands. The United States has a critical interest in helping the region institutionalize these democratic gains and continue on the path toward effective democratic governance, including human rights, rule of law, and vibrant civil societies. Good governance is linked to greater economic growth and long-term stability. In Indonesia and the Philippines, programs will focus on consolidating democracy and tackling persistent issues in corruption and institution-building, including building civil society, governmental bodies, legal institutions, political parties, and local governments. In Burma, where the United States is closely monitoring political reforms, support for democratic institutions and grassroots programs supporting civil society, media, and microcredit institutions will continue to promote a democratic culture. Programs in Vietnam will help the government implement new policies to strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights. This U.S. commitment to the expansion of democratic development and human rights, including those of women and children, helps create responsible partners who share the United States' most fundamental values.

Burma

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Foreign assistance provides an opportunity for the United States to help shape Burma's transition by promoting democratic values, stability, and development to secure the country's future as a responsible member of the international community after decades of isolation. Success depends on building the capacity of Burmese institutions to govern and on the strength of Burma's efforts to resolve existential ethnic, religious, and cultural identity questions. Burma's government has undertaken a number of noteworthy reforms since 2011, improving democratic governance, human rights, rule of law, and engagement with civil society. Despite this progress, numerous challenges remain, including limited institutional and human capacity; ongoing ethnic and religious tensions; a lack of government transparency; and a disparity between growing expectations and the pace of actual change in living conditions for the people of Burma. U.S. foreign assistance will sustain reforms and address challenges prior to and following national elections in 2015. In particular, U.S. assistance will support opportunities that lead to national reconciliation; strengthen democratic institutions and practices; build strong and resilient communities; support economic governance to promote broad-based, inclusive growth and create opportunities for U.S. trade and investment; and support regional integration. U.S. assistance will work to reinforce social cohesion among the country's diverse peoples by promoting national unity through political rather than military means. The U.S. government will support existing rapid response mechanisms to ensure that U.S. assistance can address human rights and civil liberty abuses as they unfold. The United States also supports humanitarian assistance programs along the Thailand-Burma border, and within Burma, that provide critical services to populations that remain vulnerable during this period of transition.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	61,885	92,200	88,450	-3,750
Economic Support Fund	41,037	61,200	58,700	-2,500
Global Health Programs - State	9,000	9,000	9,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	11,848	22,000	15,500	-6,500
International Military Education and Training	-	-	250	250
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	3,000	3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	-	2,000	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.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Peace and Security: Burma's democratic and economic reforms will not succeed without national reconciliation. The long-term stability of the country will depend on the ability of the current and successor governments to work with ethnic armed groups to achieve durable peace while addressing and mitigating communal violence. Representing the most significant opportunity for peace in more than 60 years, an inclusive coalition of ethnic armed groups has joined together with the government in political negotiations toward achieving a nationwide ceasefire, an outcome the U.S. government has advocated for decades. U.S. assistance programs would support a follow on National Dialogue Process, which is

essential for reaching a sustainable agreement that can lead to true reconciliation. Programs will also address the drivers of communal violence in Rakhine and elsewhere in Burma, which are deep seated and long standing, threatening Burma's overall transition.

The United States and Burma signed a Joint Action Plan on Trafficking in Persons in November 2012. U.S. assistance will foster greater participation by civil society organizations in anti-trafficking. Programs will work in communities and with the government to increase trafficking awareness and prevention efforts. Programs will also further Burma's participation in regional coordination efforts to combat trafficking.

Key Interventions:

- Programs will facilitate interactions between the Government of Burma (GOB), ethnic groups, and civil society, preparing them to participate constructively in a transparent and consultative peace process.
- U.S. assistance will foster dialogue and tolerance between civil society groups, including secular and religious communities, ethnic minorities and non-ethnic minorities, and the government on a range of human rights and religious freedom issues.
- U.S. assistance will support community-based and regionally coordinated efforts to prevent human trafficking.

Democracy and Governance: By strengthening the institutions and processes of democracy – building capacity in all branches and levels of government, political parties, the electoral system, civil society, and the media – the United States seeks to help solidify democratic reform in Burma. The 2015 national election will be a watershed moment in Burma's transition from authoritarian rule to democracy. U.S. assistance will support free, fair, and transparent elections and strengthen local stakeholder and institutional capacity to conduct voter education and non-partisan oversight. Programs will strengthen government institutions and civil society structures required during this transition period to sustain and deepen reforms post elections. U.S. assistance will continue to strengthen civil society and media to enable them to operate with a greater degree of independence; ensure that they are more representative of the people of Burma and include the voices of ethnic and religious minorities; and empower them to advocate for reforms, advance human rights, and hold the government accountable for its policies. U.S. assistance will also help Burma strengthen rule of law at both the national and community level. The Department of State and USAID will ensure that U.S. assistance can respond quickly to opportunities and challenges brought by the political transition.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance to the Union Election Commission to improve the legal and regulatory electoral framework and establish systems that ensure free, fair, and transparent elections.
- Programs will build the capacity of all political parties to engage in elections and better represent citizens' interests.
- Activities will train and assist journalists and editors to produce accurate and objective reporting as well as play an active role in promoting a free and independent media.
- Programs will train civil society to participate in GOB-led reforms and engage more effectively in peace and reconciliation processes.
- U.S. assistance will develop the skills and ability of parliamentary committees to perform their legislative, budgeting, and oversight functions in a transparent and effective manner.
- U.S. assistance will support rule of law reforms, including activities which strengthen the independence of the judiciary and the legal profession, and improve administrative procedures within ministries to support the implementation of new laws that meet the needs of the people.

- U.S. assistance will support NGOs that conduct legal advocacy and provide legal aid services to the poor and educate civil society members on their legal rights and how to use the courts to protect their rights.
- U.S. assistance will provide civil society and political leaders, including released political prisoners, greater access to higher education in order to strengthen their ability to support Burma's democratic transition.

Basic Education: Burma's long-neglected education system has suffered from low annual budget allocations. With other donors investing heavily in this sector, the United States will position its basic education assistance to address gaps within basic education, particularly with respect to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees along the Thailand-Burma border.

Key Interventions:

- Programs will provide training and technical assistance to strengthen community-based groups' involvement in formal, non-formal, and vocational education planning and delivery.
- U.S. assistance will build the capacity of communities to advocate for education rights.
- Programs will provide technical assistance to link Thai, IDP and refugee, and Burmese education systems to assure accreditation and to develop systems that address the needs of IDP and returning refugee communities.

Economic Growth: For Burma's political transition to succeed, it must be matched by meaningful economic reform that improves the livelihoods of ordinary citizens. There will be increased public expectations for improvements in peoples' lives following the 2015 elections. Burma, a resource-rich country, suffers from inefficient economic policies and mismanagement. A quarter of the population falls below the national poverty line and average household expenditures on food are estimated at 68 percent, double the average amount expended by its regional neighbors. While Burma has experienced bouts of strong economic growth, years of centralized economic planning, regulations unfriendly to businesses, and restrictive foreign investment laws have stymied broad private sector development. Although the agricultural sector employs two thirds of the population, low agricultural productivity causes high rates of poverty and malnutrition. U.S. assistance will support agricultural development programs that increase small-holder farm incomes and support economic growth by strengthening targeted value chains, increasing productivity, improving agriculture policy systems, promoting responsible investment, and increasing farmer's access to information through mobile phones. U.S. assistance will focus on economic governance to foster a regulatory environment conducive to expanding business opportunities, improving private sector competitiveness, and increasing access to credit. These interventions also aim to create an economy that welcomes increased U.S. trade and investment.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$8 million to work with the Government of Burma 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.
- U.S. assistance will support a multi-donor trust fund for livelihoods with an emphasis on supporting communities in post-conflict areas.
- USAID will work with government ministries, parliament, universities, local farm community groups, and the private sector to develop policies that improve agricultural production and access to food by improving seed quality, diversification, crop management, and post-harvest practices.
- U.S. assistance of \$4 million will develop the capacity of Burma's private sector to engage in the development of legislation and regulations on private sector competition.

Humanitarian Assistance: Burma suffers from the effects of protracted internal conflicts and is vulnerable to large-scale natural disasters. In eastern Burma alone, an estimated 500,000 people are displaced. Around 200,000 Burmese refugees and up to two million migrants live in Thailand. Decades of isolation have led to high poverty, morbidity and mortality rates, and food insecurity in communities throughout the country. U.S. humanitarian assistance programs target vulnerable populations and areas within Burma as well as refugee and migrant groups along the Thailand-Burma border. These programs reduce food insecurity, increase income generation, improve maternal and child health, provide greater access to water for household use, improve hygiene, foster transparent and accountable collective decision-making at the community level, and improve disaster resilience.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide access to clean water and sanitation facilities and improve hygiene behaviors.
- Programs will train community health workers in safe pregnancy practices, common illness diagnosis, treatment, referrals, and emergency care.
- U.S. assistance will establish mobile clinics to provide services such as pregnancy monitoring, prenatal care, tetanus toxoid vaccination, voluntary family planning services, and de-worming.
- U.S. assistance will develop and capitalize on microfinance models and savings groups to increase access to credit.
- Activities will train communities in disaster risk reduction techniques to ensure the sustainability of investments and to increase communities' resilience to unforeseen shocks.
- Programs will enhance critical social service provision to IDP, refugee, and displaced Burmese populations along the Thailand-Burma border.
- Activities will promote coordination between social services provided to displaced Burmese along the Thailand-Burma border and the Burmese system in Southeastern Burma.
- U.S. assistance will provide support to populations that decide to return and reintegrate into conflicted-affected communities.

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.

State Programs

While recent increases in GOB health expenditures demonstrate a positive upward trend, Burma's public health systems lack the human and institutional capacity to address the country's needs. HIV/AIDS is prevalent among key populations and risks spreading to the general population.

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Burma will receive \$9.0 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

USAID Programs

Burma is one of 22 high-burden countries for tuberculosis (TB) world-wide. Drug-resistant malaria is endemic in many parts of Burma, which suffers the highest incidence of malaria in Southeast Asia.

Maternal and child health indicators demonstrate insufficient progress on child health. U.S. assistance provided through Global Health Programs will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. Particularly, U.S. assistance to Burma is focused on helping Burma develop the health systems required to address the country's public health issues as well as slowing the spread of highly infectious diseases.

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Burma will receive \$1.0 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- **TB:** \$1.5 million will fund programs to prevent and control multi-drug resistant (MDR)-TB through a number of priority interventions, including the scale up of new diagnostic tools; technical assistance for improving labs; training of national and nongovernmental staff in MDR-TB and TB case management; and strengthening community-based approaches for the prevention and management of TB and MDR-TB.
- **Malaria:** Under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), Burma will receive \$8.0 million to strengthen diagnostics and community based case management as well as to reinforce preventive measures in areas threatened by drug resistance. PMI also strengthens lab capacity, particularly for identifying sub-standard and counterfeit drugs.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** \$3.0 million will develop systems that improve access and availability of skilled providers for deliveries and antenatal care and thereby reduce infant and maternal mortality rates. Technical assistance will help the Ministry of Health and its partners to scale-up proven maternal, newborn, and child health policies and interventions that overcome barriers to care, address infections and nutritional deficiencies during pregnancy, increase hygienic practices during delivery, and strengthen post-partum care and counseling. Support for a national demographic health survey will provide Burma with reliable data for making sound public health decisions.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** \$2.0 million will develop systems that improve access to and availability of skilled providers for delivery of voluntary family planning services and commodities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The Burmese military remains an opaque institution shaped by its self-image as the guarantor of national unity. While the military has not publicly articulated a vision for institutional reform, senior officers have privately voiced support for a reform process aimed at creating an internationally respected, professional military that adheres to international norms. Voices from across Burmese society – opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi and members of the National League for Democracy, ethnic minorities, former political prisoners, members of the 88 Generation Student group, and credible reformers within and close to the government – have urged the United States to engage with the Burmese military to improve its respect for human rights and help make it a stakeholder in the success of democratic reforms. U.S. assistance will engage with the military through E-IMET training on reform-focused topics to support the peace process, civilian control, professionalization, accountability, transparency, and the protection of human rights according to international standards.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will fund workshops and seminars designed to increase the Burmese military's ability to respect human rights according to international norms and standards.

- U.S. assistance will increase the Burmese military's understanding of civil-military relations, leadership principles, and ethics to support the creation of a professional military force via study tours and U.S. and in-country exchanges and workshops.
- Programs will build capacity for humanitarian assistance and disaster relief via exchanges, study tours, and participation in regional fora.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The Burmese police force is understaffed and under-trained with a weak institutional structure that suffers from a lack of resources. In 2013, the Ministry of Home Affairs agreed to the first-ever survey of the Burmese police force to identify opportunities and challenges to reform. U.S. assistance will support efforts to transform the police force into a modern law enforcement service that operates according to international standards, better controls narcotics trafficking, reduces the activities of criminal organizations, and provides greater security to the Burmese people.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will increase Burma's ability to combat transnational crime, improve customs procedures, and train border security officials through capacity building programs such as those conducted at the International Law Enforcement Academy.
- Narcotics supply reduction activities will improve Burma's ability to measure opium poppy cultivation and opium yield and to provide a socio-economic analysis of poppy-growing areas.
- Interdiction activities will monitor drug trafficking trends in Burma and build the capacity of Burmese law enforcement to counter the growth of opium poppy, the production of narcotics, and the trafficking of narcotics throughout the country.
- U.S. assistance will support demand reduction via the implementation of training for drug treatment providers as well as services and support for drug awareness and prevention.
- U.S. assistance will provide capacity-building programming to professionalize and strengthen Burma's police force through specialized workshops for future police instructors, and regional training courses and study tours in the United States for police officials.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD): Burma suffers from one of the highest rates of landmine contamination in the world. The proliferation of landmines is an obstacle to peace and a constraint on development. U.S. assistance is focused on expanding a national mine action program; conducting risk education and victim assistance; and, pending government and local community agreement, conducting survey and clearance operations. These activities will also serve to build trust between the military and civilians at the local level.

Key Interventions:

- Activities will support mine-risk education training for populations living in contaminated areas.
- U.S. assistance will educate the government and ethnic minority groups on international best practices for dealing with landmine contaminated areas, including landmine surveys and removal operations.
- Programs on humanitarian mine action will support landmine survivors and their families.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The re-opening of the USAID mission in Burma enables increased and improved opportunities to monitor and evaluate U.S. foreign assistance. Embassy Rangoon continues to monitor assistance to refugee and IDP populations along Burma's borders. To evaluate the impact and cost-effectiveness of U.S. assistance and to inform new strategies, project design,

and procurements, USAID will carry out an evaluation of the Project for Local Empowerment in FY 2014.

Prominent among the technical assessments in FY 2013 that have guided Mission thinking have been three detailed analyses in the Agriculture sector: “A Strategic Agricultural Sector and Food Security Diagnostic for Myanmar” conducted by Michigan State University and the Myanmar Development Resource Institute’s Center for Economic and Social Development; “The Agribusiness Commercial Legal Institutional Reform Assessment” conducted by the consulting firm Fintrac; and an analysis of land tenure and property rights prepared by TetraTech for the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry. In combination, these extensive analyses have provided insights into Burma’s agriculture sector coupled with detailed and specific options for USAID programming.

In 2013, USAID also worked with in-country partners to lay the groundwork for Burma's first ever Demographic and Health Survey. This historic national household survey, to be implemented in 2014, will put nationally representative survey data into the hands of health program managers, health care providers, policymakers, country leaders, researchers, members of the media, and others who can act to improve public health.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Thailand-Burma border humanitarian assistance project has adjusted to the evolving circumstances in Burma. Given the rapid changes affecting the project’s target populations, USAID continues to explore ways to strengthen the health and education services being provided to the displaced Burmese along the Thailand-Burma border as well as services offered to those living inside Burma. This approach will provide stronger mechanisms and platforms for the project’s beneficiaries when they return to their homes.

Furthermore, a set of proposed program actions in the Agriculture sector derive directly from the technical assessments conducted in FY 2013, which guide not only the transitional strategy implemented in the near term but will also form the empirical and analytic foundation for the next stage of the agricultural development assistance program.

FY 2013 was pivotal for Burma’s legislative development. The United States provided timely and strategic support to stakeholders to open up the process of developing legislation to civil society, increased awareness about legislation and provide venues for civil society actors to voice concerns and offered recommendations directly to the GOB and parliament. U.S. assistance supported efforts to reform the national land policy, the agricultural policy, the Farmer’s Protection Act, the draft Association Registration Law, and the Media Law. Many programs across the Embassy focused on the mission’s highest priority of supporting peace and national reconciliation and building trust and tolerance between and among diverse groups towards a more inclusive and democratic society by bridging the center-periphery divide. U.S. assistance will continue to strengthen civil society and foster its ability to participate in the development of laws and policies that affect Burma’s future.

Cambodia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States seeks to promote Cambodia's growth as a democracy that encourages civic participation, respect for human rights, and accountable governance, with the aim of helping the country develop as a responsible partner in the Asia-Pacific region. Cambodia is at peace after decades of conflict and has benefitted from steady economic growth. These gains, however, are fragile and reversible. Significant concerns remain about fundamental freedoms of speech, movement, and assembly. Following the July 2013 national elections, marked by an unprecedented level of citizen engagement and significant gains by a newly united opposition, a political impasse ensued as the opposition refused to assume its seats in the National Assembly without an independent investigation of reported irregularities with the electoral process. Drafts of Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) laws have constrained civic participation, and other laws have been proposed to punish speech on the internet. Despite decades of foreign assistance, Cambodia remains one of the world's poorest countries with alarmingly high rates of malnutrition, a prevalence of infectious disease, and education and labor-skill levels far below those of most of its neighbors. Inefficient agriculture, climate change, and degradation of natural resources pose serious environmental and economic threats. U.S. assistance will address these challenges and promote the fundamental improvements needed to secure Cambodia's democratic transition and sustain its economic development. U.S. assistance will also further the goals of the President's Global Health, Global Climate Change (GCC), and Feed the Future (FTF) Initiatives through crucial investments in healthcare, natural resources management, and agriculture production.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	77,355	74,118	78,012	3,894
Development Assistance	27,087	26,456	31,250	4,794
Economic Support Fund	6,751	5,000	5,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	475	500	-	-500
Global Health Programs - State	4,745	5,122	5,122	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	32,214	32,500	30,500	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	383	450	450	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,700	4,090	5,690	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.

Development Assistance (DA)

Peace and Security: Ending Trafficking in Persons (TIP) is among the highest U.S. government priorities in Cambodia. Cambodia has a young and under-educated population, which coupled with a lack of employment prospects, weak rule of law, widespread corruption, and porous borders, creates an environment susceptible to transnational criminal activity, including human trafficking. Although the government has demonstrated some political will to address this issue, evidenced by the adoption of a new TIP law and the creation of an inter-ministerial coordination mechanism, more work is needed to

address ongoing labor and sex trafficking. U.S. assistance will continue to fund efforts to improve Cambodian government policies on TIP, support prevention measures, provide protection to victims of trafficking, and increase prosecution efforts. This support will help the Cambodian government coordinate its counter-TIP efforts, help Cambodians make safer migration choices to prevent being trafficked, provide holistic rehabilitation services to TIP survivors, and seek to hold trafficking perpetrators accountable for their crimes.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen the ability of the National Anti-Human Trafficking Committee's Secretariat to plan and conduct site visits, organize shared information, and systematize the verification of information from the provinces. A more efficient system of monitoring and evaluation will support more responsive and effective counter-trafficking interventions.
- Financial and technical assistance will support NGO efforts to increase public understanding of the dangers of human trafficking and help trafficking survivors through legal aid, rehabilitation, counseling, reintegration, repatriation, and vocational training.
- U.S. assistance will train front-line community law enforcement officers to coordinate the handling of trafficking cases with local government officials and NGOs that assist trafficking victims. Training will include a review of existing anti-TIP laws, the methodology for identifying victims, investigation techniques, and protocols for coordinating with social workers and local representatives of the government's anti-trafficking committee.

Democracy and Governance: U.S. assistance aims to build a sustainable democratic political culture that upholds and defends human rights. Cambodia's democratic transition has been slow, as government policies have emphasized stability and economic development over democratization and accountable governance. U.S. assistance will continue to focus on the protection of human rights and strengthening the demand for democratic governance. In light of the political impasse after the 2013 national elections, U.S. assistance will also focus on new areas such as improving the effectiveness of the National Assembly and supporting the decentralization and de-concentration efforts of the Cambodian government, provided that there is political will for meaningful reform. USAID and the U.S. Department of State continue to partner with civil society organizations through grants and technical assistance to strengthen elections and political processes, promote freedom of information and expression, advance human rights, address land tenure rights, support post-Khmer Rouge reconciliation, and advocate for government accountability.

Key Interventions:

- Programs will provide support to civil society organizations, including direct funding of Cambodian NGOs, to strengthen organizational capacity and advocacy strategies in order to mobilize communities around issues such as land tenure; gender-based violence; corruption; and freedom of speech, assembly, and the press.
- U.S. assistance will provide training for all political parties to improve political competition, support civic education programs that improve the public's engagement in electoral processes, and build demand for meaningful electoral reform.
- Activities will support constituency dialogues, which have proven to be valuable public discussions between elected officials and their constituents on solutions to community problems.
- Activities will emphasize the participation of youth and women in the political process and promote increased use of mobile technology to expand outreach.
- U.S. assistance will expand capabilities to use the Khmer language on mobile devices and increase the use of technology-based services to achieve development outcomes.

- Genocide education for high school youth will continue to increase comprehension among young Cambodians about the events of the Khmer Rouge period. New conflict reconciliation activities will target survivors of the Khmer Rouge, youth, and former Khmer Rouge members.

Economic Growth: Despite economic gains in recent years, Cambodia suffers from income inequality, high unemployment, low agricultural productivity, and conflicts over the appropriate use of forests, rivers, and other natural resources. While national poverty rates have declined in recent years, approximately 20 percent of all Cambodians live below the poverty line, and 40 percent of all children under the age of five from across all income brackets are stunted as a result of poor child-feeding practices and a lack of clean water and proper sanitation. Pressure on Cambodia's forests, lakes, and rivers through economic land concessions, dam construction, and unsustainable resource management practices is a significant vulnerability facing the country. These complex issues continue to threaten not only watersheds critical to food security but also environments key to the survival of Cambodia's fisheries and endangered species. U.S. assistance seeks to develop a green growth path for the country that balances economic gains from tourism and agriculture with long-term food security, climate change mitigation, and conservation of biodiversity and other natural resources.

Due to its dependence on complex flooding and rain cycles, Cambodia's agricultural sector is particularly vulnerable to environmental degradation. Therefore, GCC interventions will be integrated throughout the FTF program to help ensure that results in food security are sustainable, while slowing or reversing environmental degradation and reducing poverty in key geographic areas and targeted populations. In conjunction with other donors, such as the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, USAID will support Cambodia's effort to achieve its Millennium Development Goal of halving hunger and poverty by 2015.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$8.0 million to support the efforts of the Government of Cambodia to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition and promote broad based economic growth through agricultural development.
- As part of the President's Global Climate Change (GCC) initiative, USAID will provide \$9.0 million to support Cambodian efforts to mitigate global climate change, including through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, as well as to assist the country in adapting to the local effects of climate change.
- Integrated GCC and FTF interventions will support rural farmers, more than half of whom are women, in diversifying farm production, income, and diets through improved production, processing, and market access. These efforts will be conducted across the rice, fish, and horticulture value-chains.
- Rural nutrition programs will improve access to clean water and proper sanitation, the lack of which is responsible for up to 50 percent of all malnutrition in Cambodia. These projects will also support nutrition education and promote behavior change to reduce high levels of stunting which occur in large part due to improper child-feeding practices during weaning and illness.
- GCC Sustainable Landscapes and biodiversity activities will mitigate the effects of climate change and improve the conservation of biodiversity by fostering the creation of national protected forests, boosting public-private dialogue on forest and biodiversity management, assisting forest-dependent communities and individuals obtain land tenure, and promoting sustainable income generation through the development and sale of non-timber forest products.
- GCC Sustainable Landscapes activities will also help Cambodia develop a strategy to lower greenhouse gas emissions, while EC-LEDS activities will support the establishment of a national

greenhouse gas inventory and strengthen community-forest governance skills and actions at the national and sub-national levels.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Democracy Programs: The Department of State will provide funding to the international side of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) to bring to justice those most responsible for crimes during the Khmer Rouge era. The successful completion of the trials of senior surviving Khmer Rouge leaders is crucial to the legacy of the tribunal, as are other tribunal initiatives such as outreach, education, and support for victims. The United States joins 30 other nations and entities that have provided financial support for these efforts over the life of the ECCC, including Cambodia, Australia, the European Union, France, Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom. The United Nations will also provide financial support for the international side of the ECCC in 2014. Support to the ECCC helps achieve a measure of justice for the crimes committed during the Khmer Rouge regime, improves the capacity of Cambodian legal professionals, and strengthens the rule of law.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$5.0 million will help the ECCC complete the current trials of surviving senior leaders of the Khmer Rouge regime.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Through U.S. assistance and strong leadership from the Ministry of Health, Cambodia has made significant progress in health. Some key indicators, however, such as newborn death rates and mother and child nutrition rates, are among the worst in the Asia-Pacific region, with 40 percent of all Cambodian children under the age of five from across all income brackets considered stunted as a result of poor child-feeding practices and a lack of clean water and proper sanitation. Although health insurance covers three million people in more than two-thirds of the country, the health system needs to be strengthened through development of a well-trained and motivated workforce and improved governance. 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.

State Programs

U.S. assistance will support the Cambodian government's rollout of effective, low-cost, and innovative prevention, testing, care and treatment models with the goal of ending new HIV infections by 2020. U.S. assistance will also link all health information systems to better track the care provided to persons living with HIV, support sustainable financing for the poor who are HIV-positive, support testing and treatment for stigmatized groups, and promote better governance through improved management of HIV drug treatment and testing kits.

Key Intervention:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Cambodia will receive \$5.1 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

USAID Programs

U.S. assistance will improve health outcomes by applying evidence-based approaches that address the most important health problems, including establishing sustainable Cambodian organizations; building

a capable workforce; supporting cross-cutting, integrated programming to reduce malnutrition; increasing citizen involvement in demanding health services and holding local leaders accountable for providing quality services; and strengthening civil society's role and capacity. U.S. government programs will focus on eight provinces, with advocacy at the national level for state-of-the-art protocols and policies. Programs will continue to improve the performance of doctors, nurses, and midwives; reduce unmet need for family planning; expand efforts to reduce financial barriers to accessing healthcare; improve tuberculosis detection and treatment; increase HIV testing among those at the highest risk for HIV; prevent malaria among migrant workers and optimize malaria treatment based on evolving drug resistance; and reduce childhood stunting. Health programs will be closely linked with programs in other sectors, particularly FTF, and include interagency partnerships among USAID, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, the Department of Defense (DoD), and the U.S. Peace Corps.

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Cambodia will receive \$9.0 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** U.S. assistance of \$5.0 million will support efforts by the Cambodian National Tuberculosis Program to improve TB-case detection and will expand detection and treatment for children and high-risk groups, such as prisoners and the elderly, through community-based public and private health networks. Activities will also support innovation in tuberculosis monitoring, including the continued rollout of diagnostic equipment and expanded use of mobile phone messaging to track lab results and improve the detection of new TB cases.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance of \$4.5 million will support Cambodia's national malaria control program to prevent, test for, and treat malaria by focusing on high-risk and hard-to-reach populations, such as migrant workers with little resistance to malaria but with high exposure through work in forested areas.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. assistance of \$5.5 million will address the major causes of maternal mortality by improving basic and emergency obstetric care, ensuring timely referral to higher-level hospital care, and reducing transportation and cost barriers to accessing maternal care.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** U.S. assistance of \$5.0 million will improve the competence of healthcare providers to counsel and provide family planning services and expand access to family planning products. Programs will target youth, particularly garment factory workers, address negative gender norms, and provide screening and referral for victims of gender-based violence.
- **Nutrition:** U.S. assistance of \$1.5 million will support an integrated nutrition, hygiene, and sanitation project to improve the nutrition of mothers and children by building the capacity of both the public and private sectors to promote healthy behaviors. Maternal and child health programs will train volunteer workers to educate caretakers about nutritious foods, appropriate feeding for infants, and proper sanitation practices; reintroduce growth monitoring at health centers; and ensure hospital referrals for severely malnourished children.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. The U.S. government will continue to support Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF) participation in senior and mid-level professional military education courses, with an additional focus on maritime security and human rights training. IMET graduates are better equipped to advance and implement

defense reforms and encourage innovation and have proven to be effective at promoting the professionalization of the RCAF.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support maritime security, human rights, and leadership training for promising RCAF personnel.
- U.S. assistance will fund RCAF English-language training.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD): Cambodia remains one of the most heavily mined countries in the world, with a high concentration of unexploded ordnance (UXO) that continues to inflict civilian casualties and make otherwise economically viable areas inaccessible. With increasing focus on addressing U.S.-origin UXO in the eastern part of the country and in waterways, U.S. assistance will continue to address the ongoing threat posed by landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) to human safety and economic development in Cambodia.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance supports the clearance of ERW in high priority areas in order to reduce casualties and advance Cambodian national clearance goals.
- U.S. assistance will support the processing of explosive material retrieved from ERW for use in the destruction of existing mines and ERW.
- U.S. activities will encompass mine and ERW clearance, training, and education programs.

NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS): Cambodia's strategic location in Southeast Asia, with developing seaports in Sihanoukville and Phnom Penh and highly porous borders, makes it a potential route for exploitation by proliferators dealing in weapons of mass destruction and related items. The Cambodian government supports U.S.-led nonproliferation efforts and is part of the Proliferation Security Initiative and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism. However, the Government of Cambodia needs assistance to broaden its understanding of international strategic trade controls and nonproliferation regimes in order to establish a legal foundation and licensing process to control the movements of sensitive goods and to increase its capacity to control its borders through enhanced inspection and interdiction techniques.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide training programs to Cambodian officials that increase their nonproliferation and strategic trade management capacity.
- EXBS will work to improve enforcement capabilities through targeted training and limited equipment donations, enhancing Cambodia's ability to control the movement of sensitive items through its territory.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Embassy Phnom Penh maintains a robust inter-agency development coordination system that monitors progress toward U.S. government goals across all agencies and resources. New interventions are jointly reviewed to determine potential value in contributing to Mission objectives.

DoD conducts on-site monitoring of military training programs and regular evaluation of participants' application and utilization of acquired skills. USAID project management staff regularly conduct site visits to projects. In addition, senior management from USAID/Cambodia and Washington conduct

site visits of FTF, GCC, and GHI-supported projects. Mid-term and final evaluations are conducted and used to refine existing projects or design next programs, and periodic portfolio reviews assess broader impacts and overall progress.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Site visits to FTF-supported projects helped refine and demonstrate how GCC and FTF initiatives are integrated to address both food security and natural resources management.

USAID's end-of-project evaluation of maternal and child health and HIV/AIDS programs identified areas where assistance should stop, such as voucher schemes for family planning, and where successes should be scaled up or sustained through government systems in the future. An end-of-project evaluation demonstrated an opportunity to exploit the commercial sector as a source of health commodities, namely condoms and family planning products. Recommendations from the evaluation have been incorporated into the Country Development Cooperation Strategy and in five new projects to be awarded in 2014.

The Mission Gender Assessment and a new gender-based violence (GBV) survey revealed the seriousness and significant tolerance for GBV which will be addressed in future programs through more systematic screenings at health clinics and referrals to legal services.

Financial reviews of implementing partners strengthened internal control systems and lessons learned were shared with all implementing partners.

The Cambodian Demographic Health Survey revealed weaknesses in the areas of nutrition and anemia, especially among children and women. This key conclusion influenced the decision to focus programming more heavily on these vulnerable populations.

Mid-term assessments of the FTF program are leading to more scalable interventions in FY 2014 and an end-of-project evaluation of USAID's electoral support is leading to a more focused program in FY 2014.

China

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

As China continues its remarkable economic growth, the United States is engaging China primarily as a development partner with the resources to invest in its own future. In pursuit of a long-term strategy to protect and promote U.S. national interests and values, the United States supports targeted programs that promote the rule of law and strengthen cooperation in countering global threats to public health, particularly against the spread of pandemic and other emerging diseases. U.S. assistance also helps Tibetan communities improve livelihoods, promote sustainable development and environmental conservation, and preserve cultural traditions.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	13,924	25,200	6,825	-18,375
Economic Support Fund	10,124	22,900	4,500	-18,400
Global Health Programs - State	2,977	1,500	1,500	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	823	800	825	25

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 Growth and Investing in People (Tibet): In FY 2015, U.S. assistance of \$4.5 million will preserve Tibetan cultural traditions and promote sustainable development and environmental conservation on the Tibetan plateau. Building on progress made in previous years, a development program in Tibetan areas aims to strengthen the capacity of ethnic Tibetan communities, and local organizations in order to improve and sustain their livelihoods, natural environment, and way of life. Key outcomes include increased skills and capacity of Tibetans to compete in the formal economy; expanded opportunities for employment and business development; and a growing number of emerging local organizations with increased capacity to initiate, design, and implement their own development projects and contribute to a higher level and quality of local knowledge and involvement in policy, planning, and service delivery in Tibetan areas.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support interventions that address the social and economic needs of ethnic Tibetans, including skills trainings that lead to improved incomes.
- U.S. assistance will support environmental conservation through a range of activities that include awareness raising campaigns, research and assessment, management plans for wetland conservation, rangeland co-management, grassland rehabilitation, climate change adaptation assessments, and pilot projects on climate change adaptation.
- U.S. assistance will aid Tibetan cultural preservation, with activities that include capacity building of Tibetan artisans; programs to expand access to local, regional, and international markets; cultural multimedia development through websites, CDs, and DVDs; restoration of cultural sites; and preservation of local arts, texts and music.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Investing in People: In 2013, the outbreak of pandemic flu H7N9 created an opportunity for the United States and China to collaborate at an unprecedented level to control the spread of this new flu strain. China faces other public health threats, including HIV/AIDS, health-care associated infections, multi-drug resistant tuberculosis, and hepatitis B and C. Although testing and treatment have become standardized, local perceptions that HIV/AIDS affects only high-risk populations remain the norm, and those living with HIV/AIDS still encounter strong societal stigma. The major focus of the U.S. HIV/AIDS program in China is to foster nationwide scaling up of effective interventions by the Chinese government and other donor agencies with their own resources.

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), China will receive \$1.5 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Since 2002, the United States has supported a Resident Legal Advisor (RLA) at the U.S. Embassy in Beijing to provide expertise on criminal law and procedure to Chinese officials, jurists, and academics and to support the U.S. Embassy's efforts to promote long-term criminal justice reform in China. The RLA works to foster and promote development in Chinese criminal procedure law and reform, with an emphasis on pre-trial detention, coerced confessions, rights of defense lawyers, and judicial independence. The RLA works to foster U.S.-Chinese law enforcement cooperation and engages Chinese audiences in explorations of criminal procedure practices. The Chinese have taken action to implement some reforms regarding the death penalty, pre-trial detention, rights of defense lawyers, and certain interrogation tactics.

Key Interventions:

- The RLA will visit courts, prosecutors, law schools, and bar associations to engage audiences in comparing U.S. and Chinese criminal law and procedure and to promote reform. The RLA will also continue to engage with scholars on reform issues.
- The RLA will work with Chinese law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, courts, and bar associations to promote key features of recent legislative amendments, including an increased role for defense lawyers, the exclusion of coerced confessions, and effective direct and cross examination of witnesses.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: At the end of FY 2012, a mid-term review of the Tibet program was completed. In FY 2013 an assessment was conducted on monitoring and evaluation systems of all implementers, leading to improved processes, which will continue into FY 2014.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Results from the monitoring and evaluation assessment conducted in FY 2013 combined with the FY 2012 mid-term review helped inform decisions on future programming direction and appropriate funding levels for implementers. Critical adjustments included scaling-up successful digital cultural preservation activities, broadening of activity locations into new Tibetan villages, deepening efforts in organizational capacity

building, as well as reducing several environmental conservation programs where results had been modest and activities difficult to monitor.

Indonesia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Despite having undergone a remarkable democratic transition and recent emergence as a key regional and global actor, Indonesia faces major governance challenges, significant health problems that pose threats internationally, non-sustainable natural resource exploitation, incomplete reforms in the security sector, and a low quality education system that undermines its long-term development. Even with the exceptional growth of a new middle class, 100 million people still live on less than \$2 a day, and over 40 million live in extreme poverty. In the framework of the U.S.-Indonesia Comprehensive Partnership, the goal of U.S. development assistance is to improve Indonesia's quality of higher education and delivery of priority healthcare; strengthen governance and democracy; sustain the environment; manage disasters; and create an environment for science, technology, and innovation to thrive. Security sector assistance to Indonesia affirms U.S. commitment to regional stability and, in particular, maritime security in Southeast Asia. To build capacity against terrorists, security sector programs will work beyond law enforcement actions to focus on policy and institutional development, as well as counter violent extremism. In addition, U.S. assistance will further the professionalization and institutional reform of the Indonesian Armed Forces. Priorities and goals for U.S. assistance will be flexible to accommodate potential changes in the Government of Indonesia's (GOI) own development plans, including a new 2015-2019 National Development Strategy, which will be finalized after the 2014 Indonesian Presidential elections.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	166,955	142,736	176,475	33,739
Development Assistance	89,046	69,920	104,500	34,580
Economic Support Fund	5,883	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	13,292	14,000	14,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	250	250	250	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	41,264	41,250	39,750	-1,500
International Military Education and Training	1,660	1,700	2,400	700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,049	10,066	10,025	-41
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,511	5,550	5,550	-

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)

Democratic Governance Strengthened: Assistance for democracy and good governance will support Indonesia's commitment to public accountability and rule of law, broad and robust civic participation on the part of Indonesian civil society, and the protection of the rights of all citizens, thus deepening democratic consolidation and widening good governance achievements to all parts of the nation, particularly in targeted provinces in eastern Indonesia. Programs will increase the capacity, independence, and transparency of institutions that are mechanisms for greater accountability; improve transparency in budget and human resources processes in key ministries; and assure broad participation in public debate on the part of civil society, media, and the private sector.

Key Interventions:

- \$10.0 million will support programs improving the abilities of civil society organizations and think tanks to monitor government actions and hold the state (both national and local government) accountable to citizens, provide an advocacy function that articulates the interests of constituent groups, and educate the population.
- Programs will assist the judiciary and the prosecutor's offices, local governments, and the community to empower poor and minority victims of violence. Activities will result in enhanced community awareness of human rights complaint systems and the operation of the legal systems, improved access to legal services, and increased use of paralegal and community-based advocacy services for marginalized persons, including women; religious minorities; and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender communities.
- Trainings for local governments, civil society organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in eastern Indonesia (Papua, West Papua, Maluku, and North Maluku) will improve citizen dialogue on community investments, enhance the ability of local government to identify and meet the basic needs of citizens, and empower women who have been victimized by gender-based violence. Improved government accountability and efficient function will reduce the drivers of political grievance and increase development opportunities that sustain natural resources; grow economic opportunities; promote equality; and improve access to health care, education, and other basic services.

Essential Human Services for the Poorest and Most Vulnerable Improved: The benefits of Indonesia's fast-paced economic and democratic transition need to reach all Indonesians. Yet a significant portion of the population – the poorest and most vulnerable – may be left behind if their basic needs are not addressed. Indonesia's maternal and child health and education have failed to keep pace with the country's development. With a focus on the poorest and most vulnerable, activities will increase access to clean water, improve the education system to meet the needs of the population, and strengthen the government's ability to deliver basic services.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$8.1 million will support expansion of water and sanitation services to the urban poor through strengthened engagement with and amongst the financial, public, and private sectors. Technical assistance will be provided to service institutions to ensure their long-term operational viability. Efforts will help national and local governments and legislatures foster a policy environment that ensures sustainable water supply and sanitation services to the poorest populations.
- Projects will increase the capacity and competency of educators and administrators to deliver instruction to poor and vulnerable populations through established service delivery systems, such as teacher training institutes, education departments at local universities, quality assurance boards, schools, and education ministries. Assistance aims to reduce dropout rates, improve graduation and advancement rates, and expand access to high-quality jobs.
- At the local level, programs will provide technical assistance to increase the accountability, supervision, and adherence to standards of local government service providers. Assistance provided to local governments will improve their planning and budgeting for essential services in health, education, sanitation, and water, while also increasing transparency and responsiveness.

Global Development Priorities of Mutual Interest Advanced: U.S. assistance will support Indonesia's ability to preserve biodiversity, mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, and build resilience to climate change impacts and natural disasters. Additionally, as a key regional actor, assistance will also support Indonesia's role in leading cross-border reforms necessary to confront global issues. Proposed Global Climate Change Initiative funding will include efforts through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission

Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program to support the development and implementation of LEDS Indonesia.

Key Interventions:

- Programs will establish stronger incentives for conservation of both terrestrial and marine biodiversity, as well as strengthen governance and regulatory controls to address the principal threats to biodiversity and drivers of habitat degradation. Technical assistance will result in reduced non-sustainable exploitation of biodiversity and engage authorities and the private sector on governance structures that ensure the longevity of Indonesia's biodiversity. At the same time, these programs will facilitate the sustainable use of natural resources – including fish and forest products – to promote social and economic growth.
- U.S. assistance of \$3.0 million will facilitate clean energy initiatives and support the GOI in promoting renewable energy developments over fossil-fuel based solutions. Technical assistance will be provided to investors, banks, and government institutions to lower barriers to investment and reduce Indonesia's greenhouse gas emission profile.
- Programs will help Indonesian authorities and citizens cope with a changing climate and become more resilient to the impacts of floods, droughts, rising sea levels, and natural disasters. Technical assistance will result in an increased understanding of climate change and disaster impacts and actions necessary to mitigate the severity of those impacts on Indonesia's economy, society, and environment.
- Activities supporting South-South and Triangular Cooperation will help Indonesia explore mutual areas of interest with other countries, promote collective self-reliance, accelerate development, and strengthen solidarity with other countries. Technical assistance to the GOI National Coordination Team will support development of a human resources plan, build a strong and independent monitoring and evaluation system in line with international standards, and strengthen statistics and reporting of Indonesian development aid as it relates to climate change.

Collaborative Achievement in Science, Technology, and Innovation Increased: U.S. assistance will support programs that accelerate the development of science, technology, and innovation in Indonesia. Activities will target local institutions and leaders with a proven track record of advancing Indonesia's development. Assistance will improve research quality and productivity, linkages to broader scientific communities, and education opportunities and standards, especially for women students and academics, and increase the technical and management capacity of research institutions to foster more sustainable programs and approaches to development issues. U.S. assistance will also support the evidence-to-policy continuum, including increased demand for the use of scientific data in decision-making and enable technology adoption in key sectors of development, such as health care, energy, and climate.

Key Interventions:

- Activities will improve data analysis on policy and programs, increase analytical capacity, and strengthen advocacy and demand for the use of evidence.
- Activities will pilot new technologies in health, natural resources management, renewable energy, energy efficiency, agriculture, education, and governance, and seek to engage in partnerships with the private sector. The approach seeks to drive the demonstration, adoption, and scaling of proven technologies and other novel approaches to development.
- Long- and short-term training for Indonesian citizens in the United States and Indonesia will advance development priorities and build a stronger pool of development professionals and academicians to solve development challenges.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. assistance will support the professionalization and modernization of the Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI) as the primary means of strengthening Indonesia's increasingly prominent role in maintaining regional peace and security. Professionalization will be achieved through technical and tactical training programs, non-commissioned officer development, and an English language program. Technical assistance and other support for the Indonesian Defense University, with a focus on improving defense management and strategic planning, will enhance the organizational capabilities of the TNI. Additional programs will contribute to the development of Indonesia's maintenance and logistics, maritime security, and disaster relief capabilities.

Key Interventions:

- Programs will target professional military education, further civilian control of a professional Indonesian military, and improve core management processes within the military and defense departments.
- Building maritime security and naval aviation capacity will improve TNI Navy maritime domain awareness and strengthen the ability of the TNI to counter regional and transnational security threats.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

U.S. assistance will support activities that accelerate Indonesia's efforts to end preventable maternal and newborn deaths and improve control of high-priority infectious diseases, including tuberculosis (TB) and HIV/AIDS. 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.

State Programs

Although rates are below 1 percent nationally, HIV prevalence is much higher in key affected populations: female sex workers, men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, female partners/wives of male clients of sex workers, and transgender persons.

Key Intervention:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Indonesia will receive \$0.3 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

USAID Programs

Essential Human Services for the Poorest and Most Vulnerable Improved: Despite recent rapid economic growth, Indonesia has among the highest maternal mortality ratios in the region and newborn mortality rates have stagnated. Improving quality of care, including effective implementation of priority health interventions, efficient and equitable access to care, and developing appropriate oversight and regulation, and building civil society capacity are essential to improving overall health outcomes, and to reaching poor and vulnerable women. U.S. assistance will support programs that reduce preventable deaths among women and children by improving the quality of health services and lower barriers to access these services.

Key Interventions:

- **Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. assistance totaling \$17.9 million will improve the quality of maternal and newborn health care by extending the health facilities' networks to include local governments and

NGOs as well as national government bodies and professional associations. Assistance will also improve access to the appropriate level of care through more efficient referral networks, addressing social barriers, and more equitable access and use of public health insurance.

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Indonesia will receive \$1.5 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

Global Development Priorities of Mutual Interest Advanced: Given the size and mobility of Indonesia's population, serious health issues, including infectious diseases such as TB and HIV/AIDS, pose significant problems for Indonesia. U.S. assistance-supported programs will continue to partner with the GOI to help improve and expand programs to prevent, diagnose, and treat infectious diseases in Indonesia. Assistance will also facilitate the GOI's engagement in regional and global efforts to control the spread of infectious diseases and prevent epidemic outbreaks, notably HIV/AIDS and TB.

Key Interventions:

- Tuberculosis: Assistance will support and strengthen Indonesia's implementation of its National Tuberculosis strategy, including scaling up multi-drug resistant TB treatment sites, improving laboratory capacity, improving the implementation of TB treatment according to international standards among private clinicians and hospitals, and improving management of TB and HIV co-infection. Assistance will result in implementation of programs according to international standards, expanded partnerships with the private sector for laboratory capacity building, and introduction of innovative technologies and approaches.
- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Indonesia will receive \$5.5 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

Collaborative Achievement in Science, Technology, and Innovation Increased: Assistance-funded projects will build Indonesian capacity to inform and implement public health policy that is based on empirical evidence.

Key Interventions:

- Maternal and Child Health: \$2.1 million in U.S. assistance will support research partnerships in infectious disease and maternal/child health. Activities will promote partnerships among U.S. and Indonesian universities and research institutions, which will expand collaboration and improve the capacity for research and peer review in Indonesia.
- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Indonesia will receive \$0.8 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses will expose Indonesian defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Professional military education programs will motivate non-commissioned and commissioned officers at all levels of TNI to apply international standards of human rights in their military operations.

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will support professional military education, thus allowing TNI to overcome weak institutional capacities in strategic planning, defense resource management, and defense acquisition while promoting security sector reform.
- Assistance funding for TNI/GOI security reform efforts will institutionalize civilian control of the defense establishment, and will promote the rule of law and increase transparency.
- Assistance-funded training and exchanges will increase access to senior Indonesian officers who were not able to participate in U.S.-supported education and training programs during 13 years of sanctions under the Suharto government.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Technical assistance, organizational development, training, and equipment procurement will be supported with U.S. assistance to strengthen criminal justice capacities of the Indonesian National Police (INP) and other GOI civilian law enforcement and justice sector agencies, including the Attorney General's Office and the Corruption Eradication Commission.

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will support criminal justice entities in enhancing modern management systems, national training mechanisms, and investigative procedures. The strengthened capacity is expected to increase criminal justice sector actors' capabilities to engage with communities, integrate women more fully into the police force, and improve institutional accountability.
- U.S. assistance will also support enforcement efforts countering specific complex crimes, such as environmental crime, corruption, and financial crime, as well as provide ongoing support for Indonesia's counter-narcotics efforts.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

U.S. assistance will build GOI official capacity to investigate national and regional criminal acts of terrorism and deter proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) through strategic trade control assistance.

Key Interventions:

- To combat terrorism, the Department of State's Antiterrorism Assistance program will support the training of line officers and their supervisors in the use of less lethal tactical measures and provide police media relations officers with skills and strategies to work more effectively with the public and mass media.
- Indonesia lacks a comprehensive export control legal framework or control lists compatible with the major multilateral regimes and maintains a very basic system for interagency license review for nuclear materials only. Further, the GOI lacks sufficient mechanisms to educate industry on export responsibilities. Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) programs will support the GOI in developing a framework of national law to facilitate controlled trade of strategic goods, including the adoption of control lists for dual-use commodities and appropriate licensing procedures. EXBS-supported programs will address these issues in partnership with GOI and continue working with appropriate GOI agencies to improve their ability to effectively monitor trade activity and ensure the integrity of their borders.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

MCC and Indonesia signed a Compact in November 2011 to provide \$600.0 million in resources over a five-year period to work on nutrition, green prosperity, and procurement modernization. The MCC

Compact became effective April 2, 2013. In FY 2011, MCC finalized a \$12.0 million pre-compact grant [known as a 609(g) grant], which was used to pay for detailed project development and feasibility studies for five or six potential projects in three thematic areas, including green prosperity, increasing access to economic opportunities, and governance. Potential for duplication with USAID is minimal due to the following factors: (1) USAID/Indonesia's Health and Environment offices are coordinating with MCC country representatives on design of future activities and MCC does not envision a democracy and governance component, aside from work on procurement (no overlap); (2) MCC's activities will have a different geographic focus, (3) MCC-funded activities became operational in FY 2013, and (4) MCC is leveraging several of USAID's ongoing activities in Indonesia to strengthen the Compact's areas, including in renewable energy, climate change, land use planning, and maternal and child health.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID/Indonesia created a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) unit in 2012 and has since committed an array of human and technical resources to M&E. The M&E unit has a full-time M&E U.S. Direct Hire officer and a full-time Geographic Information System specialist. USAID/Indonesia is in the process of recruiting a Foreign Service National Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist and Gender Specialist. The Mission has increased the number of USAID Forward evaluations and has begun multi-year evaluation planning, which the upcoming Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) Performance Management Plan will further define.

In FY 2013, USAID/Indonesia undertook a number of monitoring and evaluation activities, both to inform the implementation of ongoing activities as well as to inform projects to implement the 2014-2018 CDCS:

- Forestry, Marine, and Water and Sanitation sector assessments examined both the context of each of these sectors as well as the progress of USAID assistance within each. Results of the assessments were used to inform both management decisions affecting ongoing activities, and strategic direction and project design for projects under the CDCS.
- An Energy sector assessment found that an earlier assumption of a comprehensive and stable policy environment did not hold true, and found that changes and gaps in the policy environment hindered the development of clean energy generation projects. This assessment changed program implementation and established that future investments in clean energy will include efforts to foster a more stable and predictable policy environment to encourage greater private sector investment.
- An HIV evaluation and Avian Influenza assessment examined both USAID activities in these areas and the Indonesian systems to track and treat these infectious diseases, and findings were used to refine project management and inform design of CDCS programs.
- A mid-term management assessment of the Expanding Maternal and Newborn Survival program examined the coordination of central and provincial units within the program to determine how to ensure consistency across targeted areas and enforce the use of best practices.
- The Opportunities for Vulnerable Children evaluation examined how various schools and communities were putting in place practices to create a more inclusive environment for disabled children. Results will help USAID and the GOI understand how to better target disability policy, and how to expand the effect of these policies beyond institutions and into the community environment.
- An evaluation of university partnerships examined the impact of partnerships between U.S. and Indonesian universities on the research capacity of the Indonesian institution.
- EXBS activities and events are determined through a three-year strategic planning process, which is assessed and updated annually. The EXBS Program uses an advisor in Jakarta to oversee training and equipment donations. The advisor routinely provides reports to Washington on the status of the program.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Mission is committed to the use of monitoring and evaluation results in budget and programmatic choices. Each fiscal year, 3 percent of USAID program funds are set aside for evaluations. The following are examples of current evaluation results and Mission responses:

- Conclusions and recommendations from the Decentralized Basic Education performance evaluation informed development of an \$84.0 million flagship basic education program, the Prioritizing Reform Innovation and Opportunities for Reaching Indonesia's Teachers, Administrators, and Students (PRIORITAS) program. Results of the evaluation helped PRIORITAS to 1) better coordinate with government at national, provincial, and district levels; 2) improve sequencing and coordination of program inputs; and 3) limit program objectives and complexity of components.
- Evaluations were also used to improve the sustainability of Indonesian institutions and partnerships. The Aceh Polytechnic (AP) performance evaluation examined AP's institutional capacity and sustainability. Results of the evaluation informed AP management strategies, its relationship with corporate partner Chevron, and the continued capacity building support to AP under the new Higher Education Leadership and Management program.
- An evaluation of initial university partnerships emphasized the value of partnerships in building capacity with Indonesian partners. As a result, the CDCS incorporates this practice, and also seeks ways to build stronger linkages that contribute to results across all four Development Objectives.

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	144,250
Collaborative achievement in science, technology, and innovation increased	22,595
Development Assistance	19,245
3.2 Education	13,695
4.8 Environment	4,150
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,400
of which Objective 6:	845
6.2 Administration and Oversight	845
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,350
3.1 Health	3,350
of which Objective 6:	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	100
Democratic governance strengthened	18,800
Development Assistance	18,800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	5,000
2.4 Civil Society	10,800
of which Objective 6:	1,300

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
6.1 Program Design and Learning	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	800
Essential human services for the poorest and most vulnerable improved	56,705
Development Assistance	35,805
2.2 Good Governance	5,000
3.1 Health	8,100
3.2 Education	21,705
4.8 Environment	1,000
of which Objective 6:	3,145
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,440
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,705
Global Health Programs - USAID	20,900
3.1 Health	20,900
of which Objective 6:	1,500
6.1 Program Design and Learning	600
6.2 Administration and Oversight	900
Global development priorities of mutual interest advanced	46,150
Development Assistance	30,650
2.4 Civil Society	1,200
4.8 Environment	23,850
5.2 Disaster Readiness	5,600
of which Objective 6:	2,930
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,180
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,750
Global Health Programs - USAID	15,500
3.1 Health	15,500
of which Objective 6:	1,581
6.1 Program Design and Learning	593
6.2 Administration and Oversight	988

Laos

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Globalization and regionalization continue to influence the Government of Laos (GOL) to open the country's economy and increase Lao citizen participation in economic decision-making. However, Laos' political system remains firmly in the control of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. U.S. assistance goals include improving governance and increasing the country's capacity to integrate fully into the Association for Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the global economy.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	11,290	14,988	14,700	-288
Development Assistance	1,290	1,300	4,000	2,700
Foreign Military Financing	-	288	200	-88
International Military Education and Training	-	400	500	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	9,000	12,000	9,000	-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.

Development Assistance (DA)

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance supports Laos' integration into the global economy by means of trade liberalization. Trade liberalization is driven by the GOL's need to adopt key regulatory reforms in compliance with agreements with the World Trade Organization (WTO), the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), and the U.S.-Laos Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA). In addition, U.S. assistance will focus on institutional capacity building for both the public and private sector. The Lao PDR-U.S. International and ASEAN Integration Project (LUNA II) will provide technical assistance to the GOL for building a legal framework and institutional capacity that facilitates the implementation and enforcement of laws and commitments already agreed to under the BTA, WTO and AEC. This effort will focus on building capacity to effectively administer and adjudicate economic laws and regulations across all branches of national and local government including ministries, the National Assembly, and courts, as well as provincial and municipal level government entities. U.S. assistance will help build the necessary political will, ownership, and capacity for Laos to integrate fully with international markets including the AEC, thereby narrowing the development gap among ASEAN member countries and creating a stronger trading partner for the United States.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support GOL efforts to comply with and implement existing and future trade agreements, including compliance with WTO Accession Action Plans, fulfilling commitments under the U.S.-Laos BTA, and assisting Laos to achieve AEC requirements in 2015.
- Programs will improve the ability of government ministries, the National Assembly, and the courts to effectively develop, administer, and adjudicate economic laws and regulations.

- Funding will also contribute to the Trade Development Trust Fund (TDF). Having a seat on the TDF Steering Committee will provide the United States with the opportunity to influence and leverage TDF resources so that TDF funded activities complement and reinforce LUNA II activities.
- U.S. assistance will support partnership building by leveraging the expertise of U.S. experts to strengthen and professionalize the American Chamber of Commerce in Laos and promote private sector development and public-private partnerships.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will help professionalize the Lao military, increase officers' ability to engage with the United States, support training, education, and English language programs, and build an indigenous demining capability.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will build the Lao military's English language, humanitarian assistance, and demining capacities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the armed forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. The IMET program in Laos contributes to the overall professional development and international integration of the Lao military.

Key Interventions:

- IMET courses will teach Ministry of National Defense personnel how a military establishment functions in a democracy, while providing a better understanding of professional military standards and responsibilities.
- U.S. assistance will continue to build the Lao military's English language and medical capacities.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Laos' weak law-enforcement makes the country vulnerable to various forms of illicit activities, including drug trafficking. Although estimated opium cultivation dropped 94 percent from 1998 to 2007, the trend has reversed and cultivation is now climbing. Methamphetamine addiction is also currently rising rapidly within the country, even as large flows of methamphetamines and other drugs transit Laos to other countries. U.S. assistance continues to prioritize drug addiction prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation, while putting more emphasis on the training of law enforcement and criminal justice personnel.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support Lao efforts to fight drug trafficking and addiction, and build the professional capacity of new partners in the Customs Department, the Ministry of Justice, and the Office of the Supreme Prosecutor while also assisting the Lao Bar Association.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD): Clearance of unexploded ordinance (UXO) plays a significant role in expanding economic development in Laos and promotes goodwill between Laos and the United States by removing dangerous explosives that continue to maim and kill Lao citizens each year. The United States is expanding efforts in victims' assistance, particularly in the area of emergency first response, and in the area of survey, specifically to better define the highest priority areas for clearance assets. UXO contamination also negatively affects infrastructure development and exacerbates Laos' food security challenges. UXO clearance programs continue to return land to productive use in order to alleviate poverty and bolster food security while strengthening the capacity of the GOL UXO abatement agencies.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support ongoing UXO clearance and survey projects that will help the Lao government prioritize clearance efforts in areas most contaminated by UXO and most viable for agricultural development.
- Programs will reduce the impact of UXO on primary school children, their families, and communities, through increased awareness of the danger that UXO presents, ways to avoid UXO accidents, and what to do if they see UXO.
- Programs will increase the capacity of Lao Government institutions to provide emergency medical treatment to UXO victims and will provide direct, comprehensive victim assistance services to UXO victims and their families.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID conducted an inclusive growth diagnostic study between September 2012 and January 2013. The results of this analysis indicated that Laos must address key constraints to inclusive and diversified growth related to weak human capital, a difficult business enabling environment, and poor transportation linkages. USAID's assistance will strengthen the business environment and facilitate Laos' integration into the global economy through implementation of key economic legislation in Laos.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Laos-United States International and ASEAN Integration (LUNA-Lao) project ended in September 2013. The LUNA II follow-on program will build on the successes of LUNA-Lao, the recommendations from the midterm evaluation in November 2011, the Lao growth diagnostic study of January 2013, and input from GOL and U.S. agencies. These studies and input all suggested that a follow-on project would be vital to the implementation of the legal and other reforms achieved under LUNA-Lao. As recommended by these evaluations, LUNA II will focus on outreach to the private sector regarding the benefits of the new reforms and how to take advantage of them, since the purpose of the reforms is to ultimately enable private sector growth.

Malaysia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance in Malaysia promotes peace and security by strengthening cooperation on law enforcement, nonproliferation, counterterrorism, rule of law, and expanding military-to-military ties. Assistance will further Malaysia's role as a reliable partner in maintaining regional stability, fighting terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and strengthening key regional and global institutions that will contribute to the United States' security. Counterterrorism assistance builds capacity within Malaysian law enforcement and judicial organizations responsible for combating terrorism, and supports activities to improve Malaysia's border security. Counter-proliferation assistance strengthens Malaysia's ability to prevent transshipments of controlled munitions and dual-use commodities. Military assistance and training builds critical capabilities among Malaysia's armed forces, allowing it to take on an expanded international role, including peacekeeping and stabilization. Malaysia will chair the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 2015, underscoring its importance as a regional leader. There is strong potential for a fundamentally positive and lasting transformation of the U.S.-Malaysia relationship to promote U.S. strategic goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	3,227	2,970	2,320	-650
International Military Education and Training	967	900	1,050	150
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	800	-	-800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,460	1,270	1,270	-

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 Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas such as peacekeeping, increase the professionalization of the armed forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Key Intervention:

- IMET-funded programs will support the professional development of senior, mid-level, and noncommissioned officers, increase interoperability with U.S. forces, and improve maritime security in Malaysian waters.
- Programs will train military personnel in conducting multinational operations, medical and stabilization operations, peacekeeping, intelligence functions, and effective defense resource management.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA): Malaysian officials are focused on terrorist activities in the country, which involve links to terrorist organizations abroad and the use of Malaysia as a meeting and planning location. With the repeal of the Internal Security Act, Malaysia's law enforcement agencies are adapting to requirements to investigate, collect evidence, and prepare legal cases to try

terrorist suspects for national security crimes. ATA activities will equip Malaysian law enforcement with the necessary skills to identify, apprehend, detain, and prosecute terrorists.

Key Intervention:

- NADR-ATA funds will support the training of Malaysian law enforcement and judicial officials to deter, detect, and respond to terrorist threats and to strengthen counterterrorism cooperation with countries in the region. The program will maintain its strategic focus on building the capacity of Malaysian law enforcement agencies to secure its borders and prevent terrorists from entering or transiting through Malaysia. Upcoming courses will focus on preventing terrorist attacks, border control management, and integrating counterterrorism strategies at the national level.

NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program: Malaysia's porous maritime and land borders create difficulties for countering proliferation, and for combating terrorists and transnational crime. Malaysia continues to be used as a transit/transshipment point for WMD-related items and dual-use commodities. U.S. assistance will improve Malaysian agencies' abilities to implement and enforce the Strategic Trade Act (STA), which took full effect in July 2011. The STA gives Malaysia a legal basis to license exports of strategic items, interdict shipments subject to the STA's jurisdiction, and discourage proliferators.

Key Interventions:

- EXBS program activities will support the Malaysian government in developing its licensing system to control dual-use commodities; providing broad-based training to licensing and enforcement officials on control lists and catch-all controls; training officials on risk assessment and commodity identification; and equipping and training customs officials to institute a comprehensive risk analysis system and to perform targeted searches of cargo undergoing transshipment or transit at Malaysian ports.
- Programs will also educate Malaysian industries, especially customs brokers and freight forwarders, about their role in protecting Malaysia's national security.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Continuous monitoring and evaluation are undertaken to ensure effective management of the IMET program. Semi-annual training meetings were conducted to plan and review courses programmed using IMET funds. Training goals, policies, and issues were discussed in detail to ensure a comprehensive and mutually agreed upon training plan meets training goals.

Course feedback questionnaires were used to assess the effectiveness of training, collect student demographics, and gather information on the overall training experience so that continuous improvements could be made to the program.

The Embassy's Regional Security Officer (RSO) works with the Department of State's ATA program to ensure that the long-term objectives of the program are being achieved. Comprehensive program reviews are conducted periodically, with the next review scheduled to take place in 2014. The RSO conducted quarterly meetings with the Royal Malaysian Police to ensure training objectives were being met and to assess the planning schedule for the future. ATA and the RSO used course questionnaires to assess the effectiveness of training, the knowledge acquired during the course, and which courses should be planned in the future.

EXBS activities and events are determined through a three-year strategic planning process, which is assessed and updated annually. EXBS activities were monitored by the EXBS Regional Advisor, located in the U.S. Embassy. Feedback questionnaires were completed by participants, and the results were analyzed and included in After Action Reports. Monthly reporting cables were submitted by the Advisor. Program assessment consultations with the Advisor occurred semi-annually in Washington. EXBS programs are overseen by the Office of Export Control Cooperation in the Department of State's Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation Affairs, which sponsors comprehensive external evaluations every several years.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation of the IMET program indicates graduates rise within their career field and that a majority of top leaders in the Malaysian Armed Forces are graduates of IMET programs. These leaders have helped to advance key security initiatives such as increased participation in multilateral exercises, increased depth of bilateral engagement, and continued support of U.S. ship visits to Malaysian ports. Based on these results, the FY 2015 plans will augment the long-standing relationship with the Malaysian Armed Forces with continued focus on training personnel in career-enhancing Professional Military Education courses. By building strong networks and capabilities within Malaysia's military through training assistance, IMET-supported programs will enable the United States to increase access and influence with key decision makers and improve interoperability with U.S. forces as Malaysia participates in multinational operations and maritime law enforcement missions. Besides training career personnel, Malaysia also applies the train-the-trainer methodology to ensure larger dissemination of knowledge gained from IMET courses. For example, the graduates of the U.S. ship boarding courses are employed as instructors in conducting customized in-country boarding courses.

ATA-funded programs have increased the Malaysian police's ability to detect, deter, and investigate both criminal and terrorist activities. Therefore, ATA-funded activities will continue to focus on helping Malaysian authorities develop the expertise required to prevent cyber terrorism, conduct complex investigations, prevent terrorists from entering or transiting through Malaysian territory, manage crises, and integrate these skill sets at a national level. With regards to the STA, Malaysian authorities have made progress in implementing the licensing and industry outreach requirements of its STA as demonstrated through cooperative efforts with U.S. officials. As a result, additional resources will be allocated to develop more technical licensing skills; improve enforcement, investigation, and prosecution skills; and to implement industry compliance programs, such as proliferation finance.

Based on previous successes in EXBS-related interventions, assistance will continue to develop more technical licensing capabilities within the Strategic Trade Secretariat and other licensing agencies with advanced training for customs agents, investigators, and prosecutors to help Malaysia implement and enforce its export control law effectively. This EXBS training assistance directly builds on the 2014 EXBS-funded training of Malaysian customs officials through the World Customs Organization/United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime Container Control Program.

Marshall Islands

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Comprised of isolated, sparsely-populated, low-lying atolls spread over nearly two million square kilometers between Hawaii and Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) is particularly vulnerable to natural disasters and illegal fishing. The country has limited resources and capacity to address these risks. U.S. assistance builds the RMI's capacity to strengthen disaster management and increase maritime security.

The Compact of Free Association between the United States and the RMI, entered into in 1986 and amended in 2004, obligates the U.S. Government to provide grant and program assistance for the common defense of the RMI and the United States. Compact grants are primarily funded and implemented by the U.S. Department of Interior, and therefore are not represented in the assistance programs below. The RMI continues to be an important security partner as it hosts the U.S. Army Garrison on the Kwajalein Atoll installation, part of the Army's Space and Missile Defense Command.

Also pursuant to the Compact, on November 4, 2008, U.S. Congress transferred responsibility for disaster assistance and reconstruction services in the RMI from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	483	550	600	50
Development Assistance	470	500	500	-
International Military Education and Training	13	50	100	50

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)

The RMI is becoming increasingly vulnerable to natural disasters, such as tropical storms, typhoons, and drought, which are expected to increase in frequency and intensity due to climate change.

U.S. assistance will support the RMI's Office of the Chief Secretary (OCS) and vulnerable populations in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from natural disasters.

U.S. assistance will maintain disaster response preparation mechanisms and also cover limited expenses related to emergency response in the period between an event and a U.S. Presidential Disaster Declaration. U.S. assistance will support reductions in response time in a number of emergencies by pre-positioning supplies and equipment, establishing stand-by emergency service agreements, and conducting training exercises to coordinate disaster response efforts and test systems. These initiatives will save lives by reducing response time during disasters and also lower the cost and management burdens of delivering basic needs during an emergency.

Key Intervention:

- With \$0.5 million of FY 2015 resources, USAID-managed assistance will support the: 1) training of local disaster responders on standards in water, sanitation and hygiene, food security, transitional

shelter and camp management, distribution of food and non-food items; 2) maintenance of warehouses and pre-positioning of goods and materials that are critical for emergency relief operations; 3) conducting of table-top exercises that simulate and test USAID's emergency response and reconstruction contingency plans and the OCS Relief Operations Plan; and 4) pre-positioning of engineering designs for selected public infrastructure, utilities, and houses.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The RMI Sea Patrol has very limited capability to detect, deter, and defend its vast maritime Exclusive Economic Zone against domestic and transnational crime. U.S. assistance complements Compact grant assistance by strengthening RMI's security capabilities. IMET-funded training will provide professional training for RMI Sea Patrol staff to build the country's maritime law enforcement capacity.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support training on the ship boarding and high seas vessel inspection protocols.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2013, USAID initiated a five-year activity for disaster preparedness for effective response to complement supplementary disaster assistance under the Compact Agreement. Work planning efforts in consultation with RMI determine priorities for the remainder of the activity's period. The core components of the disaster preparedness activity include strengthening host country leadership in disaster response, improving capacity for immediate emergency disaster response, and continuing to forge stronger partnerships with local non-governmental organizations, including faith-based organizations and academic institutions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The work planning process of the Disaster Preparation for Effective Response activity will refine practical tools to support logistics planning for the rapid delivery of disaster assistance. These tools provide vital information to facilitate implementation of a proactive disaster response, delivery of pre-positioned emergency supplies, and timely dispatch of humanitarian workers. The work plan will also support USAID's focus on contingency planning, monitoring and evaluation, and building local capacity for disaster management

In FY 2013, USAID implemented its first disaster response in coordination with FEMA due to severe, prolonged drought conditions experienced by 13 atolls in northern RMI. Lessons learned from the actual response will further refine emergency response contingency plans. Program reviews determined that partnerships with the host government and local organizations need to be strengthened to ensure sustainability. Expected outcomes include streamlined procedures that facilitate delivery of disaster assistance and improved capacity of local disaster responders to provide emergency assistance.

Micronesia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Spread over a million square miles of ocean on 607 islands with over half of the population and supporting infrastructure located in low-lying coastal areas, the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) is highly vulnerable to natural disasters, including typhoons, landslides, drought, and wave surge. To protect public health and safety, U.S. assistance increases FSM's capacity to respond to and manage disasters. Pursuant to the Compact of Free Association between the United States and FSM, entered into in 1986 and amended in 2004, the U.S. government provides grant and program assistance to the FSM. Compact grants are primarily funded and implemented by the U.S. Department of Interior, and therefore are not included in the assistance programs described below.

Also pursuant to the Compact, on November 4, 2008, U.S. Congress transferred responsibility for disaster assistance and reconstruction services in the FSM from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	470	500	500	-
Development Assistance	470	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.

Development Assistance (DA)

Given the exposure of FSM to natural disasters and the inability of many island communities to respond, it is critical to ensure disaster preparedness and management measures are in place at the national, state, and local levels. U.S. development assistance will continue to support the FSM's Office of Environment and Emergency Management (OEEM) and vulnerable populations in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from natural disasters.

U.S. assistance will maintain disaster response preparation systems and also cover limited expenses related to emergency response in the period between an event and a U.S. Presidential Disaster Declaration. U.S. assistance will support reductions in response time in a number of emergencies by pre-positioning supplies and equipment, establishing stand-by emergency service agreements, and conducting training exercises to coordinate disaster response efforts and test systems. These initiatives will save lives by reducing response time during disasters and also lower the cost and management burdens of delivering basic needs during an emergency.

Key Intervention:

- With \$0.5 million of FY 2015 resources, USAID-managed assistance will support the: 1) training of local disaster responders on standards in water, sanitation and hygiene, food security, transitional shelter and camp management, and distribution of food and non-food items; 2) maintenance of warehouses and pre-positioning of goods and materials that are critical for emergency relief operations; 3) conducting of table-top exercises that simulate and test USAID's emergency response and reconstruction contingency plans and the OEEM Relief Operations Plan; 4) disaster preparations

at the state level through OEEM; and 5) pre-positioning of engineering designs for selected public infrastructure, utilities, and houses.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2013, USAID initiated a five-year program for disaster preparedness to effectively complement disaster assistance provided under the Compact Agreement. Planning efforts, in consultation with FSM, will determine priorities. The core components of the disaster preparedness activity include strengthening host country leadership in disaster response, improving capacity for immediate emergency disaster response, and continuing to forge stronger partnerships with local non-governmental organizations, including faith-based organizations and academic institutions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The work planning process of the Disaster Preparation for Effective Response activity will refine practical tools to support logistics planning for the rapid delivery of disaster assistance. These tools provide vital information to facilitate implementation of a proactive disaster response, delivery of pre-positioned emergency supplies, and timely dispatch of humanitarian workers. The work plan will also support USAID's focus on contingency planning, monitoring and evaluation, and building local capacity for disaster management.

Program reviews determined that partnerships with the host government and local organizations need to be strengthened to ensure sustainability. Expected outcomes include streamlined procedures that facilitate delivery of disaster assistance and improved capacity of local disaster responders to provide emergency assistance.

Mongolia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Mongolia's economy has been one of the fastest growing in the world for several years, with Gross Domestic Product growth averaging over 8 percent from 2009 through 2012. While the economy has slowed in recent years its estimated 2013 growth rate of 11.5 percent is still among the highest in the world. This growth brings increased opportunities for economic diversification as well as improvements in education, infrastructure, and social programs. During this period of significant transition, U.S. assistance is designed to protect the gains already made and improve the capacity of the Government of Mongolia (GOM) to manage growth more inclusively and transparently. The United States will collaborate with the GOM in a jointly established program to reinforce the development gains generated through years of U.S. assistance and build a lasting legacy. At the same time, U.S. training and equipment will help continue the professionalization of Mongolia's defense forces, bolster Mongolia's participation in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (UNPKO), and promote continued participation in post-2014 U.S. and NATO missions in Afghanistan. U.S. assistance will also continue to support priority nonproliferation activities due to Mongolia's highly porous borders and geographic proximity to regional proliferators.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	9,212	8,490	9,400	910
Development Assistance	5,159	5,000	6,000	1,000
Foreign Military Financing	3,048	2,400	2,000	-400
International Military Education and Training	755	850	1,150	300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	240	250	10

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)

Opportunities for Inclusive Growth Increased: Despite rapid, natural resource driven growth, complex economic, governance, environmental, and capacity issues persist and widening social inequalities are a concern. U.S. assistance will invest in democracy and governance, inclusive economic growth, and other key areas. As Mongolia's ability to address its own development challenges grows, USAID will design a new legacy program that will transition the United States-Mongolia relationship from donor-recipient to an economic partnership based on shared commercial interests and investment. This new legacy program will build on previous U.S. assistance to Mongolia and on the results achieved to date. The culminating focus of the program will be determined in consultation with the Government of Mongolia.

Key Intervention:

U.S. assistance will leverage additional support from the GOM to carry out a legacy program that builds on U.S. development assistance efforts to date. The program will help build the capacity of the government to manage revenues generated from the extractive industries by strengthening the public administration system.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will continue to build and maintain the country's growing peacekeeping capacity. FMF-funded programs are vital to Mongolia's development of a Peace Support Operations Brigade that can deploy up to three self-sufficient battalions in support of long-term UNPKO missions.

Key intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide equipment that may include critical communications equipment, personal protective equipment, engineering vehicles, logistics equipment, and other equipment for deployment.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET exposes Mongolia's military personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, with courses intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, and increase the professionalization of the armed forces. As an example of how vital IMET is to Mongolia's international presence, IMET graduates have led all ten Mongolian units to Iraq and all units to Afghanistan, have held key positions in UNPKO missions, and hold senior positions in the Ministry of Defense and the Mongolian Armed Forces' General Staff.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance provides professional military education at the officer and non-commissioned officer basic and advanced course levels, as well as technical training to improve Mongolia's expeditionary medical and legal capabilities and to create and maintain English language labs.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS): U.S. assistance will ensure that Mongolia establishes an effective control regime to prevent the transit of materials that can be used in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Additionally, EXBS will indirectly support an improved business environment and increased foreign direct investment by working with the GOM to build an internationally compliant legal, regulatory, and licensing regime and fostering its commitment to enforce such controls. EXBS funding will also be used to increase enforcement capabilities for customs and border guards at ports of entry and green borders.

Key Interventions:

- EXBS will enhance Mongolian strategic trade controls through the development of implementing regulations, building a licensing system for dual-use goods and munitions, and educating industry on proposed requirements and assist them with developing applicable internal compliance programs.
- Following the successful border assessment in FY 2014, EXBS will implement targeted training courses on smuggling methods and Weapons of Mass Destruction awareness to enhance enforcement capabilities at high-traffic ports of entry and along relevant green borders.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

In October 2007, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) signed a five-year, \$285.0 million Compact with the GOM. The Compact was completed on January 15, 2014. No new compact is planned.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Defense Attaché Office (DAO) manages Mongolia's FMF, Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), and IMET programs. Upon receipt of

FMF equipment, DAO personnel conduct joint inventories with their Mongolian counterparts. The DAO also processes IMET applications, ensuring that all applicants are screened by Post.

During FY 2012, USAID conducted an internal review of its flagship project, the Business-Plus Initiative project (BPI). The review examined the project design assumptions, operating environment, and lessons learned from the initial implementation experience.

During FY 2013, USAID also conducted an external final performance evaluation of the Ulaanbaatar School Buildings Thermo-technical Retrofitting project. The project provided a grant to rehabilitate three schools in the Ulaanbaatar area to enhance the internal heating systems and building insulation to improve heat retention, lower fuel use and cost, and decrease pollution.

During FY 2014, as part of the close out of current bilateral programs, USAID is planning a performance evaluation of the Good Governance activities and a final performance evaluation of the BPI project.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The BPI review revealed that some public-private partnerships should be discontinued until a more conducive institutional environment develops. Programs were adjusted to focus more on strategic outreach to the public in order to build a working consensus on necessary reforms needed to improve the business environment in Mongolia.

The School Retrofitting project evaluation showed that the pilot program achieved its goals, raising the classroom average mid-winter temperature from the 40s to the high 60s/70s degrees Fahrenheit, and it will serve as a model for further school rehabilitations by the project's Ministry of Education partner.

EXBS activities and events are determined through a three-year strategic planning process, which is assessed and updated annually. In 2015, EXBS intends to utilize its Moscow-based EXBS advisor to perform routine monitoring of training activities and equipment donations in Mongolia.

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	6,000
Government effectiveness and accountability improved	3,000
Development Assistance	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	3,000
of which Objective 6:	90
6.1 Program Design and Learning	90
Opportunities for inclusive growth increased	3,000
Development Assistance	3,000
4.3 Financial Sector	3,000
of which Objective 6:	90
6.1 Program Design and Learning	90

Papua New Guinea

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. development assistance will ensure a healthier, more productive society, and promote stability in Papua New Guinea (PNG). Programs will build local capacity and strengthen health systems to reduce HIV prevalence and prevent the further spread of HIV in the general population. U.S. security sector assistance will strengthen the capacity of the PNG Defense Force as it strives to strengthen its role in maritime and border security, as well as expand its participation in international peacekeeping operations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	4,853	6,450	6,450	-
Global Health Programs - State	2,353	3,700	3,700	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,500	2,500	2,500	-
International Military Education and Training	-	250	250	-

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)

PNG has the highest rate of HIV/AIDS among Pacific Island nations. PNG's HIV/AIDS problem is challenging the country's already weak health system. Programs supported with \$6.2 million in assistance will develop sustainable service delivery models and strengthen the capacity of the National Department of Health (NDOH). Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

State Programs:

U.S. government agencies with a presence in PNG, including USAID and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), closely collaborate on efforts through the inter-agency Health Team. These agencies implement GHP – State-funded programs to support the Government of Papua New Guinea's (GoPNG) efforts to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic. CDC provides technical assistance and capacity building to the NDOH and provincial health departments to implement the 2011-2015 National HIV and AIDS Strategy and the 2011-2020 National Health Plan. USAID-supported programs implement sustainable HIV/AIDS prevention and service delivery models that are being replicated and expanded by the GoPNG and other donors.

Key Intervention:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), PNG will receive \$3.7 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ).

USAID Programs:

USAID-managed programs will build the capacity of the NDOH and local partners to implement a model that provides a continuum of services, from prevention to care to treatment. Supported activities will increase access to HIV/AIDS services for most-at-risk populations (MARPs) through the coordination and consolidation of prevention, treatment, and support services. Programs will mobilize and train peer counselors and volunteers to increase use of HIV prevention services and provide critical care, support, and treatment services in the National Capital District and Madang province. To strengthen health systems, programs will improve supply chain management and strengthen data management among local partners and GoPNG counterparts by standardizing procedures and indicators. These activities will be integrated with State programs, as USAID's HIV/AIDS program in PNG is funded from both GHP-State and GHP-USAID funds.

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with PEPFAR, PNG will receive \$2.5 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this CBJ.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET-funded programs will focus on improving leadership, preparing military officers for multinational operations, and improving maritime and border security.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will support the participation of PNG Defense Force personnel in U.S. military training programs that increase their skills in managing a successful maritime domain surveillance program. Such training is essential to increasing the PNG Defense Force's ability to prevent illegal exploitation of the country's maritime resource and to interdict illegal narcotics, arms, migrants, and trafficked persons moving through its maritime domain.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012, USAID completed an independent performance evaluation of its previous HIV/AIDS initiative, "Technical Support for HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care, and Treatment project in PNG." The evaluation cited that USAID's HIV/AIDS model is an effective mechanism for sustaining services that can be easily replicated. USAID used the results of the evaluation to inform its new five-year, follow-on activity which started in FY 2013, "Strengthening HIV/AIDS Services for Most-at-risk Populations (MARPs) in PNG."

In FY 2013, the GoPNG completed an independent, medium term review (MTR) of its National HIV Strategy (NHS) for 2011-2015. The MTR, which was funded by the Government of Australia, confirmed the findings of the USAID-funded evaluation by citing USAID's HIV/AIDS model as a high impact strategy for HIV response in PNG and called for the model to be replicated nationally. USAID continues to improve the capacity of the GoPNG and local partners to replicate the HIV/AIDS model in PNG.

USAID assistance also supported training and the development of data collection tools to strengthen local partners' capacity in monitoring and evaluation; these tools can also be adapted for other elements of the

health system. In FY 2013, the PNG Health Team reviewed the data quality of indicators reported in the Annual Program Results and concluded that data was reliable and valid.

USAID continues to routinely monitor progress through portfolio reviews, regular reporting, and site visits. USAID conducted a Mission-wide portfolio review for the Pacific Islands that focused on FY 2013 program results and performance indicators, financial performance, completed evaluations, implementation progress and challenges, and anticipated results in FY 2014 (including priorities, planned obligations, and procurements). The results of this portfolio review served as the basis for the preparation of the FY 2013 PNG Performance Plan and Report. While performance exceeded targets for many key indicators such as HIV counseling and testing and training of health care workers, the review helped the PNG Health Team focus on the following priorities in FY 2014: improve new local partners' outreach prevention efforts; and secure their accreditation to provide antiretroviral therapy services.

The Defense Attaché Office in Suva has responsibility for security cooperation activities in PNG. In collaboration with the host nation defense leadership and the U.S. Pacific Command, the Defense Attaché Office leads annual monitoring, evaluation, and planning meetings on the broad range of U.S. government security cooperation activities in Papua New Guinea, including IMET.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The USAID-funded evaluation completed in FY 2012 recommended that programming be expanded in scope to address critical issues that affect the success of HIV activities, most importantly the integration of gender-based violence (GBV) and strategic information systems. USAID continues to make progress in implementing evaluation recommendations. Outreach teams engaged in HIV prevention will be trained to conduct awareness on GBV and refer survivors to appropriate services, including shelter, judicial services, and Post Exposure Prophylaxis, a key treatment to help prevent GBV victims from acquiring HIV/AIDS. Safe houses provided by new local partners will provide counseling, support, and sheltering of GBV survivors. To improve strategic decision-making, USAID is supporting improved data analysis through the development of a simple, low-cost electronic data collection system for local partners and strengthening the Provincial Monitoring, Evaluation, and Surveillance Team to ensure timely and accurate data flow between provincial health offices and the National AIDS Council Secretariat. USAID will continue to support Quality Assurance/Quality Improvement (QA/QI) assessments to integrate international QA/QI standards for HIV/AIDS care, support, and treatment for MARPs. With FY 2015 resources, USAID will conduct an evaluation to assess the effectiveness of these new GBV interventions, along with the overall performance of the HIV/AIDS activity.

To further assist strategic planning, the PNG Health Team developed a protocol and is seeking approval for a respondent-driven sampling study to be performed in FY 2014 in three urban areas (Port Moresby, Lae, and Mt. Hagen) for MARPs. In partnership with the National AIDS Council Secretariat, NDOH, and others, the results of the survey will be used to determine population size estimations to plan and improve HIV services for MARPs.

Philippines

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance priorities in the Philippines of promoting peace, stability, security, and prosperity mirror overall U.S. foreign policy strategic goals in the East Asia and Pacific region. Security sector assistance programs support the Administration's strategic rebalance toward Asia by supporting the Philippines' military modernization plans and strengthening maritime domain awareness, maritime law enforcement, and other security capabilities. At the same time, development assistance will sustain the Partnership for Growth (PFG) to achieve broad-based and inclusive economic growth. U.S. assistance will also strengthen Philippine judicial and law enforcement entities, helping build a more secure society, improve human health, and increase resilience to climate change, reducing the adverse impacts of disasters, which undermine prosperity and stability.

The FY 2015 Request includes \$9.5 million to support the Philippines Office for the Pacific. The Philippines Office for the Pacific will implement strategic interventions to address climate change-related challenges to the economic development and social well-being of the people in the Pacific Islands region. Development resources will help reduce Pacific Small Island Developing States' vulnerabilities to the adverse effects of climate change and increase their resilience to natural disasters. In addition, the Request includes \$20.0 million of Development Assistance funding to support the mid to long-term Typhoon Yolanda recovery efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	175,571	188,982	203,482	14,500
Overseas Contingency Operations	15,500	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	15,500	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	160,071	188,982	203,482	14,500
Development Assistance	85,755	87,682	115,182	27,500
Foreign Military Financing	25,483	50,000	40,000	-10,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	32,810	32,500	31,200	-1,300
International Military Education and Training	1,614	1,700	2,000	300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,996	8,000	9,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,945	9,100	6,100	-3,000
P.L. 480 Title II	2,468	-	-	-

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.

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	175,571	*	203,482
Philippines Office for the Pacific	9,077	*	9,500
Development Assistance	9,077	*	9,500
Other	166,494	*	193,982
Development Assistance	76,678	*	105,682
Economic Support Fund	15,500	*	-
Foreign Military Financing	25,483	*	40,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	32,810	*	31,200
International Military Education and Training	1,614	*	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,996	*	9,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,945	*	6,100
P.L. 480 Title II	2,468	*	-

Development Assistance (DA)

Broad-Based and Inclusive Growth Accelerated and Sustained: U.S. assistance will build on progress made under the PFG and consolidate the gains achieved from U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs to improve governance at national and local levels, expand fiscal space, and strengthen human capacity. As the country prepares for the 2016 Presidential elections, activities funded with U.S. foreign assistance will galvanize economic and governance reforms that contribute to broad-based and inclusive growth and ensure that the benefits of prosperity reach the majority of the population. Programs will continue to support Philippine institutions to improve regulatory quality, strengthen the rule of law, and promote effective and efficient fiscal policies. U.S. assistance will boost the science, technology, research, and innovation capacities of Philippine higher education institutions and align university curriculum to disciplines that contribute to high-growth economic sectors. To promote inclusive development, programs will improve the reading skills of at least one million children in the early grades through direct school program intervention.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will continue support for the implementation of the U.S. - Philippines PFG Joint Country Action Plan, which defines the policy reforms and interventions needed to address the constraints to inclusive economic growth. Programs will improve revenue collection needed for investments in infrastructure and public services, increase the clearance rates of court cases, improve the country's competitiveness rankings, and increase export growth and foreign direct investment. These outcomes will advance the Philippines' readiness to join the Trans-Pacific Partnership.
- Under the Cities Development Initiative, assistance will support secondary cities in fueling development in surrounding areas by cultivating a competitive business climate, promoting investments, particularly in small and medium enterprises, and ensuring appropriate urban planning to mitigate the risks of natural disasters.
- Programs will increase access to financial services and improve transparency in government transactions.

- Higher Education assistance programs will support partnerships between U.S. and Philippine universities and the Philippines' science, technology, research, and innovation network by funding faculty exchanges, scholarships, joint research, and the development of a center for excellence on energy economics.
- Basic Education programs will improve early grade reading skills by improving the quality of instruction, diagnostics, and increasing access to age-appropriate and gender-sensitive reading materials

Peace and Stability in Conflict-Affected Areas in Mindanao Improved: Programs supported with U.S. assistance will focus on areas that pose the highest risk for fomenting transnational terrorism. These locations are among the poorest in the Philippines. To improve peace and stability, activities will and increase the capacity of local governments to deliver public services. Activities will emphasize support for women and youth and improve the capabilities of the next generation of leaders.

Key Interventions:

- Programs will strengthen civil society groups engaged in addressing important social and political issues, including voter education, peace and security, and gender.
- U.S. assistance will support the implementation of a Philippine National Action Plan for Women and Peace and Security, invoking the significant contribution of women to peace and development efforts.

Environmental Resilience Improved: About a third of the population of the Philippines depends on agriculture, fishing, forestry, and tourism for their livelihoods. The country is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, spending up to 2 percent of gross domestic product in recent years in response to natural disasters. The intensity and frequency of typhoons and flooding are predicted to increase as a result of climate change. Thus, the adverse impact of climate change will likely continue to reduce gross domestic product, decrease access to potable water, increase erosion and inundation of coastal areas, and increase water-borne diseases. Proposed Global Climate Change initiative funding will include efforts through the Enhancing Capacity for Low-Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program to support the development and implementation of LEDS in the Philippines.

Key Interventions:

- Programs will assist the Government of the Philippines (GPH) in developing a greenhouse gas inventory, enhancing its analytical capacity for economic decision-making, and implementing energy and forestry programs.
- Programs will improve water supply and wastewater treatment policies.

Philippines Office for the Pacific

Pacific Island economies depend on tourism, fisheries, forestry, and agriculture, all of which are highly exposed and sensitive to sea level rise, changing ocean temperatures and acidity, increasing air temperatures, and shifting rainfall and storm patterns as a result of climate change. These economies also face significant non-climate change-related challenges that further increase their vulnerability, including growing poverty and unemployment, rapid and unplanned urbanization, weak infrastructure, political instability, and gender inequality and gender-based violence. U.S. assistance will support improvements to the adaptive capacities of these islands at national, local, and, especially, the community levels. \$9.5 million in U.S. assistance will address these gaps and increase communities' resilience to the negative impacts of climate change through infrastructure investments, land-use planning, and disaster preparedness planning.

Key Interventions:

- Pacific Island programs will build resilience to climate change by restoring degraded mangrove areas in Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu. Training will emphasize community-based, sustainable mangrove forest management and mangrove reforestation. Programs will also strengthen the technical and scientific capacity of local universities and public institutions to conduct forest carbon monitoring, reporting, and verification.
- U.S. assistance will support improvements to coastal zone, water resource, and disaster management, and increases in the adaptive capacity of agricultural systems in the Pacific Islands.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF programs support the Administration's and the Armed Forces of the Philippines' (AFP) increasing emphasis on regional maritime security. U.S. assistance will expand the AFP's ability to effectively patrol and govern its extensive maritime domain. FMF-funded activities will continue to develop effective monitoring, detection, and interdiction capabilities. These capabilities also increase the AFP's capacity to respond to natural disasters and provide humanitarian assistance.

Key Interventions:

- Programs will build the skills needed to operate and maintain the Philippine Navy's growing fleet.
- Programs will build AFP command and control capabilities. These skills are essential for cohesive operations among the AFP's geographically dispersed units.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

USAID Programs

Broad-Based and Inclusive Growth Accelerated and Sustained: Programs funded by U.S. assistance totaling \$29.1 million will promote a healthy and productive human resource base able to seize employment opportunities in high growth sectors. USAID-managed programs will improve the supply of integrated family health services, increase the demand for these services, and strengthen health systems and governance as a means of ensuring sustainability of GHP investments. Activities will strengthen health systems and, thus, help the Philippines achieve its Millennium Development Goals of reducing morbidity and mortality of mothers, newborns, and children; reducing unmet needs for family planning; and controlling tuberculosis (TB). Assistance provided through the Global Health Program (GHP) accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Key Interventions:

- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: With \$16.7 million in FY 2015 funds, USAID-managed programs will reduce the unmet need for family planning through increased access to high-quality information and a wide range of services, especially among the poor, adolescents, and young adults. Activities will promote behavior change, enhance the capacities of service providers through training, reduce missed opportunities during point of contact between client and service provider, and address clients' limited financial capacity to pay for family planning goods and services by increasing access to the Philippines' national health insurance program. Further, programs will increase access to voluntary family planning services by strengthening the quality of counseling and service delivery and support the Philippine Department of Health in developing implementing rules and regulations.
- Tuberculosis: \$10.4 million of U.S. development assistance funds will support improvements to TB response plans at the local level and strengthen coordination systems to implement these action plans. Programs will expand community TB care, promote behavior change, support quality TB treatment, strengthen TB laboratory capacity and network, and reduce transmission of multi- and extremely drug-resistant TB.

- **Maternal and Child Health:** Programs supported with \$2.0 million in assistance will increase access to quality maternal and newborn care and skilled service providers of essential intra-partum and newborn care. Results will be achieved through the deployment of community health teams tasked with delivering important health information and promoting birth planning and delivery assisted by skilled birth providers.
- Given the frequency of disasters in the Philippines, USAID/Philippines, in consultation with USAID/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, will provide disaster assistance to ensure continuity of essential maternal and child health, family planning, and TB services on a case-by-case basis.

Peace and Stability in Conflict-Affected Areas in Mindanao Improved: Health indicators in the conflict-affected areas of Mindanao have been among the weakest in the Philippines. Programs will improve the ability of local governments and private sector providers to bring health services closer to communities through a satellite service delivery system and will collaborate with the Department of Health of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) on health policy, outreach services, and institutional improvements on a range of health services.

Key Intervention:

- **Tuberculosis/Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** \$2.1 million (\$0.8 Tuberculosis and \$1.3 million Family Planning and Reproductive Health) supports programs strengthening the capacities of local governments in health planning, financing, and effective delivery of reproductive health, maternal and child care, and TB control services.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded programs expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. The IMET program has been an essential tool for the successful achievement of key U.S. policy objectives in the Philippines. Programs align with U.S. and Philippine priorities on territorial defense and maritime security, and will balance critically-needed short-term maritime technical training with long-term professional military education.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support education and training programs for the AFP in professional military education, management, and technical training.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE-funded programs will strengthen Philippine law enforcement and rule of law intuitions to ensure citizen security and to disrupt transnational criminal networks. Programs will build Philippine National Police (PNP) capacity to conduct in-service training in core competencies, such as criminal investigation techniques, as well as maritime law enforcement and forensic examinations, further enabling law enforcement to take greater responsibility for internal security, especially in the Philippines' southern region. As a result, Philippines law enforcement institutions will be able to better address transnational criminal threats, including cybercrimes, money laundering, corruption, and incursions by transnational drug trafficking gangs. Further, INCLE-funded programs will support revisions to the rules of criminal procedure and legislative reform efforts aimed at strengthening the Philippine criminal justice system, while providing institutional support and training to Philippine prosecutors and judges.

Key Interventions:

- Programs will strengthen law enforcement capacities in both maritime and terrestrial domains to patrol, interdict, and enforce laws in key areas of critical concern due to smuggling, potential threats of terrorism, environmental crimes, and other transnational crimes.

- Programs will strengthen indigenous training and needs assessment capabilities at key PNP institutions that address basic training, in-service training, and leadership training.
- Programs will increase technical analysis and laboratory management, in the southern Philippines.
- INCLE-funded programs will strengthen the Philippine criminal justice system's capacity to prevent, investigate, and prosecute corruption, money laundering and financial crimes, trafficking-in-persons, cybercrime, and other transnational crimes. These improvements will increase the effectiveness of cooperation between Philippine authorities and their neighbors.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The State Department's Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program will focus on counter-terrorism training and related equipment grants to enhance the strategic and tactical skills, as well as the investigative capabilities of civilian security forces, particularly in Mindanao. These efforts are consistent with the Mission's goal to eliminate terrorists, deny them sanctuary, promote peace and development, and facilitate the transition from military to civilian authorities responsible for security. The ATA program will focus on building capacity in crisis response, conducting counterterrorism investigations (including cyber forensic investigations), building tactical skills necessary for explosive ordnance disposal and police special operations, and institutionalizing counterterrorism training.

The Philippines' porous borders and connections to key international trade routes make the country's territory highly susceptible to illicit weapons of mass destruction (WMD) trafficking. The Philippines is an emerging proliferation concern because of its strategic location, high-volume ports, maturing industrial base, chemical sector, and nuclear research facilities. The Export Control and Related Border Security program (EXBS) cooperates with the GPH to ensure strategic trade control systems meet international standards and to build partner countries' capabilities to detect, interdict, investigate, and prosecute illicit transfers of WMD, WMD-related items, and conventional arms.

Key Interventions:

- The ATA program will provide technical assistance and cyber-terrorism training and equipment to raise the management and investigative capacity of the PNP Anti-Cybercrime Group. Additional assistance will support the PNP Anti-Kidnapping Group and PNP Special Action Force operations in Mindanao, Explosive Ordnance Detection/Disposal units, and the institutionalization of a counterterrorism curriculum at the Philippine National Police Training Service.
- To enhance the PNP's capacity to promote regional security, the ATA program will support specialized counterterrorism training courses and provide related equipment grants to Police Regional Offices in Regions 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 and the ARMM.
- The EXBS program will assist the GPH in drafting appropriate regulations to implement its prospective comprehensive strategic trade management act (STMA). The EXBS program will support development of implementing regulations and provide a suite of licensing, interagency organization, industry outreach, and enforcement training to ensure the GPH is able to effectively implement and enforce the STMA once it enters into law.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The \$434.0 million MCC Compact was signed in September 2010 and will complete its implementation by May 2016. Compact-funded activities complement USAID-managed programs in the Philippines.

As a key component to the PFG's goal to improve fiscal management, MCC-managed programs support reforms and modernization within the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR). Through Compact funding, the BIR has completed a re-engineering effort to streamline business processes, renovated and equipped a laboratory to support computer-assisted auditing, and began development of an electronic tax information system, all of which will mitigate opportunities for corruption and increase revenue through BIR for

improved public sector investment and provision of services. USAID-managed assistance to BIR will build on MCC investments by integrating tax-related data bases of various Philippine government agencies and strengthening other efforts at the Philippine Department of Finance to enhance revenue performance.

Over 1,200 small infrastructure and community-led development projects have been completed through the Department of Social Welfare and Development's Kalahi-Comprehensive Integrated Delivery of Social Services program, with over 700 more in various stages of implementation. The entire 222-kilometer length of the Secondary National Road Development Project on the island of Samar is under contract and construction is progressing with the first 16-kilometer segment expected to be completed in the first half of 2014. MCC infrastructure investments support USAID programmatic efforts to promote inclusive growth and entrepreneurship through increased access to markets, business opportunities, and school and health facilities. With over half of the MCC Compact resources supporting areas affected by Typhoon Yolanda, USAID and MCC play a vital and immediate role in bringing recovery to those devastated areas.

The Compact, in coordination with USAID and the Department of State, has entered into strategic partnerships to combat trafficking in persons in Compact project areas, thereby expanding the reach of U.S. Government-supported trafficking prevention efforts.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2013, USAID completed three evaluations in addition to routine portfolio implementation reviews, pipeline analyses, procurement planning and field-level monitoring to ensure that performance is on track and targets are met. The performance evaluations also informed the implementation of on-going health, economic growth, and Mindanao activities. The results of these quality performance evaluations informed budget and planning decisions as described below.

The performance evaluation of the Literacy for Peace and Development (LIPAD) activity documented how basic and functional literacy increased in citizens of the ARMM. The evaluation noted that the consultative, community-based approach in the selection of sites, facilitators, and participants, and the use of the local vernacular were highly appropriate for the social, demographic and cultural milieu in conflict-affected areas. This finding will inform the implementation of ongoing and planned activities in Mindanao.

The performance evaluation of the Microenterprise Access to Banking Services Phase IV (MABS-4) Program documented the activity's effectiveness, sustainability, and good practices. The evaluation identified mobile money service as a key innovation, which increased access to financial services, especially to people in remote areas, and improved transparency and efficiency in financial transactions. The evaluation recommended further replication and expansion of mobile money services to other areas in the country with assistance from communications service providers and relevant GPH agencies.

The performance evaluation of the Private Sector Mobilization for Family Health Phase II (PRISM II) identified the achievements for its first three years and assessed its design, implementation, and management. It identified the project's contributions as the establishment of a private sector market for Family Planning (FP) and Maternal and Child Health (MCH). The evaluation noted the need for closer collaboration among USAID-managed FP/MCH projects.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The three completed performance evaluations recommended USAID/Philippines exercise greater guidance on and scrutiny of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plans of activities and projects. As a result, M&E systems are set up to provide information regarding progress in solidifying links between activity/project outcomes with the Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) results, improving quality and appropriateness of indicators, and ensuring the availability of data concerning gender and geographic disaggregation.

The identification of mobile money as an intervention for expansion in the MABS-4 evaluation is consistent with the Mission’s forward-looking decision to implement the Scaling-up Innovations in Mobile Money activity.

The PRISM II evaluation informed the design of USAID’s regional FP/MCH projects by focusing on integrated implementation. The aspects of demand, supply, behavioral change, and policy are addressed in each of the regional FP/MCH projects, with technical working groups meeting periodically to determine collective progress in each of the said aspects. The LIPAD evaluation highlighted the importance of functional literacy for economic and social integration, which was incorporated in the design of gender and youth activities under the CDCS Development Objective 2, Peace and Stability in Conflict Affected Areas in Mindanao Improved.

EXBS activities and events are determined through a three-year strategic planning process, which is assessed and updated annually. A Regional EXBS Advisor (based in Malaysia) covers the Philippines and is in routine contact with the U.S. Embassy and GPH partners to review training and equipment donations. The Advisor routinely reports to Washington with recommendations.

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	116,882
Broad-based and inclusive growth accelerated and sustained	92,819
Development Assistance	63,749
1.5 Transnational Crime	600
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,942
2.2 Good Governance	6,833
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000
3.2 Education	15,297
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	4,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,000
4.4 Infrastructure	11,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	12,577
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	29,070
3.1 Health	29,070
Environmental resilience improved	14,470
Development Assistance	14,470

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
3.1 Health	3,215
4.8 Environment	11,255
Peace and stability in conflict-affected areas in Mindanao improved	9,593
Development Assistance	7,463
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,000
3.1 Health	285
3.2 Education	1,433
4.4 Infrastructure	1,000
4.8 Environment	745
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,130
3.1 Health	2,130

Samoa

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Samoa has no standing military and relies on assistance from its partners to provide for defense needs. Samoa's Maritime Police Unit serves a key border control and maritime policing function as well as provides coast guard and emergency response capabilities. Targeted U.S. assistance to this unit aids Samoa by providing increased capacity for maritime policing, coastal defense, and emergency response.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	37	40	100	60
International Military Education and Training	37	40	100	60

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 Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will provide support and training to Samoan maritime patrols, an initiative that resulted in significant capacity improvements in past years.

Singapore

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Stopping the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to and through Singapore—home to one of the world’s busiest container ports and the world’s largest transshipment hubs—is an important U.S. security objective. U.S. foreign assistance funds training programs to assist Singapore’s customs and law enforcement authorities in identifying and interdicting items of proliferation concern (e.g., commodities that could be used as WMD component parts) that could transit Singapore. Assistance also enhances the capacity of Singapore’s authorities to implement Singapore’s strategic trade control laws, investigate legal violations, and punish violators under these laws.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	250	240	240	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	240	240	-

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)

NADR-Export and Related Border Security (EXBS) programs support Singapore's effort to harmonize its strategic trade controls with multilateral nonproliferation norms, including licensing, enforcement, and industry-government outreach. While Singapore has made progress on nonproliferation and export control cooperation, EXBS program outreach will be important for improving Singapore's technical capabilities and national export control framework.

Key Intervention:

- EXBS program activities support Singapore in improving its WMD commodity identification capability, strengthening its ability to apply catch-all provisions in its licensing procedures, creating a more effective targeting and risk management system, combating proliferation finance, and improving proliferation investigation skills. EXBS program activities will facilitate the exchange of information between U.S. and Singaporean officials, and create a reliable cadre of technical experts on dual-use items and technology. Additionally, the EXBS program will provide assistance to Singapore in the areas of catch-all controls, prosecutions, and investigations.

Thailand

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Years of political uncertainties in Thailand, including most recently in 2013-2014, indicate a continued need for U.S. assistance that supports strengthening democracy and the rule of law. Many democratic, legal, and criminal justice institutions are still developing and will benefit from continued U.S. engagement. Achieving U.S. strategic goals in Thailand and in the region is predicated on the country's stability. U.S. assistance will promote peace and security; foster reforms and modernization of the criminal justice system; promote good governance; and invest in people through health programming. The United States also strongly supports Thailand's ongoing active participation in regional and global security efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	10,461	9,086	11,220	2,134
Development Assistance	4,826	4,000	5,000	1,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,424	1,000	900	-100
International Military Education and Training	1,319	1,300	2,100	800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,740	1,466	1,900	434
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,152	1,320	1,320	-

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: The conflict in Thailand's southern border provinces poses security and political risks both for Thailand and its neighbors. U.S. assistance will continue to work alongside peacebuilding partners in the southernmost provinces who are at the forefront of an emerging, networked civil society. Efforts will be directed toward promoting better governance and peace through direct citizen action that focuses on pressing issues that impact the lives of regular people. These activities will build upon past efforts to establish trust and gain support of stakeholders in Thailand's southernmost provinces.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will enhance the capacity of civil society organizations, encourage constructive dialogue between citizens and the government, and mitigate social tensions in an effort to build participatory democracy and increase the role of citizens in local governance.

Anti-Trafficking Program: Anti-trafficking efforts in Thailand are designed to prevent human trafficking by bringing the issue to the attention of all levels of Thai society. U.S. assistance will continue to educate and raise awareness about trafficking in persons among vulnerable adolescents, migrants, and other at-risk demographics. The MTV-supported End Exploitation and Trafficking (MTV EXIT) campaign brings together youth, non-governmental organizations, and the Thai government to raise awareness of and prevent human trafficking among at-risk groups. The MTV EXIT campaign is a collaborative effort amongst MTV EXIT, the U.S. government, the Royal Thai Government, and the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Key Intervention:

- The MTV EXIT campaign will educate Thailand's youth on how to protect themselves from being trafficked and avoid engaging in behavior that could contribute to the trafficking of others. Campaign activities in Thailand will employ a mix of high profile concerts, youth sessions, roadshows, television programs such as documentaries, drama, public service announcements and music videos, as well as national and international websites focused on trafficking in persons.

Governance Program: Recognizing the numerous opportunities for, and challenges to, democracy in Thailand, U.S. assistance will support civil society, the media, and independent agencies to strengthen government transparency and accountability. Thai civil society organizations and media organizations are critical interlocutors between citizens and the state, and programs will continue to support their role in promoting a political culture of checks and balances that addresses reform without violence.

Key Intervention:

- Technical assistance and training will improve linkages between government and civil society; strengthen the independence of the media and promote freedom of speech; and assist civic organizations and groups that promote respect for civil and political rights, the rule of law, and human rights.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will strengthen the professionalization of the Royal Thai Armed Forces (RTARF) officer corps and improve English language capability through targeted training programs.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will increase English language skills in the RTARF, resulting in more effective communication, cooperation, and inter-operability between our security forces.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses promote democratic values within the RTARF, build capacity in key areas consistent with U.S. regional objectives, increase the professionalization within the officer corps, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET will support professional military education in the United States, as well as technical and management training.

Key Interventions:

- English language training will increase cooperation across a range of areas and give the United States greater influence in the Thai defense establishment.
- Technical training will assist the RTARF's transformation to a modern force capable of conducting effective joint and combined operations, including Thai contributions to humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, peacekeeping and counterpiracy missions.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Thai law enforcement falls well below developed nation standards, presenting challenges both for Thailand's political and economic development, as well as for cooperation with the United States. In cooperation with various U.S. federal and state-level law enforcement organizations, INCLE funds will continue to provide technical assistance, training, equipment, supplies, and other support to the Royal Thai Police, Office of the Attorney General, the Judiciary, the Anti-Money Laundering Office, the Department of Special Investigations, the Anti-Corruption Commissions, and other law enforcement entities involved in rule of law matters to increase their capacity to create a more effective and transparent criminal justice system and combat crimes that threaten Thai and regional security. In cooperation with

other U.S. embassies in the region, the program will continue to promote greater regional law enforcement cooperation to produce more effective responses to transnational threats including drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, wildlife trafficking, money laundering, and other crimes.

Key Interventions:

- Technical assistance, organizational development, training, and equipment will be provided to strengthen the capacities of law enforcement and justice sector authorities and nongovernmental entities involved in rule of law matters.
- U.S. assistance will be used to design and implement modern police training curricula, promote regulatory reforms to improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice sector, and foster greater regional integration through close cooperation in the Association of South East Asian Nations Economic Community.
- U.S. assistance will be used to train and educate Thai counterparts in topics and issues of priority concern to the United States, including money laundering; terrorism; cybercrime; trafficking in persons; court management; and prosecutorial investigative skills.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA): U.S. assistance will build Royal Thai Police (RTP) and other law enforcement capacity to deter, detect, and respond to terrorist threats, with a focus on building crisis response, investigative, and border security capacity.

Key Intervention:

- Programs will strengthen border control and restrict movement of terrorists, improve and institutionalize the crisis management and leadership capabilities of the RTP and other Thai government officials, enhance incident response capabilities, and bolster explosive ordnance detection capabilities with bomb-sniffing canine instruction and mentorship.

NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS): Thailand is a potential transit/transshipment route for Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and related items. It is also a potential producer of dual-use items of proliferation concern. U.S. assistance aims to support full adherence to international best practices for enforcing export controls and relevant UN Security Council resolutions. Thailand's growing economy, strategic location, large port in Laem Chabang, and its leadership among Lower Mekong countries are key considerations to prioritize the establishment of comprehensive strategic trade controls. Although Thailand possesses an array of laws concerning strategic trade controls, it still lacks specific and modern legal authorities to regulate exports of nuclear, chemical, and biological dual-use technology. U.S. assistance will be used to fill gaps in national export control frameworks, enforcement and prosecution, industry awareness, and intergovernmental agency cooperation.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will create a maritime law enforcement train-the-trainer program and focus on maritime security and maritime domain awareness projects given their critical nature to prevent smuggling of weapons of mass destruction and related contraband in the Gulf of Thailand.
- Programs will increase customs and border security enforcement and subject matter expertise among relevant agencies.
- NADR funds will support the development of a National Commodity Identification Training (WMD-technology) program and modern licensing regulations for domestically fabricated dual use good and those shipped or transshipped through Thailand.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013:

- USAID completed a mid-term performance evaluation in FY 2013 to evaluate the progress of its keystone governance project. This evaluation helped USAID to identify areas for the contractor to increase impact.
- INCLE programs rely on participant survey results and discussions with participants, trainers, and the Embassy's law enforcement community to evaluate the effectiveness of assistance activities and the usefulness of the content of a given training course. Embassy Bangkok receives direct responses from participants of training courses as well as indirect evaluations from their leaders regarding the course's impact on the performance of the participants. The Embassy monitors crime news reports carefully to link major successes in the disruption of criminal activity with entities or individuals trained by our programs.
- The NADR-EXBS program uses a 419 point scoring system (Rating Assessment Test) to evaluate Thailand's abilities to regulate and control sensitive commodities. Although the general assessment trend is that Thailand has improved compared with five years ago, Thailand remains below the 50 percent mark in Strategic Trade Management capabilities according to this assessment. EXBS also uses a regional advisor to oversee training and equipment donations. The Advisor routinely provides reports to Washington on the status of the program.
- The NADR-ATA program monitors training and equipment grants through capability assessments and "check back" inspections conducted by subject matter experts in conjunction with the Regional Security Office. In January, ATA program managers and Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms special agents reviewed and assessed 22 explosive detector dogs previously provided with ATA funds. In addition, the Regional Security Office continually monitors the effectiveness of ATA training through site visits and frequent meetings with senior leaders and mid-level managers.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The evaluations conducted by Thailand informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2015 budget:

The findings of the mid-term performance evaluation of USAID's governance project led the contractor to draft a new communications strategy and adjust its management policies to better share information with sub-grantees about the procedures for seeking and obtaining grants. USAID will commission a final evaluation of the governance project as well as a governance assessment to identify priority areas and inform the direction of its future governance efforts.

Valuable feedback informing programmatic choices related to INCLE-funded activities comes from U.S. law enforcement agencies that work directly on operations with Thai counterparts and are well-placed to offer insights into gaps that need to be addressed and to identify successes tied to our assistance. Consistent engagement between our law enforcement agencies and their Thai partners has demonstrated that counterparts who have participated in our training activities are often directly involved in successful future law enforcement actions.

Two sets of INCLE-funded activities with the Police Education Bureau have resulted in Thai-produced police training curricula and manuals. Programs will continue to incorporate our training materials and teachings into the activities, operations, and training courses of the counterpart Thai institutions. Programs will also continue to focus on training trainers, expanding efforts in the coming year to include engagements with Thailand's Police Cadet Academy. The Academy trains commissioned police officers who will lead the country's 200,000+ member police force in the future.

Timor-Leste

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance in Timor-Leste is to promote the nation's stability by strengthening weak institutions and ending endemic poverty. Building the human and institutional capacity of Timor-Leste will increase the ability of Timorese to ensure peace and security, foster democratic, accountable and transparent governance, strengthen health systems, and establish the conditions for accelerated economic growth. To achieve these goals, U.S. assistance will support training for the military, police, judiciary, and local village leaders. It will also improve access to justice, create sustainable livelihoods through the agricultural sector, and strengthen the nation's health system. In a broader sense, U.S. assistance supports Timor-Leste's success as a post-conflict state that is barely a decade old. A more stable, prosperous Timor-Leste is also more likely to continue playing a positive regional and global leadership role that furthers shared democracy, security, and development goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	13,324	9,860	13,700	3,840
Development Assistance	10,032	6,500	10,200	3,700
Foreign Military Financing	100	300	300	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,013	2,000	2,000	-
International Military Education and Training	379	400	400	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	660	800	140

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)

The most pressing development issue in Timor-Leste, now and for the next five years, is for the Government of Timor-Leste (GOTL) to achieve the necessary capacity both to implement the country's development plan and to effectively and efficiently deliver public services. Without addressing the fundamental limitation of human and organizational capacity, the country cannot make sustainable progress towards its development goals. U.S. assistance will support the GOTL's institutional reforms and implementation of programs that improve delivery of key public services. In addition, in order to sustainably reduce poverty and share the benefits derived from economic growth across gender and urban-rural divides, U.S. assistance will support Timor-Leste's citizens in the agriculture sector.

Institutional and Human Capacity for Development Strengthened to Improve the Lives of Timor-Leste's Citizens: USAID-managed assistance will support programs that strengthen local and national governance institutions and civil society and expand access to justice and encourage public participation in the democratic process, particularly at the sub-national level. Additional assistance will support inclusive economic growth in selected sectors, with particular emphasis on improving the productivity of agricultural enterprises. Programs will also increase the ability of farmers to adapt to the effects of global climate change, such as floods, drought, and landslides.

Key Interventions:

- Programs will support local institutions - including village councils, local line ministry offices, and civil society organizations - prepare for decentralization, expand access to justice, and to play active roles in promoting best practices in good governance.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$1.5 million to work with the GOTL to implement an 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.
- As part of the Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative, \$2.0 million in assistance will support programs that train farmers on technologies and techniques to reduce clear-cutting of farmland and soil erosion and better manage water resources. Activities will also seek to enhance the ability of local governments and community organizations to manage coastal fisheries and coral reefs.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Assistance will support programs that build the English language capacity of the Timorese Defense Force (F-FDTL). English language training is a top priority for the Timorese military and is key to facilitating the professional development of the F-FDTL. Improved English language skills will also enable the F-FDTL to better interact with members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and improve the F-FDTL's status as an aspiring participant in international peacekeeping missions.

Key Intervention:

- Assistance will fund one English language instructor, including instruction materials, to teach the F-FDTL in Timor-Leste for 12 months.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

USAID Programs

Timor-Leste's health system has struggled to provide vital maternal and child health services, family planning, immunization coverage and emergency care in the more remote and mountainous areas where the majority of the population lives. Maternal and child mortality rates are declining, but still high. Almost 60 percent of children less than five years of age are stunted and almost half are underweight. The Ministry of Health's (MOH) limited management, operational, and technical capacity constrains Timor-Leste's ability to improve the health status of vulnerable women and children, particularly in rural areas.

Institutional and Human Capacity for Development Strengthened to Improve the Lives of Timor-Leste's Citizens: Assistance provided through GHP assistance will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Key Intervention:

- Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning and Reproductive Health: \$2.0 million (\$1.0 million Maternal and Child Health and \$1.0 million Family Planning and Reproductive Health) in assistance will support the MOH to enhance maternal and child health and family planning. More specifically, USAID-managed programs will increase access to high-quality voluntary family planning services by improving the knowledge of health workers in delivering these services. Efforts will also strengthen the health system's ability to improve service quality and increase access to maternal, neonatal, and child health services.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. The professional development of junior and mid-level military officers is crucial to the transition of the F-FDTL from an ex-guerrilla force into a modern military capable of training and operating effectively with international partners.

Key Intervention:

- Assistance will fund programs that will cultivate the next generation of leaders, provide them with critical skills, and establish links with U.S. counterparts, focusing on basic- and mid-level career officers.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The criminal justice sector continues to suffer from inexperience and a lack of qualified judges, prosecutors, and public defenders, resulting in long backlogs of cases and problems with access to justice. In addition, significant gaps in criminal statutes inhibit effective law enforcement and poorly drafted laws fail to enumerate the elements of offense or define essential terms.

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funds will support the development of justice sector institutions in Timor-Leste through provision of advice on the development of appropriate laws and regulations and targeted training and institutional development support for prosecutors, judges, law enforcement personnel, and other justice sector actors.
- Programs will also support the development of a Timor-Leste ability to combat a growing narcotics problem through targeted support to government agencies with counternarcotics responsibilities.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The MCC's three-year Threshold Program began in FY 2011 and will close by the end of FY 2014. The Threshold Program focuses on strengthening the GOTL's institutional capacity to manage internal financial controls and anti-corruption activities, while improving accountability in public spending and strengthening health systems. U.S. assistance in the democracy, governance, and health sectors will complement and reinforce MCC-funded activities, avoid duplicating efforts and support the continued sustainability of activities after the close-out of the Threshold Program.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. mission in Timor-Leste conducted several monitoring and evaluation efforts in FY 2012 and FY 2013.

- USAID/Timor-Leste conducted a midterm performance evaluation of its cooperative and agribusiness project in FY 2013. The evaluation showed that average household farm income from project coffee sales among target beneficiaries increased by 61 percent between 2002 and 2012. Households with higher disposable incomes moved beyond subsistence farming and were able to purchase rice or maize to supplement homegrown food supply. The evaluation recommended that donors support small-scale farmers lacking investment capital, include organic-based soil management in future programming, and strengthen project monitoring and evaluation systems, including ensuring proper collection of baseline data.
- In November 2013, USAID/Timor-Leste conducted an evaluation of the MCC-funded Immunization Project. The evaluation showed that the project achieved its main purpose in assisting the MOH to reverse a decline in national immunization coverage, strengthen the immunization service system, and

implement innovative initiatives that resulted in rising coverage rates. Project results show an immunization coverage increase of 11 percent in project focus districts between 2011 and 2013, supporting a seven percent increase in nationwide coverage. The evaluation recommended that future immunization programs should continue to adopt the innovative interventions used by the project, and for longer durations.

- While INCLE-funded programs have not been formally evaluated, the Resident Legal Advisor sends weekly and quarterly activity reports to the U.S. Department of Justice.
- The Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) provides informal, internal assessments of FMF- and IMET-funded programs several times per year to the U.S. Pacific Command. Additionally, the ODC seeks feedback from the F-FDTL regularly to assess the appropriateness and effectiveness of training provided through the program.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID/Timor-Leste’s monitoring and evaluation activities informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2015 budget:

- USAID/Timor-Leste used findings and recommendations from the midterm performance evaluation of the cooperative and agribusiness project to inform decisions about the new economic growth project. Specifically, the new project will adopt sustainable farm-level production practices, including organic soil management. The new project will include stronger performance monitoring systems.
- The current health program will adopt recommendations from the MCC Immunization Project final evaluation. Specifically, health facilities in target areas will improve their micro planning and use a community-based immunization tracking tool to improve immunization coverage.
- USAID will conduct an impact evaluation to monitor and evaluate the farmer training and GCC Initiative projects, and strengthen the capacity of local organizations to monitor and evaluate development projects.

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	12,200
Institutional and human capacity for development strengthened to improve the lives of Timor-Leste’s citizens	12,200
Development Assistance	10,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,860
4.5 Agriculture	1,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,840
4.8 Environment	2,000
of which Objective 6:	1,272
6.1 Program Design and Learning	250
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,022
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000
3.1 Health	2,000

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2015 Request
of which Objective 6:		500
6.1 Program Design and Learning		23
6.2 Administration and Oversight		477

Tonga

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

His Majesty’s Armed Forces (HMAF) of Tonga will enter into a State Partnership Program (SPP) agreement in April 2014 with the Nevada National Guard. This program, while not funded with foreign assistance resources, will provide a training vehicle for development of domestic law enforcement and disaster response capabilities, along with development of core military skills for future deployments. Complementing the SPP unit training efforts with individual training through International Military Education and Training-funded programs will provide a complete and targeted assistance package that will serve to maintain HMAF’s viability as a strong and capable military partner.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	-	250	250	-
International Military Education and Training	-	250	250	-

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 Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the armed forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Tonga’s IMET-supported programs will focus on development of skill sets necessary for successful peacekeeping and maritime security operations, particularly within the non-commissioned officer and junior officer corps. Programs will improve U.S.-Tonga relations and increase cooperation in coalition, peacekeeping, and stability operations.

Key Intervention:

- Programs will train HMAF personnel with the aim of improving border and maritime security, national capacity to respond to natural and man-made crises, and peacekeeping operations.

Vietnam

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Despite Vietnam's rapid economic growth over the past 15 years, significant obstacles to achieving sustainable growth persist due to poor governance and limited accountability, weak respect for the rule of law and human rights, inadequate inclusiveness of vulnerable groups, low competitiveness, vulnerability to climate change and disasters, and transnational threats of pandemic diseases and HIV/AIDS.

U.S. assistance will support Vietnam's continued transformation into a responsible, more inclusive partner. U.S. assistance supports governance reforms that will broaden the effects of growth and make it more sustainable; enhances transparency and the participation of all citizens; and addresses environmental challenges, including climate change and the remediation of environmental contamination near former dioxin storage sites. U.S. assistance also supports civil society organizations engaged in promoting human rights, including freedom of speech, association, and movement, as well as access to information. U.S. assistance will continue to strengthen health systems to address HIV/AIDS and other transnational health threats and increase access to social services for vulnerable populations, such as people with disabilities and improve higher education. U.S. assistance will also advance the Administration's goals of promoting regional stability and security through strengthening bilateral military cooperation on maritime security, maritime law enforcement, border security, and counter-terrorism. U.S. assistance will address unexploded ordnance and build capacity in the justice sector, law enforcement, and counter narcotics. Expanding collaboration within the region through the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI), Gulf of Thailand Initiative, and other multi-country initiatives and programs will also be a priority.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	113,281	121,107	112,962	-8,145
Development Assistance	17,198	20,445	37,800	17,355
Economic Support Fund	14,462	22,000	-	-22,000
Foreign Military Financing	9,494	10,000	10,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	65,676	63,142	58,142	-5,000
International Military Education and Training	901	1,000	1,500	500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	450	450	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,100	4,070	5,070	1,000

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)

Vietnam has made significant strides in economic growth, poverty reduction, and global economic integration over the last decade. However, a continued lack of transparency, ineffective accountability, limited inclusion of women and ethnic minorities, and low public participation in the development of laws and regulations that impact social and economic development remain significant challenges. Focusing on the governance constraints to growth, U.S. assistance will strengthen the rule of law, promote good governance, enhance government accountability, and promote public-private partnerships to help Vietnam

achieve sustainable, inclusive, broad-based sustainable growth and create positive conditions for trade and investment.

As Vietnam develops, its greenhouse gas emissions from industry, energy production, transportation, and agricultural production are increasing dramatically. U.S. assistance focuses on adaptation, sustainable landscapes and clean energy in Vietnam under the President's Global Climate Change Initiative (GCC).

Governance Enhanced to Facilitate Broader-based, Sustainable Growth: U.S. assistance will focus on building Vietnam's capacity to improve policy making processes and accountability mechanisms through targeted information for decision making, greater citizen participation, and increased transparency. It will also strengthen private sector innovation to secure broad-based sustainable economic growth for Vietnam while providing greater opportunities for trade and investment.

Improvement in the quality of education and training is critical for Vietnam's transition to a modern, industrial economy. U.S. assistance will be instrumental in helping Vietnam reform its higher education system to strengthen the skilled labor force in areas related to other U.S. interventions. U.S. assistance will help increase academic and private sector partnerships to support education reform and improve quality and access to higher education. Partnerships with the private sector, educational establishments, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) will improve the environment for trade and investment, economic inclusion, and innovation.

Key Interventions:

- Programs will provide support to the Government of Vietnam's efforts to participate in and implement the Trans-Pacific Partnership agreement with the United States and other countries.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of Vietnam's National Assembly, governmental institutions, and other actors to improve law-making capacity and accountability, oversight, and performance management.
- U.S. assistance will support survey and data collection and analyses for the Provincial Competitiveness Index to improve governance and the business environment at the provincial level.
- Programs will provide support to individuals and organizations working to promote rights (including lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender; disability; labor; and religious beliefs).
- U.S. assistance will develop innovative approaches to strengthen higher education systems to improve learning outcomes in sectors important to growth.

Capacity Strengthened to Protect and Improve Health and Well-being: Strengthening Vietnam's capacity to provide for human health and wellbeing is an integral part of U.S. efforts to support Vietnam's future as a responsible, more inclusive partner. U.S. assistance aims to accelerate Vietnam's transition to climate resilient, lower emission sustainable development in collaboration with other regional GCC initiatives and LMI activities. Vietnam has about six million persons aged five years or older who face one or more disabilities and are in need of improved opportunities for medical support, economic opportunity, and education in provinces with a high disability burden. Efforts at both national and provincial levels will focus on improving access to quality services for persons with disabilities (PWD) and strengthening integrated service delivery systems for PWDs.

Key Interventions:

- Proposed GCC initiative funding will include efforts through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program to support the development and implementation of LEDS in Vietnam.
- Programs will increase resilience of people, places, and livelihoods in delta areas through investments in adaptation and disaster risk management.

- U.S. assistance will continue to improve the quality and effectiveness of Vietnam’s disability services to enable PWDs to access specialized services that address individual needs.
- U.S. assistance will continue to strengthen the advocacy and organizational development of local disability NGOs and associations.
- U.S. assistance will empower women, ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups and facilitate innovation partnerships with the business community.
- Activities to address trafficking in persons will include capacity building and raising awareness among at-risk groups as well as reintegration assistance.

Legacies Addressed to Advance the U.S. – Vietnam Partnership: U.S. assistance is critical in addressing war legacies in Vietnam, including dioxin contamination in central and southern Vietnam. Working in coordination with the Vietnamese government, U.S. assistance will continue the dioxin clean-up at the Danang Airport site and environmental assessment work at Bien Hoa Airbase. This assistance supports the resolution of “war legacy” issues to facilitate the continuing development of relations with Vietnam’s government and people.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support treatment, excavation, and hauling of soils and sediments, dewatering of sediments, and dismantling of the treatment structure at the completion of the remediation project in Danang.
- Programs will provide capacity building for the Vietnamese government to assess and evaluate approaches for dioxin remediation and to gain skills and knowledge related to large-scale environmental remediation project planning and implementation.
- U.S. assistance will fund an environmental assessment at Bien Hoa Airbase to determine the level of contamination and possible approaches to remediation and containment.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Through the FMF program, the United States will support Vietnamese initiatives to build its maritime security capabilities in cooperation with the United States and address regional security issues of mutual concern. FMF will build Vietnam’s coastal patrol capabilities by providing patrol vessels and other associated equipment. This assistance will support mutual interests such as freedom of navigation, combating transnational crime, and the sustainable use of ocean resources.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will increase maritime domain awareness and maritime security against traditional and non-traditional security threats by providing fast patrol boat vessels and maintenance and training packages to the Vietnamese Coast Guard.
- Programs will improve English language training in the military.
- Programs will improve Vietnam military’s stability to contribute to and participate in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Although Vietnam’s economy recently achieved lower-middle-income status, income inequality is an issue and the health care system remains significantly underdeveloped. Vietnam’s government does not allocate sufficient resources to the national HIV/AIDS response. The United States is Vietnam’s leading partner in HIV/AIDS collaboration. The President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) supports a significant portion of the national response and continues to be a cornerstone of the U.S. Mission’s effort to strengthen diplomatic relations with Vietnam. Donor support for HIV/AIDS is waning in Vietnam and development partners, including the Australian Agency for International Development, the World Bank, the UK Department of International Development, and the Clinton

Foundation are currently phasing out their support. In line with the PEPFAR Partnership Framework, U.S. assistance will support the transition from a service delivery model to a technical assistance model.

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkages with PEPFAR, Vietnam will receive \$58.1 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET courses expose Vietnam's military personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and standards to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the armed forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide broad based professional military education to strengthen the next generation of Vietnamese military leaders' respect for the rule of law and human rights.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

U.S.-Vietnam cooperation in criminal justice and law enforcement continues to develop and shows great growth potential, particularly in assisting Vietnam's efforts to increase maritime law enforcement capacity. Vietnam's long coastline and strategic location make maritime security and law enforcement capacity a high priority. U.S. assistance will support efforts to promote regional interoperability and information sharing on maritime security. U.S. assistance will also focus on law enforcement capabilities and justice sector reforms to support the rule of law and human rights. The Vietnamese government plans to reform the Criminal Code, strengthen the National Assembly's law drafting capabilities, and comply with international human rights and anti-corruption standards. Senior Vietnamese officials continue to advocate for rule of law-based institutions but lack the human and financial resources to tackle necessary reforms.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide training and technical assistance to Vietnam's law enforcement organizations, including the Vietnamese Coast Guard to combat narcotics trafficking, trafficking in persons, and other transnational crimes.
- Programs will assist reforms to improve governance and facilitate on-going efforts to strengthen the rule of law and fight corruption.
- Activities will continue critical reforms that improve coordination between justice sector institutions and relevant law enforcement organizations.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD): Explosive remnants of war contaminate an estimated twenty percent of Vietnam's territory, endanger the safety of a large portion of the population, and hinder economic growth. The United States and Vietnam signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2013 to better coordinate U.S. clearance activities within Vietnam's 2013-2015 National Mine Action Plan.

U.S. education activities, mine risk awareness efforts, and victim-assistance programs will reduce the risk of accidents and assist victims when accidents do occur. U.S. programs make valuable contributions to Vietnam's public health and environment, while fostering economic development in affected areas and building military-to-military ties.

Key Interventions:

- The United States will work closely with Vietnam to identify and provide assistance to meet the most critical needs in line with Vietnam's National Mine Action Plan.
- U.S. assistance will support technical humanitarian demining assistance through nongovernmental partners.

NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS): Vietnam is a potential transit/transshipment route for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and related items. Vietnam also has busy, relatively unregulated ports, which are weak links in the international export control chain. Vietnam is an emerging country of proliferation concern due to its increased economic capacity, growing trade with the United States, and recent efforts to develop civil-nuclear energy. A comprehensive assessment of Vietnam's trade control systems noted serious gaps, lack of nonproliferation awareness, and weak law enforcement. U.S. assistance aims to help Vietnam establish the authority and ability to review the tiny, but significant, fraction of overall trade that could contribute to WMD and related weapons proliferation.

Key Interventions:

- Programs will strengthen Vietnam's export control and enforcement mechanisms by assisting Vietnam to develop a comprehensive strategic trade control legal regime and national control lists;
- U.S. assistance will support the development of an interagency body to aid in proper screening of licensing requests and encourage Vietnam to adhere to the lists, rules, and procedures of the multilateral export control regimes.
- U.S. assistance will improve enforcement officials' capacities for identifying and interdicting illicit transfers of WMD-related goods and technologies across national borders through training and equipment donations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2012 and FY 2013:

- The Central Highlands Education Improvement project went through an end-of-project performance evaluation that provided recommendations as to the direction of future programming to improve the well-being of this poor ethnic minority group for the new USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS).
- An external performance evaluation of the Higher Engineering Education Alliance project provided recommendations to enhance program efficiency and sustainability and to assist USAID in deciding future programming under the new CDCS.
- The disability program review and assessment focused on health, education, livelihoods, and economic opportunity at both the policy and service delivery levels to inform the design of a new disability support initiative.
- To support U.S. efforts in dioxin remediation, USAID has contracted an environmental assessment of dioxin contamination at the Bien Hoa Airbase to examine the extent of dioxin contamination and potential for clean-up environmental dioxin contamination and address health concerns at this hotspot.
- To implement and monitor the progress of the implementation of the new CDCS, an umbrella Monitoring and Evaluation Services contract is being procured to develop and execute the Performance and Monitoring Plan for the CDCS over the next five years and to ensure rigorous and independent evaluation of U.S. programs.
- EXBS activities and events are determined through a three-year strategic planning process, which is assessed and updated annually. The EXBS Program uses a regional advisor to oversee training and equipment donations. The Advisor routinely provides reports to Washington on the status of the

program. EXBS also utilizes a rating assessment tool to compare Vietnam’s strategic trade control development against an established international standard.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID/Vietnam informed the following actions and decisions in the FY 2015 budget:

- Higher education programs should better utilize in-country training resources in future work plans. The program should encourage education leaders to address systemic policy issues that currently impede application of active learning in Vietnam and the program should seek to promote the interaction between target institutions and the private sector to leverage impacts.
- Disability programs will continue to devise a comprehensive and integrated approach to address the needs, such as physical therapy, of disabled populations in selected provinces, and focus on human and institutional capacity building opportunities.

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	37,800
Capacity strengthened to protect and improve health and well-being	13,000
Development Assistance	13,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,000
4.8 Environment	10,000
of which Objective 6:	978
6.1 Program Design and Learning	390
6.2 Administration and Oversight	588
Governance enhanced to facilitate broader-based, sustainable growth	10,700
Development Assistance	10,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,707
2.2 Good Governance	2,593
3.2 Education	1,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,600
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,300
of which Objective 6:	805
6.1 Program Design and Learning	321
6.2 Administration and Oversight	484
Legacies addressed to advance the U.S.-Vietnam partnership	14,100
Development Assistance	14,100
4.8 Environment	14,100
of which Objective 6:	1,061
6.1 Program Design and Learning	423
6.2 Administration and Oversight	638

State East Asia and Pacific Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

East Asia and Pacific (EAP) regional programs have facilitated Asia’s remarkable transformation to a major engine of global economic growth while advancing trade and investment opportunities for the United States. Further developing the multilateral architecture that solidifies linkages within Asia and with the rest of the world will help determine the next phase of regional development. EAP regional programs fulfill the President’s commitment to deepen the United States’ relationship with the region by strengthening the region’s political, economic, and security architecture and funding high priority regional initiatives that address key development challenges of transnational concern. It is critical that the United States continues advancing these regional programs that shape key partnerships, including with the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the East Asia Summit (EAS), the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), and the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	23,761	45,063	34,430	-10,633
Economic Support Fund	13,960	22,348	26,000	3,652
International Military Education and Training	494	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,392	8,990	4,000	-4,990
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,915	13,725	4,430	-9,295

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)

Peace and Security: As the Asia Pacific region continues to face a number of significant cross-border security challenges, including maritime disputes in the South China Sea and the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, the Department of State will seek greater intra-regional cooperation to address these transnational security issues through multi-country programs and multilateral organizations including ASEAN, EAS, and ARF. If left unaddressed, many of these security threats have the potential to significantly impede global commerce and transportation, adversely affecting U.S. interests.

U.S. assistance will increase ASEAN’s pace of integration and provide expert guidance to ASEAN, so that it can better partner with the United States in addressing regional challenges. While security issues are not APEC’s main focus, the United States also engages with this forum on issues such as counter-terrorism and anti-corruption to prevent security threats to trade and investment in the region.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support ARF in a series of cross-border projects that will tangibly advance U.S. security interests in the region, particularly in the areas of preventive diplomacy, conflict prevention, and disaster preparedness.
- The Department of State will establish a regular meeting for civil maritime law enforcement agencies in conjunction with the ARF Inter-sessional Meeting on Maritime Security. This will open a new

line of communication for agencies that operate in close proximity to one another in areas of overlapping maritime claims.

- The Department of State will work within ARF to implement stronger security and management practices to minimize cybersecurity risks.
- The Department of State will work with allies Japan and the Philippines to co-chair the ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Maritime Security to shape priorities under the maritime security pillar of ARF.
- U.S. assistance will advance substantive maritime security discussions and expand opportunities for practical cooperation in the Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum by promoting legal discussions on the law of the sea to address challenges in the South China Sea, and working with allies and partners to continue the Expanded ASEAN Seafarer Training program.
- The Department of State will support programs through APEC to secure trade; make travel in the region faster, easier, and safer; increase the resilience and security of supply chains; increase security of infrastructure; and promote human security in the areas of food security and health.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The Department of State engages host governments through multilateral partner institutions, including ASEAN, ARF, EAS, and the LMI, to improve human rights and encourage democratic trends in the Asia-Pacific region. U.S. assistance strengthens the rule of law by providing training on international human rights standards and encouraging accountability for past and present human rights violations. In APEC, the United States is working with member economies to strengthen and harmonize domestic regulations to foster better business environments, working to embed the concepts of non-discrimination, transparency, and accountability into the regulatory cultures of member economies.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will continue to support the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights as well regionally-based ASEAN-focused nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), such as the Human Rights Resource Center.
- In order to create a regulatory framework conducive to trade and investment, U.S.-led initiatives will support the development and implementation of anticorruption and transparency measures as well as sound regulatory reforms.
- Programs will support the development of good governance in the Lower Mekong sub-region through exposure to international transparency standards via training and capacity building.
- Within ASEAN, programs will strengthen the executive functioning of the ASEAN Secretariat in areas of public outreach and project management, and will also work with nascent judicial and legislative networks to foster increased cooperation and contribution to ASEAN integration.
- U.S. assistance will improve access to sound science and data within ASEAN and LMI to support development and policy decision-making in the sub-region on matters of trans-boundary importance.
- U.S. assistance will support LMI Members to address cross-sectoral issues, such as the food, water, and energy security nexus, sustaining economic growth and protecting natural capital, shared management of water resources, impacts of regional infrastructure development, and workforce development.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance will support APEC and ASEAN programs aimed at developing 21st century workforce skills in the region; increasing cooperation and collaboration among education providers, researchers, and other stakeholders; and promoting economic opportunities for women, entrepreneurs, and small business owners.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will continue to fund the ASEAN Volunteers Program, modeled after the U.S. Peace Corps, to provide people-to-people self-help assistance.
- U.S. assistance for APEC will support enhanced mobility of students, researchers, and educational providers; develop skills and human resources to build human capital for businesses; and increase economic opportunity for women, entrepreneurs, and owners of small- and medium-size enterprises (SMEs).
- U.S. assistance through LMI will support connectivity by creating online learning platforms in partnership with regional universities and private sector partners to increase the number of skilled workers in science, technology, engineering, mathematics, accounting, and tourism in the Lower Mekong sub-region.

Economic Growth: In November 2012, President Obama announced an Expanded Economic Engagement initiative with ASEAN, which will help countries unable to meet the high standards envisioned in agreements like the Trans-Pacific Partnership build their own capacity to fully participate in these agreements. The United States will support APEC and ASEAN programs that address trade and investment, including elimination or reduction in non-tariff barriers to trade; food security; innovation and entrepreneurship; and energy security, including deployment of clean energy technology and low-carbon development strategies. U.S. assistance will support LMI programs that address connectivity, trade and investment, innovation and entrepreneurship, and the development of regional infrastructure.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help ASEAN develop region-wide business standards and upgrade the management and business skills of ASEAN SMEs.
- Cooperative programs with APEC will support regional economic integration. Key areas of support include trade and investment liberalization; trade facilitation and supply chain connectivity; environmental goods and services; innovation; customs facilitation; and transparency and regulatory reform.
- Cooperative programs under LMI will support infrastructure, information and communications technology, and people-to-people exchanges through the Connect Mekong platform in order to fast-track projects that advance ASEAN connectivity goals and support the integration of the ASEAN Economic Community by 2015.
- LMI capacity building programs include the Connecting the Mekong Through Education and Training, Public-Private Infrastructure Best Practices Exchange series, and Third Country Training Programs with Singapore to provide expertise on health, trade facilitation and investment, urban planning, workforce development, and other fields.
- U.S. assistance will support regional initiatives like the U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Energy Partnership. These efforts will focus on market development; natural gas; renewables and clean energy; and sustainable development.
- Programs will protect areas of environmental significance, such as the island of Borneo and the Mekong Delta, through sustained engagement in the multilateral Heart of Borneo and the LMI Environment and Water Pillar programs; and combat land-based sources of marine pollution through the South Pacific Regional Environment Program.
- Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP): The United States is a party to the SPREP Agreement and U.S. support has been critical to the organization's success. SPREP represents one of the United States' best avenues for engagement with Pacific islands on environmental issues of mutual concern, such as global climate change, marine pollution, and biodiversity conservation.

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. humanitarian assistance provided through ASEAN, APEC, and ARF programs will support disaster preparation, mitigation, and resilience by increasing cooperation, coordination, and awareness among emergency management agencies and through public-private partnerships.

Key Interventions:

- Activities through APEC will facilitate the movement of people and equipment after disasters, strengthen the resilience of transportation systems, and build capacity for hazard and risk mapping.
- Activities will support the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Centre and the implementation of an ASEAN Multi-Hazard Early Warning System.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Throughout the EAP region, porous borders, long cultural traditions of smuggling, expansive and largely unpatrolled maritime routes, abundant valuable natural resources, and under-funded criminal justice sector institutions create conditions under which domestic, regional, and international criminals flourish. INCLE funds will continue to support activities to improve the capacity of law enforcement officials in the EAP region to better address national and transnational crimes. Program activities strengthen cooperation among law enforcement and other criminal justice sector professionals in the areas of security sector reform, counternarcotics, information sharing, transnational crime, and rule of law.

Key Interventions:

- Programs will focus on bolstering police skills and strengthening cooperation between law enforcement authorities in the region to address cross-border crimes and strengthen regional security and stability. Assistance may include, but is not limited to, training and technical assistance; equipment donations; study tours; seminars; and support for multilateral training missions and events.
- Programs will enhance the national and transnational efforts of law enforcement officials in EAP countries to combat narcotics production and trafficking. Activities may support host country efforts to implement drug control policies, legislation, and demand reduction efforts.
- Programs will bring together a broad range of criminal justice sector officials from the EAP region to build the capacity of authorities to deter cybercrime.
- Programs will enhance the capacity of criminal justice sector actors and institutions to deliver equitable justice system services and to effectively prosecute national and transnational crime.
- Assistance projects will complement ongoing bilateral efforts in the region and may incorporate bilateral assistance activities in regionally funded programs.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA): Regional ATA funds support a comprehensive approach to U.S. national security by addressing the wide array of existing threats posed by terrorist organizations and criminal networks.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. efforts continue to focus on the Tri-Border countries (Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia), as well as on other countries that are members of ASEAN, to build U.S. partners' counterterrorism capacities.

NADR-Export Control and Border Security (EXBS): The Asia Pacific region has long been home to both state and non-state actors developing WMD programs and seeking to procure advanced dual-use and missile technology, often using overlapping strategic trade control weaknesses in multiple countries to circumvent international controls. U.S. assistance will build partner capacity to develop and maintain strategic trade control systems for sensitive goods and technologies, specifically in the context of the

strategic trade control activities in partnership with ASEAN, ARF, the World Customs Organization's Asia Pacific Group, and APEC. Multilateral engagement through these and other organizations will help strengthen the partners' focus on strategic trade controls, border/maritime security, and nonproliferation.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will improve licensing systems, detect and interdict illicit transfers, implement targeting and risk management systems, and educate industry groups on strategic trade control compliance requirements.

NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD): Many Pacific island states remain contaminated with unexploded ordnance (UXO) dating back to World War II. Local populations frequently encounter UXO of Allied and Japanese origin on beaches, in lagoons, and in jungle thicket. Geographic characteristics present challenges endemic to these islands for explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) operations. Fragile ecosystems and close proximity to civilian populations inhibit the use of standard EOD methods such as open detonation, meaning slower rates of UXO removal, and remote locations pose unique logistical hurdles.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will fund clearance operations, improve indigenous UXO clearance and program management capacities, and support efforts to gather baseline data on UXO contamination in the region.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: U.S. agencies managing foreign assistance programs in the EAP region monitor progress through regular reporting and site visits. The Department of Defense monitors all IMET recipients upon completion of training in U.S. schools by tracking their progress through the military ranks. USAID's Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA) implements the majority of the Department of State's regional programs, including most ASEAN and APEC activities. Each USAID activity is guided by a performance management plan, a Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), or a Regional Development Cooperation Strategy, in the case of RDMA, to prioritize programmatic choices and decisions. All performance indicators are subject to data quality assessments.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Department of State routinely monitors performance to inform budget and programmatic decisions and long-term planning. In terms of monitoring, the Department of State regularly conducts analyses of Performance Plans and Reports submitted by posts that compare program-level performance with long-term development indicators in order to determine where funding can have the most significant impact.

In FY 2013, USAID completed evaluation of the ASEAN Development Vision to Advance National Cooperation and Economic Integration program and completed a separate mid-term evaluation of the APEC Technical Assistance and Training Facility. The Department of State and USAID used findings from these evaluations to update and modify their development strategy for ASEAN and APEC, including by incorporating those findings into the design of the follow on projects for ASEAN (ASEAN Connectivity through Trade and Investment and ASEAN-U.S. Partnership for Good Governance, Equitable and Sustainable Development and Security) and for APEC (US-APEC Technical Assistance to Advance Regional Integration).

USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance in the Asia regional program is to support regional economic growth and integration, foster scientific and technological change, and promote resiliency among targeted vulnerable populations. USAID’s Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA) focuses on transnational development priorities that cannot be addressed solely through separate bilateral programs and which demand regional solutions and cooperation with regional institutions such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI), the Mekong River Commission, and other regional bodies. U.S. assistance will address key regional and global challenges including promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth; mitigating wildlife trafficking; working to end human trafficking; and supporting the goals of the President’s Global Health, Global Climate Change (GCC), and Feed the Future (FTF) Initiatives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	54,788	53,452	50,619	-2,833
Development Assistance	34,109	32,522	30,706	-1,816
Economic Support Fund	6,749	6,017	5,000	-1,017
Global Health Programs - State	2,555	5,913	5,913	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	11,375	9,000	9,000	-

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)

Trafficking in Persons (TIP): Human trafficking is one of the most significant criminal enterprises in Asia. While trafficking tends to be a mostly hidden activity, the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking notes that 56 percent of all human trafficking occurs within the Asia-Pacific Region, with Southeast Asia representing a key locus for the supply of people into illegal, unpaid, and exploitative situations. To continue a regional approach to prevent human trafficking, USAID, in partnership with the Australian Government, will build on its ongoing prevention and awareness raising activities with the objective of promoting behavioral change and promoting social action. U.S. assistance will increase awareness about the risks of human trafficking; influence societal attitudes and behaviors towards TIP survivors with target audiences; increase communication and leadership capacity of targeted youth groups and networks to implement anti-TIP work; and encourage more evidence-based media and social communications campaigns.

Key Interventions:

- \$1.2 million will increase awareness and positively impact knowledge, attitudes, and behavior regarding TIP through on-the-ground events; production of documentary films, media campaigns and media products; digital platforms; regional and national digital dissemination, including TIP awareness raising and media trainings; regional TIP training and workshops; youth engagement; and community social mobilization.

Civil Society: USAID will work with governing institutions at regional, national, and sub-national levels to advance their understanding of the value of public participation in decision-making and to build their capacity to engage civil society effectively. U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of stakeholders, including civil society organizations and their regional and national networks, to more effectively protect rights and engage government institutions in public decision-making. These activities will emphasize strengthening the capabilities, voice, and influence of women leaders as essential to participatory governance.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will establish the Lower Mekong's first School for Civil Society Non-Profit Management at Khon Kaen University in Northern Thailand.
- U.S. assistance will invest in building the capacity of existing and emerging regional and trans-boundary civil society networks; including those addressing environmental sustainability; access to health services; lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) human rights; trafficking in persons; youth advocacy; people with disabilities; and other vulnerable populations.
- Programs will expand efforts that strengthen the capacity of LGBT civil society organizations across the region to advocate for interests of LGBT persons and promote inclusive socio-economic policies.
- Programs will support civil society organizations and institutions such as ASEAN to develop rights-based policy frameworks and seek effective engagement of persons with disabilities to promote sustainable, inclusive economic growth.

Environment: USAID is uniquely positioned to help develop innovative approaches to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and disseminate best practices across this region, catalyze the public and private sectors to execute these practices, and sustain them through improved regulations and strengthened institutions. More than a billion people are projected to suffer the adverse economic and health impacts of climate change in the region unless effective adaptation measures are implemented. USAID is well-placed to work across countries to develop and spread the most promising climate adaptation approaches. Economic growth, food security, and the stability of Asian societies are based on natural resources which are being decimated at an increasing rate. This unabated destruction of terrestrial habitats, fisheries, and biodiversity will have significant local, regional, and global consequences. U.S. assistance will support multi-national, cooperation-intensive, regional institutions-based initiatives to mitigate these critical problems. Activities will support GCC goals, curb destructive aspects of market forces from large economies like China, and build partnerships with key stakeholders like ASEAN to achieve these objectives.

Key Interventions:

- Proposed GCC initiative funding will include efforts to increase private sector investment in clean energy to promote low carbon economic development and build government and civil society capacity for low emission development strategies (LEDS) that complement the U. S. government's global initiative for Enhancing Capacity for LEDS (EC-LEDS).
- U.S. assistance will establish policy and market incentives for GHG reductions; build capacity for carbon monitoring; and demonstrate and scale up innovations through regional platforms such as ASEAN, the Greater Mekong Sub-region program, United Nations agencies, and LMI, enabling countries to improve natural resource management and energy efficiency, increase carbon stocks, and foster participation in emerging carbon markets.
- Programs will support improved infrastructure planning in the Lower Mekong countries, including hydropower dams and reservoirs, to more effectively include social and environmental safeguards through direct technical support to governments and institutional strengthening activities with civil society organizations.
- GCC Adaptation assistance will build climate resilience and improved food security among Southeast Asian countries and communities.

- U.S. assistance will reduce the threats to the critical fisheries of this region, which are an important base for jobs, foreign exchange, economic growth and food security.
- Programs will address the main drivers of the illegal wildlife trade in Asia by bolstering law enforcement capacity and reducing consumer demand.

Trade and Investment: The stability and sustainability of growth within the Asia-Pacific region will require that governments and regional institutions effectively deal with widening income disparities, manage resources, and pursue inclusive growth policies through sound governance and regional integration efforts. While many of these efforts will occur at the national level, regional institutions and forums, particularly ASEAN, are playing a critical role in helping to address these issues. Economic integration in the region is gaining ground as evidenced, for example, by recent free trade agreements between ASEAN members, the successful testing of an ASEAN Single Window for customs clearance, and the adoption of directives for regional product standards in key industries like medical devices. U.S. assistance of \$1.6 million will continue to advance ASEAN's economic integration goals by supporting the implementation of the ASEAN Economic Community in the areas of customs integration, trade and investment facilitation, small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) development, clean and efficient energy, and information and communication technologies. These are priority areas under the ASEAN-U.S. Trade and Investment Framework Arrangement, Enhanced Economic Engagement Initiative, and Enhanced Partnership Plan of Action, and will complement efforts and programs funded by the State Department and implemented by USAID in support of ASEAN and APEC engagement.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support the connection and integration of the 10 national single customs windows of the ASEAN member states into a single window system to enable the electronic exchange of data for cargo clearance and to lower the cost of doing business across the region.
- Programs will level the playing field for businesses and boost consumer confidence in the quality of goods they receive by helping to create common definitions and standards for inputs and final products.
- U.S. assistance will support the training of ASEAN entrepreneurs, especially women-owned SMEs, in Cambodia, Laos, Burma, and Vietnam.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen ASEAN's capacity to implement its Information and Communications Technology Master Plan, which is aimed at narrowing the regional digital divide.

Feed the Future (FTF): Despite Asia's impressive growth in recent decades, the region remains vulnerable to commodity price shocks, and many areas, particularly within the region's lesser developed nations, remain food insecure. Food security at the national level has linkages to regional policies because of the important role that the trade of agricultural commodities plays in increasing food security, as well as the need to manage resources, such as aquaculture and fisheries, according to broadly accepted standards that promote sustainable utilization. U.S. assistance will continue to support an ASEAN-driven work plan for building capacity to engage stakeholders (including the private sector) to address the region's most pressing food security issues. In addition, U.S. assistance will support engagement with the South-Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and its donors to target regional policy reform in key agricultural areas and build linkages to ASEAN, and thereby build an environment more conducive to developing sound agricultural practices in South Asian countries.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$2.7 million 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.

- Programs will support ASEAN’s Strategic Plan of Action for Food Security (SPA-FS) in the areas of: (1) public-private dialogue to encourage greater participation and input for reforming regional regulations and standards; (2) regulatory and administrative reform to improve agricultural/aquaculture trade efficiency; and (3) ASEAN Secretariat technical and management capacity to coordinate the SPA-FS.
- U.S. assistance will support workshops and South-South exchange visits to promote the adoption of improved production and post-harvest technologies, help address constraints and opportunities to expand regional trade, and build the capacity to effectively forecast and monitor the availability and utilization of food commodities.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Environment: USAID's efforts will focus on offering countries alternatives to traditional infrastructure development in order to address sustainability challenges. These activities will balance the demand for resources with cooperative approaches to smart and sustainable infrastructure development in the Lower Mekong. U.S. assistance will provide a broad variety of technical assistance and capacity building activities including: 1) peer review consultations on infrastructure assessments such as environmental and social impact assessments, hydrological modeling, climate change vulnerability, clean energy and land use planning; 2) technical training for decision-makers on environmental and social impacts and public participation processes; 3) analyses of innovative alternatives to traditional infrastructure development designs; 4) improvement and strengthening of environmental governance and legal structures; 5) technical training to develop multiple GHG accounting toolkits for use by cities and industries to promote low-carbon development and sustainable urban planning; and 6) improvement of environmental compliance in select industries.

Key Intervention:

- In collaboration with other U.S. government agencies, including the Department of the Interior and the Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. assistance of \$5.0 million will support LMI countries with rapidly deployable technical assistance from the U.S. government’s premier scientists and engineers to mitigate potential negative social and environmental consequences from large infrastructure projects, including hydropower dams and reservoirs.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the Global Health Program accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas world-wide: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Many of the public health threats in the Mekong Region are prevalent in multiple countries, and transferred across borders. U.S. assistance will prioritize engagement with regional platforms and national governments, bilateral and multilateral donor opportunities, increased private sector involvement, and cross-border and urban area programming.

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the Asia region will receive \$10.9 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** \$1.0 million will support technical assistance, documentation, and advocacy to scale up a comprehensive model of multidrug resistant (MDR)-TB prevention and management in three focus countries (Burma, China and Thailand).

- Malaria: The specter of worsening drug resistant malaria in the Mekong region threatens the gains from U.S. government investment in global malaria control. U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$3.0 million to transition efforts to scale up proven interventions to eliminate drug resistant malaria strains in the Mekong region before they spread globally. The FY 2015 request for the Asia region does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2015 operating year budget is set.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: RDMA has completed several monitoring and evaluation efforts in FY 2012 and FY 2013.

- A midterm performance evaluation was conducted for the ASEAN Development Vision to Advance National Cooperation and Economic Integration (ADVANCE) activity to determine the effectiveness of the intervention approach.
- The final evaluation of the voluntary counseling and testing pilot activity was undertaken to assess the uptake of HIV testing and counseling services among men who have sex with men and transgender populations in three provinces in Thailand (Bangkok, Chiang Mai and Chonburi). The evaluation also assessed the quality of the services.
- A final evaluation was conducted for a malaria control activity in Cambodia.
- A new mechanism was designed to strengthen local capacity for scientific research and knowledge management in health sectors in Asia. This mechanism will also increase the availability of sound evidence for health policy and programming in the region.
- An assessment of tuberculosis control effects in the nine highest-burden countries in Asia was conducted to determine which interventions have been most effective.
- A midterm evaluation of the CAP-3D health program was undertaken in Burma, Laos, and Thailand and a final evaluation was undertaken in China to analyze the CAP-3D's project achievements to date in areas related to its performance, ability to achieve critical results, steps made toward sustainability, and its ability to build and maintain critical relationships.
- An end-of-project performance evaluation of Avian and Pandemic Influenza Programs in the Greater Mekong Sub-region was conducted. The evaluation assessed the performance, project results, and lessons learned from two projects: 1) Greater Mekong Sub-region Response to Infectious Diseases (GMS-RID); and Mekong Infectious Diseases Behavior Change Communication (MID-BCC).
- A midterm evaluation of USAID's activity that supports the APEC Technical Assistance and Training Facility was conducted to determine the effectiveness of the implementation approach.
- A midterm evaluation of the Asia's Response to Endangered Species Trafficking (ARREST) Program was conducted to assess progress, identify implementation challenges and opportunities, enhance regional level impact, and further strengthen the regional wildlife enforcement network approach.
- "Being LGBT in Asia" is a ground-breaking joint assessment that was undertaken by USAID and the United Nations Development Programme in collaboration with grassroots LGBT organizations and community leaders to better understand the challenges faced by LGBT people in Asia. The review and analysis methodology examines the LGBT experience in Asia from a Democracy, Human Rights and Governance perspective, rather than through the more traditional HIV lens.
- A final evaluation of the U.S. Coral Triangle Initiative Support Program (U.S. CTI) was conducted to determine the effectiveness of the program's key elements and test the assumptions inherent in the U.S. CTI Results Framework.
- A midterm evaluation of the Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests (LEAF) activity was conducted to assess progress, identify implementation challenges and opportunities to enhance programmatic

effectiveness and impact at the regional level, and further strengthen the regional cohesive approach of the program.

- A midterm evaluation of the Maximizing Agriculture Revenue through Knowledge, Enterprise Development, and Trade (MARKET) activity was conducted to assess the activities' midterm performance and assess lessons learned for making programmatic decisions to guide activity implementation.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by RDMA informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2015 budget:

- The results of the HIV/AIDS end-of-project evaluations and the evaluation of the HIV testing and counseling services and interventions have been used for RDMA strategic planning and advocacy for policy to support community-based HIV testing and counseling services in Laos and Thailand.
- USAID's monitoring of therapeutic efficacy, via the PMI, has played a pivotal role in documenting the evolution of artemisinin resistance, and in encouraging donor interest in the containment of drug resistant malaria. Therapeutic efficacy monitoring is PMI's marquis activity, which will remain funded in FY 2015. It has helped to shape malaria interventions from the local government level to the national policy level, encouraging donors to continue supporting malaria prevention and control in the Greater Mekong sub-region. FY 2015 funding will also be used to continue donor coordination efforts, which remain essential for future activities.
- A new health research activity will strengthen local capacity in scientific research and knowledge management in health sectors in Asia, and will be used to improve evidenced-based policy and programming for community-based approaches for early HIV testing and treatment of key populations, including men who have sex with men and transgender populations in Laos and Thailand.
- USAID will use the information acquired through evaluations and research studies to focus on the promotion of rapid diagnostic tests such as the Hain Rapid MDR-TB test and the GeneXpert test to address the impact of TB and MDR-TB. The analysis and results of three interlinked research studies in Burma and Yunnan, China on the risk factors associated with MDR-TB, gender analysis, and cost-effectiveness of MDR-TB strategies associated with best health outcomes will be shared with the national governments for more supporting policy and programming. Specifically, this information will be used to develop a model that will analyze the effectiveness of several strategic approaches related to TB control, MDR-TB control, prevention of new MDR-TB, and control of HIV-associated with TB cases.
- Information acquired through assessments conducted in Cambodia, Laos, and Mongolia, to obtain information on management of drug-resistant tuberculosis, laboratory capacity, and infection control practices, will be used to improve the programmatic management of drug-resistant tuberculosis and infection control. Findings will be used to develop regional training modules and tailored technical assistance to country specific national tuberculosis programs.
- The information obtained from the CAP-3D midterm evaluation has been used to strengthen HIV service quality and programmatic focus for key populations in Laos and Thailand. It will also be used to inform new project designs and strategies in coming years.
- End-of-project performance evaluations conducted in FY 2013 for Avian and Pandemic Influenza activities highlighted the need for strengthened national and sub-national disease surveillance and cross-disciplinary data sharing in order to promote trans-national information sharing at key borders and ports of entry. Additionally, evaluation findings confirmed the efficacy of value chain driven strategies for targeted disease surveillance and control. These evaluation findings are currently contributing to USAID's response to emerging infectious disease threats of pandemic potential, such as influenza A H7N9.

- The mid-term evaluation of the APEC Technical Assistance and Training Facility was used to inform the design of the U.S.-APEC Technical Assistance to Advance Regional Integration (U.S.-ATAARI) project, a new activity supporting APEC-related policy goals. The evaluation's recommendations were incorporated into U.S.-ATAARI through the placement of a dedicated USAID activity manager in Washington to better incorporate a development perspective into APEC policy planning and to help coordinate the annual inter-agency work plan process.
- The results of the ARREST mid-term evaluation has promoted a stronger U.S. government approach to combat wildlife trade, including harmonization and efficient use of wider U.S. government resources. The evaluation findings have also been a primary resource informing the design of RDMA's Regional Development Cooperation Strategy, potential future activities that support increased ecosystems management and sustainable trade, and USAID's comparative advantage to respond to unsustainable use of Asia's natural capital.
- The findings of the LGBT assessment will allow USAID to build a knowledge baseline of the legal, social, political, and institutional environments in which LGBT rights advocates and organizations operate while developing an understanding for the capacity of LGBT rights advocates to engage in policy dialogue and community mobilization.
- The recommendations from the final evaluation of U.S. CTI will inform planning for potential future programs on sustainable fisheries. Specifically, potential future activities will increase 1) complementary activities with USAID missions; and 2) support for regional exchanges among the targeted countries and sites.
- USAID has used information from the midterm evaluation of the LEAF project to modify the implementation approach and strengthen monitoring. The project will increase multi-stakeholder engagement, emphasizing existing collaboration with the ASEAN Regional Knowledge Network on Forest and Climate Change and the new Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use Working Group to develop regional guidelines on lowering carbon emissions for land-related investments. The project will also strengthen the monitoring and evaluation component measuring the extent to which targeted forest practitioners apply the knowledge gained after their engagement in the project.
- Mid-term performance evaluation findings for MARKET, RDMA's food security activity, indicated strong support for efforts to strengthen private sector dialogue with governments to further regional food security in ASEAN. As a result, the scope of the program was refined to focus on public-private dialogue to accelerate the adoption of environmentally responsible and economically sustainable aquaculture and fisheries practices.

Europe and Eurasia Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Foreign assistance is a vital tool in the effort to realize the U.S. foreign policy goal of a Europe whole, free, and at peace. Consistent with the Department of State-USAID Joint Regional Strategy (JRS) for Europe and Eurasia, the majority of assistance funding requested for the region will be targeted to support democratic, economic, security, justice-sector, and other reforms – particularly those necessary for Euro-Atlantic integration. Progress has been made toward these goals in some areas, but many of the gains are tenuous, and much remains to be done. Serious threats remain, including democratic backsliding, fragile financial sectors, high unemployment, infectious diseases, ethnic violence and tension, volatile conflicts, organized crime networks, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Foreign assistance funding will also be used to further defense reform in Europe, to ensure that U.S. Allies and partners can conduct overseas deployments and peacekeeping missions, thereby lessening the burden on U.S. forces. The FY 2015 request for Europe and Eurasia addresses continuing and emergent U.S. policy objectives, while also recognizing global budget constraints. Assistance resources are focused on three overarching objectives that contribute to the U.S. goal of a Europe whole, free, and at peace: (1) promote democracy and economic reform in Eurasia; (2) strengthen governance, rule of law, economic growth, and security-sector reform critical to supporting the Western Balkans’ integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions and to promoting democracy in the region, where gains are still fragile or slipping; and (3) foster engagement with European Allies and partners on global security challenges and promote military modernization and interoperability with U.S. and coalition forces to bolster their capacity to counter threats in Europe and worldwide.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	600,182	524,745	492,288	-32,457
Economic Support Fund	368,552	324,567	316,074	-8,493
Foreign Military Financing	96,837	86,600	66,850	-19,750
Global Health Programs - State	11,863	12,015	22,015	10,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,392	9,000	7,500	-1,500
International Military Education and Training	28,772	29,550	29,500	-50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	53,703	43,798	30,700	-13,098
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	26,063	19,215	19,649	434

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.

Detailed Overview

Balkans Fully Integrated into Euro-Atlantic Institutions: In the Western Balkans, U.S. assistance will continue to focus on the reforms needed to advance reforms required for accession to the European Union (EU), implementation of the normalization agreements between Serbia and Kosovo, and critical constitutional reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina. While some progress in meeting criteria required for EU accession and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) membership has been made in the Balkans, U.S. programs will target those significant obstacles that remain, including poor governance – both in the political and economic spheres – organized crime, corruption, weak rule of law, high

unemployment, and poor private-sector performance. U.S. assistance will also reinforce reforms in the region that are vulnerable to backsliding, or in the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina, have stalled, contributing to the recent civil unrest and popular demands for increased government accountability. All U.S. assistance funding will continue to be well-coordinated with the EU to avoid redundancy and maximize effectiveness.

Countries in Europe's East Consolidate Peace and Stability: Consistent with the JRS goals, the FY 2015 request prioritizes funding for Ukraine and Georgia and maintains funding for Moldova, while also sustaining key programs throughout the region, including support for basic democratic rights and processes and private-sector development. While rapidly evolving events in Ukraine may require adjustments to programs and funding levels, U.S. efforts in Ukraine, Georgia, and Moldova will emphasize support for reforms and institutions necessary for European integration. U.S. assistance to Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Belarus will promote democracy, civic participation, and sustainable economic growth.

European Partners Actively Engage on Global Challenges: The United States highly values the commitment of its European Allies and partners to mutual security priorities in the region and around the world. U.S. security assistance in the region will contribute to defense reform, military modernization, understanding of U.S. doctrine and tactics, and interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces – allowing them to conduct overseas deployments and peacekeeping missions, and so reducing the burden on U.S. forces. The United States will continue to make strategic investments in defense reform with its Allies and partners, notably Poland, Romania, and Bulgaria. U.S. assistance will also help destroy conventional weapons stockpiles, and strengthen export controls and counter terrorist financing in Turkey. The United States will continue to partner with Allied governments throughout the region in joint security efforts.

Albania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The main focus of U.S. assistance to Albania is to support its development as an accountable and prosperous democratic state. Strengthened democratic institutions will better position Albania to achieve its European integration aspirations, thereby advancing U.S. foreign policy objectives. To achieve this goal, U.S. assistance promotes the rule of law through the strengthening of the justice sector, supporting good governance and democratic institutions, and building the capacity of Albania's security forces and law enforcement agencies to contribute to international security and domestic stability. In addition to the bilateral funding requested herein, Albania will also benefit from economic development resources in the Europe and Eurasia Regional budget, which seek to improve the conditions needed for broad-based and sustainable economic growth throughout the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	21,578	16,420	14,992	-1,428
Economic Support Fund	10,378	6,000	6,872	872
Foreign Military Financing	2,848	2,600	2,400	-200
International Military Education and Training	983	1,000	1,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,445	4,450	2,650	-1,800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,924	2,370	2,070	-300

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)

ESF assistance to Albania is focused on promoting transparency through: (1) improved democratic institutions and processes and (2) empowering civil society organizations to become more actively involved in public policy dialogue.

State Programs

A total of \$0.6 million in Department of State-managed ESF assistance will strengthen the ability of individual citizens and civil society organizations (CSOs) to engage productively with the Government of Albania (GOA).

Key Interventions:

- Democracy programs will help strengthen non-governmental organizations engaged in projects supporting civil society and association-building; the free flow of information; transparency in government; rule of law and legal reform; environmental activities; human rights with a particular focus on minority and women's rights; and anti-corruption efforts.
- Public diplomacy programs will provide exposure to American democratic values through civic education, book translation, media training, and speakers programs.

USAID Programs

Strengthened Rule of Law and Improved Governance: Albania has made many notable improvements in rule of law and good governance in the last 20 years, but the country has not sustained the momentum required to introduce strong and sustainable democratic institutions that form the foundation for a stable, prosperous, and equitable society. Albania continues to be challenged by shortcomings in the judiciary system, ineffective administrative and service delivery institutions, planning weaknesses, and endemic corruption. The change of administration after the June 2013 parliamentary elections may offer an opportunity to move the country forward on the path toward the long-awaited European Union candidacy status.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million in rule of law programming will focus on the following key areas: information and communications technology solutions to increase transparency and accountability in the justice sector; legal education and mediation services; and increased watchdog capacity on the part of CSOs and media.
- FY 2015 funding of \$4.2 million in good governance programming will focus on both central and local government levels. At the central level, assistance will support decentralization legislation and policy and planning reforms. At the local level, programming will help municipal governments: improve dialogue with the national government, build local government expertise to increase public finances and provide quality services and planning, and strengthen the role of civil society organizations. Assistance will also support institutional capacity building that improves access to and quality of public service delivery.
- Almost \$0.1 million in civil society programming will continue to support grassroots community development grants through the Small Project Assistance Program implemented by the Peace Corps.

Global Climate Change (GCC): Proposed GCC initiative funding will include efforts through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program to support the development and implementation of LEDS in Albania. These programs are funded under the Europe and Eurasia Regional budget request.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

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

Key Intervention:

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

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Intervention:

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

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Albanian organized crime and corruption are a threat to stability in the region and have direct links to criminal organizations in the United States. U.S. assistance will support key reforms by empowering police, prosecutors, judges, and other members of the criminal justice sector to more effectively perform their duties in compliance with the Criminal Procedure Code (CPC) and ethical codes. Assistance will focus on aiding Albania in combating transnational and organized crime, narcotics trafficking, human trafficking, corruption, and terrorism, including terrorist financing. Funding will also be used to assist in legislative drafting, which will help civil society stimulate public demand for the rule of law, and prepare law enforcement to anticipate and meet those demands.

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funds will be used to develop Albanian law enforcement, including through specialized training to improve investigative capacities and specialized police operations, with a focus on gender diversity, force composition, financial management, and activities to combat domestic violence and crimes against children. Assistance will also promote police accountability to citizens and support efforts to increase transparency, thereby helping to reduce corruption.
- INCLE funding will also be used to provide technical assistance to prosecutors, judges, and other actors in the criminal justice sector in dealing with complex crimes, narcotics trafficking, human trafficking, and corruption and will help the GOA secure land and maritime borders from clandestine migration and transnational crime. Funding will be used to support the Serious Crimes Prosecution Office, Joint Investigative Units (which operate as specialized integrated units charged with investigating and prosecuting complex crimes), and the judicial sector.
- The United States will provide support in drafting legislation including revisions to the CPC, penal code, and other areas of criminal and civil legislation. Funding will also be used to raise public awareness against corruption; work with the School of Magistrates and law schools on practical training opportunities for future judges, prosecutors, and other legal professionals; and work with the Judiciary and Prosecutor General's office on developing, implementing, and enforcing ethics codes.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Its Adriatic coastline and porous land borders make Albania a potential transit country for weapons of mass destruction-related materials and conventional arms. The Conventional Weapons Destruction Program will use \$1.5 million to help Albania complete the remediation of unexploded ordnance (UXO) at its remaining military "hot spots," including polluted training ranges, storage depots, or other contaminated areas. The Export Control and Related Border Security Program will use \$0.6 million to continue to support Albania's development of an effective strategic trade control system that meets international requirements as well as its capacity to control its land, air, and water borders.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will establish an effective strategic trade control system and functioning licensing system.
- U.S.-funded programs will strengthen the ability of Albania's law enforcement agencies to interdict trafficking in items of proliferation concern and promote cross-border cooperation.
- FY 2015 funds will enhance Albania's radiation detection/response capacity.

- U.S. assistance will clear UXO from "hot spots," prioritizing efforts in those locations that pose the highest humanitarian and security risks to populations living in proximity to them.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts were or are being undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- USAID's Office of the Inspector General conducted a performance evaluation of the Rule of Law project in Albania in summer 2013.
- An evaluation of USAID's health governance program was conducted in FY 2014.
- The USAID Mission has been monitoring the effects of the Eurozone crisis and the resulting return of hundreds of thousands of Albanians from Greece and has adjusted its programming accordingly.
- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with all U.S. government implementing agencies and selected grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

In FY 2014, USAID will carry out a rule of law assessment that will identify priority areas and serve as the basis for a new strategy in this sector.

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

- USAID's performance evaluation of its Rule of Law project was largely positive and provided insights that were incorporated in current rule of law programming as well as in the design of future rule of law programming.
- Building on needs identified in an electoral security assessment conducted in FY 2012, during the first six months of 2013, USAID helped Albania's Central Elections Commission build an information-technology (IT) backbone for the country's June 2013 parliamentary elections and future elections. Using the IT platform developed with USAID assistance, electoral results were compiled and reported in record time, including a website and Apple and Android applications that received over four million "hits" in the hours following voting. Redundancies built into the system helped minimize opportunities for fraud, contributing to Albania's most successful elections to date and setting the stage for a peaceful and uncontested transition of power.
- The USAID Mission adjusted its programming on the basis of its monitoring of the effects of the Eurozone crisis on Albania and the resulting return of hundreds of thousands of Albanians from Greece. A newly signed Development Credit Authority agreement designed to promote increased lending to the agricultural sector is performing better than originally planned, and has led to greater competition and better loan products for farmers.
- USAID Mission has adjusted its programming to address key priorities of Albania's new government in the areas of territorial planning and governance issues. The FY 2015 budget reflects realignment with the new government's priorities in good governance.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2014 and FY 2015.

**USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account,
and Program Area**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	6,272
Strengthened rule of law and improved governance	6,272
Economic Support Fund	6,272
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	4,212
2.4 Civil Society	60
of which Objective 6:	700
6.1 Program Design and Learning	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	600

Armenia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Through its assistance to Armenia, the United States continues to support democratic, economic, and social reforms designed to promote regional stability. U.S. assistance also complements U.S. diplomatic efforts to resolve peacefully Armenia's long-running conflict with Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh and normalize Armenia's relations with Azerbaijan and Turkey. U.S. assistance is helping to sustain Armenia's development into a stable partner—at peace with its neighbors—where democracy, human rights, and the rule of law are respected; citizens have access to effective social services; and the benefits of sustained economic growth are widely shared.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	37,129	26,864	25,740	-1,124
Economic Support Fund	27,026	20,000	20,700	700
Foreign Military Financing	2,564	2,700	1,700	-1,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,386	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	680	600	600	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,009	2,824	1,700	-1,124
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,464	740	1,040	300

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)

ESF assistance encourages the development of a democratic and prosperous Armenia, fully integrated into the Euro-Atlantic community. Governance and rule of law programs aim to stem democratic backsliding, increase transparency, and promote judicial reform, while complementary programs promote the development of a robust civil society and independent media. Economic assistance contributes to regional integration, encourages entrepreneurship, improves the investment climate, battles corruption, promotes U.S. exports, and encourages an exchange of economic and agricultural expertise.

State Programs

Department of State-managed ESF assistance promotes democratic principles, institutions, and processes by strengthening Armenian civil society and government entities, increasing access to objective information, reducing corruption, and promoting political pluralism. Assistance will be used to increase civic advocacy; improve local governments' strategic planning capabilities; promote interaction and discussion between civil society and government entities; enhance analysis and debate of public policy; expand citizens' access to objective information by developing regional and alternative media; improve government transparency, accountability and responsiveness; and support major reforms in decentralization, anti-corruption, and the efficient provision of government services at the national and sub-national level. Department of State-managed ESF assistance will also enhance regional security by supporting safety enhancements and capacity-building at Armenia's aging nuclear power plant and supporting confidence-building measures designed to build business and civil-society linkages with

Turkey and Azerbaijan. Approximately \$4.4 million in requested ESF funding supports Department of State-managed programs.

Key Interventions:

- Requested funding will provide research and grants, including to non-governmental organizations (NGOs), for conflict mitigation projects; international visitor exchanges to promote mutual understanding between neighboring countries; and the prevention of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
- Approximately \$3.0 million will support safety enhancements at Armenia's nuclear power plant, including the development and implementation of severe accident mitigation guidelines and emergency shutdown operating procedures.
- Department of State-managed programs will strengthen NGOs and independent media, increase access to information, and improve the professionalism and quality of journalism.
- The United States will provide technical assistance and training on customs valuation and classification and on developing a regulatory public procurement framework in compliance with international standards in order to promote economic growth and investment.
- U.S.-funded cross-border programs will promote economic partnerships and linkages between Armenian and Turkish organizations to spur economic development, cross-border trade, and Armenia-Turkey reconciliation.
- Funds will continue to strengthen Armenia's agricultural trade capacity, specifically in the areas of animal health and food safety. Training programs will work to enhance the development and implementation of policies and practices that are science-based and in accordance with international standards.

USAID Programs

More participatory, effective, and accountable governance: USAID will improve governance through a learn-by-doing approach to democratic processes and by building oversight capacity within NGOs regarding the conduct of governmental affairs. USAID will engage to strengthen key institutions, such as the parliament and local governments, to counterbalance the power of the Executive branch. Targeting reform areas where there is political will, USAID will work with the Government of Armenia (GOAM) to make governance more transparent, participatory, and responsive to citizens. At the same time, USAID will build civil society's capacity to engage more productively in policymaking and reform implementation, and to monitor the government's effectiveness and transparency.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$1.0 million will support technical assistance and work with committees and staff in the Parliament to improve internal legislative procedures, strengthen institutional checks and balances through enhanced accountability and responsiveness, and improve public outreach.
- Approximately \$2.5 million will be used to help the GOAM implement decentralization and local governance reforms. USAID programs will develop the capacity of municipal governments to administer effectively services under a decentralized system. Technical assistance will strengthen municipalities' capacity to mobilize public and private resources for local development. Assistance will also strengthen networking, cooperation, and information-sharing among communities to enhance learning and local democratic governance.
- Transparency and anti-corruption programs will strengthen the capacity of public-sector entities to serve as independent, transparent, and democratic institutions. USAID will fund targeted initiatives to streamline government processes, increase transparency, improve internal management controls, and reduce opportunities for corruption.
- Approximately \$1.6 million will support a consortia of local NGOs to mobilize citizens to advocate for and monitor targeted reforms, including decentralization and local governance, transparency and accountability, and social policies. USAID will assist the consortia to strengthen and sustain NGOs

by developing their institutional capacity, advocating for improvements in the enabling environment, and promoting transparency within the sector.

- USAID-managed assistance will seek to improve citizens' access to independent and reliable sources of information by strengthening the media's capacity to meet professional standards and fostering independent media.
- Approximately \$1.0 million will support the GOAM on national child-welfare reforms to stop the flow of children into institutions and reduce the number of children in institutional care. De-institutionalization will parallel the creation of alternative community-based services, an enhanced network of community social workers, and the incorporation of child protection into the integrated social services package.
- USAID will continue to support pension reform implementation and integrated social services development. Programs will work with selected government agencies and the private sector to develop adequate and affordable social protection models and social safety nets.

Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth Enhanced: Armenia continues to recover from the devastating after-effects of the global financial crisis, which caused its real gross domestic product to contract by over 14 percent in 2009. U.S. assistance will sustain Armenia's efforts to accelerate the emergence of a more competitive and diversified private sector; strengthen the country's financial sector to ensure the availability of private financing for small and medium enterprise (SME) development; and improve the business enabling environment through enhanced tax policies and tax administration. U.S. assistance will continue to support Armenian efforts to integrate its energy system with that of its neighbors and make it more reliable and efficient. Together, these efforts will broaden access to economic opportunity, thereby contributing to U.S. investments in political stability, democratic reform, and anti-corruption efforts.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will work to increase broad-based economic growth that generates productive employment and promotes equality of opportunity that can be sustained over the long term. To achieve this, USAID will strengthen a diversified mix of competitive industries and level the playing field for increased competition through improved economic governance. USAID will place special emphasis on developing a workforce able to lead competitive industries.
- USAID will continue to support the emergence of a more competitive and diversified private sector in Armenia by increasing the competitiveness of enterprises in selected sectors. Focusing on the role of SMEs, programs will facilitate innovation, enhance workforce skills, accelerate new enterprise formation, and create a better environment for economic growth.
- Approximately \$1.0 million will help the country develop effective tax administration and revenue policies and procedures, and enhance the quality and efficiency of taxpayer services.
- Approximately \$1.0 million will improve access to finance for SMEs, especially in underserved rural areas, and strengthen the financial sector's capacity to meet the needs of a growing economy. Assistance will also focus on supporting policy and regulatory reforms and stimulating innovation, research, and development in the financial sector.
- Approximately \$1.7 million will promote rural prosperity through the support of sound local and regional economic governance, job creation, improved community infrastructure, and enhanced community capacity to address emergencies.
- USAID's targeted workforce development partnerships will help produce a workforce that is better equipped to meet the demands of the labor market and help advance Armenia's competitiveness, both regionally and internationally.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

As Armenia advances its defense reforms and aims to increase its capabilities to contribute to regional and global security, FMF will support these defense reform efforts along with the modernization and

professionalization of the country's military. Through FMF, the United States will support the development of capabilities that allow Armenia's military to participate in international peacekeeping operations and exercises, including the capacity to operate in conjunction with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces.

Key Intervention:

- Requested funding will support continued defense reform and strengthened peacekeeping capabilities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Intervention:

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

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

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

Key Interventions:

- INCLE-funded programs will provide training and equipment to law enforcement agencies, such as the police, specialized units, and institutions that deal with transnational crime, corruption, and narcotics trafficking.
- INCLE funds will strengthen, reform, and promote transparency in Armenia's law enforcement sector.
- The United States will provide training and technical assistance for law enforcement agencies, modernize police procedures, address domestic violence, and encourage harmonious relationships between police officers, juveniles, and the community.
- INCLE-funded technical training and equipment will help improve the management of prisons and help develop a probation service.
- INCLE-funded training for judges, prosecutors, police, border guards and others will help increase awareness of TIP, better identify and assist TIP victims, and detect and prosecute traffickers in order to strengthen the GOAM's response to TIP.
- INCLE funds will provide training and material support to strengthen the justice system, including implementation of the new Criminal Procedure Code, which is expected to be adopted in 2014;

improve legal education; promote judicial independence; improve respect for the rule of law and human rights; ensure compliance with the GOAM's international obligations; promote anti-corruption reforms; and expand access to capable and professional legal representation.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Given its shared border with Georgia and Iran, Armenia poses a substantial risk as a potential transit country for trafficking in weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related items and conventional arms. The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program responds to security threats and risks to indigenous populations posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance, as well as from excess, loosely secured, and otherwise at-risk small arms and light weapons and ammunition. CWD activities will contribute to regional stabilization and security by supporting small arms/light weapons destruction and helping to build the institutional capacity of Armenia's Center for Humanitarian Demining. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will help Armenia counter the proliferation of WMD-related commodities and technology. EXBS activities will enhance the nonproliferation and export control capabilities through the continued provision of training and equipment, legal reform implementation, and strengthened institutional capabilities.

Key Interventions:

- With \$0.3 million in requested funding, the CWD Program will help destroy/demilitarize stockpiles of excess, obsolete, and unstable conventional munitions.
- The EXBS Program will use approximately \$0.7 million to enhance Armenia's nonproliferation and export control capabilities by working with GOAM officials to amend the country's strategic trade control laws and improve government outreach and transparency of related regulations. The EXBS Program will provide in-field enforcement training to border officials.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013:

- USAID completed five performance evaluations in FY 2013. These included midterm and final evaluations of its Pension Reform and Labor Market Project, Energy Security and Regional Integration Project, Health Systems Strengthening Project, the Alternative Resources in Media Project, and the Civil Society and Local Government Support Project.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of its assistance at a development objective level, USAID introduced a Conditions Precedent to its bilateral assistance agreements with the GOAM. USAID is rigorously tracking the progress towards achieving mutually agreed-upon milestones to continuously validate its programmatic interventions and take remedial actions, if necessary. Meanwhile, USAID continues to closely monitor its activities through semi-annual portfolio reviews and site visits to help identify and to promptly correct potential performance issues.
- Programs administered by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) with the GOAM were routinely monitored and evaluated by Washington- and Armenia-based staff tasked with managing and overseeing program implementation and performance. The INL Bureau reviews performance indicators with the GOAM as part of the annual process of negotiating and finalizing a Letter of Agreement that obligates funds used for assistance. The Bureau also reviews data and performance across the entire INL country program, and within individual programs on a regular basis. These activities include formal and informal weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reporting; site visits; and reviews.
- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with all U.S. government implementing agencies and selected grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These

reviews looked at results achieved in the past year and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

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

- USAID's mid-term evaluation of its Health Systems Strengthening Project exposed a number of significant design and implementation flaws, which prompted the project's early termination. Since then, USAID has redesigned its health portfolio to focus on areas where it can make a difference, and leave its legacy as it phases out of the health sector.
- USAID's mid-term evaluation of the Alternative Resources in Media Project revealed best practices in local capacity development. The implementing partner employed a successful model of carrying out the project directly through local NGOs. The implementer provided remote expert advice on NGO financing, strategic planning, monitoring, and evaluation to help develop the NGOs' capacity and make them eligible for direct partnering with USAID. The Mission is replicating this approach across its entire portfolio of assistance programs.
- The final evaluation of USAID's Pension Reform and Labor Market Project endorsed the Mission's main programmatic direction in promoting social protection reforms. USAID will continue to engage with the GOAM and local partners to help the country develop sustainable social protection models.
- Lessons learned from the mid-term evaluation of USAID's Civil Society and Local Government Support Project informed the design of forthcoming civil society programs. The evaluations acknowledged the overall success of the program, but recommended more targeted approaches to civil society assistance. As a result, the Mission has redesigned its civil society interventions to focus on key reform areas, while also strengthening NGO capacity through a learn-by-doing approach designed to yield concrete reform outcomes.
- The final evaluation of USAID's Energy Security and Regional Integration Project emphasized overall implementation success, and pinpointed close cooperation with the GOAM as a key factor to successfully achieving its programmatic goals and objectives.
- Based on monitoring and evaluation data and policy priorities in each program area, the INL Bureau adjusted the funding and scope of its programs accordingly.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2014 and FY 2015.

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	16,325
More inclusive and sustainable economic growth	7,800
Economic Support Fund	7,800
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,800
of which Objective 6:	800
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	600
More participatory, effective and accountable governance	8,525
Economic Support Fund	8,525

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
2.2 Good Governance	5,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,800
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,725
of which Objective 6:	800
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	600

Azerbaijan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Azerbaijan continues to be targeted at encouraging reforms that promote regional security, the development of democratic institutions and processes, and sustainable, broad-based economic growth. U.S. programs work to advance democracy by increasing civic participation in public policymaking and oversight, promoting good governance, and fostering democratization. U.S. assistance aims to increase Azerbaijan's ability to contribute more effectively to international efforts on peacekeeping, counterterrorism, counternarcotics, and combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), as well as to bolster Azerbaijan's border security, capacity to combat domestic and transnational crime, and ability to protect the maritime energy facilities on which its economy depends. U.S. assistance also helps broaden and diversify economic growth by addressing critical economic policy and institutional constraints, and promoting stability and sustainable growth in the non-oil sectors of the economy. The United States continues to partner with the Government of Azerbaijan (GOAJ), which is co-financing some assistance programs, particularly in the area of economic growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	16,206	14,281	13,435	-846
Economic Support Fund	11,029	9,000	9,600	600
Foreign Military Financing	2,564	2,700	1,700	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	576	600	600	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,262	1,226	800	-426
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	775	755	735	-20

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)

Strengthening meaningful political competition is critical to Azerbaijan's democratic development. Given the restrictive environment for democratic activists, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other independent voices, U.S. assistance will continue to be focused on increasing access to objective information, developing independent media, and expanding the role of civil society in governance. U.S. assistance will also continue to promote government transparency and accountability, citizen participation in political processes, the rule of law, and protection of human rights. In addition, U.S. assistance aims to develop a business enabling environment that will strengthen investor confidence and lead to widespread growth, particularly in the non-energy sectors of the economy. This will include technical support to promote Azerbaijan's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) and key reforms designed to reduce monopolies and enhance investor protections. The agriculture sector continued to be a focus of U.S. efforts to increase private-sector competitiveness and trade. U.S. assistance will also support legislative and regulatory reforms that encourage competitive practices in Azerbaijan while fostering a more robust trade environment.

State Programs

State-managed ESF assistance will focus on increasing access to objective information by improving the professional capacity of journalists and expanding access to new media platforms. Assistance will also support civil society development and capacity building through small grants aimed at building the social and intellectual foundations of democracy and the institutionalization of open, pluralistic political processes. ESF funding will support cultural and people-to-people exchanges between Azerbaijan and Armenia in support of broader efforts to reach a peaceful and durable settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. State-managed ESF funding will also continue to support technical assistance to Azerbaijan to advance its continuing transition to a market-based economy and improve the country's bid for WTO accession.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$0.5 million in requested funding will support activities to help strengthen NGOs and independent media, increase access to information, and improve professionalism among journalists and the quality of journalism.
- Approximately \$0.5 million in requested funding will support activities to promote economic growth and investment by helping to develop a legislative and regulatory public-procurement framework in compliance with international standards and providing comprehensive information on international-public procurement agreements such as the WTO's Agreement on Government Procurement.

USAID Programs

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

Key Interventions:

- USAID will work to promote human rights, bolstering efforts to improve the environment for freedom of speech and freedom of assembly.
- U.S. assistance will increase the effectiveness of NGOs and legal professionals to better defend the rights and interests of citizens, and will increase public awareness of the rights of women and persons with disabilities.
- U.S. support will strengthen the role of NGOs in the fight against corruption and will promote increased government responsiveness to public demands for transparency, accountability, and integrity.
- Approximately \$0.7 million will support activities to strengthen civic and political organizing skills, especially with youth and women, help NGOs engage effectively with their constituents, and foster informed citizen engagement.
- U.S. assistance will support the efforts of Peace Corps volunteers and their host communities to identify, plan, and implement community projects.
- Approximately \$1.0 million will support increased citizen access to accurate, reliable, and balanced news and information and improve the legal environment for freedom of expression and media freedom.
- USAID assistance will provide services and assistance to trafficking in persons (TIP) victims and will increase public awareness of the dangers of TIP to prevent people from becoming TIP victims. These efforts will complement the INCLE-funded TIP activities described below.

Improved Investment Climate in Azerbaijan: Growth in the oil sector has been a great benefit to Azerbaijan's national economy; however, in order for Azerbaijan to achieve long-term economic and political stability, performance in other areas of the economy needs further development. Economic diversification and broad-based economic growth are critical for development, in light of future oil-sector declines. The non-oil sector represents an increasingly large portion of the country's economy. USAID programs aimed at improving the investment climate will enable economic growth that will expand the middle class, which typically supports increased reform and participation. USAID assistance will also focus on improving economic governance in legislative and regulatory areas, supporting the development of a more robust financial sector, and improving the competitiveness of private-sector businesses.

Key Interventions:

- USAID and the GOAJ will co-finance a three-year project in support of WTO accession, legal and regulatory reform, and agricultural development for products with local, regional, and international market-potential, such as pomegranates, hazelnuts, fruits and vegetables, and aquaculture.
- Approximately \$1.1 million in requested funding will support assistance on trade policy and the regulatory environment to help increase the benefits of economic growth. U.S.-funded programs also will support the development of more transparent regulatory regimes by removing administrative barriers that inhibit competition, distort investment, constrain trade, and limit progress in Azerbaijan's integration into the global economy. Activities will support the WTO accession process, passage of a competition code, and food safety regulations.
- Approximately \$2.0 million in requested funding will support technical assistance to medium- and large-sized farms and agro-processors, and strengthen business development and farm advisory services in the private sector to help increase the competitiveness and market orientation of the agriculture sector.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

To support Azerbaijan's aspirations to achieve Euro-Atlantic standards and draw closer to Euro-Atlantic institutions, FMF assistance will support defense reform as outlined in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Individual Partnership Action Plan, including military professionalization and interoperability with NATO and coalition partners in multi-national operations. U.S. assistance will work to enhance Azerbaijan's capacity to combat terrorism and other transnational threats by focusing on building maritime counterterrorism capabilities, which will contribute to the overall security of the critical infrastructure in the resource-rich Caspian Sea.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will develop Azerbaijan's capacity for maritime counterterrorism operations through training and equipment upgrades.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Intervention:

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

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Requested INCLE funding will support activities that improve access to justice and strengthen the justice sector by building judicial independence and training justice-sector officials. INCLE-funded activities will also aim to enhance the justice sector's capability to combat corruption, money laundering, and other issues related to the rule of law and accountability. U.S. assistance will help the GOAJ and local communities to address sex- and labor-related TIP, an issue that continues to challenge Azerbaijani law enforcement and social service providers.

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funds will assist Azerbaijan in appropriately applying its Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, enforce its administrative procedures, and help build the capacity of the defense bar.
- INCLE-funded activities will build Azerbaijan's capacity to prevent TIP and protect TIP victims.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Bordering Russia, Georgia, Armenia, and Iran, Azerbaijan is at a significant risk for transit and transshipment of WMD and related materials and munitions headed to Iran and Central Asia through the Caspian Sea region. NADR-funded activities will help Azerbaijan counter transnational threats and address stockpile security. The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program responds to security threats and risks to indigenous populations posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), as well as from excess, loosely secured, and otherwise at-risk small arms and light weapons, man-portable air defense systems, and ammunition. The requested CWD funding will contribute to regional security and trade through the survey and clearance of landmine- and UXO-contaminated land. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program assistance helps the GOAJ counter transnational WMD proliferation. The EXBS Program will seek to strengthen the GOAJ's capacity to achieve international standards of strategic trade controls, improve cargo targeting techniques, support industry outreach efforts, and build enforcement capabilities along the country's borders and Caspian Sea.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$0.3 million in requested CWD funding will support the clearance of land contaminated by landmines and explosive remnants of war.
- Approximately \$0.4 million in requested EXBS funding will improve cargo-targeting and risk-management techniques, expose high-level officials to best practices in strategic trade control systems and industry outreach, and provide specialized equipment to the State Border Service for use at points of entry and along the borders.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013:

- To assess progress in achieving objectives, USAID conducts regular monitoring site visits, semi-annual portfolio reviews, and various assessments and evaluations.
- Programs administered by the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) are routinely monitored and evaluated by domestic and overseas staff tasked with managing and overseeing program implementation and performance. The INL Bureau reviews performance indicators during the Annual Budget Review (ABR) period in the fall, and during negotiations with post and/or implementers on future activities and performance indicators in every spring/summer prior to the obligation of funds. Monitoring activities include formal and informal weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reporting; site visits; reviews; and assessments.

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

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

- USAID was able to draw conclusions and take targeted actions based on its recent evaluation efforts. The findings and recommendations of the Azerbaijan Competitiveness and Trade (ACT) project evaluation were valuable in designing the Azerbaijan Trade Linkages and Agribusinesses Strengthening (ATLAS) Project, a follow-on project that builds upon the successes of ACT. Recommendations incorporated in the ATLAS project design include strengthening the contractor’s monitoring systems, emphasizing the importance of cost-share approaches with beneficiary institutions, and expanding the implementation of gender considerations.
- The recommendations of USAID’s Azerbaijan New Media Project evaluation were useful in designing a follow-on media project that will receive FY 2015 funds. Recommendations taken under consideration in designing the new project included developing programming to reach marginalized communities more effectively, including women and the very poor, and linking media advocacy activities more directly with concerned constituencies.
- Based on monitoring and evaluation data and policy priorities in each program area, the INL Bureau adjusted the funding and scope of its programs accordingly.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during the ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2014 and FY 2015.

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	8,589
Effective participation of diverse actors and institutions in the democratic development of Azerbaijan increased	4,808
Economic Support Fund	4,808
1.5 Transnational Crime	225
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	574
2.2 Good Governance	600
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	740
2.4 Civil Society	2,669
of which Objective 6:	1,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	900
Improved investment climate in Azerbaijan	3,781
Economic Support Fund	3,781
4.2 Trade and Investment	741
4.3 Financial Sector	1,060

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2015 Request
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness		1,980
of which Objective 6:		790
6.2 Administration and Oversight		790

Belarus

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	11,001	12,700	9,000	-3,700
Economic Support Fund	11,001	12,700	9,000	-3,700

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)

Democracy and Civil Society Promotion Programs: Having transitioned quickly from Soviet to post-Soviet authoritarian rule, Belarusians have little experience with democracy. U.S. assistance will expand awareness of democratic models, institutions, and public discourse, with the aim of promoting human rights and increasing informed participation in civic and political processes. U.S. assistance will support NGOs that seek to play a constructive role in addressing civic challenges and will empower Belarusians to encourage systemic reforms and respect for human rights. U.S. support for think tanks and independent media will increase access to objective information and promote public policy debate. U.S.-funded professional exchange programs will strengthen people-to-people relations between Belarus and the United States, and will seek to bring international best practices and standards to Belarus. The United States will continue to closely collaborate with other European countries, especially emerging regional donors, interested in promoting democracy in Belarus and exposing Belarusians to open societies.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will promote engagement between civil society, communities, and the Belarusian government. Programs will reach a broad number of beneficiaries and involve citizens in advocacy and community development activities in cooperation with local governments and private sector entities.
- U.S. assistance will increase citizen participation in political life and demand for more democratic processes through capacity building of individuals and organizations, as well as increased citizen awareness of political alternatives.
- U.S. assistance will provide objective news and other information through support to independent Belarusian media outlets.

Private Sector Development: The private sector accounts for no more than 30 percent of Belarus’s gross domestic product—the lowest proportion in the region. The share of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) is even lower at around 10 percent. With the aim of increasing private sector competitiveness and expanding the role of the private sector in Belarusian society, U.S. assistance will further improve the enabling environment for SMEs, provide start-up support to entrepreneurs and small businesses, strengthen the management and operational capacity of SMEs, and increase access to finance, especially for small, rural businesses.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will promote entrepreneurship in rural areas.
- U.S. assistance will support regulatory reforms that improve the operating environment for SMEs through legislative drafting, business associations’ advocacy efforts, and implementation of adopted reforms.
- U.S. assistance will support intensive training in areas identified as most critical by the business community and latest research, such as management, finance, and marketing. U.S. programs will facilitate the open exchange of ideas and best practices with U.S. and international counterparts, as well as promote access to higher education in business management through country-wide business training programs. Programming will also promote advanced forms of business education, such as distance learning, and encourage institutional development of private business education providers.
- Activities will increase financial literacy and access to finance for rural populations, as well as expand access to finance for entrepreneurs by creating opportunities to link potential investors with start-up initiatives.
- Activities will also support entrepreneurship training for youth, business incubators, and centers for entrepreneurship support.

Improving the Lives of the Belarusian People: Belarusian citizens have limited opportunities to interact with the West, and most are dependent on the Belarusian state for social services and their livelihoods. U.S. assistance to vulnerable children and people with disabilities will promote greater economic independence, teach life skills, and foster integration into social and economic life. U.S.-funded activities to combat trafficking in persons (TIP) will address poverty and unemployment, especially in border areas and economically depressed regions, and will provide direct assistance to TIP victims.

Key Interventions:

- Programs will support anti-TIP activities, including strengthening links among anti-TIP NGOs and building their capacity to provide job training and internships for TIP victims and persons at risk of being trafficked.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen local institutions that help vulnerable groups, such as orphans and people with disabilities, better integrate into the general population. Programs will focus on institutional capacity building and advocacy skills, as well as greater inclusion of people with disabilities in decision-making processes.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2012 and FY 2013:

- In FY 2012, USAID evaluated the programmatic and financial performance of civil society and community development activities and its local business advocacy program. USAID used findings from these evaluation efforts to design a new project focused on capacity development for civil society and grass-roots community development activities. Additionally, the assessment of the

business advocacy program confirmed that the activities are achieving intended results and were used to shape the FY 2013 work plan.

- In FY 2013, USAID conducted a performance evaluation of the Belarus Entrepreneurship Support and Training Program. The evaluation found that the program is achieving desired results and recommended that USAID continue to support regulatory reforms through the International Finance Corporation, as well as provide entrepreneurship support and business training.
- In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) holds Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) with all U.S. government agencies and selected grantees that receive ESF resources for programs in Belarus. These reviews look at results achieved in the previous year and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

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

- The evaluation of USAID activities supporting civil society and community development examined their alignment with U.S. strategic objectives and local needs and priorities, informing USAID's design of a follow-on program. Additionally, the results of this evaluation led USAID to plan for a performance evaluation of the portfolio's largest civil society program—Belarus Reforms and Media Assistance. The evaluation will be conducted in FY 2014 and used to assess the mid-term performance of the program and inform a future civil society project design planned for FY 2015.
- The mid-term evaluation of USAID's business advocacy support program revealed that improving the capacity of local business associations is having a significant positive impact on improvement of the business environment in Belarus, but requires long-term support if it is to be sustainable. Due to several years of consistent U.S.-funded capacity building efforts, business associations are playing an increasing role in drafting legislation and providing expertise. This finding confirmed the importance of continuing to provide capacity building support to local entities and identified further development needs of local business support organizations. These positive findings led USAID to decide to continue the business advocacy support program through FY 2017.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during the ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2014 and FY 2015.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bosnia and Herzegovina’s (BiH) progress toward Euro-Atlantic integration—and the democratic, economic, and security commitments such integration entails—is essential to the broader stability of the Western Balkans. However, BiH remains ethnically fractured and politically unstable, with a limited capacity to administer itself efficiently. It continues to lag behind most of its neighbors on implementing the economic and political reforms needed to make progress toward North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and European Union (EU) integration. U.S. assistance will help BiH pursue its Euro-Atlantic future by assisting the country in making the necessary reforms and addressing some of the challenges that have hindered its NATO and EU accession. It will also reinforce reforms that remain vulnerable to backsliding or have stalled, contributing to recent civil unrest and popular demands for increased government accountability. U.S. programs seek to bolster and irreversibly entrench a multi-ethnic democracy that safeguards the rights of all citizens, values tolerance and diversity, and enables women, youth and minorities to flourish. U.S. assistance also continues to support government institutions and civil society, which enable active citizen involvement and combat corruption; effective and accountable law enforcement, judicial, and prosecutorial systems that uphold the rule of law; an integrated military that meets security needs and NATO membership goals; and an economic space that fosters private sector development and provides opportunity for all citizens. Continued U.S. assistance and active engagement will be crucial in order for BiH to make progress on its integration goals and to ensure stability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	46,690	38,455	36,320	-2,135
Economic Support Fund	28,416	22,000	23,300	1,300
Foreign Military Financing	4,272	4,500	4,000	-500
International Military Education and Training	872	1,000	1,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,535	6,735	3,800	-2,935
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,595	4,220	4,220	-

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)

Requested ESF resources will promote democratic and economic reforms, support Euro-Atlantic integration, and bridge persistent ethnic and religious divides, helping to reduce the risk of future conflict.

State Programs

A total of \$5.6 million in U.S. Department of State-managed ESF funds will advance economic and constitutional reforms, support democracy, public diplomacy, justice sector, and conflict mitigation programs that emphasize the role of civil society, promote institutional capacity building, and foster interethnic reconciliation.

Key Interventions:

- ESF funds will support small grants, exchanges, and other programs designed to strengthen the capacity and sustainability of civil society, with a particular focus on women's empowerment, youth, advocacy, education, democratic values and norms, and the promotion of human rights.
- Funds will also support interethnic reconciliation programs that will work across generations to address the root causes of conflict and increase communication and mutual trust among citizens of all ethnic groups.
- ESF funding will continue U.S. support for the Office of the High Representative as the guarantor of the civilian aspects of the Dayton Peace Accords.
- Rule of law programs will support plans to intensify efforts to advance EU accession-required reforms after the October 2014 elections, in particular through increased public outreach and technical assistance.
- ESF funding will also promote peace and reconciliation by providing evidentiary support and technical assistance to the State Prosecutor's Office, the International Commission on Missing Persons, and international and domestic courts; as well as efforts to assist the Government of BiH (GOBiH) in resolving its missing-persons issues.

USAID Programs

More Functional and Accountable Institutions and Actors That Meet Citizens' Needs: USAID will use FY 2015 ESF funds to increase the effectiveness of the judiciary, executive, and legislative branches of government by working with a variety of BiH stakeholders. USAID's purpose is to strengthen government capacity to develop and implement policy reform while increasing opportunities for public participation in these processes. Assistance will focus on increasing institutional capacity to combat corruption and human rights abuses, increasing the efficiency and transparency of the State- and entity-level legislatures, and continuing to improve and encourage greater participation in the political processes with an increased focus on women and youth. Complementing support to government institutions and processes, USAID will also continue to strengthen the capacity of civil society and media to push for policy reforms and demand accountability from their government as well as to promote interethnic reconciliation.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$2.0 million will support USAID's Enhancing Justice and Accountability through Efficiency and Effectiveness activity, which focuses on the delivery of justice by improving the performance of prosecutors and the enforcement of court decisions, resulting in reduced case backlogs; and by increasing prosecution of corruption cases.
- USAID will use approximately \$0.3 million to continue assistance to the Office of the State Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Immigration in implementing some aspects of the Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Persons, including by building capacities of centers for social work, prosecutors, and courts to help fight against forced labor and trade in children, domestic servitude, arranged marriages, and other types of trafficking in BiH. The funds will ensure sustainable programs and procedures for the protection of victims.
- Approximately \$1.0 million will support on-going activities under USAID's Strengthening Governing Institutions, Systems and Processes activity, which is strengthening the capacity of the State and Federation governments to adopt and implement more effective policies, laws, and budgets that address critical issues related to EU accession.
- USAID will use approximately \$1.5 million to launch a new anti-corruption program in early 2015 that will focus on both the preventive and enforcement sides through work with the judiciary, parliaments, local governments, government institutions, political parties, and citizens, resulting in strengthened institutional capacity to fight corruption across sectors.
- Approximately \$1.8 million will fund activities under USAID's Civil Society Sustainability Project, which focuses on building the sustainability and financial viability of civil society organizations

(CSOs), supporting citizen engagement in government oversight and advocacy for needed reforms, and developing better cooperation between civil society and media.

- USAID will use approximately \$0.5 million to support USAID's Anti-Corruption Civic Organizations' Unified Network Program (ACCOUNT), which brings together CSOs and media outlets to work with the GOBiH to enforce and sustain anti-corruption reforms required for EU integration. ACCOUNT serves as a secretariat for local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) already involved in and devoted to anti-corruption work in BiH and encourages them to develop larger informal networks assembled around five thematic areas: healthcare, education, economy, judiciary, and government.
- Approximately \$0.7 million will be used to fund USAID's Pro-Future activity, which aims to rebuild trust and confidence among citizens of all ethnic backgrounds by providing opportunities for BiH's leaders and citizens to work together to challenge their own beliefs and to begin transforming their communities. The activity will engage more than 100,000 citizens in 30 target municipalities, consisting of 15 pairs of communities that have been divided along ethnic lines since the war.

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

The lack of jobs is a primary concern of all citizens in BiH, across ethnic and other divides. The country's unemployment rate is high – over 43 percent – and rising, especially for women and youth. The level of per capita foreign direct investment in BiH is one of the lowest in the region and has dramatically contracted recently, as foreign investors tend to choose neighboring countries. The World Bank's *2013 Doing Business Report*, which assesses regulations affecting firms across 185 countries, ranked BiH 126th out of 185 countries for ease of doing business – the lowest in Southeast Europe. BiH must substantially improve its business environment, including public sector performance, to attract investment and unlock its potential sources of economic growth. To achieve higher, more broad-based economic growth, USAID will invest in a focused and highly selective set of activities, which will result in increased economic opportunities for BiH citizens. BiH is lagging behind its neighbors' political and economic progress – Croatia joined the EU in July 2013, and Serbia and Montenegro are making clear progress toward EU accession. The GOBiH's commitment to reforms and to EU accession priorities will be a key consideration for selection of policy priorities for U.S. assistance.

Key Interventions:

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

- USAID will help BiH advance toward implementing the EU Stabilization and Association Agreement, which has not yet entered into force, by helping SMEs utilize innovative technologies to improve productivity and the quality of their products in order to meet international standards. With approximately \$1.0 million in requested funding, these programs will focus on key industries and value chains, including select agricultural sub-sectors. USAID will also provide workforce development and entrepreneurship activities focused on youth, to address very high unemployment rates among youth and the private sector's need for a qualified and skilled workforce.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

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

Key Interventions:

- FMF will enhance BiH's interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces by providing necessary equipment to enable EOD, military police, and infantry companies to participate effectively in coalition operations.
- By assisting with parts and maintenance, FMF programming will help BiH maintain a functioning rotary-wing Air Force capable of carrying out BiH's disaster response missions.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Interventions:

- IMET will provide professional military education courses for senior commissioned and noncommissioned officers, as well as for mid-level officers.
- IMET will provide critically needed specialized basic branch courses in areas such as infantry, military police, signal corps, and military intelligence.
- IMET will also be used for shorter courses on topics such as hazardous materials and logistics planning for deployment.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

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

Key Interventions:

- INCLE assistance will be provided through law enforcement advisors and technical experts embedded in state- and entity-level law enforcement agencies. These advisors will provide case-based mentoring and organize practical training activities that will increase the skills of the police to conduct complex investigations in areas such as financial crimes, corruption, asset forfeiture, money laundering, trafficking in persons, war crimes, organized crime, and terrorism.

- INCLE assistance will continue to support efforts to streamline and build the capacity of BiH's law enforcement agencies to address transnational crime and corruption, with an emphasis on police-prosecutor cooperation, collaboration between law enforcement agencies, merit-based promotions, and intelligence-led policing.
- Rule of law assistance will support efforts to increase the capacity of BiH's legal professionals to investigate, prosecute, adjudicate and defend complex crimes, including transnational organized crime, war crimes, corruption, financial crimes, and terrorism cases. The program will also support victim-witness coordination, and sentencing harmonization. Support for the rule of law in BiH will be done through mentoring and technical assistance for legal professionals.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-funded activities will continue to reduce BiH's vulnerability to terrorism, help the country secure its borders; help dispose of conventional weapons stockpiles; and bolster the government's ability to identify, interdict, and control weapons of mass destruction-related materials before these threats reach U.S. borders. The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program will use \$3.6 million in requested funding to help BiH continue to consolidate its arms and munitions depots and facilitate clearance of landmines and other explosive remnants of war. These efforts will also help ensure that these munitions cannot be used to fuel new domestic or regional conflicts, and will reduce risks associated with stockpiles of unstable munitions. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will use approximately \$0.6 million in requested funding to continue to help BiH develop an effective strategic trade control system that meets international standards and will help institutionalize the capability of border control agencies to interdict trafficking in items of proliferation concern and other contraband.

Key Interventions:

- The EXBS Program will help BiH implement strategic trade controls, develop the capacity of licensing officers and reviewers, and enhance controls over brokers.
- The EXBS Program will enhance enforcement capabilities of BiH's Customs and Border Police by providing interdiction training and inspection, detection, and surveillance equipment and promote cross-border cooperation.
- The CWD Program will help BiH demilitarize its excess small arms/light weapons and munitions and to destroy aging, unstable munitions and explosive remnants of war that still remain from the 1992-1995 conflict, which pose a threat to civilians who live in proximity to the depots.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation (M&E) efforts were or are being undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- In FY 2013, the USAID Mission in BiH continued to implement USAID's agency-wide Evaluation Policy and USAID Forward, with a special emphasis on the use of local experts and capacity building – two of the three performance evaluations were led by local evaluators. USAID signed a three-year contract with a U.S.-based company to build the M&E capacity of one of USAID's local implementers. This innovative approach requires the U.S. contractor to do a quasi-experimental impact evaluation using a learn-by-doing approach. USAID continued to improve its own and implementing partners' ability to identify, collect, and analyze performance data.
- USAID carried out performance evaluations of three programs during FY 2013: the Regulatory and Energy Assistance Program, the Partnership for Advancing Reforms in the Economy (PARE) Project, and the Excellence in Innovation Project.
- In FY 2013, the U.S. Embassy's Office of Public Affairs initiated a multi-year evaluation of its Democracy and Human Rights Education program by bringing a U.S. expert to BiH to work with its

implementing partner, Civitas, to develop assessment standards for measuring the effectiveness of primary-level civic education programs.

- In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) with all U.S. government implementing agencies and select grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency’s funding request in light of those results. In addition, EUR/ACE conducted an evaluation of economic growth projects supporting EU accession. BiH is one of the four case study countries included in the evaluation.
- Programs administered by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) are routinely monitored and evaluated by domestic and overseas staff tasked with managing and overseeing program implementation and performance. The INL Bureau reviews performance indicators during the ABR period in the fall and during negotiations with the U.S. Embassy and/or implementing partners on future activities and performance indicators in the spring/summer prior to commencing obligations. The INL Bureau’s monitoring activities include formal and informal weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual reporting, site visits, reviews and assessments.

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

- Based on monitoring and evaluation data and policy priorities in each program area, the INL Bureau adjusted the funding and scope of programs accordingly.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2014 and FY 2015.
- The three USAID program evaluations listed above aided in the development of new projects. The PARE evaluation showed that USAID had provided critical support for significant advances in BiH’s banking supervision and deposit insurance systems. Because of the substantial advances in professional capabilities in these counterpart agencies, another project was deemed unnecessary. Moreover, PARE helped prepare its counterpart institutions for direct government-to-government assistance, in keeping with USAID Forward.

USAID’s new mission-wide M&E contract and more rigorous impact evaluations that will be underway in FY 2015 are expected to greatly enhance USAID’s ability to understand the impact of its interventions and to make ongoing programming decisions in a way that further improves program effectiveness.

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	17,663
A competitive, market-oriented economy providing better economic opportunities for all its citizens	8,100
Economic Support Fund	8,100
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,600
of which Objective 6:	1,800
6.1 Program Design and Learning	800

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,000
More functional and accountable institutions and actors that meet citizens' needs	9,563
Economic Support Fund	9,563
1.5 Transnational Crime	463
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,500
2.2 Good Governance	3,700
2.4 Civil Society	2,900
of which Objective 6:	1,800
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,000
6.2 Administration and Oversight	800

Bulgaria

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	9,652	9,250	7,250	-2,000
Foreign Military Financing	7,406	7,000	5,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	1,996	2,000	2,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	250	250	-

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)

U.S. assistance will help advance the modernization and professionalization of the Bulgarian Armed Forces (BAF), in order to improve interoperability with NATO forces and help Bulgaria fulfill its NATO requirements. FMF funding will be used to enhance the BAF's ability to support coalition operations and to develop Bulgaria's NATO capability targets.

Key Interventions:

- FMF funds will help Bulgaria develop the capabilities of its expeditionary force, including on deployments to the post-International Security Assistance Force mission in Afghanistan, Kosovo Force, and other international coalitions.
- U.S. assistance will support interoperability with the United States and other NATO Allies by providing training; supporting modernization and integration of systems for maritime forces; and enhancing Bulgaria's logistics capability.
- FMF-funded programs will also enhance the Bulgarian Navy's ability to support NATO and other coalition operations by providing upgrades to the combat control systems on their declared frigate, BGS Draski, which Bulgaria has deployed in support of NATO operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Key Interventions:

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

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR funding will continue to support the Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program, which helps Bulgaria destroy its excess, deteriorating munitions and support better physical security and stockpile management. CWD assistance will help lessen the danger to civilians who live in proximity to Bulgarian military depots that are filled with old, unstable munitions, and reduce the risk of illicit proliferation of small arms/light weapons (SA/LW) and munitions.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support the demilitarization of excess SA/LW and munitions, and the destruction of aging and unstable munitions.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts were or are being undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- The Office of Defense Cooperation at the U.S. Embassy in Sofia hosts periodic reviews of military assistance programs that help it gauge each project's progress and performance.
- In addition, during FY 2013, a U.S. Army Security Assistance Command case management review assessed the status of existing U.S. Army FMF cases, affirming that all cases remain on-track and are being executed within Defense Security Cooperation Agency guidelines and applicable legal requirements.

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

- U.S. security assistance programs are harmonized with strategic planning, force development, and defense investment documents of the Bulgarian military.
- For example, the top objective of the Bulgarian military is to modernize the Bulgarian Land Forces by creating an expeditionary army of six battalion battle groups (BBGs). As a reflection of this priority, in FY 2013, the United States continued to focus its FMF and IMET resources (as well as other U.S. military assistance funding) on helping the MOD develop these BBGs.
- The first two BBGs were certified to conduct a wide area security mission by NATO in November 2012 and May 2013 during joint exercises with U.S. forces. As a result, Embassy Sofia anticipates a shift away from the focus on land in favor of Navy and Air Force initiatives in FY 2015.

Croatia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	4,797	4,500	4,450	-50
Foreign Military Financing	2,374	2,500	2,500	-
International Military Education and Training	1,024	1,100	1,100	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,399	900	850	-50

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)

FMF will be used for military procurements consistent with the Croatian Armed Forces' Long-Term Development Plan and its commitments to NATO. U.S. assistance aims to enhance interoperability to facilitate participation in coalition operations. FMF funding will further promote defense reform and modernization.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide equipment such as night vision goggles and modern, high quality radios and communications equipment that are essential to the Croatian Armed Forces ability to operate effectively within NATO or other multinational operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Intervention:

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

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

A February 2013 incident in which one man was killed and a second seriously injured while trying to salvage scrap metal from unexploded ordinance near a former weapons depot, and a September 2011 weapons depot explosion, demonstrate Croatia's continuing need for U.S. assistance in managing its sensitive conventional munitions stockpile safely and securely. Through the Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program, NADR assistance will continue to help Croatia destroy some of its excess, deteriorating munitions, and support better physical security and stockpile management, including for Croatia's stocks of man-portable air defense systems. This assistance will help to lessen the danger to civilians who live in proximity to Croatian military depots that are filled with old, unstable munitions, and reduce the risk of illicit proliferation of small arms/light weapons (SA/LW) and munitions. In addition to U.S. CWD assistance, the Croatian government contributes significant funding for the clearance of explosive remnants of war on its territory.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help Croatia demilitarize excess SA/LW and munitions and destroy aging munitions that have become unstable.
- U.S. assistance will also fund modest humanitarian mine action or battlefield clearance efforts that clear explosive remnants of war from high impact areas, and that provide public diplomacy benefits for the United States.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts were or are being undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- The U.S. Embassy in Zagreb regularly conducts program evaluations and assessments of program performance.
- The Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) provides program management and oversight for FMF and IMET programs in Croatia. For example, ODC maintains an active database of all Croatian military personnel receiving IMET-funded training. The ODC uses this database to help assess the impact of the IMET program by tracking the career progression of IMET training recipients and evaluating impact based on the number of participants who become senior noncommissioned officers, field-grade officers, or general officers in key leadership positions.

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

U.S. monitoring has revealed that the Croatian military does not have sufficient numbers of bilingual personnel nor staff officers sufficiently trained to fulfill its NATO obligations while participating in the International Security Assistance Force mission in Afghanistan and other peacekeeping missions. IMET will continue to help address this gap, thereby improving Croatia's ability to fulfill its NATO obligations without having a negative impact on its participation in other peacekeeping missions.

Czech Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	6,499	4,800	2,800	-2,000
Foreign Military Financing	4,747	3,000	1,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	1,752	1,800	1,800	-

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.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF assistance to the CAF enhances interoperability with coalition and NATO forces. FMF-funded programs allow the Czech Republic to develop specialized capabilities in line with NATO niche requirements. FMF funds will be used to train and equip deployable military forces, and enhance Special Operations Forces' (SOF) capacity. U.S. assistance will also bolster the CAF's ongoing defense modernization, thereby improving the country's defense planning capabilities and systems.

Key Interventions:

- FMF funds will provide NATO-compatible communication, and command and control equipment to allow for seamless interoperability of Czech troops with NATO forces.
- U.S. assistance will provide specialized equipment to improve the effectiveness of the Czech Republic's SOF and support units deployed alongside coalition forces.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded activities expose defense personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine. IMET courses and training events aim to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and forge lasting relationships between the Czech Republic's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Nearly all Czech general officers and senior commanders have attended an IMET-funded one-year course in the United States, which greatly enhances U.S. access to Czech military leadership and, more importantly, the development of a Western-oriented corps of senior leaders.

Key Interventions:

- IMET funds will provide professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers, including courses on management and procurement training.
- IMET training serves as professional military education and development, focusing on areas such as acquisition training and specialty school training not available in the Czech Republic (e.g. Ranger, Joint Terminal Attack Controller, and mine resistant ambush protected vehicle driving). Activities will utilize mobile training teams to train large numbers of Czech soldiers in medical skills; resource management; acquisition strategy and reform; peacekeeping operations; disaster planning; and civil-military affairs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts were or are being undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

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

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

- In 2012, the Czech Parliament passed a resolution to keep Czech troops in Afghanistan through 2014 and Czech governments have pursued close coordination with the U.S. and other International Security Assistance Force partners on troop deployments there. The Czech Ministry of Defense's 2011 *White Book on Defense* is similarly focused on the ability to deploy forces, notwithstanding budgetary challenges. Given these decisions, the following FMF programmatic choices for FY 2015 support these deployment goals: train and equip Czech deployable military forces with a focus on improving and maintaining the level of interoperability gained after a decade deployed together in Afghanistan; enhance Czech SOF capacity; further develop Czech rotary-wing piloting and maintenance capabilities; and support viable defense reform with a special focus on reducing corruption, specifically with regard to defense procurement.
- Finally, as a result of its successful implementation, the U.S. government closed its FMF contract on the state-of-the-art NATO Joint CBRN Defense Center of Excellence, which is now fully operational.

Estonia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Estonia is an effective and reliable transatlantic partner in advancing peace, stability, and democracy in Europe and beyond. Estonia is a strong supporter of coalition operations despite the considerable financial and political costs. U.S. assistance to Estonia sustains and expands the partnership between the United States and Estonia, improves Estonia's interoperability with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and supports Estonia's military commitments abroad, including in Afghanistan, Mali, and the NATO Response Force.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	3,413	3,600	2,700	-900
Foreign Military Financing	2,279	2,400	1,500	-900
International Military Education and Training	1,134	1,200	1,200	-

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)

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

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide equipment and training for Estonia's Special Operations Forces (SOF) in support of a Special Operations Task Group.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Interventions:

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

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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

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

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation data informed the following actions:

- While ongoing monitoring and evaluation of security assistance results has not led to changes in the FY 2015 security assistance portfolio, two indicators used by the U.S. government to monitor effectiveness have shown strong results recently. For example, as a result of IMET resources, two Estonian SOF units were deployed to Afghanistan. Their success means that the expanded Estonian SOF teams continue to garner high levels of respect and serve as a model to smaller countries involved in other large scale international operations. Likewise, use of FMF funds to provide an instructor at the Baltic Defense College and rotationally provide a course director means that U.S. assistance is training and equipping officers from throughout the Eastern Partnership countries.
- Monitoring data regarding the number of Estonian IMET alumni who are placed in influential positions continues to show that the EDF and MOD are placing IMET alumni in influential positions upon their return to their duties. ODC has also seen gains from the EDF's efforts to create a train-the-trainer program: an increasing number of EDF soldiers with previous IMET-funded training are now able to train their peers and subordinates in-country.

Georgia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. strategic goals in Georgia include the consolidation of Georgia's democracy; its integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions; its progress toward a peacefully unified nation, secure in its borders; and inclusive, sustainable economic development. Following Georgia's 2008 conflict with Russia, the United States provided a \$1.0 billion assistance package to the people of Georgia; by the end of 2014, all of these programs will have been fully implemented. This assistance has been a key factor in Georgia being able to sign an Association Agreement with the European Union, expected in the summer of 2014. The focus of U.S. assistance is shifting toward maintaining the U.S. partnership with the Government of Georgia (GOG), while encouraging the GOG to take on more responsibility in areas where the United States plans to phase-out assistance. At the same time, U.S. programs will maintain robust support for civil society and private-sector development. The United States will continue to support assistance projects that bolster democratic and participatory governance; develop institutions that uphold and enforce the rule of law; improve the quality of primary education; promote integration with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and increased regional cooperation; lay the groundwork for a sustainable resolution of conflicts with the occupied territories that is based on Georgia's territorial integrity; and achieve broad-based economic growth. The U.S.-Georgia Strategic Partnership Commission provides a framework for meeting these goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	69,968	57,997	55,066	-2,931
Economic Support Fund	42,468	39,000	38,266	-734
Foreign Military Financing	13,672	12,000	10,000	-2,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,664	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,799	1,800	1,800	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,565	3,947	3,500	-447
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,800	1,250	1,500	250

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)

Roughly half of the requested ESF resources for Georgia will support the consolidation of Georgia's democratic reforms and just over 40 percent will support the country's economic development. Focused ESF resources will also promote peace and security, basic education, and social services.

State Programs

Department of State-managed ESF assistance will enhance the ability of civil society and independent media to advocate on behalf of citizen interests, promote government accountability, and promote informed civic participation. U.S. assistance will increase the professionalism and independence of Georgian media, essential to ensuring the deepening of Georgian democracy. State Department-managed ESF assistance will also support Georgia's continuing transition to a market-based economy, and will foster broad-based economic growth. U.S. assistance will introduce modern

agricultural practices, strengthen the veterinary sector, and reduce incidences of the most harmful animal diseases. U.S. assistance also will support reforms to improve the trade and investment climate and develop an environment to better attract foreign capital and generate broad-based and sustainable economic growth.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help strengthen non-governmental organizations and independent media, and increase access to higher education.
- The United States will support confidence-building activities between people living on both sides of the Administrative Boundary Lines (ABLs) within the internationally recognized borders of Georgia.
- U.S.-funded assistance will help strengthen the GOG's intellectual property rights enforcement capabilities, and ensure its compliance with the World Trade Organization's Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights requirements.
- U.S. programs will support the establishment of effective commercial dispute resolution mechanisms.

USAID Programs

USAID programs will sustain and strengthen Georgia's democratic, free market, and Western-oriented transformation. USAID will promote democratic checks and balances and a more accountable government that will contribute to more competitive and enduring democratic institutions. USAID will advance inclusive and more sustainable economic growth. USAID assistance will increase the security of the Georgian people through dedicated efforts to improve stability and integration.

In addition, USAID will support Science, Technology, Innovation and Partnership initiatives, including through collaboration with USAID's Global Development Lab, broad utilization of geographic information system data, and partnerships with public and private educational institutions and think tanks to conduct and apply research pertinent to agriculture, climate change, water management, and information and communication technologies. USAID will also support public-private partnerships with both local and international resource partners.

Democratic Checks and Balances and Accountable Governance Enhanced: USAID will strengthen governance institutions and processes, including the legislature, national and local governments, political parties, and civil society actors.

Key Interventions:

- USAID-managed programs will support more transparent and accountable governance by strengthening executive and legislative branches, while also promoting civic activism, public outreach and independence of media. Activities will increase civic engagement, including outside of Tbilisi; improve access to independent, reliable, and balanced information relevant to good governance; strengthen institutional oversight of government institutions; strengthen policy development and law-making processes; and improve administrative and financial management of public institutions at all levels.
- USAID-managed programs will develop political parties so that they can better represent their constituents' interests, move towards platform-based campaigns, and promote the role of women in political parties and elected office. Activities will also improve the administration and oversight of electoral processes related to the 2016 parliamentary elections.
- Requested funding will advance the rule of law, due process guarantees and the protection of human rights through improved governance of justice system institutions, a more effective legal framework for due process guarantees, increased judicial capacity, strengthened legal professional associations, improved legal education, enhanced civil society advocacy capacity in the area of justice-sector reform, and more professional legal representation.

Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth: USAID will promote a more predictable business environment through application of existing laws and regulations, and greater transparency and fairness in exchanges between public- and private-sector actors. It also will promote adoption of global best business practices, increased productivity and employment generation, effective protection of natural resources, and expanded linkages between the education sector and economic actors.

Key Interventions:

- **Feed the Future (FTF) Initiative:** As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$3.0 million to work with the GOG to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, which include combating extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth. In Georgia, FTF assistance will accelerate inclusive growth and reduce persistent poverty by promoting an improved enabling environment, enhanced agricultural productivity, expanded markets, and increased economic resilience in the country's rural areas. This assistance will be complemented by interventions at the institutional level to help the GOG improve agricultural policy analysis, formulation, and extension services.
- **Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative:** A total of \$3.0 million in requested funding will be used for GCC initiative activities that will include efforts through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program to support the development and implementation of LEDS in Georgia. USAID will help Georgia build an enabling environment for clean energy, develop renewable energy sources, improve transmission and operating systems, and support energy-efficiency upgrades to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Requested resources will be used to improve economic governance and leadership to provide businesses with a predictable and consistently applied business environment in which legal and regulatory frameworks are fairly and transparently applied. Activities will support dialogue between the public sector and private enterprises to promote the formulation and reform of policies necessary to drive economic development; strengthen the analytical, communication, advocacy, and organizational capacities of private sector advocates; and assist the GOG in developing or implementing legal and regulatory reforms, particularly in the areas of the business enabling environment, water resource management and energy trading policy.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen and expand small and medium enterprises and their business networks to diversify sources of inputs and sales markets. Emphasis will be placed on the adoption and implementation of internationally recognized standards to support improvement in the delivery of quality products on a reliable and consistent basis. USAID-supported activities will also seek to promote women's access to credit and business loans, employment, and/or income generation initiatives.
- Approximately \$1.0 million will be used to improve the management of Georgia's natural resources and promote conservation of ecological systems critical to sustained economic growth. This will include support for policy reforms related to the sustainable use of land, forests, water, and waste; assistance to targeted municipalities to establish and sustainably manage waste facilities and services; and the development of Georgia's recycling sector.
- Approximately \$1.1 million will support GOG priorities in education by continuing investments in primary education to improve reading skills and numeracy competencies for girls and boys in primary grades, including for those receiving instruction in ethnic minority languages. Activities will support instructional improvements, improved testing standards, and development of subject experts in reading and math. FY 2015 will be the final year of new funding for this five-year program, which will have trained a total of 3,200 teachers in 300 primary schools throughout Georgia and benefitted 40,000 primary school students.

Increasingly Stable Integrated, and Healthy Society: Georgia's success in the areas of economic growth and democratic reform will depend, in part, on efforts to build a more cohesive and integrated country that is taking meaningful steps to move beyond a legacy of violent conflict and marginalization of ethnic minorities, women and girls, and other disadvantaged groups. USAID's FY 2015 assistance will support an increasingly stable and integrated society through efforts to promote engagement with the occupied territories and inclusion of target populations.

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will promote engagement across the ABLs with Abkhazia and, when possible, with South Ossetia, as a critical element in achieving and maintaining stability. USAID will help establish grassroots, people-to-people, and Track II (i.e., non-official) mechanisms through which communities and key actors across the ABLs can interact.
- Requested resources will work to integrate further Georgia's marginalized groups—including ethnic and religious minorities, people with disabilities, and internally displaced persons—in political, government, private-sector, and non-governmental organizations and institutions.
- USAID assistance will promote an environment of gender equality in which both men and women have equal opportunity to benefit from and contribute to economic, social, cultural and political development. Gender themes will continue to be infused throughout USAID's assistance portfolio, representing the Mission's determination to strengthen women's role in decision-making processes, the employment sphere and in politics, and work to increase the role of women in conflict mitigation.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Georgia is a committed partner in promoting global peace and security and a steadfast ally in coalition operations. U.S. support will strengthen Georgia's defense institutions and create an increasingly interoperable professional military service capable of operating effectively with U.S. and NATO Allies' armed forces. FMF will continue to support defense reform, with a focus on developing, modernizing, and reforming the Georgian Armed Forces. FMF will provide the equipment needed to support deployment operations, while improving the quality of pre-deployment training and Georgia's ability to successfully deploy troops. Programs will be designed, consistent with international legal considerations, to further improve the professionalism, training, and operational deployment capabilities of the Georgian Armed Forces, assist their continuing progress towards NATO interoperability, and enable Georgia to host future NATO exercises.

Key Interventions:

- FMF will strengthen NATO-compatible air surveillance and air traffic control capabilities and promote defense reforms focused on military educational institutions.
- FMF will fund U.S. defense reform advisors to support Georgia's Ministry of Defense.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Intervention:

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

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

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

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funding will provide training on forensics, domestic violence, anti-money laundering, counternarcotics, and modern and humane probation and corrections practices. INCLE-funded activities will mentor, professionalize, and build the basic and advanced skill set of law enforcement personnel. Through the annual regional Women in Policing Conference and domestic violence courses, the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) will support gender diversity in law enforcement.
- INCLE-funded programs will combat trafficking in persons (TIP) and domestic violence by training border personnel, investigators, police officers, and prosecutors. INL assistance will encourage the use of task force and team approaches to combating TIP and domestic violence, particularly in high-risk regions.
- The INL Bureau will provide training and guidance to prosecutors, defense attorneys, and judges as Georgia continues to expand the use of jury trials, reforms the plea bargaining system, and implements legislative amendments to the Criminal Code and Administrative Code. INCLE-funded programs will continue to work on further revisions to the new Criminal Procedure Code, including new voluntary witness interview rules and enhanced due process protections.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Georgia borders Turkey, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Russia, and the Black Sea, and poses a significant transit and transshipment risk for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and related materials and munitions. While the GOG has made some progress improving security along the Georgian borders and at official ports of entry, NADR-funded activities will continue to help Georgia strengthen strategic trade controls and improve enforcement capabilities. The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) assistance program responds to security threats and risks to indigenous populations posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance, as well as from excess, loosely secured, and otherwise at-risk small arms and light weapons, man-portable air defense systems, and ammunition. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will help Georgia counter transnational threats such as international terrorism and proliferation of WMD -related commodities and technology.

Key Interventions:

- Using a total of \$0.5 million in requested funding, CWD activities will contribute to regional security and trade along Georgia's borders and support economic development by surveying and clearing landmine contaminated land.
- A total of \$1.0 million in requested funding will enable the EXBS Program to provide infrastructure development, training, targeted equipment purchases, and technical assistance to help Georgia improve capacity to maintain border security and build an effective interagency system of export controls. EXBS assistance will strengthen Georgia's strategic trade control regime by developing related laws and secondary legislation for implementation. The EXBS Program will continue to reinforce Georgia's capabilities to detect, identify, and interdict the export, re-export, transit, and transshipment of WMD and related materials, delivery systems, dual-use items, and conventional weapons.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

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

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The approach to monitoring and evaluating U.S. assistance in Georgia includes a whole-of-government monitoring and evaluation effort, agency-specific reviews, and an interagency budgeting process. All foreign assistance is monitored and coordinated through the U.S. Embassy's interagency Assistance Coordination Committee, co-chaired by the Deputy Chief of Mission and the USAID Mission Director and supported by six working groups. The Performance Plan and Report is Post's principal mechanism for annual monitoring and reporting. USAID manages a thorough Performance Monitoring Plan and convenes semi-annual portfolio reviews to monitor program performance, facilitate management decisions, and inform program planning and out-year budget requests and allocations.

The following monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013:

- USAID conducted ten performance evaluations in FY 2013, including a midterm evaluation of activities promoting transparency of electoral processes; a mid-term evaluation of energy efficiency activities; a mid-term evaluation of civil society and media projects; a final evaluation of an education management project; a mid-term performance evaluation of its political party and parliamentary strengthening activities; a mid-term evaluation of the competitiveness project; a final evaluation of agricultural mechanization activities; a mid-term evaluation of the post-conflict \$115 million power and gas infrastructure project; and a midterm evaluation of the judicial independence and legal empowerment project. In addition, USAID plans to conduct four more evaluations in FY 2014.
- Programs administered by the INL Bureau with the GOG were routinely monitored and evaluated by Washington- and Georgia-based staff tasked with managing and overseeing program implementation and performance. The INL Bureau reviews performance indicators with the GOG as part of the annual process of negotiating and finalizing a Letter of Agreement which obligates funds used for assistance. The Bureau also reviews data and performance across the entire INL country program, and within individual programs on a regular basis. These activities include formal and informal weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reporting; site visits; and reviews.
- The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with all U.S. government implementing agencies and selected grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the previous year and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

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

- Findings from the USAID evaluations completed in 2013 were used to make course corrections to the above-mentioned projects and to inform the design of five new projects. For example, the evaluation

of judicial activities was instrumental in cultivating approaches toward working with civil society organizations (CSOs) to advance the rule of law, while the findings of the evaluations of USAID’s parliamentary strengthening, elections, and political processes activities were pivotal to shaping the Mission’s portfolio, following a change in the political environment in Georgia in 2012 and 2013. Evaluations of USAID’s civil society activities recommended the development of long-term, continued dialogue and relationship building between key CSOs and representatives of the executive and legislative branches to address legislative changes. The evaluation of USAID’s agricultural mechanization activities found that the demand for mechanized services in Georgia far outweighs the supply and recommended the establishment of additional mechanization centers that would also offer extension services and agricultural input supplies to farmers. Due to the significant evaluation workload planned for the next five years, USAID awarded a Mission-based evaluation mechanism in FY 2013.

- Based on monitoring and evaluation data and policy priorities in each program area, the INL Bureau adjusted the funding and scope of its programs accordingly.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2014 and FY 2015.

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	31,785
An increasingly stable, integrated and healthy society	1,300
Economic Support Fund	1,300
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,100
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	200
Democratic checks and balances and accountable governance enhanced	15,604
Economic Support Fund	15,604
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,618
2.2 Good Governance	3,977
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,234
2.4 Civil Society	3,775
of which Objective 6:	1,900
6.1 Program Design and Learning	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,400
Inclusive and sustainable economic growth	14,881
Economic Support Fund	14,881
3.2 Education	1,098
4.4 Infrastructure	2,848
4.5 Agriculture	3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,945
4.8 Environment	1,990
of which Objective 6:	1,900

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2015 Request
6.1 Program Design and Learning		400
6.2 Administration and Oversight		1,500

Greece

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Occupying a strategic location in the eastern Mediterranean on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) southern flank, Greece is a crucial ally, with whom the United States shares deep and broad relations. In 2013, President Obama, Vice President Biden, Secretary of State Kerry, Secretary of the Treasury Lew, Secretary of Commerce Pritzker, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Dempsey engaged their Greek counterparts as a tangible sign of U.S. support to Greece as it seeks to recover from a severe economic crisis. Despite the challenges it faces, the Greek government has remained steadfastly committed to upholding shared security interests, particularly in its support for U.S. and Allied military operations, including NATO operations in Libya and Afghanistan, its contributions to NATO operations in Kosovo, and in its maritime counterterrorism and counterpiracy efforts. Greece's continued support of the U.S. Naval Support facility in Souda Bay, on the island of Crete, is of strategic importance to the United States as one of the largest deepwater ports in the Mediterranean. The strength of the U.S.-Greek military-to-military relationship and Greek willingness to offer support to bilateral and NATO operations is directly supported by U.S. security assistance. As the number of U.S.-trained senior military officers declines, access to the senior leadership is reduced. This assistance also reinforces the interoperability of Greek forces within NATO, helping focus Greek officers on the positive impact Greece can have within the wider Alliance and assisting in countering anti-American attitudes still present in Greek society.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	93	100	100	-
International Military Education and Training	93	100	100	-

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 Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events directly enhance Greek military professionalism and interoperability, and orient officers and future military leaders toward the United States by funding Greek participation in military education courses. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and forge lasting relationships between Greece's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts, which pays dividends in increased access to Greek military decision-makers. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. Because of Greece's protracted economic crisis, the military has seen substantial cuts to its budget and an almost complete elimination of funds for professional military education abroad. As the Greek military considers IMET to be a critical factor in the development of its Officer Corps, it has prioritized limited funds available in its own budget to cover some per diem costs in order to increase the overall numbers of U.S.-trained officers.

Key Intervention:

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

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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

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

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation data informed the following actions:

- Routine monitoring of the participation of Hellenic Armed Forces in multinational operations, peacekeeping, Balkan stabilization efforts, and other cooperative programs with NATO Allies and partners demonstrate the IMET program's effectiveness. Monitoring data did not lead to significant adjustments in the FY 2015 request for IMET funding or activities. Greece's IMET graduates continue to advance to senior positions and contribute to governmental policy decisions on support to U.S. and global operations, participation in multilateral operations, and defense procurement.

Hungary

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Hungary is a strong ally in coalition operations, as demonstrated by its contribution of troops to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) missions. U.S. assistance to Hungary contributes to regional stability and helps maintain strong political support in Hungary for coalition operations, including a willingness to provide personnel, equipment, and other resources for these operations. FY 2015 funds will promote the continued development of a flexible, sustainable, and NATO-interoperable Hungarian military capable of meeting NATO commitments.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,898	1,450	1,000	-450
Foreign Military Financing	854	450	-	-450
International Military Education and Training	1,044	1,000	1,000	-

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.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Interventions:

- IMET-funded programs will provide professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers.
- U.S. assistance will provide training to improve the Hungarian Defense Forces' (HDF) technical specialization, thereby helping them to achieve niche capacity in line with the country's stated goals.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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

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

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation data informed the following actions:

- In FY 2013, the focus of IMET assistance was to help the HDF to effectively contribute to the International Security Assistance Force and other stabilization and peacekeeping efforts. Targeted

IMET support will continue to be essential to further develop Hungary's stabilization operation and conventional force capabilities, and to promote the country's defense reforms.

- Ongoing monitoring and evaluation data did not result in significant changes to the FY 2015 IMET assistance request or the design of IMET activities.

Kosovo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The overarching goal of U.S. assistance is to ensure that Kosovo becomes a stable, democratic, and economically viable country within Europe that remains a home for all of its diverse peoples. To this end, the United States emphasizes the following priorities: encouraging private sector-led growth; promoting the rule of law and transparent, accountable institutions; fostering the involvement of civil society; protecting and promoting minority rights; and working with European partners to realize Kosovo's regional and Euro-Atlantic integration.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	62,419	57,158	48,120	-9,038
Economic Support Fund	46,151	41,014	35,450	-5,564
Foreign Military Financing	2,848	4,000	4,400	400
International Military Education and Training	819	750	750	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	11,751	10,674	6,800	-3,874
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	850	720	720	-

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)

ESF assistance will support governance and rule of law programs to support justice sector reform, decentralization, and minority integration. Economic assistance focuses on private sector competitiveness, energy security, and education, and supports implementation of business environment and financial sector reforms.

Six years after gaining independence, Kosovo continues to strengthen democratic institutions, but faces high unemployment, low foreign investment, and unreliable energy supply. The implementation of the Normalization Agreement reached between Kosovo and Serbia, and the resulting municipal elections in 2013 opened the way for the establishment of legitimate municipal administrations and the revival of a legitimate judicial system in the northern municipalities of Kosovo. This agreement builds on the accomplishments attained through adoption of a sound structure of governance, with a modern body of laws that facilitate improved citizen participation, free media, checks and balances among the branches of government, the empowerment of municipal administrations, and an independent justice system. Reforms that strengthen accountability, the rule of law, and the enforcement of commercial contracts are crucial for Kosovo to achieve its democratic and economic potential. As Kosovo ramps up efforts to align itself more closely with the European Union (EU), justice sector institutions must establish a track record of investigation, prosecution, adjudication, and confiscation, particularly on complex cases relating to corruption, economic crimes, human trafficking, and war crimes. U.S. assistance will help the Government of Kosovo (GOK) to further consolidate the capacities required to implement this body of laws and govern in a more accountable, transparent, and effective manner.

State Programs

Approximately \$2.5 million in Department of State-managed ESF assistance provides direct support to non-governmental organizations working to promote human rights, democracy, the rule of law, and government accountability. Additionally, ESF funds will support training for Kosovo's Customs Service, technical assistance to Kosovo's Ministry of Finance and Central Bank, and continued promotion of democratic values and minority rights through small grants.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$1.2 million will support democracy and public diplomacy programs aimed at fostering the development of civil society and independent media, and promoting government transparency and accountability.
- Approximately \$0.2 million will be used to address the enforcement of intellectual property rights (IPR), identification of counterfeit products, interdiction and investigation of IPR-infringing goods, and methods of interagency coordination. The advisors for this program will include representatives from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and the World Customs Organization. The program, which will include a train-the-trainer component, will aim to ensure that Kosovo's customs valuation and classification process is fair, harmonized, and transparent and meets the requirements of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the World Trade Organization Customs Valuation Agreement.
- Approximately \$0.8 million will be used to continue to support Kosovo's Ministry of Finance in debt management and budget planning and execution, and the Central Bank in insurance and housing finance reforms.
- Approximately \$0.3 million will be used for small grants in support of minority rights, democratic values, transparency, participation in governance, and independent media.

USAID Programs

Improved Rule of Law and Governance that Meets Citizens' Needs: ESF funds will also continue to address challenges such as the integration of minorities, particularly of Kosovo Serbs, into the country's democratic institutions and society, as well as corruption and a lack of political will, which continue to hamper Kosovo's further democratic development.

Key Interventions:

- ESF funding will enhance the implementation of second-generation legal reforms through an improved property-rights regime, increased independence and effectiveness of the judiciary, and increased public demand for justice in Kosovo courts.
- FY 2015 funding will further support local governance, particularly in minority areas, to increase the quality and accessibility of services, enhance local self-reliance by improving the collection of own-source revenue, promote accountability that will increase transparency and trust at the local level, and increase interethnic tolerance and cooperation.
- ESF funding will also help engage citizens of Kosovo by supporting civil society to address reforms and government transparency and targeted themes such as gender, youth, minority, and marginalized groups' rights, as well as the enhanced position of women leaders in society.

Increased Investment and Private Sector Employment: USAID programs will strengthen the capacity of government entities to improve Kosovo's regulatory functions and policymaking to encourage investment and more resilient growth, strengthen private sector competitiveness and support for reform, and enhance the business-enabling environment for growth and employment.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will work at the national and municipal levels to implement reforms in public financial management, enhance the business-enabling environment, and reduce barriers to private investment

and growth. In particular, USAID will work with municipalities to generate own-source revenues to be invested for improved services and infrastructure for their citizens and to better manage public finances.

- USAID will work with local businesses, consulting companies, and other organizations to improve the capacity to provide technical assistance to both the public and private sectors, with the ultimate goal of ensuring sustainability after U.S. assistance programs wind down.
- Activities will strengthen private sector competitiveness through targeted technical assistance in sectors that generate employment and growth. In particular, the support will continue to increase the resilience and competitiveness of small and medium enterprises, with a particular focus on agriculture and those that provide increased opportunities for women and youth.
- USAID will support the improvement of the environment for private investment in the energy sector and will support legal and regulatory reforms to encourage greater diversification of energy supply and renewable energy deployment.

Enhanced Human Capital: Because human capital is a cornerstone of economic growth and development, it is closely linked with and supports all Mission objectives. U.S. assistance is centered on continued strengthening of the pre-university system of education, which had been very negatively impacted by conflict, and on providing U.S. post-graduate education and training opportunities that will result in a larger pool of talented personnel ready and able to effectively address Kosovo's development priorities. USAID activities will help strengthen Kosovo's higher education system and improve the skills of the workforce—both of which are essential to building and staffing Kosovo's institutions and providing a stronger labor force to stimulate growth in the private sector. Secondary-level interventions will address the high dropout rates among girls and contribute to inclusive and equitable education. It will build on the strong foundation created by basic education reforms that give students a solid grounding in subjects such as science, mathematics, and English language skills needed for the workplace.

Key Interventions:

- **Basic Education:** A total of \$2.0 million in requested funding will be used to improve the capacity of Kosovo's secondary schools to provide relevant skills for its students.
- **Higher Education:** A total of \$1.0 million in U.S. assistance will enhance university curricula and professionalism, facilitate educational exchanges, and provide graduate-level scholarships and professional certificates at U.S. universities and training institutions.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will help the successor to the Kosovo Security Force (KSF) develop its capabilities in homeland defense by providing the types of equipment that are associated with a U.S. light-infantry brigade. The GOK is expected to release its comprehensive Strategic Security Sector Review (SSSR) in 2014. This document should provide key guidance for force development and mission sets for 2014-2018. U.S. assistance will continue to focus on the long-term goal of promoting Kosovo's interoperability with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the United States and its ability to participate in global peacekeeping missions. FMF will also support training programs to bring Mobile Training Teams (MTTs) to Kosovo to further develop the KSF non-commissioned officer (NCO) corps and professionalize its successor force. U.S. assistance will help build professional, ready, relevant forces focused on supporting civilian institutions that are capable of partaking in peacekeeping operations, thereby contributing to regional stability.

Key Interventions:

- The KSF successor force will require additional MTTs, courses in U.S. institutions, workshops, assessment teams, and Expanded IMET opportunities to continue its professional development and transformation into a more modern, western-oriented, and interoperable force.

- FMF will continue to equip the KSF in support of its four core capabilities: explosive ordnance disposal and demining, search and rescue, firefighting, and emergency response. The use of U.S. resources for new equipment will be considered throughout the process of implementing the SSSR.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET is critical for the development and professionalization of the Kosovo Security Force (KSF) and to meet U.S. and U.S. European Command (EUCOM) objectives. IMET has focused on professional development of non-commissioned officers (NCOs), professional military education for officers, and English language training. KSF NCOs and officers who have attended IMET courses have done extremely well, earning top honors. The students have developed a positive reputation for the KSF in U.S. institutions and have returned with a very good understanding of the U.S. perspective. Upon returning to Kosovo, they are placed in critical leadership positions commensurate with their recently acquired skills. IMET will continue to focus on building a professional successor force to the KSF, in line with U.S. and EUCOM strategic and policy goals and complementary to NATO goals. Continued IMET assistance will be critical to efforts to modernize and reform Kosovo's security forces.

Key Interventions:

- IMET courses will expose future KSF leaders to democratic values and topics that increase their capacity to build a professional force interoperable with NATO and the United States.
- IMET training will focus on military and civilian staff in the Ministry of the KSF (and its successor) to better manage resources and personnel, decrease corruption, and improve the support and direction it provides to the Forces.
- IMET assistance will increase the quality and quantity of the English language program to form a more qualified pool of candidates from which to select prospective students, as well as improve interoperability with NATO and the United States.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Continuing support for Kosovo's justice, law enforcement, and security bodies will remain a major U.S. assistance priority. The GOK is making progress in these areas, but still lacks the capacity to reliably and independently investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate complex crimes, including organized crime and corruption. The GOK also faces the challenge of integrating Serb-majority municipalities into Kosovo justice sector institutions, following last year's agreement on the normalization of relations between Kosovo and Serbia. INCLE funding will be used to continue to build the capacity of Kosovo's law enforcement and justice sectors.

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funding will help build the institutional and personnel capacity of the Kosovo Police and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
- U.S. assistance will provide support to the EU's Rule of Law Mission, and its successor, through seconded U.S. police, customs, and judicial personnel serving in executive and mentoring functions.
- Activities will support the implementation of legal reforms; build the capacity of judges and prosecutors, and increase access to justice for crime victims.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Although it has no indigenous dual-use or munitions production capability, Kosovo is a potential transit country for weapons of mass destruction-related materials and conventional arms due to its substantial trade transportation community. Through the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program, NADR assistance will continue developing the capacity of Kosovo's border forces to interdict trafficking of illicit items of proliferation concern, as well as other contraband, and assist government agencies to establish a functioning strategic trade control system that meets international standards.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will enhance the enforcement capabilities of Kosovo's Customs and Border Police by providing interdiction training and inspection, detection, and surveillance equipment.
- EXBS activities will improve Kosovo's radiation detection and response capacity.
- EXBS-funded programs will promote regional cooperation in border security.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts were or are being undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- USAID conducted several evaluations and assessments to evaluate programmatic and financial performance in FY 2013. In addition, a number of assessments were conducted to inform the development of USAID's FY 2014-2018 Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) for Kosovo.
- To inform the CDCS, the following assessments were conducted: Human and Institutional Capacity Development (HICD), Economic Growth Analysis, Kosovo Gender Analysis, Credit Guarantee, Conflict, and Property Rights Environment. All informed program choices and directions and were incorporated into the CDCS final document.
- Following approval of the CDCS, USAID developed a comprehensive Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) that will be used to monitor the implementation of the strategy. The PMP identifies specific processes and mechanisms that will guide the Mission in its use and incorporation of performance monitoring.
- USAID also conducted performance evaluations on the following activities: Business Enabling Environment Program, Growth and Fiscal Stability Initiative, Kosovo American Education Fund, Loan Portfolio Guarantee, Support for Kosovo's Young Leaders, and the Democratic Effective Municipalities Initiative.
- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with all U.S. government implementing agencies and select grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.
- Programs administered by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) are routinely monitored and evaluated by INL Bureau staff in Pristina and in Washington, who are tasked with managing and overseeing program implementation and performance. The INL Bureau reviews performance indicators during the ABR period in the fall and during negotiations with implementers on future activities and performance indicators during the formulation of work plans. Monitoring activities include formal and informal weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual reporting, site visits, reviews, and assessments. The INL Bureau meets regularly with the GOK to track progress towards goals and indicators contained in its Letter of Agreement with the GOK.

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

- The monitoring and evaluations conducted by USAID provided information for program planning and budget decisions outlined in the Mission's new five-year strategy. New USAID projects currently under design have been actively informed by the findings and recommendations of these evaluations and assessments, specifically:
 - o The HICD assessment was key in identifying areas where human capacity development is crucial to addressing unemployment and stimulating economic growth. This information led to the

- development of USAID’s third CDCS development objective and the design of its higher education project.
- o The Economic Growth Analysis and Credit Guarantee Facility Feasibility study led to the development of two economic development projects – one addresses economic policy and the enabling environment and the other one relates to the credit sector.
 - Based on monitoring and evaluation data and policy priorities in each program area, the INL Bureau adjusts funding and scope of its programs accordingly.
 - EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2014 and FY 2015.

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	33,000
Enhanced human capital	3,000
Economic Support Fund	3,000
3.2 Education	3,000
Improved rule of law and governance that meet citizens’ needs	16,800
Economic Support Fund	16,800
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,100
2.2 Good Governance	4,600
2.4 Civil Society	1,300
of which Objective 6:	3,300
6.1 Program Design and Learning	900
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,400
Increased investment and private sector employment	13,200
Economic Support Fund	13,200
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,500
4.4 Infrastructure	2,700
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	9,000
of which Objective 6:	2,200
6.1 Program Design and Learning	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,700

Latvia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	3,285	3,450	2,700	-750
Foreign Military Financing	2,134	2,250	1,500	-750
International Military Education and Training	1,151	1,200	1,200	-

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)

FMF assistance will focus on deepening Latvia's integration into NATO by restructuring and modernizing the LNAF. FMF will provide equipment to support deployment operations while improving the quality of pre-deployment training and operations. FMF-funded equipment procurements will directly support the development of Latvia's niche capabilities, which will improve the LNAF's interoperability with its NATO Allies.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide equipment and training to support the development of explosive ordnance disposal capabilities, as well as possibly programs geared towards Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence, and Joint Terminal Attack Controllers (JTAC).
- FMF funding will help the LNAF establish a long-term maintenance plan for its equipment.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and forge lasting relationships between Latvia's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses as well as for quality improvements in the Latvian officer corps. There is a noticeable improvement in the quality of the Latvian officer corps, which can be attributed to the IMET program and training provided by other NATO and coalition partners.

Key Interventions:

- IMET-funded programs will provide professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers.
- Through the Expanded IMET program, the United States will support the professional education of key Latvian government officials involved in the development of the country's defense establishment.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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

- The U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) conducts performance evaluations using year-to-year indicator targets and feedback from personnel who have received U.S.-funded training. The LNAF have made significant progress on force modernization—their wise use of FMF funding has greatly enhanced their deployability and interoperability with the United States and other coalition partners. Furthermore, LNAF has been able to export training through the JTAC program to other NATO partners, such as Poland.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the success of FMF assistance, FY 2015 funding will continue to provide vital equipment for deployment:

- The LNAF has devised a long-term, capability development strategy that addresses their ability to support homeland defense, expeditionary support to NATO, and military assistance to civil authorities. To complement this strategy, ODC is developing a more focused and coordinated three- to five-year engagement strategy. The ODC is working with the LNAF's prioritized capabilities list to develop strategies that incorporate all aspects of security assistance.

Lithuania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance augments Lithuania's efforts to develop forces more capable of meeting its national security objectives and international military commitments. U.S. security assistance provides tangible benefits to Lithuania, an effective and reliable North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) ally, helping the Lithuanian Armed Forces (LAF) deploy troops alongside U.S. and coalition forces in Afghanistan. U.S. assistance to Lithuania enhances regional stability and improves its interoperability and military cooperation with NATO partners. U.S. security assistance to Lithuania is focused on building and sustaining the LAF's capacity in out-of-area deployments in support of NATO- and U.S.-led operations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	3,560	3,750	2,700	-1,050
Foreign Military Financing	2,420	2,550	1,500	-1,050
International Military Education and Training	1,140	1,200	1,200	-

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)

FMF will further augment the LAF's already substantial participation in NATO and coalition peacekeeping and stabilization operations. FMF will help improve the LAF's interoperability with U.S. and NATO partners and strengthen its capability to deploy and sustain its forces. FMF will also support the LAF's efforts to build multi-functional and network-capable forces that have a greater ability to meet the country's national security objectives and international military commitments, especially those tied to NATO operational plans.

Key Interventions:

- FMF funding will provide equipment, to include night vision devices.
- U.S. assistance will help the LAF develop a deployable medical capability.
- FMF-funded programs will assist the LAF to update its communications and global navigation systems to support Lithuania's participation in the Baltic Air Police mission.
- FMF-funded programs will help the LAF develop a U.S.-standard military training facility that can serve LAF and regional needs and can promote greater regional military-to-military cooperation and integration.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Intervention:

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

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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

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

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on positive results, the FY 2015 funding request maintains a robust security assistance program within the constraints of the current budget environment:

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

Macedonia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance will support Macedonia's progress toward Euro-Atlantic integration and the democratic, economic, and security commitments that are required. Macedonia's democratic development is hampered by political crises, stalled reforms, interethnic tension, and challenges to press freedom and the rule of law. U.S. assistance goals include addressing corruption; improving the performance and independence of the judiciary; building the capacity of civil society organizations and independent media to contribute to public policy making and debate; and, strengthening Macedonia's law enforcement and military forces. In addition to the bilateral funding requested herein, Macedonia will also benefit from economic development resources in the Europe and Eurasia regional budget, which seek to create the conditions needed for broad-based and sustainable economic growth throughout the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	16,970	11,976	12,818	842
Economic Support Fund	10,187	5,000	5,628	628
Foreign Military Financing	3,418	3,600	4,000	400
International Military Education and Training	1,002	1,100	1,100	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,893	1,786	1,600	-186
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	470	490	490	-

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)

Democracy and Governance: U.S. assistance will promote transparent and accountable governance; support a professional, fair, and efficient justice sector; encourage the engagement of civil society in public policy making; improve interethnic relations, with a focus on youth; and support media as a source of independent and objective information.

Key Interventions:

- The Department of State will provide \$0.6 million toward small grants and U.S. speakers programs that promote issues including the rule of law, economic growth, and civic engagement; media training to enhance understanding of professional standards, ethics, leadership, and the crucial role of media in building social cohesion in a multi-ethnic state; educational advising for and outreach to youth, including through English teaching and American Studies programs; and support for exchange program alumni involvement in community action, promotion of tolerance and diversity, and professional development.
- USAID will continue to offer technical assistance, training, and operational support to the Macedonian Parliament to improve its oversight of the executive branch through public hearings and legislative review, strengthening constructive debate among its members, and increasing citizen participation in the parliamentary process.

- USAID will provide \$2.1 million to support civil society and media, with a focus on civic activism, government oversight, advocacy, interethnic integration, and promotion of professional journalism and the creation of an enabling environment for media development.
- USAID assistance of \$0.9 million to the judiciary will focus on the promotion of professionalism and improving judicial functions and court service; the delivery of efficient, sound, and fair justice that protects human, economic, and political rights and liberties; increasing public access to judicial information and the demand for the rule of law.
- USAID will provide \$1.0 million to support interethnic integration in education, both on the national and local levels, by training government and local officials, teachers, administrators, parents, students, and journalists to address trends of increased separation along ethnic lines and growing ethnic violence.

Global Climate Change (GCC): Proposed GCC initiative funding will include efforts through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program to support the development and implementation of LEDS in Macedonia. These programs are funded under the Europe and Eurasia Regional budget request.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Through FMF, the United States seeks to maximize Macedonia's ability to contribute to regional and global security. FMF enhances Macedonia's ability to meet North Atlantic Treaty Organization requirements, develops the military's capabilities and interoperability with its allies, improves the country's ability to support international operations, and helps to modernize the military.

Key Intervention:

- FMF programs will provide training and equipment to enhance the interoperability and deployment capabilities of Macedonia's Armed Forces.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Intervention:

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

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE-funded programs will focus on developing the capacity of the police to combat both domestic and transnational crime in the broader context of major reforms of the criminal justice system and the decentralization of police authority to local levels. INCLE-funded programs will also advance the ability of judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys to perform their duties in an independent, professional, and consistent manner; support reforms in criminal procedure and substantive law; and will promote the effective application of international fair-trial and human-rights standards.

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funds will continue training, mentoring, and equipping police agencies to combat organized crime and corruption through intelligence-led policing. The funds will also assist Macedonia in

implementing the new Criminal Procedure Code (CPC), and will help the Ministry of Interior develop an effective, merit-based personnel system for police, including developing the managerial capacity of police services.

- Rule of law assistance will be used to train and mentor judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys on the implementation of the new CPC and the development of practical adversarial skills related to investigation, pretrial and trial proceedings, and fair, consistent and transparent case adjudication. INCLE will also support judges' professional development, sentencing reform, and the strengthening of forensics procedures. In addition, rule of law assistance will support curriculum reform and practical litigation skills for law students, anti-corruption efforts, judicial independence, legal outreach, monitoring of CPC implementation, and human rights compliance.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

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

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide training and equipment for surveillance, inspection, and detection to enhance Macedonia's border control and interdiction capabilities.
- Activities will support efforts by Macedonian Border Police and Customs to collaborate with Albanian, Kosovar, and Serbian counterparts in controlling common borders through regional training initiatives, sharing of information, and joint operations.
- Programs will assist Macedonia in refining the country's strategic trade control laws and licensing procedures.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts were or are being undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- USAID's Judicial Strengthening Project and Interethnic Integration in Education Project will undergo performance evaluations in FY 2014.
- In FY 2014, the final report on the impact evaluation of USAID's Civil Society Project will be issued.
- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with all U.S. government implementing agencies and select grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

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

- The results of the evaluations of USAID's Judicial Strengthening Project and Interethnic Integration in Education Project will help determine if any adjustments to the programming in these areas will be necessary in FY 2015.
- When the final report on the impact evaluation of the Civil Society Project is issued in FY 2014, USAID will use the results to inform its decisions on how to program FY 2015 funds in this area.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2014 and FY 2015.

Malta

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	152	150	100	-50
International Military Education and Training	152	150	100	-50

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 Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Intervention:

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

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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

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

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation data informed the following actions:

- For FY 2015, ongoing U.S. monitoring and evaluation of its security assistance has not warranted any significant adjustments in the program portfolio for Malta.

Moldova

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance is focused on helping Moldova become a fully democratic, economically prosperous state, firmly anchored to Europe, secure within its internationally recognized borders, and with an effective and accountable government. Moldova has taken bold steps toward European integration by initialing and preparing to sign an Association Agreement with the European Union (EU). But while the coalition governments that have been formed since 2009 have increased democratic freedoms and the pace of adoption of EU norms, the break-up of the last coalition and its replacement in 2013 underscored the fact that governance in Moldova remains fragile. The United States' top assistance objective in Moldova is strengthening democratic institutions, especially the justice sector. U.S. assistance will promote a decentralized, participatory, and democratic political environment with a capable civil society and media empowered citizens to shape parties and the political process. U.S. programs will also aim to raise living standards in Moldova by improving the business regulatory climate, enhancing private sector competitiveness, and developing export-oriented, high-value agriculture. Progress in these areas, coupled with supporting reconciliation with Transnistria, will result in an increasingly stable, economically sound, and secure Moldova. U.S. assistance will emphasize programs that support Moldova's EU integration and reform agenda.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	21,855	20,660	20,230	-430
Economic Support Fund	16,481	15,050	15,050	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,187	1,250	1,250	-
International Military Education and Training	725	750	750	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,062	3,230	2,800	-430
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	380	380	-

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)

ESF assistance will support governance and rule of law programs aimed at reducing corruption, increasing transparency, and promoting judicial reform, while complementary programs will promote the development of a robust civil society and independent media. Economic assistance will work to improve the investment climate, develop a robust and competitive private sector, and promote the exchange of economic and agricultural expertise.

State Programs

State Department-managed ESF assistance will support the development of a vibrant civil society and independent media through grants to local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), professional and academic exchanges, and training for journalists. ESF assistance will also support continued reforms in the criminal justice sector. In addition, programs will work to support sustainable economic growth through agricultural assistance, business exchanges, and financial sector capacity development, particularly in banking supervision.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$0.8 million for democracy, human rights, and public diplomacy programs will foster the development of civil society, promote government transparency and accountability, and support independent media through trainings and exchanges.
- Approximately \$0.4 million for rule of law reform will improve the practice and quality of criminal law. Support will include legal training and development for the judiciary, prosecutors and defense attorneys, along with improvements to the Criminal Procedure Code. A grants program will support key ancillary needs of the Government of Moldova (GOM) in implementing its national Justice Sector Reform Strategy.
- Approximately \$0.2 million will promote an improved business climate through technical assistance on banking supervision.

USAID Programs

More Effective and Accountable Democratic Governance: Assistance will focus on continued support for the implementation of Moldova's five-year, comprehensive Justice Sector Reform Action Plan, which is designed to increase capacity and reduce corruption in the judiciary. USAID assistance will continue to support local governments and political parties to enhance decentralized governance and accountability, and improve linkages with constituents. Assistance will also strengthen the ability of civil society groups and independent media to promote informed civic participation in public life. Continued democratic reforms and stronger democratic institutions will further Moldova's EU integration.

Key Interventions:

- USAID-managed programs will help build the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) to act as agents for reform and support their participation in democratic decision-making. This assistance will help CSOs to better articulate and represent citizens' interests to local, regional, and national policymakers and to define, form, and advance their advocacy agendas.
- U.S. assistance will help local governments improve the provision of basic services and promote energy efficiency. This assistance will facilitate decentralization and build citizen confidence that democratic institutions improve the quality of life.
- Approximately \$1.8 million will strengthen budgeting and resource management in the courts to facilitate accurate estimation of resource requirements for personnel, equipment, facilities, and administrative costs. USAID will support the professional development of judicial personnel to ensure the implementation and sustainability of reforms, including the integrated case management system and other reforms that respond to requirements for court processes to be open and transparent. USAID programs will engage civil society, investigative media, and citizens to monitor court systems to provide public oversight of reforms, including the use of funds in implementing the judicial reform strategy.
- USAID will build the capacity of political parties to enhance citizens' ability to organize and participate in the political process, increase the engagement of outside stakeholders in shaping parties' platforms, and improve party structures and member participation.

Increased Investment and Trade in Targeted Sectors: Moldova's rate of economic growth is constrained by inefficiency, corruption, external pressure, and disincentives to entrepreneurship. By improving Moldova's economic foundation for growth, resolving infrastructure and regulatory barriers, and strengthening the private sector, firms can overcome these challenges and become more competitive and resilient against external pressure. U.S. assistance will aid Moldova's private sector through regulatory framework revisions, economic reforms, and increased attention to investment, trade, and job growth. USAID programs will focus on industrial competitiveness and increasing regional trade in targeted sectors, as well as improving the business and trade enabling environment. Assistance will also help targeted industries, both agricultural and non-agricultural, to become more productive by streamlining

their business processes and by incorporating modern equipment and technology to reduce barriers to export across the value chain. By linking enterprises through industry associations and other industry-level outreach, USAID-funded programs will help improve companies' ability to represent their interests to government and seek new investment and markets. Through policy and regulatory improvements, assistance will also increase incentives for export, while at the same time helping to improve enterprises' access to business support services.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$3.0 million will strengthen key sectors to increase exports and improve competitiveness within the region. Funding will also support lending to small and medium enterprises through targeted loan guarantee programs.
- Approximately \$3.0 million will help create incentives for investment by streamlining business registration and taxation processes to reduce administrative burdens on enterprises; assistance will also support more efficient customs administration and sound trade policy to reduce the time and cost of moving goods across borders.

Global Climate Change (GCC): Proposed GCC initiative funding will include efforts through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program to support the development and implementation of LEDS in Moldova. These programs are funded under the Europe and Eurasia Regional budget request.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Requested funding will increase Moldova's capacity to integrate into, and effectively participate in, international peacekeeping operations. FMF will focus on development and reform of Moldova's Armed Forces (MAF) to promote interoperability with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and support the MAF's participation in peacekeeping and coalition operations. FMF will also support Moldova's efforts to achieve its NATO Individual Partnership Action Plan objectives.

Key Intervention:

- FMF will help Moldova enhance its peacekeeping battalion capabilities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Intervention:

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

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

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

Key Interventions:

- INCLE-funded assistance will improve the quality of criminal investigations in Moldovan law enforcement institutions, with an emphasis on eliminating coerced confessions and increasing the government's capacity to fight transnational crime.
- Support the GOM in its efforts to create a competent patrol police force.
- Work alongside criminal justice-sector stakeholders, including NGOs, to continue effective implementation of Moldova's Justice Sector Reform Action Plan, which emphasizes combating corruption within the justice sector. The United States will provide training and other assistance to improve community policing, work with the defense bar to provide access to justice, and develop legal education.
- Continue to increase the capacity of Moldovan authorities to identify, investigate, and prosecute trafficking in persons and cybercrime cases, which pose a transnational threat.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

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

Key Interventions:

- The EXBS Program will work with the Ministry of Economy to provide licensing training on dual-use and military items and support licensing system enhancements to facilitate the targeting of proliferation-related shipments.
- The EXBS Program will support better enforcement by engaging with Moldovan authorities to develop requirements to implement an advanced information system for shipments and cargo, developing electronic declarations, and providing targeting and risk-management models for use by frontline officers.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

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

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013:

- An evaluation of USAID's Competitiveness Enhancement and Enterprise Development activity was conducted, and USAID monitored the use of Moldova's integrated case management system.
- Programs administered by the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) with the GOM were routinely monitored and evaluated by Washington- and Moldova-based staff tasked with managing and overseeing program implementation and performance. The INL Bureau reviewed performance indicators with the GOM as part of the annual process of negotiating and finalizing a Letter of Agreement which obligates funds used for

assistance. The Bureau also reviewed data and performance across the entire INL country program, and within individual programs on a regular basis. These activities included formal and informal weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reporting; site visits; and reviews.

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

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

- Having monitored the use of Moldova’s integrated case management system, USAID saw low usage of the random assignment of judicial cases (as low as 40 percent in many courts). When this was brought to the GOM’s attention, the GOM responded, and the Chief Justice of the Moldovan Supreme Court began to champion the random assignment system, whose usage rate is now at 100 percent.
- As a result of an evaluation of USAID’s Competitiveness Enhancement and Enterprise Development activity, recommendations were implemented on improving access to external and internal markets.
- USAID conducted a labor quality analysis that concluded there was low capacity among the Moldovan workforce. USAID will now incorporate workforce development into its new projects.
- Based on monitoring and evaluation data and policy priorities in each program area, the INL Bureau adjusted the funding and scope of its programs accordingly.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2014 and FY 2015.

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	13,330
Increased investment and trade in targeted sectors	6,862
Economic Support Fund	6,862
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,862
of which Objective 6:	559
6.1 Program Design and Learning	295
6.2 Administration and Oversight	264
More effective and accountable democratic governance	6,468
Economic Support Fund	6,468
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,759
2.2 Good Governance	1,586
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,147
2.4 Civil Society	1,976
of which Objective 6:	882
6.1 Program Design and Learning	176
6.2 Administration and Oversight	706

Montenegro

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Montenegro will aim to solidify the rule of law, consolidate democratic institutions, contribute to stability in the Balkans, and advance the country's progress toward Euro-Atlantic integration. In FY 2015, the United States will continue to focus on its core remaining assistance objectives in Montenegro: reforming the country's justice and security sectors, strengthening civil society, supporting democratic institutions, and reducing Montenegro's vulnerability to corruption and organized crime.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	4,862	4,316	3,990	-326
Economic Support Fund	823	200	200	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,139	1,200	1,200	-
International Military Education and Training	569	600	600	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,831	1,826	1,500	-326
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	490	490	-

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)

Per the phase-out plan for U.S. assistance to Montenegro, FY 2015 will be the last year for ESF funding. Nevertheless, Montenegro's economic and political stability continues to be hindered by weak democratic institutions and corruption, impeding its progress toward European Union (EU) and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) membership. In this final year of funding, ESF assistance will foster active civil society engagement and support nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in advocating for government accountability and forward progress on integration goals through small grants, civic education, and speaker programs.

Key Interventions:

- The Embassy-based Democracy Commission Small Grants Program supports NGOs engaged in building the social and intellectual foundations of democracy, including the democratic resolution of problems and the institutionalization of open, pluralistic political processes.
- The Civic Education Program focuses on outreach to youth regarding corruption, the rule of law, and awareness of everyday ethical practices.
- The Speakers Program provides a wide range of expert perspectives on shared best practices, promotes the recognition of fundamental liberties and individual freedoms, and increases civic participation.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will help strengthen Montenegro's military capabilities and expand its contributions to peacekeeping missions. FMF funding will also support the integration of Montenegro's sovereign maritime, air, and

land space into larger NATO command structures, which will help develop a common operational picture of the Western Balkans and Adriatic Sea.

Key Interventions:

- FMF funds will help Montenegrin forces develop NATO-interoperable capabilities.
- FMF assistance will equip maritime patrol units to conduct search-and-rescue operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Intervention:

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

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE funding will continue to strengthen the rule of law in order to support Montenegro's accession to the EU (especially with Chapters 23 and 24 of the *acquis communautaire*) and will include support for police, prosecutors, judges, and the defense bar on the implementation of the new Criminal Procedure Code (CPC), which fundamentally changes the roles of criminal justice officials, both in the courtroom and during investigations.

Key Interventions:

- INCLE assistance will provide an embedded law enforcement advisor to provide training and mentoring, with a focus on enhancing Montenegro's efforts to pursue organized crime groups and fight corruption. INCLE-funded activities will support police force reorganization and the creation of specialized teams, and will emphasize police-prosecutor cooperation and proactive investigative techniques.
- Rule of law assistance will strengthen Montenegro's capacity to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate organized crime and corruption cases through the implementation of the CPC and creation of specialized teams; build the institutional capacity of Montenegro's Judicial Training Center; institutionalize educational opportunities for justice sector actors; and increase civil society's ability to stimulate public demand for the rule of law.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

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

Key Interventions:

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

- U.S. assistance will provide equipment and training to help strengthen the capacity of Montenegro's Border Police and Customs to interdict illicit trafficking in WMD-related materials and other contraband.
- U.S.-funded programs will promote regional cross-border cooperation in the area of border security.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities were or are being undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- Throughout 2013 and continuing in 2014, U.S. government personnel continued to monitor the impact of U.S. assistance to Montenegro through site visits to grantees and travel by Washington-based staff.
- In addition to ongoing M&E activities by U.S. Embassy in Podgorica, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with all remaining U.S. government implementing agencies and select grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2014 and FY 2015.

Poland

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Poland is a key U.S. partner and ally in Central Europe. U.S. assistance enhances the ability of the Polish military to conduct activities in pursuit of shared foreign and security policy objectives, including North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) expeditionary operations in Afghanistan, Kosovo, and elsewhere. As a result of this partnership, Poland is increasingly effective in serving as a regional training lead and participant in Alliance operations. U.S. assistance maintains political support in Poland for a range of U.S. security objectives, and increases Poland's capacity to meet its NATO obligations and to deploy and sustain professional forces in multilateral operations, often in support of U.S. deployments. Continued U.S. assistance to Poland will help fulfill identified NATO capability gaps and improve military interoperability and cooperation.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	26,777	16,000	11,000	-5,000
Economic Support Fund	5,893	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	18,989	14,000	9,000	-5,000
International Military Education and Training	1,895	2,000	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.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

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

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide Poland's Land and Special Operations Forces with compatible communications and weapons systems, so that they continue to be effective and more fully interoperable with U.S. forces.
- FMF funds will provide the Polish Armed Forces with enhanced command support and visualizations for Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence programs.
- U.S. assistance will enhance Poland's tactical airlift capability, including by providing lead-in and fighter pilot training, to sustain Polish forces during future NATO operations, which would alleviate the demand on U.S. air assets.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

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

Key Intervention:

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

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts were or are being undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- The U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation oversees several mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of U.S. assistance on Poland's military performance, including weekly evaluations of current FMF and IMET activities and biweekly status reviews of each program. The Polish General Staff sends an officer to attend the weekly meetings in order to strengthen U.S.-Polish bilateral cooperation.
- In addition, the U.S. Defense Security Cooperation Agency conducts a Security Assistance Management Review every two years. These assessment tools help gauge the ability of the Polish military to spend allocated FMF, and utilize security assistance training and equipment, effectively.

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

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

Portugal

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. military assistance directly encourages Portugal to maintain and increase its contributions to international military operations, a guiding tenet of its 2013 Strategic Concept recently published by the Ministry of Defense. By offering direct opportunities to improve the efficiencies of the Portuguese Armed Forces (PAF), the IMET program is critical to improving the interoperability of Portugal as a North Atlantic Treaty Organization ally and contributor to missions in Afghanistan, Kosovo, and on the African continent. U.S. security assistance is a key component of the continuing close relationship between the United States and Portugal despite growing uncertainty about the U.S. presence at Lajes Air Base.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	93	100	100	-
International Military Education and Training	93	100	100	-

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 Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. FY 2015 IMET assistance will support the further development of the U.S.-Portuguese military relationship. IMET will also help to strengthen Portugal's ability to cooperate in international counterterrorism activities.

Key Intervention:

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

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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

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

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on results, future IMET funding may provide Cyber Security Incident Response Team training:

- Portugal used a significant portion of its FY 2013 IMET funding in education and training for cyber-security. U.S. experts assessed Portugal's cyber security capabilities and provided feedback that informed Portugal's development of a national cyber-security strategy.

Romania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Romania remains a steadfast strategic partner in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and coalition operations, as demonstrated by its significant contributions of troops, equipment, and other assistance to Afghanistan and Kosovo. Romania continues to improve its capabilities to participate in NATO and other multinational operations, and has repeatedly demonstrated its willingness to provide forces and assets in support of U.S. national security interests. The U.S.-Romania agreement authorizing U.S. access to military facilities in Romania, particularly along the Black Sea coast, provides a strategic location for combined training and rapid deployment to unstable regions to the east. Romania's efforts to promote greater cooperation among its Black Sea neighbors in the areas of defense, law enforcement, energy, economic development, environment, and democratic values complement the United States' goal of enhancing stability in this sensitive and important region. Romania is one of four countries hosting deployment of the U.S. Ballistic Missile Defense capabilities under the European Phased Adaptive Approach – in October 2013, Romania and the United States broke ground on this facility. U.S. assistance will help Romania complete its military modernization, improve its interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces, and increase its expeditionary deployment capabilities in support of NATO's collective defense and coalition operations with the United States.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	13,005	9,700	7,100	-2,600
Foreign Military Financing	11,391	8,000	5,400	-2,600
International Military Education and Training	1,614	1,700	1,700	-

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)

FMF will support Romania's defense modernization and reform efforts, enabling the country to provide for its own legitimate self-defense and to fulfill its NATO commitments. FMF-funded equipment and training will enhance the capabilities of Romania's Special Operations and other deployable forces by increasing interoperability, thereby allowing for Romania to continue contributing to NATO and coalition operations.

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2015 request will continue to support the development and modernization of Romania's Combat Training Center (CTC). This fully integrated (live, virtual, constructive, and gaming) CTC currently facilitates Mission Rehearsal Exercises, the capstone training event for thousands of deploying combat troops each year. After International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) winds down, this center will serve as Romania's primary capability platform to sustain and sharpen its military's combat proficiencies. Furthermore, the CTC will serve as a regional asset for bilateral and multilateral training engagements, to include U.S.-Romania, NATO, NATO Response Force, and other regional partner utilization.
- U.S. assistance will continue to develop and enhance Special Operations Forces capabilities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Interventions:

- IMET funding will provide professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers.
- U.S. assistance will provide training to improve the technical specialization of the Romanian military.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts were or are being undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- The U.S. Embassy in Bucharest manages and oversees a combined education, training, and equipping program that facilitates collaboration and interoperability between the militaries of Romania, the United States, and other NATO members.
- The U.S. Embassy conducts periodic reviews of military assistance programs to determine each project's progress and performance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above have not revealed issues that require significant adjustments to the FY 2015 request or security assistance portfolio for Romania.

Serbia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Serbia's integration into the European Union (EU) and other Euro-Atlantic institutions continues to be a key U.S. foreign policy interest in the Western Balkans; however, obstacles on the road to EU accession remain in a variety of sectors, requiring Serbia to continue to strengthen human rights protections, implement democratic reforms, combat organized crime, address regional imbalances (particularly in southern Serbia), and create conditions that support widespread economic growth. Corruption continues to be a major challenge in Serbia, undermining the rule of law, slowing economic development and foreign investment, reducing investor confidence, and eroding trust in public institutions. Targeted U.S. support will focus on helping Serbia strengthen democratic institutions and good governance; increase the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs); overcome past ethnic divisions; foster broad-based economic progress; enhance export and border controls; and build good relationships with its neighbors. In addition to the bilateral funding requested herein, Serbia will also benefit from economic development resources in the Europe and Eurasia Regional budget, which seek to improve the conditions needed for broad-based and sustainable economic growth throughout the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	31,022	24,363	16,460	-7,903
Economic Support Fund	22,271	16,103	9,250	-6,853
Foreign Military Financing	1,709	1,800	1,800	-
International Military Education and Training	875	1,050	1,050	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,517	3,000	2,250	-750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,650	2,410	2,110	-300

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)

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

State Programs

U.S. Department of State-managed ESF assistance will support public diplomacy programs aimed at promoting further Euro-Atlantic integration.

Key Interventions:

- The U.S. Embassy's Public Affairs Section programs will use ESF funding to increase the voice of civil society in determining the path of the government and to advocate for minority rights and gender equality.
- The U.S. Embassy's Speakers Program will address issues ranging from domestic violence and promoting lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender rights to improving investment climate and promoting entrepreneurship.

- Media training and development grants will build the capacity of local journalists while creating content to promote further understanding of needed reforms for EU accession. These grants will also build skills in investigative journalism to ensure government accountability.

USAID Programs

Accountability of Key Democratic Institutions Strengthened: USAID will help strengthen the rule of law and the justice sector in Serbia, support institutions and officials to rein in corruption, hold public officials more accountable, and increase the participation of citizens in decision-making processes through civil society and independent media.

Key Interventions:

- USAID's rule of law programs will provide approximately \$2.8 million in institutional development assistance to make the administration of justice in Serbia more efficient, transparent, and responsive to the needs of its users. Assistance will support efforts increase professional competence of judges and to streamline case processing in the Administrative, Misdemeanor, and High Misdemeanor Courts.
- With approximately \$1.0 million, USAID will strengthen the capacity of Serbia's independent agencies and CSOs to promote open, accountable, and efficient government; fight corruption and poor administrative practices; and generate public demand for, and participation in, good governance.
- USAID's support to civil society will increase civic engagement in public life, building local capacity through more intensive, direct engagement between local CSOs and Government of Serbia (GOS) institutions.

Conditions for Broad-Based, Inclusive Economic Growth Improved: Serbia has made important advances on economic reforms, but requires an increase in the pace and scope of these reforms in order to realize its goal of EU membership. Serbia must continue to improve its competitiveness by improving the business-enabling environment, reducing public debt, and cutting bureaucratic red tape. While the economic situation has improved in a number of areas, unemployment remains high, especially among youth and in economically depressed regions such as southern Serbia. Further progress is needed to create a legal and policy framework for broad-based economic growth, and expand economic opportunity to less developed areas, such as the south.

Key Interventions:

- To improve the business-enabling environment at the national level, USAID assistance will help Serbia build the necessary capacity in its governmental bodies to develop and administer economic policies and laws. USAID will work on priority reforms that have been jointly identified with the GOS, including in areas such as performance-based budgeting, inspections, construction permits and labor law.
- USAID will continue to build the capacities of local governments to work together to improve the business support infrastructure that will help create jobs in the private sector within local communities. This will be accomplished through implementation of action plans for priority projects identified by 32 communities working together in eight inter-municipal groups. In addition, USAID will support select industry sectors with growth potential in each of the eight inter-municipal groups in order to improve their competitiveness and marketing outreach, especially with business clusters.
- USAID will provide assistance to micro, small, and medium enterprises, including business-skills training, entrepreneurship programs, and small grants to increase the capacity of these businesses to meet the quality demands of the market, improve branding standards, and expand their sales to larger markets in Serbia and elsewhere in the region, primarily to Southeast and Eastern Europe.

Global Climate Change (GCC): Proposed GCC initiative funding will include efforts through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program to support the

development and implementation of LEDS in Serbia. These programs are funded under the Europe and Eurasia Regional budget request.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

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

Key Intervention:

- FMF-funded programs will provide equipment to peacekeeping-related forces.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Interventions:

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

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

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

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funding will enhance the capacity of Serbia's law enforcement institutions--including border and customs agencies--to pursue organized crime groups and fight corruption. Activities will emphasize police-prosecutor cooperation, implementation of the new Criminal Procedure Code (CPC), development of smaller police directorates throughout Serbia, and intelligence-led policing.
- INCLE assistance will increase the capacity of Serbia's prosecutors, judges, and defense attorneys to handle witness protection and plea agreements, as well as complex cases on transnational organized crime, corruption, war crimes, and financial crimes.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Serbia is a potential transit country for weapons-of-mass-destruction (WMD)-related materials and conventional arms, as well as a source country for both. Although Serbia is not a significant producer of

WMD-related goods, it does have entities that possess dual-use nuclear and chemical know-how and equipment, as well as a significant small arms/light weapons (SA/LW) production capability. With \$1.5 million in requested funding, the Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program will continue to help Serbia eliminate explosive remnants of war remaining from past conflicts. With \$0.6 million in requested funding, the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will help Serbia counter WMD proliferation and illicit trafficking in conventional weapons. EXBS activities will promote the development of an effective licensing system based on the country's new export control laws and enhance Serbia's capability to interdict illicit trafficking in items of proliferation concern.

Key Interventions:

- CWD funding will provide physical security, stockpile management, and destruction assistance to help the Serbian military better maintain its SA/LW and munitions, preventing illicit conventional arms proliferation, and reducing risks associated with stockpiles of unstable munitions.
- EXBS assistance will help Serbia develop a strategic trade control system that meets international standards.
- EXBS activities, including training, technical assistance, and the sharing of best practices, will promote regional cross-border cooperation in the area of border security.
- EXBS-funded programs will enhance the enforcement capabilities of Serbia's Customs and Border Police by providing interdiction training and inspection, detection, and surveillance equipment.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts were or are being undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- In 2013, USAID conducted five evaluations of its programs, including three in the democracy and governance (DG) sector and two in the economic growth (EG) sector. Within the DG sector, USAID completed final performance evaluations of the Serbia Media Assistance Program and the Civil Society Advocacy Initiative (CSAI), as well as a midterm performance evaluation of the Judicial Reform and Government Accountability Program (JRGA). In the EG sector, midterm performance evaluations included the Sustainable Local Economic Development Program (SLDP) and the Business Enabling Project (BEP).
- In addition, USAID/Serbia and the GOS's European Integration Office conducted a joint evaluation of the activities funded through USAID's DG and EG assistance agreements. During this evaluation, representatives from USAID, the GOS, and implementing partners discussed results, plans, and actions in the coming year that would enable them to achieve stated project objectives more effectively. USAID also held two portfolio reviews to determine whether it was achieving projected results, and discussed challenges and opportunities in implementing development assistance in Serbia.
- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with all U.S. government implementing agencies and select grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results. In addition, EUR/ACE conducted an evaluation of economic growth projects supporting EU accession. Serbia is one of the four case study countries included in the evaluation.

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

- During its portfolio review, USAID revisited each of its completed evaluations and the status of each set of recommendations. The portfolio review process provides a formalized structure for

monitoring the progress on implementing evaluation recommendations. Highlighted below are some of the key recommendations that have been implemented as a result of USAID's evaluations:

- o The BEP midterm evaluation recommended further development and expansion of the use of internships. The BEP project implementer responded by increasing the number of internships, and the interns that were selected provided valuable assistance to Serbia's Ministries of Finance, Economy and Trade and Telecommunications in advancing key economic reforms required for EU accession (e.g., a commodities exchange law, inspection reform, public debt management, etc.).
- o The JRGA midterm evaluation recommended that the project assist the High Court Council (HCC) in developing a research and development function to improve court performance standards. In response, USAID is working with the HCC to further develop its institutional capacities by refocusing JRGA and existing rule of law programs and by developing a direct partnership with the HCC. The JRGA midterm evaluation also recommended changes to JRGA's grants program, highlighting the need to measure the effectiveness of the grants and disseminate them better and to assist the GOS' judicial agencies in implementing recommendations raised by CSOs. USAID is responding by re-focusing JRGA, to ensure that a long-term, sustainable partnership approach is driving JRGA's grants management, and possibly expanding the pool of potential JRGA grantees.
- o The CSAI final evaluation highlighted the need to strengthen sector-wide training capacity in Serbia, formalizing the large pool of trainers and consultants used during the project. USAID is addressing this recommendation under the Civil Society Forward program by providing a grant to the National Coalition for Decentralization to map the training and consultancy services available in Serbia, identify the gaps, and publish the information online. The information will serve as a guideline for long-term development of training and consultancy services in Serbia.
- o The CSAI final evaluation highlighted the need for a strategy to develop local philanthropy. In response to this finding, the Civil Society Forward program now has a component focusing on developing local philanthropy and sustainable sources of revenue in Serbia, including developing local community foundations, strengthening mechanisms for local philanthropy, and supporting public-private partnerships. USAID also has a government-to-government agreement with the GOS's Office for Cooperation with Civil Society, which will strengthen the enabling environment for civil society, including incentives for local philanthropy.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2014 and FY 2015.

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	8,350
Accountability of key democratic institutions strengthened	6,531
Economic Support Fund	6,531
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,771
2.2 Good Governance	1,346
2.4 Civil Society	1,414
of which Objective 6:	1,681
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,681

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
Conditions for broad-based, inclusive economic growth improved	1,819
Economic Support Fund	1,819
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,819
of which Objective 6:	469
6.2 Administration and Oversight	469

Slovakia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,895	1,350	900	-450
Foreign Military Financing	949	450	-	-450
International Military Education and Training	946	900	900	-

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 Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded programs facilitate the transformation of the Armed Forces of the Slovak Republic into a NATO-compatible, professionally educated and trained military. The primary focus of this effort is training the noncommissioned officer corps in leadership and technical training with the goal of increased NATO interoperability. Mobile U.S. training teams may visit Slovakia, and select Slovak students may also attend training in the United States.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers.
- IMET-funded programs will improve the professionalization and technical specialization of the Slovak military through management training.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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

- The U.S. Embassy in Bratislava hosts periodic reviews of military assistance programs to determine each project's progress and performance. To monitor the impact of IMET programs, the U.S. Embassy hosts regular meetings of program graduates. In this way, and through regular contacts during professional duties, officers from the U.S. Embassy's Office of the Defense Attaché and the Office for Defense Cooperation are able to track the influence and professional responsibilities of IMET alumni.
- The data gathered from inspections and consultations, along with comments and requests from end-users, help identify the Slovak Armed Force's unmet needs and are used to inform decisions on the best uses of IMET. Budgeting and programmatic choices for FY 2015 are specifically designed to sustain success in relevant areas, predominantly professional military education.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation data informed the following actions:

- Ongoing monitoring and evaluation of IMET activities has not revealed significant issues that require major adjustments to the FY 2015 request or security assistance portfolio.

Slovenia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,039	1,100	650	-450
Foreign Military Financing	427	450	-	-450
International Military Education and Training	612	650	650	-

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 Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. Intermediate- and senior-level professional military education courses expose many future leaders of the Slovenian Armed Forces (SAF) to the U.S. military mindset. Nearly all of the SAF’s key leaders, from general to deployable combat units, have attended these courses and are an important force behind Slovenia’s defense transformation. The SAF pays per diem costs to allow as many students to participate in training at U.S. institutions as possible, underscoring the value of exchanges facilitated by the IMET program.

Key Intervention:

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

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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

- The U.S. Embassy in Ljubljana provides oversight of IMET programs through a Political-Military Task Force that is chaired by the Ambassador and meets monthly.
- The Embassy’s Office of Defense Cooperation is responsible for day-to-day planning, coordination, and execution of these programs, and develops training and equipment assistance plans in coordination with the Ministry of Defense and the SAF’s Training Command.
- Assessments are based on the observations and evaluations of the U.S. Embassy Country Team’s interactions with the SAF, and effectiveness of U.S. security assistance is based on the SAF’s ability to deploy and sustain interoperable forces and support the country’s defense reform goals.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation data informed the following actions:

- Ongoing U.S. monitoring and evaluation of security assistance activities did not reveal issues that require significant changes to the FY 2015 IMET budget request or programmatic portfolio for Slovenia.

Turkey

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Situated at the crossroads of Europe, the Middle East, and the Caucasus, Turkey is a vital partner for the United States. Turkey is a key North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) ally participating in a range of NATO operations in Afghanistan, the Balkans, the Black Sea, the eastern Mediterranean, and off the Horn of Africa. Turkey is also a close partner in contributing to U.S. national security interests in the Levant and across the broader Middle East. Bilateral military-to-military relations between the United States and Turkey remain strong, and are a key pillar of our bilateral relationship. For example, the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program in Turkey, currently the third-largest bilateral IMET allocation globally, plays a major role in ensuring strong cooperation and interoperability between U.S. and Turkish armed forces. The Government of Turkey (GOT) provides funding for travel and expenses to allow as many students to participate in training at U.S. institutions as possible. Turkey remains a transit point of interest to traffickers of nuclear materials and weapons-of-mass-destruction (WMD)-related items, underscoring the need for training in illicit weapons detection, improved licensing procedures, and enhanced border controls. Due to the deteriorating situation in Syria, Turkey hosts over 700,000 refugees, and bears the commensurate security risks, making cooperation with the GOT on nonproliferation and border security issues of paramount importance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	4,265	4,120	4,834	714
International Military Education and Training	3,415	3,300	3,300	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	850	820	1,534	714

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 Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide professional military education courses, including management training, for mid- and senior-level officers and noncommissioned officers, to support the professionalization of the Turkish military.
- IMET funds will provide technical training to improve the technical specialization of the Turkish military.
- FY 2015 funds will support the professional education of key GOT officials involved in the development of the country's defense establishment through the Expanded IMET program, which is open to civilian personnel working on military matters.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-funded activities will continue to reduce Turkey's vulnerability to terrorism; help the country secure its borders; and bolster the government's ability to identify, interdict, and control WMD-related materials before these threats reach U.S. borders. The Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) Program totals almost \$0.8 million and has been shifted to the bilateral budget from central funding starting in FY 2015. The CTF Program will continue to help improve Turkey's capacity to combat terrorism financing through a Resident Legal Advisor that will provide training and capacity building and assist Turkey as it comes into compliance with international standards to combat money laundering and terrorism financing. CTF activities ensure that a wide range of interagency partners, ranging from law enforcement to financial specialists, are able to assist in improving Turkey's effectiveness at combating terrorist financing. To prevent WMD proliferation, a total of almost \$0.8 million supports the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program, which aims to enhance Turkey's strategic trade control system; delivers training and train-the-trainer programs for licensing officers, customs officers, police, and border guards; and provides equipment designed to improve detection, targeting, and inspection capabilities.

Key Interventions:

- EXBS assistance will support high-level engagement with the Turkish interagency to stress the need to strengthen strategic trade control laws, including working with law enforcement and prosecutors on applying penalties for strategic trade control-related offenses and sharing best practices in support of internal compliance programs.
- EXBS funding will continue to provide enforcement officials the training and equipment necessary to secure Turkey's borders, in particular at its southern border crossing points with Syria. EXBS will also seek to establish WMD Commodity Identification Training Program at the new Customs Training Center.
- EXBS will continue to support Turkey's international cooperation on nonproliferation initiatives by strengthening our bilateral relationship through mutual exchange visits and training, and inviting GOT officials to participate in international conferences and events; the U.S. will seek to position Turkey to become a regional leader and support U.S. and international efforts to counter WMD proliferation, particularly export control capacity building efforts.
- The United States will provide continued support for a CTF-focused Resident Legal Advisor and other training programs by U.S. federal agencies to help Turkey build its capacity to counter terrorist financing.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts were or are being undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- The U.S. Embassy in Ankara regularly monitors U.S. assistance programs through periodic working group meetings.
- All EXBS program activities are conducted with host-country buy-in, with a regular feedback loop managed by the in-country EXBS Advisor. The EXBS Program seeks to enhance strategic trade controls in partner countries along five standardized pillars: legal/regulatory reform, licensing, industry outreach, enforcement, and international cooperation. Progress along these lines is measured by the EXBS Rating Assessment Tool that provides insight into gaps and vulnerabilities in Turkey's strategic trade control system.

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

- In FY 2013, the EXBS Program provided technical assistance programs to enhance Turkey's regulatory, licensing, industry outreach, enforcement, and border security capacities. Given the positive feedback from Turkish border enforcement agencies on these activities, the U.S. will continue support to interdiction capabilities on the Turkey-Syria border. However, EXBS will begin to reduce the donations of equipment to Turkey as the GOT's capabilities improve. Other technical assistance will follow up on high- and mid-level visits in 2013 to the United States on best practices in targeting and risk management.
- Lastly, the decision to encourage Turkey's leadership role in strategic trade controls came after reviewing Turkey's relative abilities in this area.

Ukraine

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Having experienced sustained political upheaval, severe financial strain, and grave threats to its territorial integrity during 2013 and the first part of 2014, Ukraine faces daunting challenges, but also has an opportunity to fulfill the aspirations of its people by returning to a path of European integration. Doing so will require carrying out a number of economic, democratic, justice-sector, and other reforms needed to meet European Union (EU) standards, as well as overcoming pervasive corruption. Ukraine must also reduce its economic vulnerability to external shocks, including by diversifying trade and enhancing energy security. U.S. assistance will continue to promote financial stability, economic growth, and other conditions for investment; support energy efficiency and independence; strengthen democratic institutions and processes, and the rule of law; bolster nuclear security; toughen nonproliferation regimes; and help increase the Ukrainian military's interoperability with Western forces. Requested funding will also support the Global Health Initiative (GHI) and the Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative. FY 2015 U.S. assistance may ultimately vary from the programs described below in order to be responsive to rapidly evolving political and economic developments. The Department of State and USAID will consult with Congress if significant changes are needed.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	92,391	86,125	94,283	8,158
Economic Support Fund	56,939	54,000	56,958	2,958
Foreign Military Financing	6,646	4,200	2,000	-2,200
Global Health Programs - State	11,863	12,015	22,015	10,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,724	7,500	6,500	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	1,811	1,900	1,900	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,408	4,100	2,500	-1,600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,000	2,410	2,410	-

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)

ESF assistance to Ukraine will continue to encourage the development of a democratic and prosperous Ukraine, fully integrated into the European community. U.S. assistance will strengthen democratic governance and the rule of law by increasing transparency, promoting judicial reform, enabling fair and responsive political competition, and strengthening civil society and independent media. Addressing these democracy and governance challenges will be particularly important, given the country's new government and presidential and local elections scheduled in May 2014. U.S.-funded economic growth programs will help Ukraine diversify its trade links, increase energy security, promote entrepreneurship, enhance the investment climate, help battle corruption, promote U.S. exports, and encourage peer-to-peer exchanges of economic and agricultural expertise. The United States continues to be the leading bilateral contributor to a multilateral effort to secure the damaged Chernobyl nuclear reactor and safely store its spent fuel. ESF assistance will adapt as needed to promote reforms and strengthen institutions in a way that responds most effectively to political and economic developments.

State Programs

In a rapidly changing environment, Department of State-managed ESF assistance will adapt as necessary to respond to events on the ground. The Department anticipates supporting non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working to promote human rights, democracy, rule of law, and government accountability; training journalists and supporting independent media; promoting U.S. exports; and encouraging the exchange of economic and agricultural expertise.

Key Interventions:

- State-managed democracy, human rights, and public diplomacy programs will facilitate the flow of objective information about current events throughout Ukraine; foster the development of civil society; promote government transparency and accountability; and build linkages between journalists across different regions of Ukraine and the United States. Approximately \$3.8 million is requested for these programs.
- Approximately \$1.5 million in assistance will facilitate Ukraine's economic integration with European markets and help Ukraine resist economic and trade pressure from third countries. Funds will also support trade facilitation and sharing business and agricultural expertise through professional exchanges.

USAID Programs

More Participatory, Transparent and Accountable Governance Processes: The mass protests of 2013-2014 demonstrated the Ukrainian people's strong demand for a transparent and responsive government and directly led to a change in leadership. Ukraine's new government will require substantial assistance in reforming not only its structure, but also its policies and approach towards citizen engagement, in order to satisfy the powerful popular demand for reforms. As part of the U.S. government's support for the democratic aspirations of Ukrainians, USAID will work to improve legislative and policy processes, increase citizen engagement and oversight of government actions, and increase government accountability to citizens and to the rule of law. USAID will also work to promote more open, fair, and peaceful political competition and promote broad civic participation. USAID will also support human rights and fundamental freedoms, increase transparency and target corrupt practices, and strengthen checks in democratic processes and systems. With the help of these efforts and continued vigilance by citizens, the Government of Ukraine (GOU) is expected to reform its institutions and processes to make them more open, responsive, and accountable.

Key Interventions:

- USAID programs will work with civil society, independent media, political parties, and other civic actors to improve oversight and engagement in governance and help them counterbalance corruption, nepotism, and centralized power. Programs will increase the availability of objective information so that citizens are better informed, reinforce the ability of civil society to demand accountability from government, and unite civic groups to advocate for common interests.
- USAID-funded programs will work with the Parliament, local governments, and other governance institutions to improve the legislative and policy environment. U.S. assistance will improve transparency and inclusiveness of policy development processes, which will result in laws and policies more in accordance with European standards. By working with local governments and Parliament, USAID will help empower local leaders and help maintain a balance of power among the branches of government.
- U.S. assistance will support the development and implementation of key reform legislation and improve policies and procedures that promote judicial independence. In partnership with judicial institutions and civil society organizations, USAID will improve court processes, access to justice and user satisfaction, with the dual goals of gradually reducing political interference in the judiciary and thereby increasing Ukrainian confidence in the justice system.

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

Years of economic mismanagement and corruption have left Ukraine's economy under severe strain. The GOU, with International Monetary Fund and EU support, recognizes the need to undertake serious reforms. USAID will help implement key economic reforms, including in the financial, agriculture, and energy sectors, as well as strengthen policies and institutions that mitigate corruption in public spending. USAID programs will strengthen the ability of local governments to attract investment and provide essential business support services to investors. USAID will improve Ukraine's regulatory functions and policy making to encourage investment, support more resilient growth, strengthen private sector advocacy for reform, and enhance energy security. These activities will improve the overall business climate in Ukraine and strengthen regulatory and legal norms, which will in turn buttress Ukraine's democratic reforms.

Key Interventions:

- USAID assistance will improve the investment climate, apply international regulatory and financial norms, and improve financial and economic opportunities for Ukraine's middle class. In the financial sector, U.S. assistance will include support for pension and deposit insurance reform, development of financial instruments, and increased financial literacy of the Ukrainian population. In the agricultural sector, assistance will focus on establishing a regulatory environment for a transparent and equitable agricultural land market, and developing the potential of small producer organizations to strengthen their economic power and advance small producers' interests through policy dialogue.
- USAID-funded activities will strengthen private-sector advocacy and support institutions as tools to improve Ukraine's business enabling environment and increase the resilience and competitiveness of small and medium enterprises. USAID will help local technical and advocacy organizations to strengthen their ability to identify and advocate for policy corrections and institutional reforms.
- Global Climate Change Initiative: Proposed activities will support a lower emissions development pathway. A total of \$5.0 million in requested resources will support work at the national, regional, and municipal levels to enhance energy security and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. USAID will work with municipalities to increase their ability to plan and implement energy-efficiency projects that will be funded through multi-donor efforts.

Combating Trafficking in Persons (TIP): Ukraine is a country of origin, transit, and destination for women, men, and children being trafficked. The Department of State's 2013 TIP Report placed Ukraine on the Tier 2 Watch List, indicating that the GOU does not fully comply with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking. Approximately \$0.7 million in requested funding will support the following key interventions:

Key Interventions:

- Activities to address TIP will include advocacy; capacity-building; awareness-raising among at-risk groups; reintegration assistance to victims; and economic empowerment, including vocational and job skills training programs, support for self-employment initiatives, and microenterprise development.
- U.S. assistance will support the implementation of a nation-wide system designed to identify TIP victims and refer them to appropriate governmental and non-governmental sources of assistance.
- Activities will support International Organization for Migration Reintegration Centers, which will provide medical, legal, psychological, and financial assistance to TIP victims.

Decommissioning of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant: The United States will continue to support international efforts to restore the damaged Chernobyl nuclear facility to an environmentally safe and stable condition, including the construction of a new safe confinement over the damaged unit 4, and long-term storage of spent nuclear fuel from units 1, 2, and 3.

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide \$19.0 million in support of its commitment to assist with the clean-up of the Chernobyl site.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Ukraine is a contributor to peacekeeping and other international missions, including the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), and is committed to contributing to post-ISAF efforts. A total of \$2.0 million in requested funding will continue to support the necessary restructuring, modernization and reform of the Ukrainian Armed Forces in order to improve interoperability with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and further develop capability to deploy and participate in international operations and peacekeeping missions.

Key Intervention:

- FMF will continue to support interoperability and capability upgrades in the Ukrainian Army, Navy and Air Force.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. In Ukraine, GHP-funded assistance will be focused on combating HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB). Ukraine has one of the highest mortality rates of infectious diseases in Europe. Ukraine's TB burden is currently one of the highest in Europe according to the World Health Organization (WHO) and regional data shows a continued increase in multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) cases and poor treatment outcomes. Meanwhile, Ukraine continues to experience an evolving HIV/AIDS epidemic, with an estimated 201,000 people aged 15 and over living with HIV at the beginning of 2013. The GOU's willingness to collaborate has allowed for a critical opportunity to reduce mortality and morbidity by improving health status in focused areas and population groups, specifically in the areas of family planning/reproductive health, TB, and HIV/AIDS. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and other GOU counterparts, as well as international health donors, the United States will continue to carry out programs that contribute to select key national level results. Based on GHI Strategy principles, U.S.-funded programs in Ukraine continue to achieve key results at both the regional and national levels.

State Programs

Data suggest that a significant proportion of people with HIV are unaware of their status, and therefore unable to take adequate measures to preserve their health or prevent further transmission. The five-year Partnership Framework between the U.S. and Ukrainian Governments on Cooperation in Countering HIV/AIDS, signed in 2011, provides a strategic agenda in collaboration with the GOU and other stakeholders to scale-up and sustain key components of programming in support of Ukraine's national HIV/AIDS response.

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Ukraine will receive approximately \$22.0 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

USAID Programs

Improved Health Status in Focus Areas: USAID's programs will partner with the GOU, the private sector, public institutions, and communities to improve the availability and effectiveness of health services and to ensure that Ukrainians are better-informed health consumers in the areas of HIV/AIDS and TB. USAID will continue to support efforts to contain the spread of HIV/AIDS and TB and alleviate their impact. Key approaches will include reaching out to high-risk groups with a comprehensive package of services and education, improving the policy environment for services, and strengthening the capacity of public organizations and NGOs to implement national HIV/AIDS and TB programs.

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with PEPFAR, Ukraine will receive \$2.5 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- **Tuberculosis:** A total of \$4.0 million in requested funding will strengthen tuberculosis control by improving treatment results and building adherence to treatment regimes to achieve the WHO goal of a treatment success rate of 85 percent.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Intervention:

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

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Without continued reforms to its Soviet-era criminal justice system, Ukraine's democratic institutions will remain weak and the country's path toward European integration impeded. Reform of the structure and operations of Ukrainian law enforcement bodies in line with European and international norms is not only crucial for further democratization and integration, but is also key to the fight against transnational crime. Law enforcement and justice sector reform is critically needed to better balance the authorities and responsibilities of all actors in the system and to improve their abilities to investigate and prosecute complex and transnational crimes, such as cyber-crime and human trafficking. The United States' long-term investment in Resident Legal Advisors and legal education reaped dividends in 2012 with the adoption of a new Criminal Procedure Code, a Law on the Bar, and a nationwide system of free legal aid. These laws, which introduce, among other things, U.S.-style adversarial court proceedings, a first ever national bar association, and guaranteed representation of criminal defendants from the moment they are arrested, still need to be fully implemented.

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funding will be used to support the development of a justice system that is more effective combating crime, including trafficking in persons, and protective of human rights. The U.S. government will also continue its efforts to increase the Ukrainian people's access to justice, and to reform the procuracy and raise its level of professionalism.
- INCLE funding will be used to continue a wide range of related efforts, such as improving Ukraine's ability to investigate human trafficking and cyber-crimes; strengthening its capacity for criminal

analysis; and refocusing its law enforcement personnel on protect-and-serve and community-based policing.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Ukraine is a potential source and site of transit for weapons of mass destruction (WMD), advanced conventional weapons, delivery systems, and related dual-use items. The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) assistance program responds to security threats and risks to indigenous populations posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance, as well as from excess, loosely secured, and otherwise at-risk small arms and light weapons, man-portable air defense systems, and ammunition. With approximately \$1.4 million in requested funding, the CWD Program will continue to support Ukraine's efforts to reduce its massive stockpiles of excess, obsolete, unstable, and at-risk conventional arms. With approximately \$1.0 million in requested funding, the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will help the GOU counter transnational threats such as international terrorism and proliferation of WMD-related commodities and technology. Ukraine's strategic-trade-control system is generally well developed, but implementation is lacking with respect to licensing procedures and enforcement. The GOU has requested EXBS assistance to improve its administrative and criminal penalties for export control violations, which the program aims to do.

Key Interventions:

- The EXBS Program will help experts at the State Service for Export Control and the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade stay current in export control developments, reach-back capability, and the latest technical trends;
- The EXBS Program will continue to professionalize the system-wide operations of the State Border Guard Service, Ministry of Revenues and Duties, and State Ecological Inspection Department (Ecology) through training, equipment, and the development of targeting mechanisms as applicable for proliferation-related shipments.
- The CWD Program will help destroy/demilitarize stockpiles of excess, obsolete, and unstable conventional munitions.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts were and are being undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- A total of four evaluations were completed by USAID in FY 2013. USAID anticipates conducting eight evaluations in FY 2014. In FY 2013, USAID conducted a number of project performance evaluations, including an evaluation of the Ukrainian Standardized External Testing Initiative (USETI) Legacy Alliance Project, a mid-term performance evaluation of the Access to Justice and Legal Empowerment Project (LEP), a final evaluation of the Financial Sector Rehabilitation Project (FINREP), and a final performance evaluation of the HIV/AIDS Service Capacity Project. The USAID Mission is also planning several evaluations for FY 2014 in all sectors in which USAID works. USAID regularly monitors all its activities through project performance monitoring tools, frequent contact between USAID project managers and implementers, and regular site visits.
- In FY 2014, USAID will conduct an evaluation of TB control that will measure the impact of interventions and add to the evidence base of TB strategies more broadly. In addition, a midterm evaluation of a USAID-funded financial sector project will assess the extent to which both genders participate and benefit from activities and the degree to which the project contributed to reducing gender disparities in opportunities in the financial sector.
- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with all U.S. government agencies and select grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews looked at results

achieved in the past year and included a discussion of each agency’s funding request in light of those results.

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

- USAID’s evaluation of USETI recommended extending standardized testing to address non-merit-based practices in the educational establishment in addition to the admissions process. The evaluation’s findings, conclusions, and recommendations will inform future programming on curbing corruption in education.
- USAID’s LEP evaluation generated several recommendations, which were incorporated into the project’s work plan. These include focusing on the sustainability of LEP’s legacy organization, enhancing the public profile of the legacy organization, transforming its website into a comprehensive web portal on access to justice, and developing a pro bono clearinghouse on the same web portal to connect pro bono lawyers with legal advocacy organizations.
- USAID’s FINREP evaluation recommended adding a project component to develop small banks and financial services for small enterprises and low-income households, which the Mission’s financial-sector team is now examining.
- Based on regular monitoring of all projects, performance evaluations, and annual portfolio reviews of its development assistance, USAID’s future HIV/AIDS programming will include a sustainability plan that demonstrates how the project’s activities will be institutionalized into existing government and NGO structures and mechanisms so that when the project ends, the GOU and local NGOs will absorb the full management responsibility and costs.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2014 and FY 2015.

[Because the \$19.0 million in requested funding for USAID in support of restoring the damaged Chernobyl nuclear facility to an environmentally safe and stable condition and the approximately \$0.7 million for USAID to combat TIP fall under Special Objectives rather than Development Objectives in USAID’s Country Development Cooperation Strategy for Ukraine, those amounts are not reflected in the following table.]

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	37,570
Broad-based, resilient economic development as a means to sustain Ukrainian democracy	12,471
Economic Support Fund	12,471
2.2 Good Governance	1,700
4.2 Trade and Investment	580
4.3 Financial Sector	912
4.4 Infrastructure	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,279
of which Objective 6:	1,809
6.1 Program Design and Learning	600

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,209
Improved health status in focus areas and population groups	6,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,500
3.1 Health	6,500
More participatory, transparent and accountable governance processes	18,599
Economic Support Fund	18,599
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,248
2.2 Good Governance	4,860
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,130
2.4 Civil Society	7,361
of which Objective 6:	2,350
6.1 Program Design and Learning	400
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,950

Europe and Eurasia Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance funded through the Europe and Eurasia Regional budget will continue to address cross-border challenges, strengthen democratic institutions and processes, promote economic reforms, and enhance access to European and other markets, with a particular focus on advancing the region's integration with Euro-Atlantic institutions. Although countries in the Western Balkans and Eurasia have made headway in recent years in some areas, that progress has been fragile and in many cases requires additional support to become sustainable. At the same time, many countries in the region display democratic backsliding and continue to contend with entrenched corruption, economic instability, ethnic intolerance, and other hurdles.

U.S. programs will address democratic backsliding through initiatives that strengthen the rule of law, support civil society, and encourage electoral reforms. Other activities will promote sustainable economic growth, including support for regional trade and integration while working to improve livelihoods. U.S. assistance will also strengthen regional security and social stability by addressing challenges such as trafficking in persons, organized crime, and inadequate healthcare systems. Programs will continue to support the President's Global Climate Change Initiative by demonstrating and commercializing clean energy technologies to provide for low-emissions development. Requested funding will also support personnel in the field and in Washington who help deliver technical assistance, manage programs, and provide region-wide oversight, monitoring and evaluation.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	66,208	64,510	69,450	4,940
Economic Support Fund	58,029	59,000	61,800	2,800
Foreign Military Financing	-	3,000	5,000	2,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	618	1,500	1,000	-500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,425	-	800	800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,136	1,010	850	-160

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.

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	66,208	*	69,450
Special Initiatives	41,520	*	29,700
Economic Support Fund	38,118	*	29,100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,402	*	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	600

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
Other	24,688	*	39,750
Economic Support Fund	19,911	*	32,700
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	5,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	618	*	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,023	*	800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,136	*	250

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

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

Key Interventions:

- The United States will help clear landmines and unexploded ordnance remaining from frozen regional conflicts, reducing mine accidents and the threat to human life, permitting the return of land to agricultural and other uses, making roads accessible for trade and travel, and improving safety for donors to proceed with water and other infrastructure projects.
- ESF will develop countries' capacities to address transnational threats such as TIP and organized crime.

Democracy Programs: Democratic backsliding is prevalent in the region. U.S. assistance will work to address this issue by protecting human rights; strengthening civil society; increasing media independence; encouraging more participatory political processes and promoting free and fair elections; increasing government transparency and accountability; strengthening the rule of law; and supporting institutional reform and accountability. These programs will also include efforts to address corruption, which permeates many areas of society.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help strengthen civil society through peer-to-peer exchanges, sharing of best practices, distance learning, social networking, organizational strengthening, and grantmaking.
- U.S.-funded programs will build citizen demand for reduced crime and corruption through increased exposure to professionally produced, high-quality, cross-border investigative journalism.
- U.S. assistance will promote greater information-sharing and networking among organizations and individuals working in the areas of election administration and electoral oversight.
- USAID will produce country-specific indices that assist donors, governments, and other stakeholders in assessing priorities, measuring results, monitoring country progress, identifying priorities, and evaluating activities in the area of democracy and governance.

Economic Growth Programs: Macroeconomic reforms are incomplete across the region.

U.S. assistance will focus on addressing high unemployment rates and other effects of the Eurozone financial crisis. In some countries, unemployment rates are as high as 45 percent due to restrictive business environments, non-competitive industries, poor adherence to international standards, declining demand in export markets, and a lack of innovation. Non-competitive business environments are further hampered by the region's lack of a reliable energy supply, which many businesses cite as a key

impediment to development. Several countries remain highly dependent on external energy supplies, increasing their vulnerability to supply disruptions and external political pressure. U.S. assistance aims to address these challenges by developing regional electricity markets and improving the energy investment climate.

Proposed Global Climate Change initiative funding in the regional budget will include efforts through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program to support the development and implementation of LEDS in Albania, Macedonia, Moldova, and Serbia (as well as other efforts to support lower emissions development pathways for the region).

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will promote the financial integration of the region into the global economy by harmonizing policies and practices with international standards.
- U.S.-funded programs will help increase private-sector competitiveness by supporting financial stability, promoting trade and investment, improving the business enabling environment, removing systemic obstacles to economic growth, and improving workforce capabilities.
- U.S. assistance will help increase private-sector integration with the European Union (EU) through greater access to key certifications and standards for export-oriented businesses in information and communications technologies, and agriculture.
- The United States will promote entrepreneurship, including women's livelihoods, by increasing access to venture capital and angel funding networks and building capacity in concept development.
- U.S. assistance will help improve energy security by integrating the region's infrastructure with that of the EU and international energy markets and by developing regional frameworks for prioritizing infrastructure upgrades.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

European Allies and partners serve as a cornerstone of international security by willingly deploying in coalition operations in support of U.S. interests on missions around the globe. The European Expeditionary Capability Fund (ECF) was first introduced in FY 2014 as a resource specifically targeted at further training and equipping these countries to participate in these missions. The FY 2015 request continues and expands the ECF, increasing the resources available to assist countries in Europe and Eurasia to preserve and sustain capabilities they developed over the last decade through participation in the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan. The ECF will also allow countries that intend to participate in current or future missions to strengthen niche capabilities and maintain readiness.

Key Intervention:

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

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. GHP-funded regional programs will continue to address increasing rates of multidrug-resistant (MDR) tuberculosis (TB) in Europe and Eurasia, which are the highest in the world.

Key Intervention:

- TB: A total of \$1.0 million in requested funding will be used to strengthen TB surveillance and survey capacity, improve the quality of care, and provide intensive technical assistance to national TB programs, in partnership with the World Health Organization.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will use approximately \$0.9 million to enhance the effectiveness of strategic trade control systems in preventing proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and destabilizing accumulations of conventional arms; increase regional capacity to interdict illicit trafficking in items of proliferation concern; and promote adoption of best practices in border control.

Key Intervention:

- The EXBS Program will conduct regional strategic trade control seminars and professional exchange visits, drawing on the support of assistance graduate partners. FY 2015 funds will also help governments conduct outreach to industries that produce strategic commodities, and conduct training, conferences, and other activities that promote cross-border collaboration between partner countries.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts were or are being undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- In FY 2014, USAID is conducting an evaluation of its Regional Energy Security Initiative and an assessment of its Partners for Financial Stability (PFS) activity that ended in June 2013.
- The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) holds Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with all U.S. government implementing agencies and selected grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews look at results achieved in the past year, and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

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

- USAID's PFS assessment will inform its implementation of the Regional Economic Growth (REG) activity, which also promotes financial stability. Through the REG activity, USAID hopes to replicate the success enjoyed by PFS in leveraging funds from other donors.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2014 and FY 2015.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The 57-member OSCE is a major international platform from which to galvanize concerted action on behalf of U.S. values and interests in the human, economic, environmental, and military dimensions of security, and supports U.S. participation in international organizations as articulated in the President's National Security Strategy. The OSCE's comprehensive security concept champions respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms within states as being essential for lasting security and well-being among states. U.S. engagement with the OSCE is fully aligned with U.S. foreign policy objectives in the areas of crisis response; conflict prevention; confidence- and security-building measures; conventional arms control; counterterrorism; peacekeeping; good governance; anti-corruption; defense and advancement of human rights, gender equality, and other fundamental freedoms (including media freedom); democratic elections; democratic institution-building; defense and support of civil society; the rule of law; tolerance and non-discrimination; anti-trafficking; police reform; border security; combating transnational threats; and economic and environmental affairs. As the sole regional organization with a membership that stretches across North America, Europe, Eurasia, and Asia, the OSCE provides opportunities to advance policy objectives that cannot be achieved through other multilateral organizations or through bilateral relations alone. U.S. funding will support OSCE activities through its institutions and field missions, and will bolster OSCE efforts to resolve protracted conflicts, such as those in Georgia, Moldova, and Nagorno-Karabakh, by promoting inter-community contact through confidence-building measures. U.S. funds will also enhance the OSCE's capacity to respond with an array of institutional tools to evolving crises, such as in Ukraine. U.S. engagement in, and support of, the OSCE underpins U.S. efforts to support civil society, overcome persistent challenges to human rights and the rule of law, and address conflicts that undermine peace and security in Europe, including Southeastern Europe, and Central Asia.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	16,445	23,000	24,000	1,000
Economic Support Fund	16,445	23,000	24,000	1,000

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)

The United States contributes 14 percent of the OSCE's total annual budget for field missions in Eastern Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia. ESF funding is used to pay U.S. dues in the amount of \$18.0 million annually toward the OSCE's operating budget. In FY 2015, an additional \$4.3 million will fund the salaries of U.S.-citizen staff seconded to work in policy and decision-making positions within the OSCE's executive structures. These U.S. citizens will provide support on the full range of OSCE programs, including on democratic institutions, elections, good governance, media affairs, human rights, rule of law, counterterrorism, police reform, border security, and economic and environmental affairs. U.S. election observers will also be deployed in support of the OSCE's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights throughout the region, with U.S. expenses averaging \$1.2 million annually. Funds will also support OSCE's Special Offices—which focus on democratic institutions, media freedom, gender, and human rights issues, including intolerance and ethnic, religious, racial, and other discrimination—to help project these values across the region while working to minimize internal strife, instability, and conflict.

U.S. contributions to the OSCE will also support work to combat transnational threats, such as trafficking in narcotics, weapons, and human beings; terrorism; organized crime; cybercrime; and the rise of violent extremism. The United States will continue to encourage OSCE to be active in the Central Asian countries, whose governmental capacity to address these new threats is weak. Limited U.S. funding may also be used to support voluntary contributions for human rights, economic, environmental, security, and political-military projects of the OSCE.

Key Interventions:

- The U.S. contribution to the OSCE will include approximately \$18.0 million to support the OSCE's 15 field missions, approximately \$5.5 million to provide seconded U.S. staff for policy positions and election observers, and approximately \$0.5 million to support OSCE projects that advance U.S. Government policy priorities but that do not enjoy consensus from all 57 OSCE Participating States; for example, a variety of efforts underway or contemplated to put international observers on the ground in Ukraine.
- The United States will support activities that encourage civil society and democratic electoral processes; support independent media and Internet freedom; promote women's empowerment and respect for the human rights of and tolerance and non-discrimination toward members of ethnic, religious, racial and other minorities--such as Roma/Sinti; people with disabilities; lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender individuals; and migrants--and efforts to combat anti-Semitism.
- U.S. funding will facilitate participation by frontline human-rights defenders and representatives of embattled civil society groups in OSCE meetings and events.
- The requested funding will help promote the peaceful resolution of protracted and unfolding conflicts within the OSCE region, and will promote licit trade, environmental security, and good governance initiatives and help address corruption, particularly in the Eurasian countries.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: As a leading multilateral organization, the OSCE understands the need to clearly demonstrate to OSCE Participating States the value that the organization adds by implementing its own programs. The OSCE has a strong program planning, management, and evaluation system that includes an annual budgeting cycle and annual performance review, which are submitted to and approved by its 57 Participating States. The organization's Office of Internal Oversight also conducts evaluations of programs and projects on a regular basis. In addition, the U.S. Mission to the OSCE will continue its advocacy with the OSCE to strengthen regular and interim evaluation and reporting on specific projects funded by the United States. The OSCE currently provides quarterly reporting to the U.S. government on all U.S.-funded projects, which include updates on the status and impact of its activities. In FY 2015, the U.S. Mission to the OSCE plans to support the evaluation of an OSCE project on border issues in Central Asia. The United States will encourage other OSCE Participating States to support this effort by contributing funding for the evaluation.

In Washington, the State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia held an Annual Budget Review with the U.S. Mission to the OSCE and the Office of European Security and Political Affairs, which looked at results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of the U.S. Government's funding for OSCE in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: OSCE's annual Performance-Based Program Review (PBPR) is a key component of the OSCE's approach to monitoring and evaluation, and it enables the assessment of OSCE activities using pre-defined benchmarks and indicators. The PBPR, provided at the end of each annual budget cycle, reports on the impact of the resources provided to the OSCE, measures progress toward objectives, and shares lessons learned.

USOSCE uses the PBPR to advocate for programmatic adjustments to target successes and to make budgetary recommendations, such as increasing funding for high-impact programs and reducing or phasing-out activities that either are not having intended results or could be better implemented by others, including local actors. The OSCE's annual PBPR and evaluations will continue to inform U.S. negotiating positions with regard to activities funded through the OSCE's Unified Budget. The U.S. Government will also take into consideration the quarterly project reports it receives, U.S.-funded evaluations, and the evaluations of other OSCE Participating States when planning future contributions to OSCE activities.

Near East Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) is undergoing a period of tremendous change, and the region continues to present some of the most pressing challenges to U.S. national security. The United States' extensive security, economic, and humanitarian interests demand continued U.S. involvement and active engagement. In the MENA region, the United States aims to combat terrorism, violent extremism, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; promote the free flow of commerce and ensure global energy security; provide humanitarian assistance; and support successful and sustainable democratic transitions. The United States will work to preserve Israel's security, support P5+1 negotiations with Iran, prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons, promote a political transition in Syria, bolster key regional partners, and seek a comprehensive and lasting Middle East Peace between Israel and its neighbors. The United States must look beyond traditional security concerns and consider the full range of issues that impact and contribute to regional stability: equitable economic growth and job creation; a comprehensive Middle East peace; rights-respecting and capable security institutions; and inclusive, accountable, and responsive governance.

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

The FY 2015 request proposes funds to continue the U.S. response to the Syrian crisis, and maintains U.S. commitment to supporting democratic, governance and security reforms in the region (see the Syria narrative in this section as well as the humanitarian accounts). In addition, the Department of State and USAID request funding for MENA Initiative Transitions and Reforms, in order to empower citizens in the region on key transition challenges: jobs, security, democratic governance, and human rights. The MENA Initiative Transitions and Reforms request is a significant policy response to the transitions in the region and the principal funding vehicle the Department of State and USAID will use to support transitions and promote regional political, economic, and security sector reform. Requesting resources through this mechanism grants us the tools and the leverage necessary to respond appropriately to demands and opportunities as they emerge. (See MENA Initiative Transitions and Reforms request.) Additional contingency funding for the region is requested in USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	7,178,270	6,872,729	6,985,955	113,226
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,264,914	715,389	405,000	-310,389
Complex Crises Fund	15,000	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	737,220	384,337	125,000	-259,337
Foreign Military Financing	434,029	300,000	250,000	-50,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	28,345	23,052	30,000	6,948
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	11,700	8,000	-	-8,000
Peacekeeping Operations	38,620	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	5,913,356	6,157,340	6,580,955	423,615
Development Assistance	25,032	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	973,414	1,100,901	1,492,844	391,943
Foreign Military Financing	4,639,077	4,840,000	4,846,500	6,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,345	9,000	9,500	500
International Military Education and Training	16,641	20,495	19,561	-934
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	93,959	104,394	106,000	1,606
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	54,635	46,550	78,550	32,000
P.L. 480 Title II	75,660	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	26,593	36,000	28,000	-8,000

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.

Detailed Overview

Peace and Security

Military assistance provided through Foreign Military Financing (FMF) remains a vital tool in achieving U.S. national security objectives. Such assistance enables U.S. partners to deter aggression and terrorism, protect their sovereignty, reduce the illicit proliferation of arms, secure borders against illegal trafficking and transit, pre-empt the establishment of safe havens for terrorists, and ensures that security forces in the region operate in accordance with international human rights laws and norms. In accordance with this goal, the United States uses FMF to help 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.

- U.S. assistance to **Israel** will strengthen public and government confidence in efforts to realize a two-state solution, in addition to bolstering Israel's security and protecting U.S. interests in the region. This assistance is complemented by Department of Defense investments in missile defense technology.
- The FMF program with **Egypt** underpins the U.S.-Egypt security partnership and promotes key U.S. security interests, including continued support for regional security, and enabling the Egyptian armed forces to defend against transnational threats such as smuggling, the proliferation of weapons, and terrorism.
- FMF for **Jordan** will help this critical partner to strengthen capabilities including border security, naval/maritime monitoring, counter terrorism and violent extremism, intelligence, and communications in order to contribute to regional security.
- FMF for **Iraq** complements significant Iraqi investments in defense purchases from the United States. FMF is a critical piece of Iraq's defense funding strategy, providing specific counterterrorism needs while also addressing longer-term professionalization and logistics capacity building efforts. The

U.S. government assistance is focused on developing a well-trained and professional force that is able to positively contribute to overall regional stability.

- FMF for **Lebanon** will provide support for the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) to manage domestic security issues and increase its security presence near the porous border with Syria. Foreign Military Financing for Lebanon will also continue to build the LAF's capacity for border control, and improve the LAF's capacity to interdict extremist elements in Lebanon.
- FMF for **Yemen** will actively support the Yemeni military's ability to carry out effective counterterrorism efforts, build institutional capacity, and strengthen its ability to exert control over its territory.
- FMF for **Tunisia** will specifically support the Tunisian military's capacity to secure its land and maritime borders, apprehend indigenous and transnational terrorist elements, and combat smuggling.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) assistance will provide professional development and training for the militaries throughout the region in order to build capacity and foster mutual understanding between the U.S. and militaries in the Middle East and North Africa.

- In **Libya**, IMET will help to forge the new relationship between the United States and Libyan forces as they build the military institutions from the ground up following four decades of Qadhafi's misrule.
- In **Lebanon**, the IMET program enhances access, coordination, cultural sensitivity, and mutual understanding with the LAF.
- In **Bahrain**, the IMET program will expose new officers to a common curriculum and exchanges with U.S. officers, experiences that can positively shape current and future key military leadership of Bahrain. These courses reinforce human rights and security sector reform as priorities.
- In **Yemen**, IMET programs will also develop professional military education designed to foster professionalization among mid-career officers and non-commissioned officers.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) programs will support ongoing efforts to build a more professional, accountable, and responsive criminal justice systems in the region. INCLE programs will increase access to justice, combat corruption, and strengthen accountability mechanisms within the criminal justice sector.

- In the **West Bank and Gaza**, U.S. assistance will continue to focus on reforming the Palestinian Authority (PA) security and justice sectors, and sustaining and maintaining the capabilities that the security forces have developed. Greater emphasis on technical assistance related to logistics, interoperability, and strategic planning, as well as 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. Training programs for Palestinian prosecutors and investigators, in coordination with other donors, will help the PA bring to justice those responsible for terrorism and serious crimes.
- In **Iraq**, INCLE programs will continue to build on progress in combating corruption, improve court administration and security, and assist in the professional development of the judiciary.
- The INCLE program in **Lebanon** will provide technical assistance to the Internal Security Forces (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.

In 2015, the U.S. government will continue to work to enhance law enforcement capacity to detect, deter, and prevent terrorist incidents from occurring. Non-proliferation, Demining, Anti-Terrorism, and Related Programs (NADR) assistance will provide targeted training, mentoring, advising, equipment, and support to build the capacity of partners to deal effectively with security challenges within their borders, to defend against threats to national and regional stability, and to deter terrorist operations across borders and regions. Specific areas of law enforcement capacity-building could include enhanced leadership and management development, securing loose weapons, strategic trade controls development and strengthened border security, improved investigative capacity, cybersecurity, protection of leadership, protective of critical infrastructure, crisis response, and critical incident management in partner countries such as Egypt, Iraq, Libya, Tunisia, and Yemen. Engagement efforts through the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership in North Africa will continue to create opportunities to enhance regional coordination and improve border security.

Governing Justly and Democratically

U.S. assistance will focus on governance and political, security sector, and criminal justice system reforms in Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt, Tunisia, Libya, Iraq, Morocco, the West Bank, and Yemen. Economic Support Funds (ESF) and INCLE will support institutional reforms that provide fundamental freedoms, strengthen the rule of law, combat corruption, improve performance of government institutions, and expand opportunities for reformers and citizens to engage in the political process. The United States will work with and help build the capacity of civil society organizations to promote indigenous democratic reform and to fully empower women and youth. The United States promotes civil liberties and human rights, including workers' rights, through assistance and other policy tools. U.S. assistance efforts will also bolster the abilities of U.S. Partners abilities to provide public-oriented law enforcement services and transparent and independent judiciaries.

- In **Syria**, U.S. leadership will remain critical through FY 2015; this request will help the United States advance a political transition, counter violent extremism, support local communities in liberated areas to maintain basic services and compete with extremist groups fighting for influence among the population, and will preserve U.S. national security interests in the region.
- This request builds upon ongoing work to support **Tunisia's** efforts to establish more transparent, accountable, and effective criminal justice institutions.
- This request maintains support for building the governance capacity of the **Palestinian Authority**, including supporting its substantial progress since 2007 in efforts to improve the rule of law and professionalize its security forces, which provide security and combat terrorism in support of a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.
- In **Iraq**, the Department of State will continue to support improvements in national- and local-level governance, promote civil service and private sector reform, and help Iraq build a criminal justice system based on the rule of law and respect for human rights.
- In **Libya**, the United States will continue to support the advancement of Libya's democratic transition, focusing on developing governance institutions to help stabilize Libya and support an emerging civil society and engaged citizenry and to promote a transparent and open economy that secures equal rights and expanded economic opportunity, including for women and vulnerable groups.
- In **Yemen**, the Department of State and USAID will continue support to strengthen Yemeni governing institutions, local governance, and the civil society organizations that hold them accountable, helping to consolidate the gains made thus far by the political transition.
- In **Lebanon**, the Department of State will provide judicial assistance for the first time with INCLE funding. The funds will improve judicial processes such as case flow; encourage implementation of existing laws, especially related to corrections reform and to reduce prison overcrowding; and improve coordination throughout the criminal justice sector.

- The **Middle East Partnership Initiative** will support active citizen engagement in the development of representative, transparent, and responsive governance; promoting clear, consistent, and fair “rules of the game” for political competition in emerging democracies; and assist those striving for political and social freedoms, often in the face of repression, across the region.

Investing in People

U.S. assistance will continue to support reform efforts that improve the quality of health care and education throughout the region. Educational reform increases tolerance and supports vulnerable groups, especially women and youth. Assistance and exchanges in this area should result in higher rates of school attendance and completion, particularly for women and girls, which will allow for improvements in the status of women within families, the local community, and in the political arena. Funding will continue to support education reforms in Egypt, Jordan, Yemen, and Morocco. U.S. assistance will also support Jordanian and Lebanese communities that are contending with a rising number of Syrian refugees, the vast majority of whom reside in host communities.

- In **Yemen**, a community livelihoods program will focus on meeting the population’s needs for essential services in governorates with the highest incidences of instability.

Global Health Programs (GHP): This request includes \$9.5 million GHP for Yemen. GHP funds in FY 2015 will improve health outcomes in Yemen by investing in health systems and promoting innovation. Funds requested will increase access to basic health services, improve community awareness of healthy behaviors, and build capacity for local health care services. Ongoing family planning and reproductive health assistance will strengthen supply chain management, offer training for reproductive health care providers, and promote healthy families and communities.

Economic Growth

Economic reform and trade and investment remain crucial motors for economic development and job creation, which contribute to overall political stability and enhance prospects for regional peace. The U.S. government will also promote reforms to improve the business environment, strengthen public sector financial management, support trade and entrepreneurship, and develop the private sector. Through activities in support of the Middle East and North Africa Trade and Investment Partnership (MENA-TIP) initiative, we can assist in the reform of trade and investment laws to promote economic growth and prosperity by strengthening property rights, competition, regional integration, and the rule of law.

- Economic Support Funds (ESF) will continue to support the development of employment opportunities, especially for youth and women, in **Yemen, Tunisia, Libya, and Morocco**.
- Assistance will promote workforce planning and higher education initiatives in **Jordan, Egypt, Morocco, Lebanon, and Tunisia**, and will focus on priority sectors such as agriculture in **Egypt and Yemen**, information and communications technology in **Tunisia**, and tourism in **Egypt**.
- ESF will also support the capitalization of the **Egyptian-American and Tunisian-American Enterprise Funds**, which promote job creation and economic growth.
- USAID **Middle East Regional program** will provide additional capacity for regional trade and economic programming including the strengthening of economic competitiveness, investment leverage, and public financial management.

Humanitarian Assistance

This request reflects a continued need for direct humanitarian assistance programs in Yemen, the West Bank, and particularly in Gaza.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) funding in the region includes a \$697.5 million MCC Compact with Morocco to support microfinance, agriculture, and rural development and a \$275.0 million Compact with Jordan to support improvements to water and wastewater infrastructure.

In 2012, the MCC Board selected **Morocco** as eligible to submit a proposal for a subsequent MCA compact, based on its policy performance in the areas of Ruling Justly, Economic Freedom, and Investing in People. Selection for eligibility for a subsequent compact also recognized Morocco's performance to date in implementing and making progress towards results under its current compact. MCC assistance will be contingent on Morocco's continued strong policy performance (including, but not limited to, performance on MCC indicators), the successful negotiation and approval of a mutually agreeable second compact, and the availability of funds to MCC.

In November 2010, the Government of **Jordan** (GOJ) and the U.S. government signed a five-year, \$275.0 million MCC Compact, which entered into force on December 13, 2011. Jordan is the fourth water-poorest country in the world. The Compact is focused on reducing poverty and enhancing economic growth through three integrated infrastructure projects designed to improve water and wastewater systems in and around the city of Zarqa. The expansion of the As Samra Wastewater Treatment Plant builds on investment models developed and implemented by USAID, which further leverages the U.S. government assistance through co-investment with the private sector and the GOJ through a Build-Operate-Transfer concession over a 25 year period. In September 2012, the MCC completed its first major project financing agreement, which will permit the next stage of the expansion to proceed.

Algeria

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. bilateral foreign assistance to Algeria is designed to strengthen Algeria’s capability to combat terrorism and crime and build institutions that can contribute to the security and stability of the region. Foreign assistance bolsters Algeria’s ongoing fight against al-Qa’ida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and other hostile actors in the region.

The Algerian government has made significant progress in the struggle against terrorism within its borders but still faces considerable border security issues along its long borders with Libya, which has limited security capacity, and following the crisis in Northern Mali. U.S.-funded programs have helped the government build capacity to thwart ongoing threats to Algerian and Western interests. Ongoing security risks along Algeria’s southern and eastern border, as terrorist groups exploit non-secure areas to plan operations and engage in illegal activities such as kidnapping for ransom and trafficking, highlight the need for improved border security and weapons counter-proliferation cooperation between the North African states. Algeria also benefits from regional programs under the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership program.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	9,107	2,600	2,600	-
International Military Education and Training	1,259	1,300	1,100	-200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,250	1,300	1,500	200
P.L. 480 Title II	6,598	-	-	-

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 Military Education and Training (IMET)

With the deepening of bilateral security sector cooperation with Algeria, the demand for IMET training continues to grow. IMET programs focus on professional military education, technical training, and English language competency with a burgeoning effort to train Special Forces leaders. The IMET program has been successful in increasing the exposure of Algeria’s future military leadership to U.S. values and systems, and has led to increased Algerian participation in bilateral military activities with the United States. This request would continue to provide officer development courses focused on professionalizing future Algerian military leaders and building capacity for regional counterterrorism operations. While Algeria’s military forces are not authorized to operate abroad, they do play a significant role in preventing the movement of terrorists and weapons in the trans-Sahara by securing their borders with Mali, Niger, Libya, and Tunisia. This training will bolster the Algerian military’s capabilities and could eventually enable Algeria to take a regional leadership role in peacekeeping or humanitarian operations.

Key Intervention

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

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA): The ATA program will continue to assist Algerian law enforcement enhance its capacity to deal effectively with security challenges within national borders, defend against threats to national and regional stability, and deter terrorist operations. Courses will train law enforcement and border security personnel, including the National Gendarmerie, police, and customs. NADR-ATA funds have supported multiple training programs that have improved bilateral relations with Algerian law enforcement agencies and facilitated real-time terrorist threat intelligence sharing. The working-level cooperation facilitated by ATA training programs have assisted the Embassy Regional Security Office in responding to specific threats.

Key Intervention:

- NADR-ATA funds will be used to conduct courses assisting Algerian law enforcement to develop improved investigative and border security capabilities and to improve coordination and cooperation with other regional states on counterterrorism issues. The ATA program also focuses on encouraging inter-agency cooperation between Government of Algeria law enforcement entities.

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

Key Intervention:

- NADR-EXBS funds will be used to support a number of border security courses, including (but not limited to): international maritime border security, land border security and terrorism, and other border security courses.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The United States has three mechanisms for evaluating and monitoring IMET programming and military-to-military cooperation. A joint military dialogue (JMD) convenes every two years and acts as the primary channel for planning bilateral military cooperation, reviewing past programs and establishing future priorities. The next JMD is planned for late 2014. The United States and Algeria also hold an annual planning conference to set yearly targets for exchange programs and joint military exercises and review prior year activities. In addition, Embassy Algiers' Office of Security Cooperation maintains a continuous liaison with the Algerian training manager at the Ministry of National Defense to update training priorities and ensure efficient and effective use of funds.

The Embassy Regional Security Officer (RSO) evaluates progress on NADR-ATA funded projects at the end of each training program, reviewing detailed after-action reports generated by the instructors to determine whether projects are meeting U.S. and Algerian government goals. In February 2013, ATA program staff from the Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT) and the Office of Antiterrorism Assistance conducted a comprehensive in-country program review. ATA, CT, RSO, DS, and Algerian counterparts discussed the utility of past courses and areas of focus for the future. EXBS activities are evaluated by post and the EXBS office to assess their impact.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Past IMET programs focused on building an indigenous lessons learned system and IMET priorities were reviewed and approved at the Africa Command Security Cooperation, Education, and Training Working Group in May 2012. We will continue to place Algerian military personnel in IMET courses that correspond to priorities identified through the JMD process. EXBS uses program review to adapt programs to Algeria's evolving strategic trade control and border security capabilities. Planned activities in FY 2015 will respond to identified Algerian needs and support U.S. security interests.

Bahrain

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bahrain plays a key role in the Gulf’s security architecture and is an important U.S. partner for defense initiatives throughout the region. In 2002, the United States named Bahrain a “major non-NATO ally” in recognition of its contributions to U.S. security efforts in the region. Bahrain and the United States signed a defense cooperation agreement in 1991, which provides the United States access to Bahrain’s air bases and allows for the pre-positioning of strategic materials, as well as expanded exercises and training opportunities for the Bahrain Defense Force (BDF).

In addition to hosting our Fifth Fleet and the U.S. Navy Central Command Headquarters, Bahrain permits the United States access to its two major airfields, provides ample protection for U.S. military and Embassy facilities, and has participated in U.S.-led military coalitions. Bahrain continues to allow over-flight, use of naval and aerial port facilities, and use of training ranges and facilities for specialized units deploying to the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility. Bahrain is a regular contributor to U.S.-led maritime coalitions, exercises, and operations and is the only Arab state to participate in all three Combined Task Forces, becoming the first Gulf state to command a major task force. Recently, a surge in violent tactics by extremist elements, to include the use of improvised explosive devices, poses new challenges in ensuring the safety and security of the American military and diplomatic presence.

U.S. assistance helps Bahrain, which lacks the oil wealth of its neighbors, obtain the equipment and training it needs to operate alongside U.S. air and naval forces. These tools also aim to strengthen Bahrain’s interoperability for regional peace, security, and counter-terrorism cooperation; improve Bahrain’s ability to deny terrorist sponsorship, support and sanctuary; and boost Bahrain’s maritime defenses against smuggling and terrorism at a time when Iran is attempting to smuggle explosives onto the island.

The political and social unrest that began in 2011 has continued into 2014, and underscores the need for the Bahraini government to address its citizens’ demands for political reform in order to assure Bahrain’s long-term domestic stability and prosperity. The United States continues to encourage Bahrain’s leadership to implement democratic reforms, adhere to human rights standards, and advance the National Dialogue with opposition parties.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	13,489	11,175	8,751	-2,424
Foreign Military Financing	12,575	10,000	7,500	-2,500
International Military Education and Training	487	725	801	76
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	427	450	450	-

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)

Between 85-90 percent of BDF equipment is U.S origin, including major items such as F-16 and F-5 fighter aircraft, Advanced Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missiles, and Army Tactical Missile Systems. In FY 2015, FMF will continue to sustain U.S.-origin equipment used by the BDF to secure its land, air and sea borders, while also providing critical force protection to the U.S. diplomatic and military presence on the island.

Last year, the BDF, in close consultation with the United States, announced a shift in priorities towards broader external defense and maritime security capabilities, which will continue into the FY 2015 cycle. As such, the FY 2015 funds will contribute to the acquisition of additional Avenger Air Defense System platforms, additional AMRAAM AIM 120B missiles, and maintenance of Air Defense System Integrator Follow-On Technical Support. Provision and sustainment of these weapon systems supports the ability of the Bahrain military to deter threats and defend against attacks to its territory and allows for greater interoperability with U.S. systems in a contingency situation.

Key Intervention:

- FMF funds will help to sustain U.S.-origin equipment used by the Bahrain Defense Force for air defense. Specifically, support is expected to include purchase of Avenger Air Defense System platforms, purchase of AIM-120B AMRAAM missiles, and Air Defense System Integrator Follow-On technical support. The BDF currently possesses a single Avenger Air Defense platform, which is insufficient to provide air defense coverage in the event of air attack against Bahrain. The addition of Avenger platforms will greatly enhance the BDF's ability to protect critical infrastructure to include government facilities, oil pipelines and refineries, civil and military airfields, and military bases and formations. The addition of AIM-120B AMRAAM missiles provides the BDF greater operational capability during potential coalition operations. The current supply of AMRAAM missiles is insufficient for extended operations. The Air Defense System Integrator Follow-On Technical Support case includes an in-country Field Service Representative to support Bahrain's primary external defense command and control network.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The FY 2015 IMET request supports the continuation of professional military education and technical-oriented training, including courses in air, land and maritime operations, aircraft, equipment and missile maintenance, and logistical and supply material management. IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

The U.S.-based courses include instruction in democratic principles of civilian control of the military and human rights, which aim to reinforce the reforms underway in Bahrain. The FY 2015 IMET funding exposes new officers to a common curriculum and exchanges with U.S. officers, experiences that can positively shape current and future key military leadership of Bahrain. Furthermore, these courses reinforce human rights and security sector reform as priorities.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will develop professional, capable military personnel primarily through professional military education courses in the United States. BDF personnel will also attend courses in air, land and maritime operations, logistics, resource management, and other technical courses.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The FY 2015 NADR program request reflects MOI requirements to confront the current and evolving threat of violent extremists and terror networks. The NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) request will contribute to enhancing Bahrain's capability to investigate and respond to terrorist use of explosives. Over the last few years, Bahrain has witnessed an increase in types and sophistication of explosive devices. While the Government of Bahrain has made notable progress in investigating and responding to terrorist attacks, a number of gaps remain. As the sophistication of the devices continues to increase, it is critical the Ministry of Interior (MOI) receives training to better equip it in countering and preventing these violent activities. NADR-ATA funding gives the United States an opportunity to enhance these capabilities. ATA courses and consultations will help expand the MOI's skillset, as well as include a strong human rights focus that underscores the importance of adhering to international human rights standards when confronting serious threats.

Key Interventions:

- NADR-ATA funds will deliver courses to improve Bahrain's ability to investigate and respond to terrorist use of explosives in an effort to establish a cadre of experienced professionals within the MOI.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The BDF fully cooperates with End Use Monitoring programs from the Department of Defense and Department of State. No major discrepancies have been detected since the initiation of FMF grant assistance to Bahrain. The United States engages regularly with MOI personnel from various divisions to discuss operational and organizational needs in evaluating MOI performance in its law enforcement and security missions. NADR-sponsored training initiatives to date have benefitted MOI in a number of ways, such as improving its ability to secure scenes of explosions, collect evidence, and ensure the proper chain of custody, resulting in a greater capacity to secure forensic evidence from crime scenes. Arrest rates for those committing violent acts have increased as a result.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The BDF participates in approximately 40 IMET courses annually, with about five International Military Students per year for senior level professional military education spread amongst the four U.S. services. The BDF intends to continue acquiring targeted training in technical fields in order to maintain its increasingly sophisticated fleet of modern U.S.-origin equipment.

The MOI has shown significant growth through past ATA-sponsored equipment and training, especially responding to explosive incidents. The MOI continues to utilize equipment supplied with previous ATA funds. Future ATA programming will focus on building MOI's capabilities in forensics, counterterrorism, terror investigations, investigation management, and interview techniques, which are critical as the GOB moves from confession-based to evidence-based prosecutions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The BDF participates in approximately 40 IMET courses annually, with about five International Military Students per year for senior level professional military education spread amongst the four U.S. services. The BDF intends to continue acquiring targeted training in technical fields in order to maintain its increasingly sophisticated fleet of modern U.S.-origin equipment. Although the BDF declined enrollment in Senior Service Colleges for FY 2013 due to political and regional unrest, it has developed a robust plan to commit allocated IMET funds moving forward.

The FY 2015 NADR program request reflects MOI requirements to confront the current and evolving threat of violent extremists and terror networks. The MOI has shown significant growth through past ATA-sponsored equipment and training, especially responding to explosive incidents. The MOI continues to utilize equipment supplied with previous ATA funds. Future ATA programming will focus on building MOI's capabilities in forensics, counterterrorism, terror investigations, investigation management, and interview techniques, which are critical as the GOB moves from confession-based to evidence-based prosecutions.

Egypt

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Egypt advances core U.S. security interests; strengthens partnerships with Egyptians; and accelerates progress towards a more stable, secure, democratic, and prosperous Egypt. The Egyptian government is a vital partner in countering regional security threats; the United States will assist the Egyptian government in modernizing its defense forces and improving its antiterrorism capabilities.

The United States is focusing economic assistance to work more directly with the Egyptian people. This assistance will provide vital investments to support private sector development and job creation and to improve the quality of health care and education, including a landmark higher education initiative that will expose young Egyptians to best practices in public administration, economics, the sciences and other fields to better prepare Egyptians for the workforce. U.S. assistance will also encourage Egyptian efforts to expand civil liberties; enhance transparency, accountability, and the rule of law; and foster democratic institutions.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,484,215	1,507,720	1,506,300	-1,420
Economic Support Fund	241,032	200,000	200,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,234,259	1,300,000	1,300,000	-
International Military Education and Training	474	1,800	1,700	-100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,001	3,000	1,000	-2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,449	2,920	3,600	680

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)

Democracy, Rights and Governance Programs: A constitution ratified through a public referendum in January 2014 set the stage for a new round of presidential and parliamentary elections that will determine the path of Egypt's transition and its adherence to democratic principles. The U.S. government is committed to partnering to promote stability and prosperity in Egypt. Assistance will promote improved governance and empower citizens to address grievances.

Because uncertainties remain as Egypt's transition continues, USAID's democracy, rights, and governance programs will adopt a flexible approach to citizen empowerment by supporting reform advocates in government bodies who are seeking to implement reforms at the national and sub-national levels. These programs will also support Egyptians -- including civil society organizations -- advocating for inclusive democratic government, strengthened human rights, and improved public services. With this dual-track approach, the U.S. government will be able to address identified needs and respond to unanticipated windows of opportunity. A renewed focus on improving administration, service delivery, and public participation at the local level will provide important opportunities to promote essential building blocks for democratic transition that could have a profound impact on Egypt's future political, economic, and social landscape. Through projects with government institutions and civil society

organizations, USAID will seek to advance standards to protect fundamental human rights outlined in the newly ratified constitution. Support for marginalized groups such as women, youth, and religious minorities will be integrated across programs as an essential element of sustainable long-term political and economic growth.

Key Interventions:

- USAID-funded programs will assist Egypt's representative bodies, including parliament and local councils, to effectively fulfill their legislative and representational roles and better respond to citizens' needs, through engagement with government institutions and civil society organizations.
- Approximately \$5.0 million in FY 2015 assistance will allow USAID to partner with civil society and Egyptian institutions to promote human rights and accountability in areas where there are opportunities for reform, which may include combatting gender-based violence, countering trafficking in persons, and preserving fundamental freedoms.
- Activities will incorporate cross-cutting priorities including women and youth empowerment, civil society sustainability, tolerance education, and intercultural dialogue into relevant programming.
- If there is a demonstration of sufficient political will by the Ministry of Justice and other judicial actors to reform, USAID assistance will support the rule of law through professional training for judges, prosecutors, and lawyers and provide assistance to the Ministry of Justice and other judicial institutions to relieve problems with caseload management, access to justice, the integration of human rights into legal decisions, and related areas.
- Activities will support capacity building for local government bodies so they can better deliver critical services to their citizens through fiscal decentralization and local administration reform, assuming an Egyptian government commitment to this effort. In that circumstance, U.S. support will facilitate the improved use of funds at the local level and support responsive, transparent, and inclusive service delivery mechanisms.

Health Programs: Proposed activities will focus on improving quality of health care and improving health behaviors in areas that relate directly to Egypt's prospects for economic growth and that are issues of global public health concern.

USAID will seek to increase the ability of vulnerable populations to take actions to improve their own health and nutrition through a mix of community health education, mass media health promotion, and innovative new media channels. Assistance may support research on health-related behaviors and monitoring efforts to facilitate the design of effective public health messages and interventions.

To improve the quality of health services, USAID will build the skills of key health sector personnel through training in problem-solving approaches and leadership, management, and technical skills. USAID may also conduct survey research to establish baseline health sector performance. The goal of these activities is to ensure that health sector personnel are equipped with the technical and managerial skills to reduce healthcare associated infections, understand disease patterns, and formulate appropriate responses.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$7.0 million in FY 2015 funding will strengthen the viability of local organizations that work with vulnerable families, including youth, to improve their access to quality health services. Activities will be aimed at improving the quality of facility-based services for pregnancy, delivery, and neonatal care.
- Programs will also advance health care quality by improving infection control, reducing unsafe medical procedures, and equipping health care personnel with effective problem solving skills.

USAID also may support activities to reduce female genital cutting and other forms of violence against women.

- FY 2015 assistance will support population-based surveys and other activities to support informed decision making on health related policy.

Basic Education: Recent assessments demonstrate significant needs in reading comprehension and application of basic math skills. A national reading assessment conducted by USAID revealed that 62 percent of third graders have very weak reading comprehension skills. A pilot math assessment showed that while most children know basic functions and operations, they struggle to apply this knowledge. The Ministry of Education has committed to implementing nationwide programs to improve the early grade (grades one to three) reading and math skills of primary school students. The U.S. and Egyptian governments have worked together to design a nationwide early grade learning program to accomplish this goal.

USAID-supported Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) High Schools are in their second year of implementation. Representatives from the Ministry of Education and university science and engineering departments have been impressed with the success of the programs and are eager to expand it to additional schools. USAID will provide technical assistance related to science and math instruction and learning in secondary schools to support this expansion.

USAID is also exploring new activities to increase adult literacy as well as community support for early grade learning. Support in this area may include technical assistance and training to increase the quality of instruction by adult literacy facilitators, and strengthening the management of community development associations to monitor literacy programs.

Key Interventions:

- Up to \$7.5 million in FY 2015 assistance will provide training and instruction materials to teachers and administrators in early grade reading and math benefitting over 250,000 teachers and one million students. Related technical assistance and training activities through community support will complement the work with the schools.
- Assistance will support remedial reading for students in grades four to six.
- FY 2015 funding will support the establishment of additional STEM schools, including the provision of lab equipment and extensive teacher training. Activities will also strengthen science and mathematics curricula and assessment systems in other high schools.
- USAID will provide teacher training to support the improvement of English instruction.
- USAID will fund technical assistance, training, and materials to strengthen adult literacy programs in Egypt.

Higher Education and Workforce Development: According to a 2010 World Bank/Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development review, the Egyptian higher education and training system is not meeting the needs of the country. Higher education institutions are not ensuring that graduates acquire demand-driven degrees and skills that will prepare them to successfully enter the workforce. This has resulted in millions of unemployed graduates at the same time that private companies are recruiting for needed skills outside of Egypt. The curriculum in many universities and technical colleges is outdated, and Egypt's rapidly growing student population far exceeds system capacity. Access for disadvantaged students to high quality education is limited due to costly tuition rates in fee-paying sections of public universities for competitive degree programs. Egypt is committed to undertaking needed reforms, but lacks the resources to do necessary analysis and re-train staff and university managers.

To address these issues, the U.S. government will support programs aimed at increasing the employability of young Egyptians, including partnering with the Egyptian government to support the U.S.-Egypt Higher Education Initiative that will support local scholarships, U.S. scholarships, and higher education institution partnership grants.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will provide scholarships to disadvantaged Egyptian students, especially female students, to obtain Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Egypt and the United States.
- Higher education partnership grants will be awarded to establish programs between U.S. and Egyptian universities and technical colleges and create hubs of innovative and interdisciplinary activity to address Egypt's developmental challenges and contribute to the economy.
- U.S. assistance will establish career development centers on university and technical college campuses to assist university students in developing the skills needed to find employment.
- Funding will strengthen and enhance technical institutes through activities such as improving quality assurance systems and promoting greater participation of girls and women in non-traditional trades and skill areas.
- Up to \$4.0 million in FY 2015 assistance will support joint research between U.S. and Egyptian scientists.
- U.S. assistance will provide opportunities for institutional assessments, training activities, and study tours to improve the institutional capacity of critical organizations needed for economic and political development in Egypt.
- U.S. assistance will build the professional skills of individuals through participant training programs.

Economic Growth: The economic grievances of the Egyptian people were a major driver of the 2011 revolution. Egypt's economy in recent years, while growing significantly, was not inclusive, leaving national poverty rates even higher in 2013 than they were in 2000. The 2011 revolution and ensuing political uncertainty created many challenges related to investment outflows, falling tourism, an unstable macroeconomic environment, and perhaps most importantly, the substantial loss of jobs. These issues are compounded by economic challenges that existed before the 2011 revolution. Going forward, Egypt's economy desperately needs to improve its competitiveness; Egypt dropped 48 places since the publication of the 2009-10 *Global Competitiveness Report*, falling to 118th out of 148 countries in the 2013-14 report. U.S. assistance will nurture a more competitive and inclusive Egyptian economy by targeting key sectors with a proven ability to generate inclusive productive employment and reduce poverty in Egypt. These sectors include small business, agriculture, and tourism.

Agriculture is the largest employer in Egypt, providing more than 28 percent of total employment, 45 percent of total female employment, and more than 56 percent of all jobs in rural areas in Upper Egypt. It is the most important source of income and employment for the rural poor. U.S. assistance seeks to reduce rural poverty by expanding productivity of horticulture crops, increasing incomes of small-holder farmers, improving agricultural employability for rural agricultural workforce, and introducing efficient processing and improved marketing in Upper Egypt.

Egypt's tourism sector accounted for an estimated 11.5 to 13 percent of Gross Domestic Product and employed an estimated 10 to 12 percent of the labor force in 2010. After January 2011, the sector saw declining revenues due to the political and security situation. The Egyptian tourism industry has bounced back many times in the past and has potential for growth and becoming a driver of economic recovery as stability and security improve.

More broadly, support for private sector development through entrepreneurship, micro small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and labor skills development will be a focus across sectors to promote inclusive economic growth.

Key Interventions:

- Up to \$60.0 million will support the private sector through continued support to the Egyptian-American Enterprise Fund.
- Activities will promote the development of the Egyptian private sector, including entrepreneurs, MSMEs, and joint ventures with U.S. and Egyptian participants through a variety of instruments including equity investments, grants, feasibility studies, technical assistance, improving labor skills and productivity, training for businesses receiving investment capital, and other measures.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$5.0 million in FY 2015 assistance to expand productivity of horticulture crops, increase incomes of small-holder farmers, improve agricultural employability for rural agricultural workforce, and introduce efficient processing and improved marketing in Upper Egypt. USAID will work with small farmers and the private sector to adopt the best international agriculture practices, develop agriculture facilities, improve access to market information, and provide linkages to food suppliers. This will be accomplished while addressing complementary, cross-cutting sector support such as strengthening of on-farm water management, research, and extension, as well as reform of related policies and regulations.
- Activities will improve the livelihoods of Egyptians in select tourism destinations through community-based tourism development. Interventions will focus on product diversification, destination marketing, human resource development, infrastructure, and reform of the sector's governance and safety regulations.
- Assistance will support the preservation of Egypt's unique antiquities in order to create and preserve a wide range of sites for tourists to visit.
- USAID will train private sector associations on advocacy methodologies for policy reform, reaching underserved segments of the economy and seeking to leverage the involvement of other financial institutions and global investors.
- A trade and investment promotion program will strengthen entrepreneurship activities and remove policy constraints that hinder private sector growth in the agriculture and tourism sectors.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

The FMF program underpins the U.S.-Egypt security partnership, which benefits the United States, Egypt, Israel, and the rest of the Middle East and North Africa. The FMF program enhances Egypt's ability to promote regional peace and security by enabling the military to provide conventional defensive capability as well as to protect Egypt from transnational threats such as smuggling, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and terrorism.

FMF goals are to: strengthen the Egyptian security forces professionalization and planning capabilities; combat terrorism and extremist threats in Sinai and the region; help secure Egypt's borders to stop smuggling, weapons proliferation and human trafficking; build Egyptian capacity to support regional security efforts, such as peacekeeping operations; and maintain the integrity and security of the Suez Canal. FY 2015 FMF will also support Egypt's conventional air, ground, and maritime operations by providing support for procurement, sustainment, training, and technical assistance.

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will continue to support border security projects to combat smuggling operations, especially along the borders with Gaza, Libya, and Sudan.

- Assistance will support the procurement of defense goods and services that support counter-terrorism, border and maritime security, as well as maintain some previously purchased U.S.-manufactured defense articles.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The IMET program exposes Egyptian defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase professionalization, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Key Intervention:

- FY 2015 assistance will support the professional military education of Egyptian military officers.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The INCLE program supports the Egyptian government's efforts to develop the criminal justice sector response to sexual and gender based violence. This targeted intervention builds off previous efforts to address significant reform needs within the police and justice sectors and buttresses Egyptian efforts to develop criminal justice sector institutions that are more professional, accountable, and responsive to the public. To this end, the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement programming supports Egyptian efforts to reform the Ministries of Interior and Justice and supports U.S. foreign policy goals of improving rule of law and respect for human rights. It also supports the "protection from violence" objective in the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security. Continued engagement will lay the groundwork to take advantage of future opportunities for supporting reforms.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will continue supporting the Ministry of Interior through activities such as seminars and training workshops with a focus on developing a victim-sensitive approach to investigations and case management. U.S.-funded programs will also continue a dialogue project aimed at bringing together community and government stakeholders to contribute to the development of a coordinated criminal justice sector response to sexual and gender-based violence.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Anti-terrorism Assistance (ATA): The ATA program will enhance Egyptian government tactical and operational ability to combat terrorism. This assistance will help improve the Ministry of Interior's response and investigative capabilities.

Key Intervention:

- FY 2015 assistance will provide training and equipment to improve the Ministry of Interior's ability to counter terrorism and bolster its capacity to secure Egypt's borders.

NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS): FY 2015 funding will continue to enhance the Egyptian Government's capabilities in countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, illegal smuggling and developing a comprehensive strategic trade control system. These programs will ultimately result in more effective Egyptian government efforts to combat terrorism and maintain border security.

Key Intervention:

- FY 2015 funding will be used to provide export control and border security training on the border between Gaza and Sinai, and the Libya border.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2013, USAID/Egypt completed an evaluation on the Avian and Pandemic Influenza (API) program and another on the Health Systems Strengthening program. The API final evaluation reviewed, analyzed, and evaluated the program's effectiveness in achieving objectives and assessed its contribution to improving API prevention and control. The Health Systems Strengthening program final evaluation aimed to understand what has and has not worked in implementation, how different aspects of the project affected relationships with counterparts, as well as how USAID and the Egyptian government could maximize the lessons learned for future investments in health systems strengthening.

In FY 2014, USAID/Egypt completed a survey of scholarship students under two existing university scholarships programs. The purpose of the survey was to gauge the successes and shortcomings of the scholarship programs.

For economic assistance programs, the Mission has updated the Performance Management Plan and conducted internal reviews of project implementation, pipeline and overall performance. To ensure consistency across the portfolio and to ensure timely adherence to evaluation plans and monitoring activities, USAID/Egypt developed a Mission-wide monitoring and evaluation mechanism to provide evaluation and sector assessment services across the portfolio. The planned evaluations and sector assessments in FY2014 and FY 2015 will be utilized to inform the future strategy development and new project design.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2012, USAID/Egypt conducted two major sector assessments for the tourism and agriculture sectors in Egypt to inform the design of the new economic growth programs. These assessments were used to inform the new designs in the areas of agribusiness, small and medium enterprise development, entrepreneurship, and tourism.

USAID/Egypt is currently working on an Inclusive Growth Diagnostic study that will provide evidence-based findings to inform new economic growth programs. Additionally, USAID is currently preparing for a Demographic and Health Survey, which is used to inform future designs in the health areas, as well as other areas in the portfolio.

The findings and recommendations from the Water/Wastewater Sector Support Performance Evaluation were used by USAID/Egypt to revise the project during its remaining timeframe, and to better inform strategy development and future designs for water and wastewater sector projects in Egypt.

The findings and recommendations from the Avian Influenza Evaluation were the basis for USAID/Egypt to provide follow-on assistance, which focused on continuing and expanding the support to the General Organization of Veterinary Services to strengthen its national surveillance system, build capacity of its staff, and expand the community animal health outreach program to cover all districts of the 12 governorates that participated in the program.

Based on the recommendations of the survey of scholarship students who participated in existing university scholarships programs, USAID/Egypt redirected available funds to increase English language training for current students. USAID/Egypt is now designing a new local scholarship program that includes and encourages strong leadership and English language components.

Iraq

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Situated between Syria and Iran, Iraq stands as a critical strategic partner in advancing U.S. security, economic, and political interests in the region. The State Department’s bilateral assistance request reflects these realities through programs and activities addressing conventional weapons destruction, anti-terrorism, border control and export security, and military cooperation. Iraq also must continue to address its own political development, economic integration and diversification, and internal security. The State Department will provide targeted technical assistance in the areas of rule of law, human rights, private sector-led economic growth, and conflict mitigation.

The Iraq bilateral assistance portfolio continues to see reductions in almost all funding accounts due to increased Iraqi capacity and funding, as well as a decreased U.S. presence in country. The FY 2015 request represents a reduction of \$280.6 million (-47.6 percent) from FY 2013. In addition, as part of the State Department’s efforts to bring the Iraq portfolio in line with the rest of the region, most funding is in the base budget request. (Foreign Military Financing continues to be part of the OCO request.)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	589,379	373,162	308,760	-64,402
Overseas Contingency Operations	528,362	350,302	250,000	-100,302
Economic Support Fund	72,333	22,500	-	-22,500
Foreign Military Financing	434,029	300,000	250,000	-50,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	13,499	23,052	-	-23,052
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,501	4,750	-	-4,750
Enduring/Core Programs	61,017	22,860	58,760	35,900
Economic Support Fund	-	-	22,500	22,500
Foreign Military Financing	37,291	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,116	2,000	1,400	-600
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	11,000	11,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	22,610	20,860	23,860	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.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

FY 2015 ESF programming centers on targeted assistance in support of democratic governance, the promotion of human rights, protection for vulnerable populations such as women and religious or ethnic minorities, and the promotion of equitable economic opportunities in the private sector. While this reduced portfolio reflects a narrower focus of U.S. government assistance activities in these strategically important program areas, capacity building is needed and continued technical support can make a measurable difference.

Supporting Democracy and Human Rights: The Department of State's Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) will be the primary bureau implementing programming with FY 2015 ESF in Iraq. With the proposed funding, DRL activities will center on the promotion of democracy and good governance, human rights and the rule of law, the protection of and advocacy for minority rights (including ethnic and religious minority groups). Across these broader technical areas, an emphasis will be placed on assistance to - and the protection of - Iraq's most vulnerable populations, including: widows; single female-headed households; at-risk youth (those who could be targeted to engage in violent extremism); and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender Iraqis. Central to all of these activities will be DRL's longstanding engagement with the Council of Representatives, the bureau's continued engagement and support of civil society, and key relationships established with non-governmental partners necessary to protect and promote human rights, democratic processes and institutions, and advocate for women, minorities, and other marginalized populations.

Key Interventions:

- *Promoting Human Rights and the Rule of Law:* It is expected that roughly one third of the requested ESF will fund activities which promote respect for human rights and rule of law, including protection and promotion of minority rights. DRL programming will emphasize the advancement of inter-faith tolerance and the widespread acceptance of Iraq's ethnic and religious minority populations as valuable components of Iraqi society. Funding will also support efforts to promote: community-level peacebuilding; increased accountability for human rights abuses; rule of law and responsible governance; and advocacy against gender-based violence.
- *Advancing Democracy and Political Participation:* Building on previous efforts, approximately one-third of DRL's funding will continue to be used in strengthening Iraqi political institutions and promoting civil society engagement in political processes. As part of these efforts, DRL's grantees will provide technical assistance and training to Iraq's Council of Representatives on: legislative drafting; parliamentary rules and procedures; agenda-setting on legislative priorities; and, other aspects of the legislative process. A strong emphasis will be placed on political representation and technical assistance to minority and women's groups, including increasing engagement of political parties with minority and marginalized populations among their constituencies.
- *Supporting Civil Society:* DRL will continue to support civil society and its efforts in: advocating for the rights of women and marginalized populations; protecting basic democratic principles, such as freedom of assembly and media; and demanding equitable and fair labor practices. In supporting these agents of progress, DRL's efforts will pay specific attention to: building the capacity of civil society to advocate for change without fear of punishment or imprisonment; supporting efforts to protect women's rights; promoting the political and economic empowerment of women; and advocating for the needs of the most vulnerable Iraqis, including internally displaced persons, communities affected by large refugee influxes, widows and single female heads of household, and religious and ethnic minorities.

Supporting Stabilization Community Resilience: (\$1.5 million) Centering on smaller-scale programs, the Ambassador's Fund (AF) will allow the Ambassador the flexibility to respond to the dynamic environment in Iraq with speed and flexibility. Programs could range from highly visible, shorter-term activities that promote U.S. government strategic interests to more discreet interventions to assist selected Iraqi communities engagement with the Government of Iraq.

Fostering Economic Development and Increased Market Opportunities: There is strong interest in Iraq for increased trade with, and investment from, U.S. firms. Iraqi government officials at the federal and provincial levels, as well as privately owned and state-run firms, have all expressed considerable interest. Iraqi counterparts know that U.S. companies can offer advanced technology, managerial expertise, and financial resources, and that Iraqis therefore have a vested interest in promoting U.S. companies'

participation in the Iraqi market. For their part, U.S. firms are interested in Iraq's market because it is projected to grow rapidly and Iraq intends to make large investments in its future. In order to establish an environment more conducive to trade and investment, U.S. companies recognize the need for key changes in Iraq's business environment. Through the Commerce Department's Commercial Law Development Program (CLDP), we will use FY 2015 funds (\$1.5 million) to continue its support of Iraqi government efforts to implement business-friendly reforms and level the playing field for all firms in Iraq, including U.S. businesses.

Key Interventions:

- *Improving Market Access for Goods and Services:* CLDP will continue to conduct trade and investment capacity building programs such as those aimed at: lowering technical barriers to trade; improving international government procurement; and, undertaking business programming for targeted private sector groups in key provinces. In the area of technical barriers to trade, CLDP will help local counterparts adopt standards development practices consistent with the principles of the World Trade Organization's Technical Barriers to Trade agreement, with particular emphasis on transparency, notification, and feedback procedures. The Department of Commerce will also help Iraq's standards organization develop modern standards and conformity assessment procedures, both of which are consistent with international best practices. In addition, CLDP will work with the Iraqi government agencies to remove the requirement for certificates of origin, which is an obstacle to U.S. and other country exports to Iraq.
- *Modernizing the environment for trade and investment:* Utilizing FY 2015 ESF, CLDP will undertake programs to: build Iraqi capacity on development finance and the use of sovereign guarantees to attract financing; strengthen ability of Iraq's Provincial Investment Commissions to effectively draft and negotiate investment contracts; and, modernize the telecommunications, housing finance and other key sector legislation in order to encourage private sector development.
- *Building capacity for international adjudication of commercial disputes:* CLDP will build the Iraqi judiciary's capacity to enforce foreign arbitration awards or agreements. In addition, in cooperation with Iraqi law schools, CLDP will work to build the capacity of a cadre of Iraqi government lawyers to negotiate fair and durable international commercial and financial contracts consistent with international best practices, with particular emphasis on dispute resolution.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Strengthening Iraqi Capacity to Address the Country's Security Needs: Utilizing FY 2015 FMF, U.S. investments will continue to build Iraqi long-term self-sufficiency by developing enduring logistics capabilities and institutions and by promoting the professionalization of the Iraqi security forces. In particular, the approach to building self-sufficiency will support activities focused on three primary lines of effort: logistics and sustainment capacity building; training and education; and initiatives to address targeted counterterrorism requirements.

Key Interventions:

- *Integrating Best Practices to Promote Military Readiness:* A portion of the funds will be used to build national logistics and supply frameworks with a goal of increasing the operational readiness of the Iraqi military forces.
- *Promoting Professionalism and Military Cooperation:* Activities will be undertaken to both encourage academic partnerships between U.S. and Iraqi defense institutions and support the Iraqi Security Forces in developing military doctrine.
- *Combating Terrorism:* FMF will be utilized to address targeted counterterrorism training and equipping requirements.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

Promoting the Professionalization of the Iraqi Military: The planned IMET-funded courses will expose selected Iraqi defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. These courses are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Key Intervention:

- *Supporting the Professionalization of, and Coordination with, the Iraqi Military:* IMET funding will allow rising leaders in the Iraqi security forces to improve their English skills and participate in long-term professional military education in the United States.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Supporting Iraqi Efforts on Rule of Law Programming: With \$11.0 million in FY 2015 INCLE funds, the State Department will continue to provide essential support to Iraq's criminal justice sector to reduce corruption and financial crimes, advance the effectiveness and fairness of criminal investigations, and improve the operations of courts and related criminal justice institutions. These continued efforts to strengthen the rule of law in Iraq are critical to building public trust in Iraq's criminal justice institutions and making them more effective. All proposed programming will build on previous achievements in these areas, and will focus on areas in which the needs are greatest, Iraqi political will exists, and achieved reforms must be sustained.

Key Interventions:

- *Bolstering an Equitable and Effective Justice System:* The Department of State plans to commit the majority of the INCLE funds to activities designed to strengthen Iraq's criminal justice institutions and their ability to fairly and effectively investigate and resolve criminal cases.
- *Combating Corruption:* A portion of State's programming will focus on strengthening Iraq's efforts in combating corruption and financial crimes, including the financing of terrorism.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Addressing Needs Associated with Anti-Terrorism, Border Security, Small Arms/Light Weapons, and Landmines: In addition to small arms, light weapons, and unexploded ordnance (UXO), Iraqis must also address the dangers posed by active terrorist and criminal organizations operating domestically and internationally, as well as elevated cross-border threats stemming from regional unrest. FY 2015 NADR funding will focus on three main areas aimed at addressing these issues: demining and conventional weapons destruction, counterterrorism, and border security. All of these programs directly support Iraqi-funded reconstruction initiatives vital to Iraq's economic recovery, its advancement to a law-abiding and democratic society, and its role as a positive agent in the prevention of terrorism in the region.

Key Interventions:

- *Addressing threats posed by conventional weapons:* The NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction program (\$18.0 million) will support international and national non-governmental organizations to conduct a combination of projects, including: minefield, battle area clearance; UXO destruction missions; Mine/UXO Risk Education; and, Victims Assistance projects.
- *Countering terrorism through increased local capacity:* The NADR-Anti-Terrorism Assistance program (\$5.0 million) will provide training, mentoring, advisory services, and equipment to Iraqi counterterrorism-focused law-enforcement agencies. In addition to building their anti-terrorism capacity in the areas of critical incident response, border security, and investigations, these activities will strengthen bilateral and regional cooperation in combating terrorism and will increase local law enforcement adherence to the rule of law and respect for human rights.

- *Promoting regional security at the national level:* The NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance program (\$0.9 million) will support enhancing host nation border security capabilities to identify, interdict, and seize strategic goods and other contraband. Activities will assist Iraqis with the development and implementation of strategic trade control legislation and licensing infrastructure. The Department of State's Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation will coordinate interagency assistance for strategic trade controls and border security efforts.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The State Department maintains dedicated programs for assessments, monitoring, and evaluation of all U.S. assistance. In addition to fiscal and technical programmatic oversight, the planned activities also take into account the need to address the issues of matching Iraqi funds and the real benefits for the constituencies being served (e.g., support to ethnic and religious minorities). The Department and its partners continue to routinely monitor progress through portfolio reviews, regular project reporting, Iraqi field monitors, and site visits to the extent that security conditions allow.

The Department of State Iraq desk's (NEA/I) monitoring and evaluation, assessment programming, and program administration support team will provide expert assistance for essential program oversight over all NEA/I-funded programs, including those funded with prior fiscal year funds. Requested funds will support M&E efforts to ensure program performance, collect and disseminate program information to stakeholders, and shape future programming. These interventions will maximize the return on U.S. investments, eliminate potential duplication of efforts, and prevent possible fraud and misuse of funds through oversight.

The State Department will continue to contract in-country monitoring and evaluation (M&E) experts to monitor and evaluate all ongoing NEA/I-funded programs. In addition to reducing expenditures on staffing, local experts are able to offer crucial oversight on projects that Embassy and Consulate staff cannot visit due to security and resource constraints. This staff will also assist in an assessment of AF projects in order to ensure that each program is achieving its goals and objectives.

In addition, NEA/I will contract expert program administration support personnel to assist Department of State Grants Officers in the management of the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs' assistance programs. These efforts will include competing, awarding, managing day-to-day administration, and closing out assistance awards.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The evaluations and assessments noted above helped U.S. program managers make difficult choices required by the reduction in funding, identify implementation constraints, adjust programming to achieve better results, and collect and benefit from lessons learned.

Israel

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' commitment to Israel's security, including to maintaining its qualitative military edge (QME), is a longstanding cornerstone of U.S. policy in the Middle East. The U.S. is committed to ensuring that Israel is able to defend itself against a wide range of conventional and unconventional threats. Broad issues surrounding Arab-Israeli and Palestinian-Israeli peace continue to be a major focus of the U.S.-Israeli relationship. U.S. assistance to Israel is aimed at ensuring that Israel is sufficiently secure to take the historic steps necessary to reach a peace agreement with the Palestinians and for comprehensive regional peace.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,943,234	3,100,000	3,100,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	2,943,234	3,100,000	3,100,000	-

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)

FY 2015 will mark the seventh year under a 10-year, \$30.0 billion Foreign Military Financing (FMF) memorandum of understanding. U.S. assistance helps to ensure that Israel maintains its QME over potential regional threats, thereby preventing a shift in the region's military balance that could endanger U.S. and Israeli interests. FMF funds also help to strengthen interoperability and the capability of Israel to participate in coalition operations and exercises. FMF funds will support Israel's continued defense modernization as well as provide for the acquisition of U.S.-origin defense equipment ranging from ammunition to advanced weapons systems and training

The United States' strong relationship with Israel is further underscored by U.S. support for the development of Israel's missile defense capabilities, which are funded in part by the U.S. Department of Defense.

Key Interventions:

- FMF funds will support Israel's continued defense modernization.
- U.S. funds will provide for the acquisition of U.S.-origin defense equipment ranging from ammunition to advanced weapons systems and training.
- FMF funds will support sustainment and spare parts of U.S.-origin equipment previously purchased to all services of the Israel Defense Forces (IDF).
- FMF funds will provide technical and training support for U.S.-origin equipment previously purchased to all services of the IDF.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The United States regularly engages Israel on long-term planning for FMF-supported programs. Israel provides updates on major expenditure

programs for which it intends to use FMF in future fiscal years. The Department of Defense's Defense Security Cooperation Agency and the Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs coordinate the provision and oversight of FMF funds and monitor Israel's FMF expenditures on a quarterly basis, in order to ensure that U.S. laws and policies are implemented effectively and accurately, and to address Israel's security needs.

Jordan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Jordan is a strong U.S. ally that, despite its relative stability in a turbulent region, faces a number of critical, immediate challenges. The country currently hosts approximately 600,000 registered Syrian refugees at a time when the lingering effects of the worldwide fiscal crisis, regional instability, and high energy prices have created increased pressure on Jordan's economy. Jordan faces enduring development challenges that threaten its long-term stability, including high population growth, unemployment, and insufficient and costly supply of water and energy resources. The Government of Jordan (GOJ) is under increased domestic pressure to speed up the pace of promised reforms to not only improve economic conditions, but also to strengthen democratic practices, and reduce corruption. U.S. foreign assistance supports the GOJ to carry out its stated commitments to political and economic reforms while helping to address fundamental development challenges that will result in more visible, tangible, people-level impact. U.S. assistance also supports efforts to deepen the partnership with Jordan to promote comprehensive regional peace and combat terrorism.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	861,357	1,010,500	671,000	-339,500
Overseas Contingency Operations	216,443	340,000	-	-340,000
Economic Support Fund	216,443	340,000	-	-340,000
Enduring/Core Programs	644,914	670,500	671,000	500
Economic Support Fund	347,961	360,000	360,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	284,829	300,000	300,000	-
International Military Education and Training	3,608	3,800	3,800	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,000	6,700	7,200	500
P.L. 480 Title II	516	-	-	-

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)

Broad-based, Inclusive Economic Development Accelerated: Jordan's economy continues to suffer from a number of shocks, including the global economic slowdown, regional instability (particularly the conflict in Syria and resulting massive influx of refugees), and the costly importation of energy. These shocks have adversely affected the fiscal environment, tourism receipts, worker remittances, and foreign direct investment. Unemployment increased in Jordan from 12.2 percent in 2012 to 14.0 percent for the last quarter of 2013. Workforce participation rates are low, with just over one third of the working age population actively seeking work. This is caused by job seekers giving up hope and exiting the labor market, and low participation rates for women -- among the lowest in Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region at only 13.1 percent.

U.S. assistance will help Jordan address this fiscal crisis, supporting initiatives to accelerate broad-based, inclusive economic development.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance in the amount of \$20.0 million will increase private sector competitiveness by supporting GOJ and private sector efforts to improve the business enabling environment; enhance efficiency, productivity, and investment in industries where there is high growth and employment potential; increase access to finance for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises; and build a culture of innovation.
- FY 2015 funding will include \$14.0 million to support workforce development and employment creation opportunities for vulnerable groups, especially the poor, women, and youth, by supporting development of demand-driven skill enhancement activities; job placement activities; improving the enabling environment for workforce development; promoting strong linkages with the private sector; and investing in economic development initiatives at a community level.
- \$5.0 million in U.S. assistance will improve management of energy resources by strengthening Jordan's energy sector-related institutions and entities, supporting the implementation of the National Energy Strategy and Jordan Energy Efficiency Roadmap, and maximizing use of Jordan's renewable energy sources, especially solar.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$8.0 million to improve efficiency of GOJ budgetary resources by increasing revenues generated, improving public financial management, establishing tighter controls, and making better use of public-private partnerships.
- FY 2015 funds will provide \$184.0 million to support the GOJ's overall balance of payments position through provision of an annual cash transfer amounting to approximately 51 percent of USAID's annual economic assistance.

Democratic Accountability Strengthened: U.S. assistance in this area will expand support for a more transparent and accountable government, a more independent and effective judiciary, and meaningful citizen engagement. With the recent endorsement of the National Integrity Charter and its executive plan, additional opportunities exist in Jordan to deepen democratic reforms. Support will foster more democratic and inclusive political processes in support of a more pluralistic, fair, responsive, and representative culture of democratic governance. Additionally, U.S. assistance will support local Jordanian communities contending with the rising number of Syrian refugees, approximately 80 percent of whom currently reside outside of camps in host communities. This support will be achieved through activities that will expand citizen participation in political processes at the local and national level, especially for women and youth; strengthen the rule of law; promote good governance at the national and local levels; increase transparency and accountability to combat corruption; advance human rights; and promote free and fair elections. In addition, the U.S. government will strengthen service provision at the community level by providing financial support to local Jordanian organizations and technical and financial assistance to municipalities so that they can more effectively and efficiently engage with constituents and respond to citizen demands. Finally, U.S. assistance will engage civil society to strengthen cohesion and resiliency in communities at risk for conflict and instability through the creation of targeted activities that bring together members of differing groups (e.g. Jordanians and Syrian refugees) that may be experiencing tensions due to the stress on the provision of services.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$17.0 million to support civic and community initiatives and better equip local civil society by improving organizational management skills, capacity for effective advocacy, and service delivery competencies to work at the local and national levels. In addition, support will build civil society-managed social service delivery activities, especially those serving women, youth, and other marginalized groups, and the capacity of communities and local government to work together to identify and address their own needs through a democratic and participatory process.

- U.S.-funded programs totaling \$6.0 million will support efforts to develop accountability between independent branches of government and full implementation of the National Integrity Charter and justice strategy. These activities will improve the financial and administrative independence of the judiciary, the accountability of government administration, and the adoption and implementation of anti-corruption measures. Efforts also will focus on the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly the rights of women.
- FY 2015 funding will include \$5.0 million to support GOJ efforts to undertake electoral reforms to improve political representation, including the adoption of a framework for free and transparent elections and the opening of political space and strengthened capacity for young leaders, women, and democratic political parties to participate meaningfully in political processes. Activities will also emphasize accountability and responsiveness of elected officials, both at the national and local levels.

Essential Services to the Public Improved: Maintaining and improving the national standard of living will depend on the GOJ's ability to strengthen the delivery and quality of basic essential services, especially those related to health, education, and water. This is particularly important as the population increases and the influx of Syrian refugees adds stresses to social service delivery. U.S. assistance will work to improve the delivery of these three essential services and will both improve the overall well-being of Jordanians and Syrian refugees in the country and help the GOJ to maintain and strengthen its credibility as sometimes painful reforms, such as subsidy reductions, take effect.

Key Interventions:

- U.S.-funded programs totaling \$20.0 million will increase the acceptability and sustainability of family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) services. Family planning investments and advocacy will also link family planning to socio-economic benefits for families. Additionally, USAID will strengthen maternal and child health (MCH) interventions to promote FP/RH, sustain successes in MCH, and help the GOJ to cope with the increased demand on services due to the influx of refugees.
- U.S. assistance in the amount of \$53.0 million will improve the quality of education by building the capacity of teachers, school administrators, and the Ministry of Education to implement reforms that result in better student learning outcomes at the K-10 classroom level. This includes helping to improve learning environments through infrastructure, improving the quality of reading and math instruction in grades K-3, providing remedial education for students who have fallen behind in school, training teachers in how to integrate psychosocial support into their classrooms, and providing life skills, informal education, and economic opportunities to Jordanian and Syrian refugee youth who have dropped out of school, so that they are better prepared for work and life in a knowledge-based economy.
- FY 2015 funding will include \$25.0 million to increase accountable, sustainable management of water resources through improving management capacity and supporting physical improvements that will reduce non-revenue water (water not paid for or lost to leaks); working with the GOJ to plan, design, build, and maintain water and wastewater infrastructure; improving the fairness and effectiveness of policies and institutions in the urban and agricultural water sectors; building capacity for more effective environmental management; and fostering improved management of water resources.

Enhance Gender Equality and Female Empowerment: U.S. government interventions will help reduce gender disparities and increase the ability of women and girls to realize their rights and determine their life outcomes. This cross-cutting objective will continue to support and complement other development objectives in promoting female empowerment and gender equity across sectors. Work will be directed towards changing discriminatory policies and perceptions towards women and girls and decreasing

inequalities between communities and geographic areas within Jordan. U.S. assistance will also support the political empowerment of women at the local and national levels, including in Parliament, the judiciary or in assuming higher positions in the executive branch. Support will also build capacity and increase opportunities for women to play leadership roles in social and economic spheres.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.5 million to support efforts to raise awareness of critical gender-specific issues and opportunities at the community level, facilitate community action to encourage changes in discriminatory social norms and practices, and advance the status of women at the family, community, and national levels.
- U.S.-funded programs totaling \$0.5 million will strengthen institutional structures and facilitate networking among women's organizations so that these organizations can collectively advocate policy reform in constructive ways more effectively.
- FY 2015 funding will include \$1.0 million to build the leadership skills of women to participate more fully in political, social, and economic life.
- U.S. assistance will include \$1.0 million to support organizations that are responding to local needs for community-based "safe spaces" in which women and girls can learn new skills; building women's confidence to participate meaningfully in civic, political, and economic spheres at the national and community level; providing legal referrals and other services to women faced with gender-based violence; and encouraging changes in social norms and practices to help open space for more equitable participation of women.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF assistance of \$300.0 million will support the Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF) to modernize and enhance force structure to meet the realities of modern asymmetric threats and improve interoperability with U.S. forces. With FY 2015 funds, the FMF program will continue to develop the JAF's counterterrorism capabilities, help improve the JAF's conventional forces, and allow the JAF to make meaningful contributions to regional security. Finally, FY 2015 FMF funding will help train and develop the JAF military at all levels with an increased focus on the development of a more professional Non Commissioned Officer (NCO) corps.

Key Interventions:

- Continue to develop counterterrorism capabilities by expanding, training, and equipping small, elite units such as the Jordanian Special Operations Command and the Royal Jordanian Navy.
- FY 2015 funding will support approximately \$35.0 million on modernization and development of common configuration and maintenance systems of Jordan's F-16 fleet as it continues to transition from the F-5 to the F-16 as its primary aircraft. Approximately \$56.0 million will go toward sustaining a capable and interoperable Jordanian Air Force capable of deployment during regional contingencies directly supports the U.S. goal of preventing and responding to crises, conflict, and instability.
- Help Jordan improve its conventional military forces and allow it to make meaningful contributions to regional security. U.S. assistance will support sustainment of the Jordan Border Security Program which enables detection, identification, and classification of potential threats and facilitates information sharing between the JAF and other law enforcement partners throughout Jordan significantly increasing Jordan's capacity to counter terrorist activity through the country. This will increase the JAF's ability for rapid assessment, decision-making, and deployment to handle any internal threat or national disaster.
- Approximately \$150.0 million in FY 2015 FMF assistance will support the sustainment of previously-purchased systems.

- FY2015 assistance will support the training and development of soldiers, NCOs, and leaders with an increased focus on the development of a more professional NCO corps. FMF assistance will support capacity building activities for the JAF to improve national security and border and maritime security through the provision of equipment, technical assistance, and training.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. The Department of State will contribute to fostering a professional Jordanian military through professional development courses at U.S. military colleges and schools by focusing on basic, mid, and senior officer Professional Military Education (PME); non-commissioned Officers (NCO) PME; and technical and management courses.

Key Intervention:

- IMET-funded programs will enable over 150 Jordanian officers and NCOs to obtain U.S. military training selecting from about 230 different courses in the United States. This training will continue to build a cadre of well-trained and interoperable Jordanian military personnel who are capable of deploying alongside U.S. forces and operating in a coalition environment.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Anti-terrorism Assistance (ATA): The ATA program will continue to enhance the capacities of Jordan's counterterrorism law enforcement agencies to better safeguard borders and ports; integrate management and functional skills to investigate terrorist threats with an emphasis on cyber investigations; ensure sustainability and the institutionalization of ATA courses through "train-the-trainer" courses; and build regional partnerships and coordination.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will develop a sustainable train-the-trainer program to build the investigative and border security capacities of Jordanian law enforcement bodies to counter terrorism and to develop Jordan as a training hub for regional partners.

NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS): Jordan's geographic location makes it vulnerable as a potential hub for the transshipment of weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related products. Our assistance seeks to improve the Government of Jordan's expertise in detecting such shipments at its land borders and port. Jordan has adopted the European Union control list, and is being encouraged to draft comprehensive export control legislation. The EXBS program will provide technical assistance, equipment, and other support to protect against the transshipment of WMD-related products. The program will continue to provide Jordanian border security agencies training to detect and identify illicit cross-border trade in strategic goods, including chemical and biological weapons and advanced chemical weapons, as well as related dual-use items. Funds will also be used to help Jordan make legislative changes to stem the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems and prevent unauthorized transfers of conventional weapons through the deterrence, detection, and interdiction of illicit trafficking in such items.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance for the process of drafting regulations for current and future laws related to export control and border security, as well as targeted training to Jordan's law

enforcement bodies on donated, advanced equipment used at Jordan's ports of entry and practical inspection training to identify strategic goods.

NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD): The CWD program will continue to provide explosive risk education and victim assistance to at-risk populations. CWD programs will also assist in securing or destroying surplus, unserviceable, and obsolete weapons systems. In addition, CWD programs may provide support to humanitarian mine action activities, provided Jordan completes a revised national strategy following their declaration as free of the impact of known minefields.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support survey, verification, and re-clearance activities; programs on explosive risk education and victim assistance; and to projects that secure or destroy surplus, unserviceable, and obsolete weapons systems.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The GOJ and the U.S. government signed a five-year, \$275.1 million MCC Compact in October 2010, which entered into force on December 13, 2011. The Compact is focused on reducing poverty and enhancing economic growth through three main projects in the water sector located in and around the city of Zarqa. Projects include expansion of the As Samra wastewater treatment plant, renovation of Zarqa's sewer network, and rehabilitation of Zarqa's potable water distribution network to reduce water losses. These projects build on investment models developed and implemented by USAID that further leverage U.S. government assistance through co-investment with the private sector and the GOJ. Construction activities have already begun and completion of the entire Compact is on track for December 2016.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Performance of U.S. assistance in Jordan is reviewed routinely through external evaluations, performance monitoring plans, internal reviews, pipeline analyses, and site visits. As a part of the process to develop USAID's current five-year (2013-2017) Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), USAID undertook eleven sector assessments and numerous evaluations to identify lessons learned from its past interventions, prioritize Jordan's development needs, and to guide USAID's future strategic priorities. USAID undertook an additional six evaluations and assessments in FY 2013.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The evaluations and assessments described above helped U.S. assistance programs in Jordan identify implementation constraints, adjust programming as needed to achieve better results, and obtain lessons learned to guide future project designs. Results and recommendations from assessments undertaken for the development of the CDCS have helped shape USAID's strategic focus over the strategy period. Findings from these assessments are also being reflected in USAID's project designs. For example, an economic growth sector assessment helped identify regulatory limitations to local economic development as well as sectors and industries with the most potential for generating jobs with a competitive advantage on the regional and international levels. USAID in turn used this information to design interventions for workforce development and enterprise support. In addition, USAID's recent early grade reading and math assessments found that, contrary to the popular belief held by the Ministry of Education and others, the majority of Jordanian students are not reading with fluency and lack the foundational literacy skills normally taught in first grade. As a result, USAID has developed a pilot program to address some of the causes of this problem (e.g., curriculum and teaching techniques) and has adjusted its education programs to focus on improving the quality of basic education in the early years (grades K-3). In addition, several

recent evaluations of USAID water projects informed the future direction of projects in the sector – most notably, the shift toward more activities that focus on improved water resource management versus a predominant focus on construction.

In FY 2013, USAID made a decision to narrow its health program to focus on family planning, given that Jordan’s high population was affecting other sectors and outstripping the capacity of the country’s resource base. However, due to the current Syrian crisis and influx of refugees, the public health sector is also becoming stressed with the ever increasing demand on services and an impending threat of resurgence of certain communicable diseases such as measles and polio. In an attempt to assist local communities to cope with this issue, USAID decided to renew its support to maternal and child health services with an additional \$5.0 million requested for these activities in FY 2015.

A periodic assessment of the ATA program helps to formulate the five-year Country Assistance Plan, which specifies ATA goals, objectives, and performance targets for Jordan.

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	360,000
Broad-based, inclusive economic development accelerated	231,000
Economic Support Fund	231,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	190,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,000
4.4 Infrastructure	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	31,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,500
4.8 Environment	500
Democratic accountability strengthened	28,000
Economic Support Fund	28,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,000
2.2 Good Governance	6,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,000
2.4 Civil Society	9,000
Essential services to the public improved	101,000
Economic Support Fund	101,000
3.1 Health	38,000
3.2 Education	45,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	11,000
4.8 Environment	7,000

Lebanon

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States seeks to promote a stable, sovereign, independent and prosperous Lebanon that is at peace with its neighbors and which can counter Iranian, Hizballah, and Sunni extremist influences. To this end, the U.S. government provides a spectrum of military, law enforcement, and civilian support to strengthen credible, accountable, and responsive state and municipal institutions, boost civil society, and develop an economy that offers opportunities to all Lebanese citizens. The continuing spillover effects of the crisis in Syria are likely to remain and have required re-orientation of foreign assistance to meet those challenges and promote Lebanese stability. The United States continues to work with international organizations and other donors to provide support to Lebanese communities.

The \$155.2 million FY 2015 request will be used to build the capacity of the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) and the Internal Security Forces (ISF), improve the delivery of public services such as clean water and education, expand economic growth, and build the capacity of local government and civil society. This assistance advances the U.S. strategic objectives by helping Lebanon respond to the needs of its citizens, maintain internal stability, and meet its international obligations. Current U.S. economic and development assistance is provided through international and local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and in certain cases, in coordination with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education. With the formation of a new government in February 2014, and scheduled elections for the presidency and parliament in 2014, new opportunities may emerge for direct cooperation and assistance with a government that shares U.S. values and interests.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	176,014	155,904	155,210	-694
Overseas Contingency Operations	73,251	11,837	-	-11,837
Economic Support Fund	73,251	11,837	-	-11,837
Enduring/Core Programs	102,763	144,067	155,210	11,143
Economic Support Fund	7,952	48,163	58,000	9,837
Foreign Military Financing	71,207	75,000	80,000	5,000
International Military Education and Training	2,849	2,250	2,250	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	15,460	13,894	10,000	-3,894
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,295	4,760	4,960	200

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)

Democracy Programs: An engaged and active civil society that represents citizens' interests and holds government accountable is a crucial element of a functioning democracy. Lebanon has a vibrant civil society, with over 5,000 registered organizations. Local organizations, however, face sustainability challenges, weak advocacy skills, and they operate in a highly political and confessional environment. U.S. government assistance will help Lebanese civil society

organizations operate more efficiently, better manage their human and financial resources, and more effectively represent independent citizen voices. With this support, civil society will be more capable of promoting reforms vital to a healthy democratic society, ranging from election reforms to combating gender-based violence.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$2.2 million support will target projects that foster citizen participation and local accountability under the “Building Alliances for Local Advancement, Development, and Investment” (BALADI) program. Funds will be used by Lebanese non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to manage in-kind competitive grants for municipal development projects that respond to the governance and economic needs of citizens throughout Lebanon.
- An additional \$1.1 million will fund a complementary program, BALADI Plus, to continue providing municipalities with technical assistance to enhance their capacity and accountability.
- U.S. assistance of \$1.2 million will support another complimentary program, BALADI Cap, to continue to strengthen the capacity of local NGOs through technical and training assistance to participate in municipal governance and implement small development projects.
- Funding for the Embassy Small Grants Program at \$500,000 will help to build the internal capacity of local NGOs so that they can qualify as direct recipients of donor funds and to support innovative projects that contribute to greater accountability, transparency, and responsiveness from the Lebanese government.
- U.S. assistance of \$2.4 million will bolster civil society advocacy and promote civic engagement on Lebanese citizens’ priority concerns.
- A total of \$1.5 million will fund technical assistance to targeted stakeholders for the promotion of good governance, with a focus on advancing the rule of law. Activities will include the judiciary and legal sectors for more transparency and greater accountability. USAID will engage with relevant entities, such as professional associations, NGOs, and public institutions to advance U.S. foreign policy in this sector.
- Provide \$2.0 million for short-term interventions to alleviate the strains of communities most impacted by the Syrian crisis. Activities will be developed to increase livelihoods, improve services and mitigate tensions between refugees and host communities.

Basic Education Programs: U.S. government assistance is intended to support Lebanon’s public school system in order to improve the quality of education. The current system has high student dropout rates and struggles to prepare students for employment and civic participation. Poor education creates an opening for some extremist groups to provide alternative education. Additionally, U.S. support to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education and public schools will help these institutions cope with the need to accommodate large numbers of Syrian refugees entering the Lebanese educational system as a result of the Syrian crisis. Activities will raise the quality of education and support new learners at a time when Lebanese public schools are struggling to meet increasing and overwhelming demand.

Key Intervention:

- Provide \$10.2 million to continue the basic education program. Activities will help public school teachers become more effective instructors and students succeed in reading and math at the earliest levels. Programs will increase access to quality education and safe learning environments. The program will support psychosocial services, reduce social tensions, and help teachers and administrators integrate new students into the classroom. At the central level, assistance will strengthen the Ministry of Education and Higher Education’s ability to deliver, manage and monitor public education services.

Higher Education Programs: Program will provide scholarships through targeted universities to talented yet economically disadvantaged public school students, and will expand outreach to students throughout Lebanon.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. funding of \$11.1 million will continue the University Scholarship Program. The program will support meritorious Lebanese public school graduates who demonstrate financial need to attend quality higher educational institutions that promote cultural tolerance, gender and social equality, and critical thinking. This program also promotes democratic and economic development in Lebanon by forming a cadre of young professionals in a variety of academic fields.

Water Programs: The U.S. government will continue to support the improvement and expansion of Lebanon's public drinking water supply systems. Better access and quality of water services will improve the public's perception that local government is responsive to their needs and civic engagement at the local level. USAID programs will help build the capacity of the four regional Water Establishments and boost their ability to manage the increased demand resulting from the influx of refugees from Syria, improve water-infrastructure, heighten awareness among communities and businesses regarding the need to protect and conserve water resources, and prevent pollution. Programs will support and leverage partnerships to address water quantity and quality challenges and identify areas where new technology and innovative approaches could be adopted to increase water supply and improve natural water resources management.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$11.6 million will support expanding quality potable water supply service delivery, capacity-building, and technical assistance for high-priority water infrastructure improvements and effective public campaigns on water efficiency and use, and water conservation. Support will continue to be provided to Lebanon's four regional Water Establishments to leverage ongoing institutional strengthening efforts, effectively coordinate with municipalities, and support emergency water planning and response.

Economic Growth: Lebanon's economy is increasingly suffering from strains associated with spillover from the Syrian crisis, as a worsening political and security environment has constrained investor and consumer confidence and demand, and helped aggravate the government's already-weak fiscal position. The United States is encouraging Lebanon to develop its economy and strengthen its productive agriculture and non-agriculture sectors, by providing technical assistance, capacity building, and innovative financial tools and incentives to leverage private investment that fosters new business start-ups and growth for small and medium enterprises. The European Union and the United Nations offer agricultural policy support to the Ministry of Agriculture; USAID projects will complement these efforts with a focus on strengthening private sector productivity and competitiveness.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$5.7 million will support the Industry Value-Chain Development (LIVCD) project. The LIVCD project enhances the competitiveness of eight value chains through expansion and modernization of agricultural and non-agricultural productivity and increased market linkages to regional and global markets.
- Funded programs of \$2.0 million will support innovative capital and equity financing for new business start-ups and provide technical assistance and training for incubators and other business models. A new project funded at \$1.0 million will help expand access to credit programs and provide technical assistance to support microenterprise development for targeted vulnerable groups such as women and youth. The assistance will be implemented through microenterprise financial

institutions (MFIs) to expand capital for new lending. Assistance will also be provided to strengthen a new microfinance business association that will help increase and expand access to micro-finance lending, build MFI technical capacity, support entrepreneurship, and assist MFIs to adopt innovative technologies that reduce credit lending and/or repayment.

- Through the BALADI program, funding of \$2.0 million will support local NGOs through in-kind sub-grants to municipalities that specifically address economic opportunity as well as governance priorities of citizens.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. military assistance seeks to help the LAF to become the sole defender of Lebanon as an independent, non-denominational force. The United States has provided extensive support to Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) to upgrade equipment and strengthen capacity with a particular emphasis on LAF Special Forces elements. The LAF maintains an ongoing responsibility to provide national-level counter-terror protection for the country, specifically in missions that the Internal Security Forces (ISF) is neither equipped nor trained to conduct. A strong and independent LAF will help achieve a key U.S. foreign policy objective by challenging Hizballah's public claim that its arms and militia are necessary to defend Lebanon's sovereignty. The LAF needs to build capacity to carry out its mission to defend the entire territorial sovereignty of Lebanon, including its airspace and waters. A consistent and targeted U.S. military assistance program through FMF helps to meet the LAF's identified needs in areas such as special operations training, border security control, and the ability to project force nationwide. It also provides an important engagement point for the United States. The Embassy will continue to maximize coordination with other donor countries, such as the United Kingdom (UK) and France, which conduct training for and provide equipment to the LAF.

FY 2015 funding will continue to shift in emphasis, which began in FY 2013, to build the LAF's capacity for border control, and improve the LAF's capacity to interdict extremist elements in Lebanon. The FMF request will help achieve this goal by providing equipment, maintenance, and spare parts, in addition to training support. As Lebanon moves closer to developing its capacity to exploit off-shore hydrocarbons resources in the Mediterranean, FMF will provide naval equipment and Maritime Domain Awareness training to allow the LAF Navy to defend its internationally agreed-on territorial waters.

Key Interventions:

- Support the provision of additional tactical wheeled vehicles to provide mobility required to transport LAF troops throughout Lebanon's difficult terrain.
- Provide spare parts in order to maintain the operational capability of aging LAF equipment originally procured from the United States, such as UH-1 helicopters and M113 Armored Personnel Carriers.
- Provision of \$5.0 million in funding to hire contractors to conduct in-country training in logistics, dignitary protection, four intelligence courses, Air Force weapons technician courses, naval boat operation and maintenance courses, and marksmanship instruction.
- Provision of a 42-meter armed patrol boat to improve coastal border monitoring capabilities.
- Provision of armed, fixed-wing reconnaissance aircraft to allow the LAF to quickly provide command and control and precision air-to-ground fire anywhere in Lebanon.
- Procurement of integrated land-based secure communications systems to assist internal command and control of LAF units.
- Addition of computer-based and human intelligence training in Lebanon focusing on counterterrorism.
- Significant support in the form of provision of ammunition, small arms, and shoulder-fired rockets to outfit border regiments, special operations, and infantry brigades fighting to stem the flow of violence crossing the porous border with Syria.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. The 2011 U.S. Central Command-sponsored Joint Capabilities Review with the LAF identified shortcomings in the LAF's capabilities including: maritime border defense and security, land border defense and security, national defense secure communications, military training, and military logistics. We intend to address some of these shortcomings through the FY 2015 IMET budget request

Key Interventions:

- Attendance by Lebanese military personnel at U.S. military services' war colleges and staff colleges as a means of instilling U.S. professional military values in current and future LAF leaders.
- The effort will also support basic and advanced officer courses in language proficiency, maintenance, communications, and logistics which will aid the LAF's national defense to secure communications, military training, and military logistics capabilities.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) program in Lebanon has three major objectives: 1) the ISF is more responsive to the public's internal security needs; 2) the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and ISF operate a safe and secure prison system; 3) Lebanon's criminal justice institutions work together to provide effective criminal justice and internal security services to the public. The \$10.0 million INCLE request will support these objectives through assistance in law enforcement, corrections, and in the judicial sector. Assistance will consist of training, advising, and equipping to increase individual and organizational capacity, to improve internal processes and organizational makeup; and to improve coordination within and between the criminal justice sectors.

Law Enforcement: U.S. assistance of \$7.8 million will support the development of the ISF into a modern professional police force that is capable of serving and protecting all of Lebanon's citizens continues from prior-year efforts. After completing a large train and equip program in 2012 for the ISF, INL is focusing its law enforcement assistance on specialized skillsets and targeted interventions. Starting in FY 2013, the United States assumed more of an advisory role, focusing programming on individual and organizational capacity development and on addressing key criminal and organizational problem areas. Creating a more robust and effective ISF will help relieve the LAF of law enforcement duties, so that the army can focus on its mandated military responsibilities.

Key Interventions:

- INL will continue to support specialized trainings with an emphasis on a "train the trainer" approach. INL may partner with federal agencies, international organizations, and in select cases with contractors, to provide specialized assistance including assistance to special intervention units, internal affairs units, as well as training to prevent human rights abuses.
- The Community Police Program (CPP) pilot will be expanded with the aim of putting into practice the concepts of proactive and community oriented policing. The multi-year CPP, which began in 2013, provides advising and training to adjust how the ISF manages and directs operations using crime analysis, and helps increase outreach to the community to increase cooperation and information sharing. INL will replicate the pilot from the original multi-confessional jurisdiction (Ras Beirut) to other parts of greater Beirut and the countryside with territorial units.
- Funding will continue to support equipment and infrastructure development, including the final phase of the ISF's secure, interoperable radio communications system. The nationwide system, whose earlier phases received previous INCLE funding, will provide the ISF with secure and immediate

communications, making it a more effective security force throughout Lebanon with immediate response capabilities.

- INL will continue to work with the Center for American and International Law (CAILAW) to provide executive and mid-level leadership seminars to ISF officers, complementing leadership training the UK government is undertaking, and making the ISF a more professional institution.

Corrections Reform: U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million in FY 2015 funds will provide assistance to strengthen Lebanon's corrections system to make it safe, secure, and in conformity to internationally accepted standards, and to help with the transition of responsibility for prison administration from the Ministry of Interior (MOI) to the Ministry of Justice (MOJ). Specialized training and technical assistance for prison and judicial officials and limited equipment donations and infrastructure development for corrections institutions will build the capacity of prison and judicial authorities.

Key Interventions

- INL will continue its cooperative agreement with the International Correctional Management Training Center (ICMTC) in Denver, Colorado, to provide ISF and MOJ personnel with corrections training, including training for prison wardens as well as train-the-trainer courses in basic corrections training. INL will increasingly partner with state correctional departments to provide training that cannot be provided by the ICMTC and to provide assistance in Lebanon rather than in the United States.
- INL will continue work which was started in prior years to reduce prison overcrowding and the large number of pre-trial detainees. These efforts, likely via grants, will help Lebanon to establish and run alternatives to incarceration programs, as well as parole, and to encourage the public and judges to support such programs.

Judicial Reform Key Interventions: INL will use \$0.2 million in FY 2015 funding to improve judicial processes such as case flow, encourage implementation of existing laws, and improve coordination throughout the criminal justice sector, especially between the ISF, prosecution, courts, and corrections system. This will be the first time INL plans to provide assistance targeted to improve judicial processes in Lebanon; this assistance will be mainly provided through grants, possibly with limited interagency agreements, and through local organizations and law firms.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA): The Bureau of Diplomatic Security's ATA program will support U.S. regional security goals of promoting an independent Lebanon capable of protecting its sovereignty and securing its borders. To foster peace and security, the United States intends to build on Lebanon's calls for help in controlling the influx of weapons into Lebanon from Syria and elsewhere. Lebanon is part of the Regional Strategic Initiative for the Eastern Mediterranean Region.

In FY 2015, the Embassy's \$2.0 million NADR-ATA funding request will continue to focus on developing and building the Lebanese government's capacities in conducting counterterrorism investigations, border security, and enhanced leadership and management capacity to professionalize the ISF. Recently the ISF requested assistance in developing their abilities in maritime policing. To support this request, the ATA program delivered two maritime policing vessels and provided a specialized training to the ISF on this new equipment.

Key Interventions:

- Proposed ATA Training in FY 2015 includes: Tactical Boat Operations course, Maritime Interdiction of Terrorism course, Maritime Interdiction of Terrorism Consultation, Advanced Explosive Incident Countermeasures course, Chemical Biological Nuclear Operations course, Chemical Biological

Nuclear Operations Consultation, Preventing Attacks on Soft Targets course, Senior Crisis Management course, Explosive Detection Canine Handlers Consultation, and Integrating Counterterrorism Strategies at a National Level course.

NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD): Lebanon's agricultural losses from the presence of mines have been reduced to under \$25.0 million, a significant improvement from an estimated \$125.0 million in 2007. NADR-CWD funds have supported previous work with the Lebanese Mine Action Center (LMAC) and other NGOs on humanitarian mine action issues, clearing over 490,447 square meters of land, and providing mine risk education to over 87,000 individuals. Success in previous years' makes finding and clearing the remaining unexploded ordinance (UXO) more difficult, as much of what remains lies in mountainous terrain or thick vegetation, or requires sub-surface removal.

Key Intervention:

- NADR-CWD request will continue providing direct technical assistance and supplies and equipment to LAF through LMAC, and funding to implementing partners to support technical advisory support, mine or UXO clearance, mine detection dogs, demining equipment and training.

NADR-Export Control and Border Security (EXBS): Lebanon remains a destination and transit route for weapons and illicit trade from neighboring countries, while government regulations on dual-use items still need to be finalized. Though Lebanon's government was in caretaker status until mid-February 2014, making it impossible to pass new legislation, we anticipate that political progress on these issues is likely in the next two years, allowing Lebanon to resume its efforts to develop an inter-agency licensing infrastructure and licensing review process, and set up an electronic licensing system. EXBS funding of \$1.0 million will help fill key gaps in the capacity of Lebanese government agencies, particularly as the spillover from Syria is creating new security challenges. The United States will continue to focus on enhancing Lebanon's ability to identify, interdict, and seize WMD-related goods and technologies as well as other contraband. I

Key Intervention:

- In light of new threats, border security assistance is provided to Lebanese Customs and Lebanese Armed Forces through training and equipment, with a particular focus on targeting and risk management. With support, it is anticipated that Lebanon will be ready to institutionalize trainings into their border security training curriculum.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2010, USAID/Lebanon launched a \$5 million, five-year (2010-2014) Monitoring and Evaluation Program to support the expansion of the Mission program portfolio and adjust to a deteriorating security environment. The objective of the third-party monitoring and evaluation contract is to assist in effective program monitoring. In FY 2014, the Mission undertook mid-term performance evaluations of agriculture and microfinance projects to inform program direction and future decisions. In addition, USAID launched the evaluation of the three ongoing water projects to plan possible follow-on activities to increase sustainability of the investment in Lebanon's water infrastructure. USAID also undertook a country-wide assessment of the needs of Lebanese host communities affected by the large influx of Syrian refugees. The assessment provided the Mission with recommendations for implementing quick-impact activities to alleviate some of the social and economic pressures facing host communities. End-use monitoring is a critical component of the FMF program. Other security assistance programming is reviewed via ongoing engagement at the Embassy with GOL interlocutors.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Mission will undertake economic growth and water sector evaluations that will provide recommendations for the new project designs expected in FY 2015 and beyond. The largest programmatic impacts of the FY 2015 funding request are anticipated in the education and economic growth sectors. Higher education success will be measured through merit- and need-based scholarships that align with host country development priorities and strengthened capacity to develop and implement industry-recognized skills certification. The agricultural value chain and rural development activities will impact the agricultural sector through enhancing private sector competitiveness and increasing income generation opportunities for Lebanese citizens. Success will be measured through increased income of small farmers in those selected value chains assisted by USAID. Performance of LAF and other GOL institutions following U.S. training has informed the specific training programs developed for FY2015.

Libya

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Since the 2011 revolution, U.S. assistance to Libya, in coordination with the United Nations and other international partners, has focused on helping Libya transition to a peaceful and democratic state. While there has been some progress on the ground, many challenges remain and outside support continues to be needed, particularly to help Libya develop the capacity to finance its own development. It is critical that U.S. government support for Libya's nascent democratic institutions continue, in order to bolster the country's transition to democracy, support regional security in the Maghreb and Sahel region, and ensure the perpetrators of the September 2012 attacks in Benghazi are brought to justice.

Libya's oil-based economy has been disrupted by security vulnerabilities, and a lack of technical capacity has hampered Libya's ability to effectively spend its money to finance a successful transition. The United States is committed to providing assistance that advances two strategic goals for Libya: 1) supporting Libyan government efforts to develop a basic security capability to reduce threats and sustain a successful democratic transition, and 2) maintaining progress on Libya's transition to a permanent, inclusive democracy accountable to the Libyan people. The FY 2015 request reflects these goals.

As a result of cross-government discussions and consultations with Congress, the U.S. government has developed clear criteria for providing targeted assistance that takes into account our policy priorities for Libya and other foreign policy interests within the wider budget context. The FY 2015 request for Libya is based on U.S. core competencies, specific Libyan requests for assistance, and coordination with other international donor countries. This judicious and coordinated process identified the following key priority areas for U.S. support to the Libyan government: accounting for and securing conventional weapons; building military capacities to address specific threats to Libya's sovereignty; strengthening counterterrorism cooperation; enhancing border security; promoting governance reform and capacity building; advancing civil society and democratic governance; providing election support; and strengthening judicial capacity and rule of law. While funding is modest, the programs focus on areas of mutual interest and where small engagements can create greater opportunities for future collaboration on improving government effectiveness.

In addition to the bilateral request, which is focused on security sector assistance, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Middle East Regional program's FY 2015 request includes funding to support the advancement of Libya's democratic transition, focusing on developing governance institutions to help stabilize Libya and support an emerging civil society and engaged citizenry and to promote a transparent and open economy that secures equal rights and expanded economic opportunity, including for women and vulnerable groups (for additional details, please see the USAID Middle East Regional narrative). Libya has also been invited to join the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	22,528	5,940	6,250	310
Overseas Contingency Operations	20,000	-	-	-
Complex Crises Fund	15,000	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	5,000	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	2,528	5,940	6,250	310
Foreign Military Financing	949	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	142	1,500	1,750	250
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,500	1,000	-500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,437	2,940	3,500	560

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 Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Intervention:

- FY 2015 funding will focus on continued border security, counterterrorism, and senior-level professional military education, including English language training, which is a critical precursor to courses on civil-military relations in the United States.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Libya's criminal justice sector institutions are critical for protecting civilian security and bolstering the country's ongoing democratic transition. The INCLE program will support the development of effective security and justice institutions in the Ministries of Interior and Justice. INCLE programming will be closely coordinated with other U.S. assistance in the justice and civilian security sector.

Key Intervention:

- INCLE funds will be used to assist Libyan government efforts to strengthen the rule of law promote a well-functioning and accountable civilian justice system, with a focus on national-level institutional development. Additionally, funds will support interventions to strengthen Libya's law enforcement capabilities, and provide assistance in the areas of strategic planning and institutional development.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA): The NADR/ATA program will help Libya to deal more effectively with security challenges within its borders, defend against threats to national and regional stability, and deter terrorist operations across its borders and the region. The ATA program's strategic objectives for capacity building in Libya in FY 2015 are contingent upon an assessment of its current capabilities, but initial efforts may focus on helping the Libyan government develop advanced protection of national leadership skills and border security capacities. Additional areas of interest for ATA programming include capacity building the areas of investigations, critical incident management, and counterterrorism leadership and management.

Key Intervention:

- Funds will support ATA training and related equipment to help Libya detect, deter, and respond to terrorist threats, particularly through advanced trainings on the protection of national leadership.

NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD): FY 2015 NADR funds will support CWD programs in Libya that focus on physical security and stockpile management of unsecured weapons and ammunition storage areas, disposal of damaged weapons systems and unstable ammunition, preventing proliferation of conventional and advanced conventional weapons (such as Man-Portable Air Defense Systems), and reducing the threat of explosive remnants of war.

Key Intervention:

- The FY 2015 request will support multifaceted CWD and physical security programs in coordination with international efforts to address illicit conventional arms proliferation, reduce the threat of ERW, and continue capacity-building with the Libyan Mine Action Center and the Libyan government.

NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS): The NADR/EXBS program in FY 2015 will provide training for enhanced border controls that serve to prevent illicit trafficking and unauthorized transfers of strategic goods, enhance interagency and regional coordination and cooperation, and improve border enforcement at Libya's land, air, and sea borders and ports of entry. Strengthening the land borders and controlling the illicit flow of goods is the top priority for the EXBS program. This training will be coordinated with the European Union Border Assistance Mission, which has the lead coordinating international border security assistance in Libya.

Key Intervention:

- The FY 2015 EXBS program will provide training and equipment for strategic trade and border controls that serve to prevent illicit trafficking and unauthorized transfers of strategic goods, enhance interagency and regional coordination and cooperation, and improve border enforcement at Libya's land, air, and sea borders and ports of entry.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Embassy Tripoli plans to conduct site visits and follow-up interviews to evaluate programs once they have become fully operational and as the security situation allows. In addition, third-party evaluations, assessments, and oversight will continue with the Embassy and all implementing offices.

EXBS program monitoring and evaluation is conducted by International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) staff through the use of assessments, training evaluations, and the Rating Assessment Tool (RAT). The RAT methodology allows ISN to evaluate year-over-year EXBS progress in each partner country. A revised baseline assessment will be completed in 2014 and will allow ISN to determine additional weaknesses in Libya's strategic trade control system, ascertain effectiveness of prior bilateral EXBS assistance activities, and pinpoint areas where assistance programs can be targeted to maximize impact. ISN uses this information in consultation with embassies, regional bureaus, and other U.S. government agencies to derive the specific bilateral request levels.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In support of NADR-CWD, a third party evaluation in Tripoli indicated that non-governmental organizations had established effective relationships in the Libyan government, beyond what the existing contractor was able to accomplish. As a result, funds have been reoriented from contractors to non-governmental organizations and have improved NADR-CWD effectiveness with the government of Libya. These assessments, coupled with quarterly grant reports, help program managers conduct oversight and evaluation of programs as well as determine the likelihood of success for future operations. Through oversight at the embassy, third party evaluations, and site visits by Washington-based personnel, we will continue monitoring and evaluating new programs.

Morocco

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Morocco continues to take steps forward in pursuit of political reform, and the country remains a stable and strategic U.S. ally in North Africa. Significant regional unrest has not undercut the Moroccan government's deliberately-paced implementation of its new constitution and its pursuit of ambitious plans for job creation, improved educational opportunities, and social inclusivity for women and youth. Achieving its reform goals is critical for the Moroccan government if it is to maintain stability and ensure political inclusion of its large youth population. Despite the stability Morocco currently enjoys, organized protests continue to highlight corruption, poor socioeconomic conditions, limitations on freedom of expression and general distrust of traditional political parties as major sources of political tension. Coupled with an unemployment rate of 35 percent among urban youth, discontent creates conditions that can risk leading to disaffection and violent extremism.

Morocco moved forward with calibrated but steady economic reforms in 2013. Most notably, the government introduced a price-indexation regime for subsidized energy products to limit burgeoning expenditures in the subsidy fund. Technical work on reforming the pension system was completed in 2013, including the broad outline of a two-phased plan to stabilize Morocco's three pension systems and ensure their long-term viability. The adoption of a budget law in 2013 should enable Morocco to incorporate best practices with respect to fiscal discipline, coverage, and expenditure control, but further fiscal reforms are necessary. Morocco still needs additional reforms to strengthen the business climate, transparency, and the judiciary system and to improve the functioning of the labor market. Despite these challenges, confidence in Morocco's economic outlook is evidenced by significant increases in foreign direct investment in 2013 (23 percent year-over-year), and Morocco's ability to raise \$750.0 million on the international bond market and attract sizable financing from the African Development Bank, the World Bank, and the Islamic Development Bank. The International Monetary Fund recently reconfirmed its willingness to "support Morocco's home-grown reform agenda aimed at achieving higher and more inclusive growth." US assistance will support the implementation of these reforms.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	31,105	34,076	30,900	-3,176
Development Assistance	16,720	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	1,929	20,896	20,000	-896
Foreign Military Financing	7,595	7,000	5,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	1,677	1,710	1,650	-60
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,500	3,000	3,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,684	1,470	1,250	-220

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)

Improved Employability for Target Youth: While year-over-year GDP growth rebounded in 2013 to approximately 4 percent (following a sluggish 2.7 percent in 2012 as a result of erratic rainfall and a sub-optimal harvest), the Moroccan economy is still struggling to create a sufficient number of jobs for the more than 300,000 young Moroccans entering the labor market each year. The very real deficit of jobs is compounded by a poorly performing education system that is failing to prepare students at all levels to succeed in the classroom or a professional setting. While Morocco has made great strides in improving access to education, the quality and relevance of the instruction is still often insufficient. The skills mismatch is prevalent and functions as a barrier preventing young Moroccans from transferring successfully from school to work. As a result, Morocco's unemployment profile remains heavily concentrated in younger age groups (roughly 80 percent of the country's unemployed fall between 15-34 years of age). This group represents both a source of talent and a potential source of instability.

To help businesses attract the right talent to grow and prosper, USAID will invest \$8.0 million to increase the employability of vocational and university students as well as recent graduates. Specifically, USAID is concentrating on the interface between the supply and demand of labor. Activities include the creation of career development centers at vocational institutions and universities, the integration of soft skills in Morocco's higher education system and the establishment of a multifaceted labor market information system. These activities are designed to build a bridge to help young Moroccans transfer into the world and work. Equally as important, USAID's efforts are designed to ensure that youth are prepared for the job market and possess both the technical and soft skills necessary to retain their jobs.

To help students make informed decisions when choosing academic and career pathways, USAID is establishing a network of career development centers offering services from self-assessments to company talks and job search training. Still, the lack of employment data and projections on hiring patterns and trends makes guiding students difficult. To correct this trend, USAID is working with Morocco's main private sector association to develop a more relevant labor market information system to accurately reflect current conditions and trends in Moroccan labor markets. Such a system would have wide applicability, not only for students and parents, but also other stakeholders including educators, planners, policymakers, private businesses, and civil society organizations. Lastly, USAID is helping students to increase their exposure to the world of work through a series of programs including internships, apprenticeships, mentoring and volunteer activities.

U.S. assistance is intended to help Morocco realize a high performing, demand-driven workforce, capable of sustaining economic growth by providing businesses with more qualified, productive, and adaptable workers. This effort will be conducted in close collaboration with the Moroccan government, the private sector, and local cooperatives and associations. Activities will be designed and implemented to address specific challenges facing the youth population and women.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide approximately \$6.0 million to establish and reinforce comprehensive career development services and institutionalize soft skills training; and improve the environment for public-private partnerships and ensure well-functioning, sector-focused advisory boards to advocate for and take into account private sector employment needs.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$2.0 million to expand access to workforce preparation programs for school dropouts. Focused at the neighborhood level, programming will identify economic and community engagement opportunities for at-risk youth providing outlets for constructive engagement, collaboration and connection to mainstream society and counter the root causes of marginalization and discontent.

Increased Civic Participation in Governance: Following the 2011 Arab Spring, the King of Morocco promised further political reform and promulgated a new constitution providing an amplified role for civil society and provisions for the protection of human rights. With the recent bilateral approval of USAID's Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), beginning in FY 2014, a new Civic Participation in Governance (CPG) project will work to increase public participation in governance as called for under the new constitution. The project will address three continuing constraints to greater popular participation in the formulation and implementation of public policy in Morocco: 1) Underdeveloped and unresponsive political parties; 2) Limited civil society organization capacity to engage the political process; and 3) Limited participation by youth and women.

The CPG project will build on and expand ongoing activities that focus on the following:

- Building the capacity and enhancing the efficiency of local governments;
- Increasing youth civic participation in marginalized communities to promote greater accountability;
- Reducing delinquency and recidivism among young people to help them contribute to the well-being of their households, community, and the country as a whole; and
- Supporting political parties' capabilities to develop policy and platforms and engage with women and young people.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will increase political party engagement with citizens, both through party structures and civil society; to improve the ability of political parties to develop and implement policies that meet citizen needs and expectations; and improve the electoral framework and oversight of elections.
- U.S. assistance of \$5.2 million will 1) strengthen the organizational capacity of selected Moroccan civil society organizations (CSOs) to ensure their participation and input in public policy development; 2) build the capacity of associations that provide opportunities for youth to engage economically, educationally, and socially in their communities; and 3) increase social and economic inclusion of at-risk youth in targeted regions through delivery of education, life skills, workforce opportunities, and other youth-friendly services.

Enhanced Educational Attainment for Children at the Primary Level: In the past decade, Morocco has made significant gains toward universal primary school enrollment, with enrollment rates in grade one surpassing 97 percent. However, Morocco lags behind other lower middle income countries in learning achievement, and has one of the lowest overall literacy rates in the Middle East and North Africa region. Low levels of learning achievement pose a serious impediment to employability, especially for school dropouts. Learning assessments reveal that a significant portion of schoolchildren do not possess basic reading skills. Children who do not read well at the primary level are often on a lifetime trajectory of limited educational progress and economic opportunity.

U.S. assistance will support Moroccan government efforts to improve learning outcomes in the early grades of primary school and in equivalent non-formal education programs. Programs will help improve teacher performance, improve the quality of learning materials and engage families and civil society organizations to support reading initiatives outside of school hours. Improving children's ability to read will increase the likelihood that they will master other school subjects and be less likely to drop out in later years. A better-educated population is more likely to support democracy and is more equipped for success in the workforce.

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$4.5 million will be used to improve primary-grade reading skills among children in target areas and to strengthen ministry and civil society organization delivery of quality education services.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF supports Morocco's ability to partner with the United States on mutual regional security concerns such as participation in peacekeeping efforts and military exercises. As the Moroccan military continues its modernization process, the Moroccan government uses FMF to maintain existing U.S.-origin equipment, refurbish Excess Defense Articles, enhance logistics and maintenance capacity, and improve communications systems that are interoperable with the U.S. military. Sustainment of these systems ensures that the Moroccan military has the equipment necessary to engage, interact and operate with U.S. armed forces.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$1.5 million to modernization of forces and replacement of obsolete material.
- FY 2015 funds will support the maintenance costs for U.S.-origin equipment.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The IMET program with Morocco has enjoyed remarkable success since its inception in 1963, resulting in the increased professionalism and modernization of the Moroccan armed forces. Officers from the army, navy, and air force have benefited from the graduate-level professional military education available through the IMET program. IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. Building a strong professional military development program will continue to be the number one priority for the Moroccan military forces and the Moroccan IMET program.

Key Intervention:

- FY 2015 funds will increase English language opportunities through the procurement of two language laboratories for the Ben Guerir Air Base, training additional English language instructors and purchasing books and materials to support English language programs.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE funding supports Morocco's effort to modernize its law enforcement capabilities, helping the Moroccan Police to effectively investigate criminal threats, including through the use of forensic evidence, and counter transnational crime while upholding the rule of law and human rights. Building upon the success of the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement's (INL) ongoing forensic program established in FY 2011, INL will continue to support the National Police's professionalization of its investigative practices, especially related to crime scene management and the use of forensic evidence to support criminal investigations.

In addition, drawing upon the best practices in crime scene management instituted by the National Police following completion in FY 2014 of INL's International Police Education and Training Program, INL will implement a new assistance program intended to establish standardization in crime scene management and chain of custody procedures that meet U.S. and international standards. Finally, INL

programming will also seek ways to support increased engagement between the National Police and Moroccan citizens, increasing the general public's confidence in policing activity and strengthening police accountability.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$2.2 million will train Moroccan National Police on advanced crime scene investigations, including evidence collection, DNA analysis, crime scene management, and public engagement.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The United States, through the Antiterrorism Assistance program, is helping Morocco enhance its counterterrorism capabilities by providing training in computer and information technology forensics, crime scene forensics, and executive leadership to both the national police and gendarmes. Moroccan law enforcement continues to dismantle or disrupt suspected terrorist cells in the aspirational stage on a monthly basis, and played a key role in quickly identifying and apprehending the bomber who attacked a tourist café in Marrakesh in April 2011.

The Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) program directly supports Morocco's efforts to comply with international obligations, including those under the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540, which calls for states to establish controls to prevent proliferation, including passing necessary laws and adopting effective enforcement methods, while contributing to the security interests of the international community at large. It helps Morocco in strengthening its strategic trade control systems and border control capabilities to help prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery systems, as well as transfers of related materials, dual-use items, and conventional weapons to terrorists, rogue states, and other end-users of concern. EXBS aims to improve the Moroccan government's concrete and procedural capacities to interdict WMD that could be transported through Morocco's seaports and border crossings. As EXBS anticipates that Morocco will be ready to implement its law and control list, funds will be used for licensing seminars and workshops. Funds will also be used to continue to work with government and private sector to introduce Morocco's new strategic trade control system to industry. Specifically, FY 2015 funds will go towards helping the Moroccan government develop an internal compliance program to enhance private industry's compliance with strategic trade control requirements, as well as assisting the Moroccan government with establishing training programs that incorporate new licensing regulations. EXBS will continue with provision of equipment and training for enforcement officers at Morocco's land borders and seaports to detect, target, inspect, and interdict illicit shipments of strategic items.

Key Interventions:

- NADR resources will support instructor development and combating terrorism at the strategic and national level.
- FY 2015 funds will provide instruction in case management techniques to mid- and senior-level police investigators for inclusion into the national police academy course curriculum, including practical applications for major terrorism cases.
- U.S. assistance will continue follow-up consultative training and mentorship to regional and national digital forensic labs, focusing on mobile device exploitation, and introduce conventional forensic consultative training to regional crime labs across the country.
- U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance on drafting laws and regulations that strengthen Morocco's legal framework for trade and border-related controls.
- NADR programs will provide training to law enforcement and licensing personnel to improve port of entry processing.

- U.S. assistance will provide border control equipment to enhance the Moroccan government's capacity to prevent WMD proliferation, dual-use transfers, and transfers of conventional weapons.
- NADR programs will sponsor a visit by key members of the National Committee on Dual Use goods to observe implementation of strategic controls in a major U.S. port.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The five-year, \$698.0 million MCC Compact with the Moroccan government was completed in FY 2013. MCC programming focused on increasing productivity in high potential sectors through investments in fruit tree productivity and small-scale fisheries. Additional investments in microenterprise financial services, business skills, literacy, and vocational training supported small-business growth in these sectors. Morocco became eligible to develop a second compact for which discussions will begin shortly. U.S. government interagency coordination efforts will continue after the end of the first Compact. USAID's new Country Development Cooperation Strategy (2013-2017) will offer new opportunities for synergies if a new compact is signed with the MCC.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Morocco Competitiveness Program was completed in FY 2013, and some other activities will be completed in FY 2014. Well-established Performance Management Plans (PMPs) and Data Quality Analyses continue to be updated as the political, economic, and social environment shifts. Semiannual, mission-wide portfolio reviews, regular monitoring visits to field locations, and standing meetings with implementing partners help activity managers identify successes and challenges in meeting targets. Evaluation reports, audit findings, portfolio reviews and PMP indicator tracking inform mission management of results and allow for necessary adjustments in implementation. New PMPs will be established as new activities are implemented under the CDCS.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The USAID/Morocco 2013–2017 CDCS was approved in December 2013. Most ongoing assistance projects will be completed in FY 2014 and new projects will be designed and initiated based on the CDCS objectives. USAID is using evaluations of political party programming, early grade reading statistics, and the impact of completed business enabling environment activities to inform decisions on future programmatic directions. Internal and external mid-term evaluations and summative evaluations continue to highlight lessons learned and best practices. USAID is also using evaluation findings to identify areas where USAID assistance is most effective in an effort to streamline future development activities.

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	20,000
Employability of target youth enhanced	8,324
Economic Support Fund	8,324
3.2 Education	1,911
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,413
of which Objective 6:	175

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
6.1 Program Design and Learning	175
Enhanced educational attainment for children at primary level	4,500
Economic Support Fund	4,500
3.2 Education	4,500
of which Objective 6:	200
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200
Increased civic participation in governance	7,176
Economic Support Fund	7,176
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	5,176
of which Objective 6:	300
6.1 Program Design and Learning	300

Oman

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Oman’s longstanding strategic partnership with the United States supports U.S. national security goals, including counterterrorism, ensuring that Iran does not obtain nuclear weapons, and promoting regional stability. Oman controls the Strait of Hormuz through which 20 percent of the world’s petroleum passes, and its national security concerns and interests align with U.S. goals for peace and prosperity in the Gulf and wider Middle East and North Africa region. For more than three decades Oman has partnered with the United States to counter terrorism, piracy, and the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). U.S. foreign assistance remains an important part of the United States’ security relationship with the Omanis.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	11,005	11,500	7,400	-4,100
Foreign Military Financing	7,595	8,000	4,000	-4,000
International Military Education and Training	1,935	2,000	1,900	-100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,475	1,500	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.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will assist in the funding of the Omani Military Technical College, ensuring that sustainability and self-sufficiency are obtainable goals for the Omani security services.

This funding will support the development of a highly trained military and increased readiness of the Omani armed forces. The College will also provide needed job skills for personnel even after they finish their service and enter a difficult labor market marked by high unemployment.

Key Intervention:

- FMF will be dedicated to purchasing equipment for the Military Technical College.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET funds will ensure that qualified Omani security partners benefit from U.S.-based professional military education, training, and cultural exchange.

Key Interventions:

- IMET funds directly support professional military education, mobile training teams, and English language training for Omani forces.
- IMET funds will continue to assist Oman's English language training facilities, as well their advanced aircraft pilot training capability.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Focusing foreign assistance resources on countering terrorism and the proliferation of WMD supports a stable ally in a volatile region, and protects U.S. interests in the region and at home.

NADR-Export Control and Border Security (EXBS): To this end, Embassy Muscat will continue to work with Oman to identify trade in dual use goods and to carry out effective and comprehensive inspections of cargo. EXBS funds will support this goal by 1) building the capacity of the Royal Oman Police (ROP), the defense forces, and other security services to protect Oman's borders and interdict conventional weapons and/or WMD and their components entering or transiting Oman; and 2) providing Oman with the capacity to implement bilateral and other international security, nonproliferation and anti-terrorist financing agreements, including United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 requirements and World Customs Organization Standards.

EXBS funding will be used to train Omani border security officials on best practices and techniques to identify and interdict dual-use materials and weapons. Training will help Oman's policymakers develop a comprehensive trade control law and licensing process as well as improve Omani border security officials' ability to protect Oman from the entry of prohibited items. U.S. funds will also provide policy and legal training, thereby supporting the Omanis in drafting a comprehensive trade control law, adopting international control lists, and developing a system to license and track dual-use goods entering or transiting the country. Such training will help bring Oman's legal infrastructure in line with international standards and best practices.

Key Intervention:

- EXBS funds will be used to train Omani border security officials, as well as provide policy and legal training, to help ensure Oman's effective partnership in the non-proliferation of WMD.

NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA): NADR-ATA funds are essential to developing Oman's counterterrorism capabilities as al-Qa'ida continues to threaten U.S. national security. The ATA program's strategic objectives are to build the Government of Oman's border security capacity and enhance their investigative capabilities. In addition to providing needed law enforcement and counterterrorism skills training, the ATA program enhances the United States' bilateral relationship by building lasting ties between U.S. security services. Through past training events, relationships with key interlocutors in the ROP have flourished. ATA programs are one of the few avenues for technical exchange among U.S. and Omani security professionals.

Key Intervention:

- ATA funds will be utilized to build Omani capacity for border security to detect and respond to the entry of terrorists and investigative capabilities to reduce terrorist operational ability and attack planning.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2013, IMET funds trained 46 Omani military students at 29 different U.S. military institutions in technical, maintenance and logistics issues, English language instruction, and maritime operations. IMET training courses reinforced the principles of civilian control of the military and enhanced interoperability and coordination with U.S. forces. IMET results will be measured by the advancement of IMET alumni into senior leadership positions in the Omani military (currently all three Omani service chiefs are graduates of IMET-funded senior service colleges).

EXBS has conducted numerous programs, including “Land Border” training for members of the Omani Army, which instructed students how to identify and interdict smugglers via land borders and coastal access. ROP officials have participated in several courses to identify contraband in cargo containers to minimize the risk of containers being exploited and used for illicit activities, including the smuggling of WMD items. EXBS program effectiveness will be measured by development of standard operating procedures that integrate techniques and methods acquired during training into ROP and Omani Army operations. EXBS will also be monitoring legal developments, specifically a trade controls regime to close gaps that leave Oman vulnerable to illicit trade.

In FY 2013, Post used ATA funds to train the ROP on digital evidence and cellular forensics. To date, over 13,000 ROP officers have been hired and trained. Program effectiveness will be measured by assignment of ATA program graduates to key operational and decision-making positions within ROP so that skills acquired from program training are implemented and the local law enforcement develops as an effective CT partner.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: NADR-ATA programs have demonstrated the ROP’s willingness to use ATA training to partner with U.S. law enforcement and effectively position successful ATA program graduates within the organization. FY 2015 funds will build on these successes.

NADR-EXBS funds have succeeded in supporting Oman’s efforts to adopt trade controls legislation and instituting standard operating procedures and sustained training curriculum adopted from previous EXBS program activities. As a result, Post has been able to determine that future funding can be directed towards a more integrated and regional approach to border security, including support for regional and multilateral counter-proliferation efforts.

Saudi Arabia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bilateral U.S. foreign assistance to Saudi Arabia is limited to International Military Education and Training (IMET). A minimal U.S. investment through IMET serves to encourage large numbers of Saudi military officers to pursue training in the United States – with Saudi national funding – deepening bilateral security cooperation and improving Saudi interoperability and performance when working with the U.S. military to employ U.S. systems. U.S. assistance also continues relationships that result in purchasing of U.S. manufactured defense articles. These training and exchange programs are designed to build Saudi Arabia’s capacity to thwart terrorism, deter regional aggression, protect against proliferation of nuclear material, and protect critical infrastructure and key air and shipping routes.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	9	10	10	-
International Military Education and Training	9	10	10	-

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 Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Training programs are typically implemented on a cost-sharing or cost-recovery basis with the Saudi government. Saudi Arabia pays the vast majority of the costs of this training but receives a reduced Foreign Military training rate as an IMET recipient country. Allocating \$10,000 in IMET funding encourages Saudi Arabia’s continued participation in U.S. military education and training programs.

Increased numbers of U.S.-trained Saudis enhances interoperability with U.S. forces, promotes military professionalism and respect for human rights, builds Saudi defensive capacities, and ensures the current strong, cooperative political/military relationship between American and Saudi military officers will continue into the future. IMET funding has successfully helped improve cooperation and interoperability. The continuation of IMET in any amount allows the Saudi military to increase its return for value in each of its military modernization programs. The United States continues to advise the Saudi Arabian National Guard and Ministry of Defense forces on how to match their performance to a doctrine tailored to the specific threats Saudi Arabia faces.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. funds will be used for training in defense resource management.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Training is continuously evaluated by the U.S. security cooperation organizations (SCOs) that have daily interaction with their Saudi counterparts.

Insofar as the small IMET program for Saudi Arabia is intended to catalyze additional training, its effectiveness is partly measured by the scope of continued U.S. security cooperation.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: IMET funding has helped expand Saudi-financed military training. In turn, bilateral security cooperation remains strong, and that the SCOs attached to the U.S. embassy in Riyadh (e.g., Office of Program Management, Saudi Arabian National Guard, and the U.S. Military Training Mission) continue to develop mature partnerships with Saudi counterparts.

Syria

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States supports the Syrian people's aspirations for a democratic, inclusive, and unified Syria. The 2012 Geneva Communiqué sets forth a diplomatic solution to the Syria crisis, and is the basis on which negotiations between the regime and the Syrian Opposition Coalition (SOC), whom the U.S. recognizes as the legitimate representative of the Syrian people, began in 2014. We are exerting intensive diplomatic efforts to support the moderate opposition and reach a political solution to this conflict. This support includes the provision of non-lethal assistance to those aligned with the SOC in liberated areas of Syria. By bolstering these parties' capacity to govern and provide basic services in their communities, we help enable the opposition to better represent their communities in negotiations and on the ground, and preserve moderate governance and core institutions that will be critical to forming a post-Asad transitional government.

U.S. assistance is a vital tool in overall strategy. We coordinate closely with other partners and allies supporting the Syrian opposition, isolating the regime politically and economically, and advancing Syrian's vision of a democratic and inclusive post-Asad Syria. The United States is providing \$260.0 million in funding to Syrian opposition groups and support to Syria's neighbors to address critical needs resulting from the ongoing Syria crisis, and these efforts will continue in FY 2015. Recognizing that U.S. leadership will remain critical over the coming years, the Administration is requesting specific funding for Syria as part of the budget. This request represents an estimate of program needs for continued support, based on recent experiences. Funds will help the United States advance a political transition, prevent infiltration and recruitment efforts by violent extremist organizations, support local communities in liberated areas to maintain basic services, and preserve U.S. national security interests in the region. These funds may be complemented with global or regional contingency accounts, if appropriate.

The United States is providing more than \$1.7 billion in humanitarian assistance to help those affected by the conflict in Syria, both inside Syria and in neighboring countries. In addition to the bilateral request outlined below, the FY 2015 budget request includes \$1.1 billion in the humanitarian assistance accounts to enable the United States to continue to respond to ongoing humanitarian needs in Syria and neighboring countries (see narratives for the humanitarian assistance accounts for additional detail).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	77,738	-	155,000	155,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	59,400	-	135,000	135,000
Economic Support Fund	20,780	-	125,000	125,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	10,000	10,000
Peacekeeping Operations	38,620	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	18,338	-	20,000	20,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	-	20,000	20,000
P.L. 480 Title II	18,338	-	-	-

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.

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	77,738	*	155,000
MENA-Syria Response	59,400	*	155,000
Economic Support Fund	20,780	*	125,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	10,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	20,000
Peacekeeping Operations	38,620	*	-
Other	18,338	*	-
P.L. 480 Title II	18,338	*	-

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

The bilateral request of \$125.0 million 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 and set the conditions for implementation of a negotiated political solution. As negotiations progress, and should a transition occur, U.S. non-lethal assistance will help consolidate the political transition, support democratic processes, and enable reconstruction and recovery efforts, in coordination with the other international donors. U.S. non-lethal assistance also helps the moderate opposition fill the space that extremists increasingly seek to exploit. Some of these funds may also be used to help mitigate the economic, security, and infrastructure impacts this ongoing crisis and its refugee flows have on neighboring countries.

Understanding the fluidity of the situation, we expect Key Interventions will include:

- Training for transitional government, local councils, and civil society actors on inclusive and democratic governance principles and civil administration.
- U.S. assistance to facilitate opposition and transitional political processes such as elections, peace agreement negotiations, constitution drafting, or other processes.
- Support for the development of Syrian independent media.
- Operational and technical support for local and provincial councils, to ensure delivery of essential services such as waste and wastewater management, drinking water, basic health interventions, irrigation for agriculture, electricity, civil, defense, and education.
- Support for civil society to actively participate in governing processes and community development.
- Education and training programs and exchanges to prepare Syria's future leaders to rebuild the Syrian state democratically and to guide its reconstruction.
- Support for marginalized populations, including religious communities, women, and youth, to engage in dispute resolution, conflict mitigation, and peace building.
- Support to ongoing documentation of human rights violations committed by all sides of the conflict and other transitional justice activities.
- Support to community-based initiatives designed to provide alternatives to those at-risk for recruitment by violent extremist groups.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The FY 2015 INCLE request will strengthen criminal justice institutions within Syria through supporting a transitional government, moderate local governments in liberated areas, and/or civil society.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. non-lethal assistance will focus on security, criminal justice, and corrections sector institution building and reform. The programs will aim to prevent a security vacuum, support functioning rule of law systems in Syria, and promote transparent and independent judiciary and corrections systems that respect human rights and rule of law.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

In alignment with U.S. priorities to advance a political transition, prevent infiltration and recruitment efforts by violent extremist organizations, support local communities in liberated areas to maintain basic services, and preserve U.S. national security interests in the region, the FY 2015 NADR request will support the below activities.

Key Interventions:

- NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA): \$8.0 million in ATA funding will assist opposition or transitional government judicial and law enforcement actors to enhance their ability to promote rule of law and combat extremism within Syria or neighboring countries. Programming may also include messaging and media campaigns to combat the spread of violent extremism.
- NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD): \$8.0 million in CWD funding will be used to support explosive risk education and unexploded ordnance removal in Syria and neighboring countries. In addition, these funds may be used to help combat the spread of illicit weapons between Syria and its neighbors.
- NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS): \$4.0 million in EXBS funding will support neighboring countries' border security efforts as they seek to contain the instability caused by the ongoing crisis in Syria and combat the flow of foreign fighters into Syria. In the case of a transition, this funding will be used to begin efforts to build relationships with Syria's new border security apparatus. Potential activities will include basic train and equip programs, assessments, and activities to bring border agents to the United States on technical exchange trips.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Monitoring and evaluation remains a key component of U.S. government support to Syria. To monitor relevant programs, the U.S. government's Syrian Transition Assistance Response Team (START) - based in the region - maintains close contact with Syrian opposition figures, local and provincial council members, civil society groups, and other donors working inside Syria. The team designs and implements programs and utilizes a number of best practices developed in other conflict and post-conflict environments to monitor and evaluate program performance. START is working to finalize metrics by which effectiveness of programs will be measured, such as percentage of local water needs met and number of local/provincial councils that have received U.S. assistance and held elections.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: By continually measuring programs against qualitative and quantitative indicators, programs can be altered to meet the changing needs in Syria. Individual implementing offices also monitor the effectiveness of their programs through reports from grantees and third-party contacts on the ground. Due to the nature of the Syrian conflict, and the lack of a U.S. government presence within country, monitoring and evaluation

will remain challenging in FY 2015; however, the Department of State and USAID continue to look for opportunities to expand these activities.

Tunisia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance supports Tunisia in laying a foundation for political stability and economic prosperity that strengthens civil society, empowers youth, and solidifies the foundation of democracy in Tunisia. This assistance serves as an important demonstration of the United States enduring commitment to the people of Tunisia in support of their transition to a democracy that provides equal opportunity and dignity for all citizens. Since Tunisia’s January 14, 2011 revolution, the United States has committed substantial foreign assistance resources from various funding sources to support three key areas: 1) ensuring a secure and peaceful Tunisia; 2) enhancing economic stabilization and opportunity; and, 3) supporting transparent and accountable governance. A successful transition in Tunisia is not only important for that country and for our bilateral relations, but is an important signal across the region that democratic transition is possible and within reach.

Since the fall of the Ben Ali regime, Tunisia has taken important steps in its transition. In 2011, Tunisia held Constituent Assembly elections that were broadly recognized as fair, transparent, and credible, and were followed by an orderly transition of power. Tunisia’s peaceful and progressive transition was reinforced in 2014 with the orderly transition of power from a coalition government composed of three parties to a new independent government. Tunisia also finalized its constitution and seated the nine member independent electoral commission for elections in January 2014.

As Tunisia addresses domestic political and economic reform, the Tunisian government is also grappling with the heightened risks of cross-border and domestic terrorism. Porous borders and security incidents, such as the September 14, 2012 attack on the U.S. Embassy in Tunis and the two assassinations of opposition political leaders in 2013, highlighted the need to help Tunisia improve the ability of its security forces to mitigate and respond to extremist threats. Crucial to this effort is the apolitical and professional Tunisian military, which plays an important role in supporting the transition and which continues to develop its capabilities to apprehend terrorist elements, improve border security, and combat smuggling. Continued assistance will strengthen these capabilities. Tunisia also continues to seek assistance to help reorient the criminal justice sector and its police forces from a culture of regime protection to citizen support. Tunisia and the United States signed an agreement in 2012 which will help Tunisia undertake critical steps to reform, train, and equip Tunisia’s internal security services.

The FY 2015 request supports U.S.-Tunisian near-term priorities while continuing to lay the foundation for Tunisia’s mid-to-long term democratic and economic development. The request prioritizes programming and engagement that addresses Tunisia’s urgent security, economic, and governance needs. The FY 2015 request includes funding to build upon critical programs, initiated after the Tunisian revolution, that enhance U.S.-Tunisian engagement on security cooperation, internal security and criminal justice sector reform, economic development and policy reform, and civil society and governance support.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	47,199	62,780	65,980	3,200
Overseas Contingency Operations	20,468	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	14,467	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,001	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	26,731	62,780	65,980	3,200
Economic Support Fund	-	30,000	30,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	20,554	20,000	25,000	5,000
International Military Education and Training	2,155	2,300	2,000	-300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,998	9,000	7,000	-2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,024	1,480	1,980	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.

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	47,199	*	65,980
Tunisia Enterprise Fund	-	*	20,000
Economic Support Fund	-	*	20,000
Other	47,199	*	45,980
Economic Support Fund	14,467	*	10,000
Foreign Military Financing	20,554	*	25,000
International Military Education and Training	2,155	*	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,999	*	7,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,024	*	1,980

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Enhancing Economic Opportunity: Recognizing that the Tunisian revolution was sparked by the real and perceived inability of many Tunisians to improve their socio-economic standing, U.S. assistance focuses on increasing economic opportunities. Programs also target youth, women, and those living in the interior parts of the country where many feel socioeconomically marginalized by the former regime. The economy, which has started a slow recovery, has yet to return to pre-revolution strength. Unemployment is high and frustration with poor economic growth and job creation continues to spur civil unrest, particularly in the country's under-served interior.

The FY 2015 ESF request supports job creation initiatives and the development of Tunisia's information and communications technology sectors, invests in education, and provides support to invest in small- and medium-enterprises (SMEs) and provide capital to budding entrepreneurs.

Key Interventions:

- The USAID-administered Tunisian-American Enterprise Fund (TAEF), will foster stronger investment ties between Tunisia and America, leverage other investors, and help Tunisians launch SMEs that will be engines of long-term growth. The FY 2015 request includes \$20.0 million to support the fourth-year capitalization of the TAEF.

- The USAID Information and Communications Technology (ICT) competitiveness project positions Tunisia's ICT sector as a catalyst for private-sector growth and job creation. The project provides training and support to thousands of Tunisians across several skill sets using job-placement initiatives while improving the overall business environment for ICT firms, and helping expand the ICT sector. The FY 2015 Request includes \$4.0 million to support the fourth and final year of this program.
- The FY 2015 request includes \$1.0 million to continue USAID's joint work with the U.S.-Overseas Private Investment Company (OPIC) on developing Tunisia's franchising sector and providing Tunisians with access to credit programs provided through OPIC.
- The FY 2015 request includes \$1.4 million to strengthen and expand links between American and Tunisian higher education institutions, especially to develop fields and curriculum critical to the growth of Tunisia's economy. This initiative intends to ensure that young Tunisians acquire the professional and leadership skills necessary to be competitive in the marketplace.

Supporting Transparent and Accountable Governance: The success of Tunisia's transition depends significantly on its ability to develop mechanisms for government transparency, accountability, and the existence of thriving civil society. In FY 2015, U.S. assistance will continue to bolster efforts that strengthen the role of civil society and enhance civic participation in the political process; support a free and fair electoral process; and, promote an inclusive transitional justice process. U.S. assistance will focus on fostering dialogue between civil society and the Tunisian government and will emphasize the role of youth, women, and/or minorities.

Key Interventions:

- The Department of State plans to spend \$1.2 million for projects that will strengthen political processes and the active participation of Tunisian civil society.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

The aftermath of the revolution, coupled with the degraded capability of the Interior Ministry, left Tunisian borders more vulnerable to outside infiltration of terrorists and affected the Government's ability to identify and act against internal and external threats. In FY 2015, FMF will support the Tunisian military's capacity to apprehend indigenous and transnational terrorist elements, improve border security, and combat smuggling. This assistance will help the Tunisian military keep its aging U.S. equipment working and support the increase in targeted capabilities, particularly in the areas of intelligence, surveillance, border security, and reconnaissance.

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2015 request includes \$5.0 million to support previously provided U.S.-origin equipment, such as wheeled vehicles, fast boats, airborne infrared and ground-based radars, and unmanned aerial vehicles. This support will maintain and improve Tunisia's ability to detect, identify, and defeat extremists rapidly, as they enter Tunisia or transit its territory.
- The FY 2015 request also includes \$5.0 million for aircraft engine overhauls. Throughout the process of political transition, Tunisian helicopters have been a mainstay of the military's border and internal security efforts. Continued high tempo operations have increased the operational wear-and-tear on these aircraft. These funds will help ensure that Tunisia can maintain this vital capability.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Interventions:

- Tunisia continues to expand the use of English in its forces, and to send large numbers of soldiers to training in the United States. The FY 2015 request includes \$0.1 million to support an in-house English language training program to ensure IMET or Counterterrorism Fellowship Program funded training participants have language skills to effectively engage in activities.
- The FY 2015 IMET request includes \$0.6 million to support focused technical training on border security, counterterrorism, and intelligence.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Under the previous regime, Tunisian criminal justice institutions were manipulated to protect the regime, shield it from scrutiny, and allow it to profit from corruption and criminal activity. Police and prison officials relied on intimidation and coercion to enforce order. Reform of criminal justice institutions and related laws is needed to reorient mandates, cultures, and methods of operation. Post-revolution Tunisia is eager for reform; however, Tunisian government personnel lack the capacity to design and manage legal and institutional reform processes. INCLE funding in FY 2015 builds upon U.S. initiatives to foster Tunisia's criminal justice reorientation through the bilateral relationship established by the September 2012 Letter of Agreement between the United States and Tunisia. This program supports Tunisia's efforts to establish more transparent, accountable, and effective criminal justice institutions. Key partners include the Ministry of Interior (MOI), Ministry of Justice (MOJ), and MOJ Directorate General of Prisons and Rehabilitation (DGPR).

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2015 request includes \$6.0 million to support the continuation of initiatives to make the police more effective in responding to security threats, enhance the Tunisian government's capacity to design and implement sustainable institutional reforms, and enable the prison service to manage prisons and detention centers in a safe, secure, and humane manner. This may include training, the provision of equipment, and technical assistance to Tunisian MOI forces and DGPR officials to help build their capacity to provide security throughout Tunisia in a manner that respects human rights and serves the citizenry.
- The United States will also support efforts to implement meaningful and sustainable reforms in the MOI to reorient the police to a citizen-centered mission, and to assist the DGPR to implement direct supervision and improved offender management. Law enforcement and prisons projects will support an inclusive reform program that addresses oversight and management, field operations, and basic and specialized functions.
- The FY 2015 request also includes \$1.0 million to ensure the continuation of projects to enhance the capabilities of the judiciary, prosecutorial service, defense bar, and civil society. Projects may include training, the provision of equipment, and technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice and other key actors in the Tunisian justice sector. Projects will also support efforts to enhance the professionalism, independence, and accountability of the judiciary in order to build its capacity to prosecute and adjudicate crimes.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Only with an adequate capacity to mitigate domestic and foreign threats, and protect Tunisians and foreigners, can Tunisia foster an environment conducive for progress on the political transition and economic growth and job creation. With FY 2015 NADR funding, the United States will support efforts to bolster counterterrorism (CT) and enhance border security capabilities of the Tunisian government and armed forces.

Key Interventions:

- The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program will help Tunisia deal effectively with security challenges, to defend against threats to national and regional stability, and to deter terrorist operations across borders and regions. The FY 2015 request includes \$1.0 million to further train, advise, mentor, and equip Tunisian CT law enforcement in developing leadership and management, border security, and law enforcement investigative capabilities.
- The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will facilitate further engagement with Tunisia to work on enhancing border security. The FY 2015 request includes \$0.5 million to provide capacity-building activities including training and the provision of equipment to enhance Tunisia's ability to detect, identify, and interdict illicit trafficking in items of proliferation concern.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The key mechanism for evaluation of FMF financial performance is the Financial Management Review (FMR) conducted annually by the Embassy, the Defense Security Cooperation Agency, and the Tunisian Ministry of Defense. The FMR process provided information to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2012 and beyond. INCLE program monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be conducted through direct observation by Department of State staff, qualitative and quantitative surveys, impact evaluations, and specific, measureable M&E provisions contained in implementing agreements, including the Letter of Agreement with the Government of Tunisia. The INL officer assigned to Embassy Tunis holds regular discussions with Tunisian government officials on the progress and impact of INCLE programming.

EXBS program M&E is conducted by the Department of State through the use of assessments, training evaluations, agreements with partner countries, and the Rating Assessment Tool (RAT). The RAT uses a 419-point survey that assesses a given country's licensing, enforcement, and industry outreach capabilities and nonproliferation regime adherence practices to derive country-specific scores. The RAT methodology thus allows the Department of State to evaluate year-over-year EXBS progress in each partner country. The Department of State's Bureau of Counterterrorism and Bureau of Diplomatic Security conducts monitoring of NADR/ATA programming primarily through a regularly scheduled assessment process. In Tunisia, ATA conducts assessments every three years, the next of which is scheduled for June 2014. Subject matter experts in counterterrorism capacity building for law enforcement travel to the country to assess law enforcement technical capacities, training gaps, and the effects of previous courses and activities. Additionally, ATA conducts pre- and post-tests with students for many of its courses, which reveal quantitative data on the degree to which the learning objectives have been met in the curricula. ATA also requests evaluation forms from students to capture qualitative data on whether and how the students might be able to use the training when they return to their normal job duties.

USAID oversees implementer performance in coordination with Embassy Tunis and D.C.-based program managers. USAID builds requirements into contract with implementing partners for third-party evaluations that assess the performance of implementing partners in accomplishing the goals and objectives of their project, which is supplemented by regular reviews of programmatic and financial performance by USAID staff. Post's assistance unit is responsible for the programmatic and financial monitoring of the ESF bilateral grants through conducting site visits and holding one on one meetings with implementers on a regular basis. In addition, the assistance unit is in charge of the programmatic monitoring of Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) local grants while the financial monitoring is conducted by the MEPI regional office. The MEPI administrator works in close coordination with grants officers representatives and the grants officers in the MEPI regional office to ensure that the implementer respects the scope of work, the terms and conditions and meets the agreed upon indicators.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on Monitoring and Evaluation results, FY 2015 FMF will continue to support existing U.S.-origin equipment, enhance border security and counterterrorism capabilities, and upgrade and modernize existing U.S.-origin equipment. Tunisia's FMF is used to maintain a baseline sustainability of U.S.-origin equipment with spare parts and maintenance services to ensure the Tunisian Armed Forces are combat-capable. Monitoring and Evaluation results and end-use monitoring by INL staff help determine that INCLE funded assistance will continue to support existing police, corrections, and judicial reform programming. The INL Tunisia program began in FY 2010 with funding for United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime and United Nations Development Programme programs, which are monitored through the comprehensive M&E program. INL increased its programming in FY 2013 with the arrival of a TDY INL director to oversee all programming and hired locally employed staff to conduct end-use monitoring. No formal evaluations have taken place yet for INL's nascent Tunisia program, but INL is planning to conduct formal evaluation of its program.

USAID programming in Tunisia increased in FY 2013. No formal evaluations have taken place yet for Tunisia USAID's Tunisia programming although USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives is in the process of concluding a third party evaluation of their program. USAID has organized implementing partner meetings outside of Tunisia that bring together implementing partners to discuss overall challenges and opportunities for USAID programs and provides an opportunity to reinforce policies and requirements throughout programs.

In prior years, assessment and evaluation activities allowed the Department of State to determine vulnerabilities in each partner country's strategic trade control system, ascertain effectiveness of prior bilateral EXBS assistance activities, and pinpoint areas where limited assistance dollars can achieve the greatest impact. Department of State's Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation uses this information in consultations with embassies, regional bureaus, and other U.S. government agencies to derive the specific bilateral request level.

West Bank and Gaza

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The achievement of a negotiated two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a core U.S. national security objective. The U.S. government pursues this foreign policy objective by working with both parties to facilitate a negotiated settlement to the conflict and by supporting Palestinian institution-building so that a future state will possess the capacity to govern, provide services, and ensure security and stability within its borders and also with its neighbors.

To bolster this policy approach, the U.S. government's foreign assistance program supports the development of Palestinian Authority (PA) institutional capacity to deliver quality services; improves security conditions on the ground while reinforcing Palestinian respect for the rule of law; fosters the conditions for a strong private-sector driven economy; aids the development of quality health and education services; provides critical infrastructure programming to improve water, sanitation, and road networks; meets humanitarian assistance needs; and provides direct budget support to the PA to ensure its ongoing fiscal viability. U.S. government programming contributes to the overall stability and security of the region by continuing to support the development of public and private institutions, enhanced law enforcement and security, local and national governance systems, service standards in health and education, trade and commerce regulation, PA budget stability, and key infrastructure networks. The U.S. government's foreign assistance program supports the goals of the Initiative for the Palestinian Economy, an Office of the Quartet Representative-led initiative that will transform the Palestinian economy through large-scale private sector investment in eight key sectors.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	437,227	334,042	441,000	106,958
Overseas Contingency Operations	10,000	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	10,000	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	427,227	334,042	441,000	106,958
Economic Support Fund	356,727	264,042	370,000	105,958
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	70,000	70,000	70,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	-	1,000	1,000

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)

Democracy Programs: The viability of a future Palestinian state rests upon a foundation of improved governance in the West Bank and Gaza. The PA is committed to building the capacity of public institutions that promote improved service delivery, civic engagement, rule of law, and democratic practices. In support of PA objectives, U.S. assistance programs improve governance structures, strengthen the Palestinian judicial system, further develop rule of law and human rights processes, encourage civil society participation in public decision-making, and ensure a more transparent dialogue

between the government and the citizens of a future Palestinian state through support to independent media.

These interventions are designed to bolster confidence in the PA and contribute to continued stability in the region. The United States will continue helping PA partner institutions to redefine and improve their professional culture, build norms of competency and accountability, and deliver better services while improving processes that allow for improved policy formulation. U.S. funds will support family courts, the High Judicial Council, Ministry of Justice, and the Palestinian Judicial Institute as well as selected law schools. Civil court system activities will be coordinated with, and complemented by, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) activities supporting law enforcement and prosecutor offices. U.S. assistance to Palestinian civil society organizations will improve Palestinian society's ability to monitor the performance of the PA and to participate in public decision making processes. Finally, U.S. funds will assist municipalities to improve local government capacity and service delivery capabilities.

Key Interventions: (approximately \$16.7 million)

- U.S. assistance will expand service delivery improvements to include service delivery strategies, e-service solutions, and citizen services centers.
- FY 2015 funding will improve PA policy formulation and legislative development capacity.
- ESF-funded programs will assist the PA in implementing fiscal reform policies and procedures that promote economic growth.
- The United States will support citizens' efforts to ensure the transparency and accountability of the government, and participate in policy changes and legislative processes.
- Resources will conduct advocacy campaigns to promote the rights of women, people with disabilities, and other traditionally marginalized groups.
- U.S. assistance will build the capacities of Palestinian institutions, including family courts.
- ESF-funded programs will improve practical legal education within targeted law schools.
- ESF-funded programs will develop municipal capacity to effectively deliver services and infrastructure improvements.
- Resources will promote democratic practices, government effectiveness in municipalities, and engagement between citizens and elected councils.

Health Programs: The PA Ministry of Health (MOH) has demonstrated a strong commitment to improving the health of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza. As a result of this commitment, and with the assistance of the international community, the MOH is in the process of upgrading the health system to improve the scope, sustainability, and quality of the services available. Although the PA works to ensure that it better addresses the basic health needs of the Palestinian people, gaps in health services threaten the socioeconomic development and security of the West Bank and Gaza. These service gaps, particularly the health system's capacity to manage the chronic diseases now prevalent among the population, mean that thousands of Palestinian patients continue to be referred to critical health care facilities in Israel, Jordan, and Egypt to receive the care they need, making treatment less accessible for patients and extremely expensive for the PA.

U.S. programs will strengthen service delivery in Palestinian public and non-governmental organization health facilities, improve the prevention and treatment of priority public health problems, and build capacity of the central MOH to manage the healthcare system as a whole, including workforce, health information, health planning, and other key governance functions.

Key Interventions: (approximately \$7.0 million)

- U.S. funds will continue the roll-out of the electronic health information system that will link all MOH facilities to a centralized system;
- U.S. assistance will strengthen MOH institutions to enhance their capacity to oversee an effective and sustainable healthcare system with a focus on minimizing health referrals abroad, health workforce planning and management, and an increased emphasis on use of comprehensive health information systems for clinical and population-level decision-making;
- Funds will expand key services at non-governmental hospitals to reduce the number of patients requiring referrals to more expensive international health facilities;
- U.S. assistance will conduct social mobilization and public education campaigns to provide accurate and timely health information to the Palestinian public to encourage healthy behaviors.

Water Programs: The U.S. government will also fund the development of water and sanitation infrastructure which improves access to reliable water sources, upgrades sanitation services, and expands the capacity of existing water transmission and delivery systems to provide adequate water to meet the needs of an underserved and growing population. Since 2002, USAID investments in the water sector have been designed to expand access to potable water to hundreds of thousands of Palestinian families, while improving the operation and financing of such services to reduce overall dependency on donor funding. Based on the PA Central Bureau of Census and Statistics, nearly five percent of Palestinian households remain unconnected to the water network, creating dependency on water purchased from tanker trucks, which is less sanitary and can cost up to 400 percent more than piped water. The situation in the wastewater and sanitation sector remains of particular concern to both Palestinians and Israelis. Approximately 35 percent of wastewater generated annually in the West Bank is collected; only 5-10 percent of it is treated; and raw sewage flows into dry riverbeds, posing immediate local health problems and a serious risk of long-term contamination to the water aquifers on which both Israelis and Palestinians rely for the bulk of their water supply. The volume of untreated sewage has increased substantially over the last 15 years due to an overall increase in the population. Sustainable and effectively maintained water resources for Palestinians are critical to Palestinians and Israelis alike.

U.S. programs address these challenges by working to increase sustainable access to safe drinking water through the installation of water transmission lines, water distribution lines, construction of water reservoirs, introduction of technology to make water-use more efficient, and rehabilitation of existing wells and drilling of sustainable new wells. In FY 2015, USAID water programs will continue to support development of new (or recycled) water resources while reducing water loss from aging transmission and distribution lines and expanding operation and maintenance activities. USAID will also expand the scope of its water programming to include new pilot waste water treatment projects. Programs will reduce contamination of underground aquifers, improve the living conditions of local communities, and rehabilitate environmentally hazardous sewage systems. Finally, USAID will work to deploy new technologies to treat wastewater in urban areas and promote the reuse of wastewater in agriculture, with a focus on maximizing sustainability of resources.

Key Interventions: (approximately \$40.0 million)

- U.S. assistance will increase access to drinking water by installing or upgrading internal water networks, water connection systems, water distribution and transmission lines, and water reservoirs;
- Funding will upgrade sewage lines to prevent the flow of raw sewage into riverbeds and contamination of aquifers;
- Funding will design and begin implementation of pilot waste water treatment plants as well as pursue innovative solutions that reduce contamination of surface and underground water sources;

- Funding will also improve management of water facilities through the upgrading of operation and maintenance and expand water-saving technology and management techniques, while improving agricultural practices to achieve a stronger return on Gross Domestic Product for water use.

Education and Youth: With U.S. assistance, the PA has made a number of improvements in recent years in essential service delivery to the approximately four million Palestinians who reside in the West Bank and Gaza. Despite these gains, however, a number of challenges remain. Positive sector indicators such as an enrollment rate of 97 percent in basic education, gender parity, and an adult literacy rate of 94 percent are dependent almost entirely on donors to provide both basic operating costs and financing for school construction and renovation. This donor dependence is an inherent vulnerability to the long term sustainability of the PA's basic education reforms to date. U.S. assistance in this sector will continue to improve the quality and relevance of the education system at all levels, ensuring that the educational needs of the most vulnerable populations are also addressed. U.S. programs, which are designed to promote values of tolerance and inclusivity, will also support the PA Ministry of Education's efforts to upgrade the qualifications of its teachers, principals and district leadership through in-service training and will build the capacities of Ministry departments involved in both school management and the training/certification of PA teachers. Programs will also improve access to and the quality of education in the most underserved areas of the West Bank and East Jerusalem.

The unemployment rate has risen to 25 percent overall and 38 percent in Gaza, and is higher in both the West Bank and Gaza for youths between the ages of 20 and 24. Formal higher educational institutions fail to provide students with marketable, professional skills. U.S. programs will provide capacity building for youth-serving institutions, employability and entrepreneurship training, and social and civic engagement programs for young people between the ages of 14 and 29. Programs will promote youth leadership and better prepare young people to enter the workforce by focusing on training and skill building specifically tailored to the local marketplace.

Key Interventions: (approximately \$14.0 million)

- U.S. funds will improve access to and the quality of education in the most underserved areas of the West Bank and East Jerusalem by not only constructing and renovating schools but also providing teacher and principal training, educational resources, extracurricular activities, internet connectivity, science labs, career counseling, and developing a student-based teaching and learning pedagogy and environment;
- U.S. assistance will support graduate level partnerships between universities in the West Bank and the United States to improve the critical skills of Palestinian teachers and educational leaders;
- Resources will provide Palestinian university graduates with the opportunity to pursue Masters' level educational opportunities at U.S. higher education institutions;
- Funding will also build capacities of Ministry departments involved in policy development and training to increase the performance level of the teaching profession, decentralize school management and district leadership in the West Bank;
- Funding will support the Ministry to achieve its goal of ensuring qualified teachers in all schools through support of the Teacher Education Strategy as well as provide internships, employment and entrepreneurship training, and skill building to better enable students to find employment;
- Funding will support capacity building for youth-serving institutions, employability and entrepreneurship training, and social and civic engagement programs to promote youth leadership and better prepare young people to enter the marketplace;
- Resources will increase the skills of early grade readers through the assessment, design, and implementation of a highly targeted reading program necessary to improve students' foundational learning competencies;

- Funding will provide support to the Ministry to implement an Educational Management Information System ensuring the use of essential data in moving to a more evidence-based planning and decision-making system and enabling access to all data for all relevant stakeholders, including for research purposes.

Social Assistance/Direct Budget Support: The U.S. government anticipates a continuing need for direct budget assistance to the PA for FY 2015. This support is expected to follow the existing model of paying down PA debt to eligible and vetted creditors or suppliers of consumer commodities. Budget support is a critical stabilizing factor within the PA fiscal environment. It leverages additional financial support from international donors and results in improved PA fiscal management, including increased revenue collection. In addition to direct budget support, social assistance programming will develop infrastructure projects which have been prioritized at the community level. A particular programmatic focus will be construction or renovation of community infrastructure serving vulnerable populations in the West Bank.

Key Interventions: (approximately \$226.1 million)

- U.S. assistance will provide direct budget support to the PA to pay down commercial debt in line with past contributions;
- Funds will construct or renovate clinics, hospitals, schools, and other community infrastructure based on a community-driven development model.

Economic Growth: The development of a sustainable, private-sector driven economy is fundamental to the long-term success of a viable Palestinian state. Despite strong growth in recent years, inflation-adjusted per-capita GDP is only slightly above the 1999 level. The unemployment rate for the West Bank and Gaza has risen dramatically – from 12 percent in 1999 to 25 percent today (38 percent in Gaza). Domestic tax revenue has increased due to improved collection and administrative reforms but is still below budget targets, in part because the PA is no longer able to capture most revenue from Gaza. Micro- and small-sized enterprises, which account for more than 90 percent of existing Palestinian businesses, face endemic challenges to competing in local and regional markets because of Israeli restrictions on movement and access to goods and people and an incomplete enabling environment for commerce and investment.

U.S. assistance for private sector development in the West Bank will continue to help Palestinian businesses generate employment and access domestic, regional, and global markets as well as sustainable financial services. USAID programs will complement the efforts of other donors active in the sector, particularly the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development, the World Bank, and the European Commission, which promote fiscal and regulatory reform.

U.S. funding will improve private-sector firms by helping update production processes to meet international market standards for enterprises in agriculture and agri-business, stone and marble production, information technology, and tourism. These sectors have been identified as having the greatest potential to increase exports and scale up employment, and are areas in which youth and women can actively participate.

Key Interventions: (approximately \$22.3 million)

- U.S. assistance will increase the competitiveness of businesses (particularly in agriculture, tourism, marble and stone, and information technologies) by helping remove obstacles to expanding value chains;
- Funds will direct assistance to enterprises in high impact sectors that can exploit export and employment potential;

- U.S. assistance will focus on practical business solutions that can help expand trade and reduce costs, including public policy changes in areas such as goods clearance, commercial crossing points, standards, and market information;
- Resources will assist Palestinian financial institutions to provide equity and financial products to early stage businesses.

Infrastructure Programs: To support economic growth initiatives, USAID will also focus assistance on the development of key transportation infrastructure. In line with PA infrastructure priorities, road projects will connect urban centers, economic zones, commercial routes, and residential neighborhoods, as well as provide safer travel routes.

Key Interventions: (approximately \$33.5 million)

- U.S. assistance will improve transportation infrastructure by renovating high priority road networks that will ease the movement of goods and services throughout the West Bank, develop trade routes, and improve access to basic services;
- Funds will maintain existing road networks and improve management capacity of the relevant PA ministries through the provision of operation and maintenance services.

Humanitarian Assistance: The closure of illegal tunnels through which licit and illicit goods flow, restrictions on imports to Gaza, successive natural disasters, and overall reductions in international donor support have resulted in a deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Gaza. These factors have also contributed to an overall decline in economic activity in Gaza. Rises in unemployment and increases in the consumer price index (up 45 percent since 2004) have also impacted the humanitarian situation. The most recent data available shows that 19 percent of the people in the West Bank and 57 percent of the people in Gaza are food-insecure. The PA, burdened with severe budget shortages and a lack of sufficient donor funding, is unable to provide for the needs of vulnerable families; as such, many are dependent for their survival on the support of international organizations. With little or no disposable income, these families' educational and economic opportunities are limited as well.

The U.S. government will continue to provide assistance to the most vulnerable populations in the West Bank and Gaza in FY 2015. U.S. programs will target the non-refugee population, while the State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) will continue to provide support to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), which has the sole UN mandate for assistance to Palestinian refugees in the West Bank, where refugees comprise about one-third of the population, and Gaza, where refugees comprise two-thirds of the population. While there are some humanitarian assistance needs in the West Bank, the majority of humanitarian assistance programming is expected to be implemented in Gaza, as a core element of the population remains in dire need of humanitarian assistance in general and food assistance in particular. U.S. programs will help ensure that these critical humanitarian assistance needs are met and that nutritious food is provided to vulnerable, non-refugee Palestinian families to help them meet their household caloric needs.

Key Interventions: (approximately \$10.6 million)

- U.S. assistance will distribute regular food commodities or electronic food vouchers to needy, food vulnerable non-refugee Palestinian families;
- Resources will provide support to local and international organizations responding to humanitarian needs in the West Bank and Gaza.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The Palestinian Authority Security Forces (PASF) continue to successfully promote and maintain security in the West Bank, resulting in a safer and more secure environment and improving the lives of both Palestinians and Israelis. Working together, the United States Security Coordinator (USSC) and INL continue to enhance the professionalization and capacity of the Ministry of Interior (MOI) to provide oversight and support to PASF institutions through programs that provide training, technical assistance, equipment, and infrastructure support. Specifically, the effectiveness of the criminal justice system will continue to be strengthened through training, equipment, technical assistance, and limited infrastructure support (e.g. renovation of existing facilities) provided to Palestinian judicial, prosecutorial, and law enforcement institutions. These activities complement USAID's work, and the work of other international donors, in the civil justice system, and foster a mutually reinforcing cycle of competent governance, popular support for the PA, and citizen-government engagement.

Security Assistance: INL and USSC will continue to provide training, technical assistance, non-lethal equipment, and infrastructure support to transform and professionalize the PASF. This assistance will enhance the skills and capacity of the PASF, to include the National Security Force (NSF), Palestinian Civil Police (PCP), Presidential Guard (PG), the Military Justice Commission, the Preventive Security Organization (PSO), and the Civil Defense (CD). Consistent with the plans developed jointly by INL, USSC, and the PA, and coordinated with other international donors, these efforts will ensure that the PASF are better equipped and capable of maintaining public security; fighting serious crime, terrorism, and other threats to law and order; and addressing national emergencies in a manner that respects human rights and is consistent with international practice and standards. Working with the PA MOI, the U.S. will help improve the institutional planning capacity needed to support and provide oversight to the PASF.

Key Interventions:

- Resources will be used to support refresher, specialized, and advanced training and field exercises in Jordan and the West Bank to sustain and improve PASF tactical and technical skills; conduct specialized logistics and maintenance training for PASF logistics managers; and deliver limited initial training for newly assigned personnel.
- Funding will be used to help the PA Ministry of Interior and security forces transfer tactical training from Jordan to the West Bank and establish the curriculum, training aids, cadre of instructors, and other tools they need to assume this training responsibility.
- Funding for West Bank training will also be used for courses to train PCP and other members of the security services in joint interoperability, leadership development, and other specialized joint training requirements, to include continuation of an instructor training program to develop a cadre of PASF instructors.
- Funding will also address the need to resupply the security services with equipment that has depreciated since the start of the program in 2007. Assistance will be closely tied to institution-building efforts that will include specialized training for PA personnel in facilities management and maintenance and the provision of equipment and other materiel necessary to stock and manage the network of central and regional logistics and sustainment facilities constructed with prior year funds.
- Funds will be made available to support limited infrastructure projects (i.e., renovation of existing facilities) to house and facilitate the operations of the NSF, PG, CD, and security justice services.
- Funds will be used to continue to provide programmatic (training and equipment) and periodic technical assistance support to the MOI Strategic Planning Department, General Training Commission, Organization and Administration Commission, Logistics Administration, or other staff components with similar PASF support roles, with the goal of ensuring that the PA is fully capable of managing and accomplishing its own strategic planning for supporting the PASF and to support the

continued institutional development of the MOI. This includes continuing to develop a leadership program for qualified senior officers. Funds will support the development of a Palestinian Officers' Academy and will continue to fund leadership and executive training abroad for senior officers.

- Funds will be used to enhance pan-PASF communications and information systems interoperability to improve pan-PASF mission command capability West Bank-wide. Funds will sustain the program to provide the PA CD forces with equipment, institutional development, and specialized training in both the West Bank and Jordan.

Justice/Rule of Law Assistance: INL will further develop and improve the criminal investigation capacity of the PCP, PSO, and the prosecutorial function of the Public Prosecutors Offices (PPO). For the Attorney General's Office, resources will, in coordination with other donors, expand the existing rule-of-law programs in all West Bank governorates, supporting both criminal investigation and prosecution functions. INL will also complement other U.S. government programs in coordination with other international donor activities in the sector, and will continue to support efforts to enhance the PA's ability to operate and maintain correctional facilities that meet accepted international standards and respect for human rights. This will include infrastructure support such as renovation of existing correctional facilities and new construction necessary to meet current or projected needs.

Key Interventions:

- Funds will be used to expand training for the PCP and PSO to meet clearly identified needs that are not being addressed by other donors, to include additional interview and interrogation training, cybercrime investigative capacity, forensic capabilities, and other general or advanced policing skills necessary for conducting strong criminal investigations necessary for successful prosecution in court.
- Funds will be used, in coordination with other donors, to continue with infrastructure projects to renovate police stations across the West Bank and support efforts to modernize and improve prison and detention facilities to ensure they meet international standards. New construction of such facilities will be limited.
- Funds will be used to support the PCP, PSO, and PPO to improve capacity to investigate and prosecute crime, with a focus on improved police/prosecutor coordination, improved case management, more effective execution of judicial warrants, improved evidence collection and handling, and improved strategic planning ability, while reducing case backlogs and accelerating case dispositions. This will include renovation of existing facilities (e.g., evidence rooms) if necessary.
- Funds will be provided to assist the PA Correction and Rehabilitation Centers Department to operate a humane prison system that conforms to international human rights standards. Technical expertise, training, and equipment funding will be used to continue to develop a comprehensive basic training program, expand the cadre of instructors, and enhance leadership and administrative skills of senior corrections staff. Funds will also be used to provide an essential training facility, furnishings for correctional facilities, and basic operational equipment for corrections staff.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-CWD funds will continue to support humanitarian mine-action activities in the West Bank. Clearance priorities are with minefields that are on private property and not subject to disputes between Israelis and Palestinians. The Department of State may also provide assistance for landmine survivors, supporting rehabilitation and reintegration for those directly affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). The Department of State may also fund risk education for those West Bank populations most vulnerable to ERW-related hazards.

Key Interventions:

- Funds will be used to expand minefield clearance activities in the West Bank. Minefields have been jointly identified and prioritized for clearance by both Israelis and Palestinians; clearance will be conducted by an international nongovernmental organization.
- Funds may be provided to support education and rehabilitation programs for populations in the West Bank affected by the hazard of explosive remnants of war.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID/West Bank and Gaza (WBG) completed two evaluations in FY 2013 and utilized the findings to refine the implementation of existing projects. The two evaluations focused on local governance and infrastructure, and civil society projects. In FY 2014, USAID/WBG intends to conduct two mid-term performance evaluations that will help shape future programming and guide strategic decisions on current and potential activities in infrastructure and private sector development.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The results of the FY 2013 evaluations mentioned above have influenced programmatic choices in the following ways:

- Results from the Local Government and Infrastructure mid-term evaluation were used to improve implementing partner management procedures and guide project managers to streamline and focus activities that would achieve desired results and produce greater impacts.
- The Civic Participation Program mid-term evaluation helped determine the progress made towards achieving expected intermediate results and objectives. The evaluation reinforced USAID's technical direction and confirmed the effectiveness of USAID's efforts to better coordinate efforts in the civil society sector.

USAID/WBG's Monitoring and Evaluation Team (M&E Team) within the Program and Project Development Office supports technical teams throughout the project life cycle. In the past year, the M&E Team has provided Mission-wide training on project design, the Mission's monitoring process, and results reporting. In addition, the M&E Team has guided technical teams through project designs, reviewed performance data with project managers, guided the development of more robust Performance Monitoring Plans, and managed the Mission's monitoring contract in Gaza. Recognizing the importance of these efforts to more effective project management and the achievement of project results, USAID/WBG has also completed the following monitoring and evaluation activities in the last year:

- Monitoring Mechanism for Gaza Projects: Due to the restrictions on travel of individuals under Chief of Mission authority to Gaza, USAID awarded a new contract to provide additional monitoring services for USAID-funded projects in Gaza. This contract will assess the accuracy of project performance data; confirm the reliability and effectiveness of implementing partners' internal controls related to performance monitoring and reporting; collect documentation in the field for USAID project managers; and provide oversight and monitoring of USAID-funded projects in Gaza. The work of these independent, third-party monitors provides USAID with another method of verifying that the project implementation progress and data prepared and reported by implementing partners is accurate.

As in past years, USAID conducted portfolio reviews for each of the five technical sectors in the WBG portfolio. These project-by-project reviews were led by the Mission Director and included representation from other USAID technical offices and other U.S. entities at post. Portfolio review discussions focused

on the results achieved to date and how best to meet new priorities using existing mechanisms. The discussions also identified opportunities for cross-functional collaboration within USAID, the U.S. government, and the international community.

Yemen

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Yemen continues to make significant strides forward in its political transition, even while it faces unprecedented challenges. A variety of U.S. assistance programs have played a crucial role in encouraging continued momentum in Yemen's transition process, while U.S. advocacy has spurred the implementation of critical economic reforms. In FY 2015, U.S. assistance priorities will advance the objectives of a peaceful political transition, economic recovery, enhanced delivery of basic services, as well as military and security reform.

U.S. government support for the transition includes programs that will assist the Yemenis in drafting a new constitution, holding a constitutional referendum, and organizing national elections. Moreover, FY 2015 assistance will strengthen the effectiveness of Yemeni government ministries, departments, local government bodies, and civil society organizations (CSOs); improve health systems as well as maternal and child health and family planning services; and improve basic education through literacy campaigns. Yemen's population continues to face high unemployment, which renders youth susceptible to recruitment by violent extremist organizations. As such, it is essential to help stimulate economic growth through investment in the agriculture and financial sectors, expanded public-private partnerships, and workforce development.

In order to advance peace and security in Yemen, U.S. support for the military and security sector will remain a priority in the FY 2015 budget. Yemen's transitional government has made some gains in extending security in the country through military operations against al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and through a challenging process of reorganization of the Ministries of Defense and Interior. These efforts will provide the time and space necessary to continue the ongoing political transition and economic reform. U.S. funds will enhance Yemen's ability to deny territory to terrorists; modernize its security forces; sustain critical equipment; extend the rule of law throughout the country; aggressively work against corruption in all sectors; clear areas rendered unlivable by AQAP land mines and booby traps; improve Yemeni anti-terrorism capacity; and reduce the availability of arms to unauthorized users and criminal entities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	114,764	82,020	106,450	24,430
Overseas Contingency Operations	13,081	2,250	-	-2,250
Economic Support Fund	4,881	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,001	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,199	2,250	-	-2,250
Enduring/Core Programs	101,683	79,770	106,450	26,680
Development Assistance	8,312	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	12,000	45,000	64,500	19,500
Foreign Military Financing	18,989	20,000	25,000	5,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,345	9,000	9,500	500
International Military Education and Training	930	1,100	1,200	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	3,000	1,000	-2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,899	1,670	5,250	3,580
P.L. 480 Title II	50,208	-	-	-

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)

Democracy, Rights and Governance Programs: In January 2014, Yemen's National Dialogue Conference – a gathering of 565 delegates from across the political spectrum, representing the most inclusive discussion of its kind in Yemen's history – arrived at consensus recommendations on political, economic, and social reform. The GCC initiative's subsequent steps, including drafting a constitution, holding a constitutional referendum, and organizing national elections, will translate the Dialogue's vision into actionable laws and political mandates for more democratic, inclusive, and accountable governance.

In FY 2015, U.S. assistance for democracy, rights, and governance will support the implementation of democratic and constitutional reforms. The request will support the implementation of the National Dialogue's recommendation for a transition to a federal state. Federalism stands to redistribute political power and resources from central control to regional or local governments by decentralizing legislative, regulatory, policy, budget and finance, and service delivery functions. To help lay the groundwork for more effective local government response to citizen needs, U.S. programs will maintain a flexible posture and sequence assistance so that it reinforces Yemeni decision points and consensus on changes to inter-governmental roles and responsibilities.

Key Interventions:

- **Responsive Governance:** Leveraging government and local resources, U.S. assistance will (1) rapidly respond to the technical assistance needs of the government, local officials, and civil society organizations engaged in Yemen's evolving, post-transition decentralization debate, and implementation policies; and, (2) localize Yemen's decentralization agenda through small grant assistance that helps civil society and local government advocate, understand, exercise and monitor implementation of new local authorities.
- **Inclusive Political Processes:** Funding for rule of law, political processes and civil society will support post-transition priorities for (1) the development of regional and national parliaments, (2) the effective administration and oversight of sub-national elections (e.g. regional and local elections, and the strengthening of the Supreme Commission for Elections and Referendum), (3) supporting women's rights and political empowerment, and (4) support for effective CSO oversight and advocacy.

Basic Education: U.S. assistance will continue to revise and improve materials and implementation strategies, building on previous years' successes. Specific policy interventions and technical support to the central and local offices of the Ministry of Education will support priorities such as the Yemeni government's "Education for All" initiative, and help meet Millennium Development Goals. There will be continued focus on community engagement, strengthening parent and student councils, and small-scale school renovations focused on promoting girls' attendance and retention. It is anticipated that by the end of FY 2015, U.S. government interventions in education will have reached more than half a million direct beneficiaries (students in grades 1-3) and set a solid foundation for nationwide scale-up.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$5.0 million in basic education will support the Early Grade Reading Program that leverages the continued success of past U.S. efforts and international research in the field so that children can learn to read in grades one to three while gaining skills for future learning.
- Education funding will also implement girl-friendly school programs that will improve the learning environment and increase enrollment and retention in schools.
- Funds may also support a trial technology component for teacher training, launch a media campaign, and strengthen teacher communities of practice.

Nutrition: Poor nutrition is not only about food. It is a complex problem caused by ill health as well as a poor quality diet. Poverty and ineffective government services in Yemen contribute to high rates of malnutrition (stunting is estimated at 53 percent), and child and maternal mortality. Over 10 million of the 25 million Yemenis suffer chronic hunger, and malnutrition is reportedly the leading underlying cause of child mortality.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. funds will support programs that focus on the most vulnerable, from the pre-natal stage to two years of age and prevent the major forms of malnutrition, including acute and chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, through cost-effective and sustainable approaches for improving nutritional status.
- U.S. programs will improve health worker preparedness by integrating essential nutrition actions, including micronutrient supplementation and optimal maternal, infant and young child nutrition practices recently endorsed by the World Health Organization, into pre-service curriculums.

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. assistance will support quick-impact employment and small-scale community infrastructure rehabilitation projects to respond to the needs of communities affected by the economic downturn and conflict. Assistance will support sustained engagement between government and community representatives, ensuring the activity ultimately helps to build a new, constructive relationship and improve government responsiveness.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support activities such as small-scale rehabilitation of community infrastructure, including improvements to local schools, health clinics, water supply networks, and other community priorities, through cash-for-work and in-kind assistance.

Economic Growth: Yemen is one of the poorest and least developed countries in the world. It ranks 154 of 182 countries on the United Nations Development Programme Human Development Index. An estimated 50 percent of the population is poor and approximately two thirds of the population (including 80 percent of the poor) lives in rural areas; most depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. The country's poor natural resource base cannot meet the needs of a population that is growing steadily, and doubling every 20 years. A shrinking resource base, coupled with already low productivity and the shock of internal conflict, places enormous pressure on Yemen's social and economic systems and contributes further to increasing poverty. In order to support the country's economic development, U.S. assistance will seek to enhance agricultural productivity; expand markets and trade; and increase employment through improved vocational skills and entrepreneurial development for women and youth. In addition, U.S. programs will strengthen financial and credit institutions, improve the legal and regulatory frameworks for the financial sector, and facilitate capital for value chains and alternative energy technologies.

Key Interventions:

- Feed the Future (FTF): As part of the President’s Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, the U.S. will provide \$4.3 million in agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals. U.S. assistance will support Yemeni government efforts to promote sustainable agricultural development under an FTF-financed program that will address constraints in key value chains across seven governorates that are home to over five million food-insecure people. These value chains may include coffee, honey, livestock, and horticulture.
- U.S. assistance will support improved access to credit, focusing on the expansion of financial institution interests into the agricultural sector, especially for those entities working in agricultural value-chain development. Assistance will also support the extension of microfinance services into rural areas.
- Activities will support the implementation of a legal and regulatory framework for mobile money supporting a range of financial services (e.g. money transfer, salary, payment, point-of-sale payments, loan and savings services via branchless banking, and sharing of market information).
- Funds will continue to support a demand-driven approach to vocational training – focusing on marketable skills and an aim of high placement rates. The program scope will also include the promotion of entrepreneurs and self-employment programs, with a focus on youth and women. This will be accomplished through training, mentoring, and the promotion of entrepreneurial ideas.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will support Yemeni efforts to carry out effective counterterrorism (CT), build institutional capacity, strengthen its ability to exert control over its territory, and improve its ability to act as a security partner with the United States and international partners, while promoting accountable governance and civilian rule of law. U.S. assistance will provide sustainment for U.S. origin equipment, training, and limited acquisition related to CT. FMF funding will seek to improve the government’s control of its territory to prevent its use by terrorists, attacks on vital infrastructure, transnational criminals (including pirates), smuggling, and other threats to stability. FMF funds will also enable broader military-to-military engagement through English language training and logistics improvement. U.S. CT projects initiated under the Department of Defense’s section 1206 authority for CT partner units, such as the Yemen Special Operations Forces, the Yemen Coast Guard, and the Yemen Air Force, will address Yemen’s CT capability.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help the Yemeni government continue to implement the ongoing military reorganization plan with a focus on building institutional capacity, improving military effectiveness, and addressing the use and recruitment of child soldiers.
- Approximately \$13.3 million in U.S. assistance will improve sustainment of U.S. provided equipment and training of the reorganized land, air, and maritime forces. FMF will also assist the Yemen Armed Forces to field CT strike forces against AQAP and other violent groups in more direct and active operations, especially in affected areas.
- Funding will assist the Yemeni Air Force with sustainment and phased maintenance of critical airlift platforms that enable rapid transportation of troops, equipment, and logistics.
- Funding and training will improve Yemeni maritime forces’ ability to exert control over their territorial waters and conduct counter piracy and anti-smuggling operations in the Gulf of Aden.
- Roughly \$2.5 million in U.S. funding will also assist in developing the English-language capacity of the Yemeni Armed Forces in order to more effectively participate in U.S. security cooperation programs and attain a higher level of international interoperability.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Yemen's health indicators are the lowest in the Middle East. Poverty and ineffective government services contribute to child and maternal mortality. FY 2015 funds will provide assistance for high-impact family planning, maternal and child health, disease surveillance, and supply chain systems strengthening. Refined capacity-building support to the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP), aimed at improving health service delivery, will make investments more sustainable and support stability in under-served communities.

U.S. assistance will also support the principles of USAID's Global Health Initiative, improving health outcomes through work with partner countries by investing in health systems and promoting innovation. Activities will increase access to basic health services, improve communities' awareness of healthy behaviors, and build capacity for local health care services. The goal is to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity as well as rates of childhood illness and malnutrition, particularly stunting and anemia. The family planning and reproductive health assistance program will strengthen supply chain management and offer training for reproductive health care providers.

Key Interventions:

- **Maternal Child Health Intervention Program:** U.S.-funded programs of \$6.0 million will work with the MoPHP in strengthening its capacity to deliver high-impact, evidence-based interventions to reduce maternal, newborn, and child mortality and morbidity. Specific activities will include: support for maternal health services by reducing post-partum hemorrhage, pre-eclampsia and eclampsia, and maternal anemia; improving access to essential newborn care; and strengthening family planning services and utilization.
- **Deliver Health Systems Strengthening:** The United States will provide intensive technical support to the MoPHP in order to set up and manage its supply chain for contraceptives and maternal and child health commodities. Support to the MoPHP will focus on planning and managing the health workforce as well as training health care providers, addressing specific policy obstacles, and building the Ministry's capacity for evidence-based decision-making; enhancing health planning and management; and promoting transparent, needs-based allocations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. U.S. ability to leverage Yemen's military partnership will be substantially enhanced by directly advocating and developing Yemen's military professionalism and demonstrating basic democratic values and human rights standards to military personnel.

Key Interventions:

- IMET funding will provide seminars and courses geared towards democratic values and civilian control of the military in order to develop a professional, apolitical military.
- IMET programs will also develop professional military education designed to foster professionalization among mid-career officers and non-commissioned officers and promote U.S.-Yemen interoperability.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

In FY 2015, INCLE funding will cover management and oversight costs of ongoing U.S. assistance efforts to build a more professional, accountable, and responsive criminal justice system in Yemen. For the new Yemeni government to gain the full confidence of the population, an equitable and unbiased criminal justice system must be accessible and effective throughout the country. INCLE funds will

support ongoing activities to increase access to justice, combat corruption, and strengthen accountability mechanisms within the criminal justice sector. The INCLE program will continue to coordinate efforts with U.S. government agencies, including the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Homeland Security, USAID, and the Department of Defense.

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funds will sustain ongoing programs to provide capacity development assistance to strengthen rule of law and overall criminal justice sector, in coordination with the Ministry of Interior (MOI) and Ministry of Justice (MOJ), as the foundation for a more democratic country. INL will continue to respond to MOI and MOJ priorities by continuing capacity building initiatives, as well as coordinating initiatives that complement international efforts in rule of law, justice development, and law enforcement.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA):

The ATA program will support Yemen's ongoing efforts to deal effectively with security challenges within its borders, including AQAP and other armed groups; defend against threats to national and regional stability; and deter planning and implementation of terrorist operations. The United States will provide antiterrorism training to the newly-reorganized Yemeni law enforcement entities to build improved investigative, leadership and management, and border security capabilities in order to counter terrorism. Investigative training and equipment will be geared in part towards the identification of improvised explosive devices, explosives, and non-conventional weapons that can be used to carry out terrorist operations. Border security training will focus on detecting and responding to the entry of terrorists and related terrorist devices.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. funds will improve Yemen's CT capabilities through training Yemen's security forces and supporting CT actions outside the capital.
- Funding will also improve the Yemeni Customs Service's border security capabilities by sending counter-proliferation and border security officials to regional training.

NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD): The NADR-CWD funds will continue to support Yemen Executive Mine Action Center's (YEMAC) programs to clear mine and explosive remnants of war; mine risk education; reintegration support and facilities for landmine survivors; disposal of unexploded ordinance (UXO); and clearance of battle areas in southern provinces, including Aden and Abyan. Given the recent conflict in the south of Yemen, there is dire need for UXO clearance so that internally-displaced persons can return safely.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support YEMAC and a mine survivors' assistance organization. These funds will protect victims of conflict by initiating permanent marking of high-impact mined areas, restore access to land and infrastructure through clearance of medium-impacted communities and other new landmines/UXO as a result of recent years' armed conflicts, and develop host nation capacity.

NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS): The EXBS program supports the Yemeni government's ability to address maritime and border security deficiencies. Yemen is a proliferation concern due to pervasive corruption, weak central governance, the existence of armed non-state entities, and a strong tradition of personal weapons ownership. The Gulf of Aden is one of the busiest and most strategically important sea lanes in the world and intersects the so-called Red Sea Terror Triangle between Sudan, Somalia, and Yemen. Providing Yemen with the resources and expertise to

secure its coastline will reduce its attractiveness as a transit point for illicit trafficking of arms and other contraband.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will allow the U.S. Coast Guard to conduct maritime training with the Yemeni Coast Guard, including resident training in Boarding Officer Courses and refurbishment of patrol boats and classrooms.
- Funds will build upon the success of the strategic trade control legal seminar held in April 2013 to continue U.S. government engagement in developing comprehensive strategic trade control legislation that meets UN Security Resolution 1540 guidelines.
- Funds will provide border inspection equipment to the Yemen Customs Authority to improve their capacity to detect and interdict hazardous or illicit goods.
- U.S. assistance seeks to improve Yemeni Customs and other agencies' border security capabilities by sending counter-proliferation and border security officials to regional and United States-based training.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID maintains Performance Management Plans (PMP) at the Mission level, as well as Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (PMEP) at the implementing partner level focused on project-level inputs as well as results. USAID's third-party monitoring and evaluation program, Yemen Monitoring and Evaluation Project (YMEP), ensures the validity and accuracy of the reporting data from USAID partners through field monitoring. USAID holds complete portfolio reviews twice a year to examine program performance, management, budget issues, and guide the overall direction and management of its program.

Through YMEP, USAID is able to obtain unbiased and accurate field monitoring and data validation for all USAID-funded projects. YMEP also manages an online Management Information System/Geographic Information System clearinghouse which is consistently maintained and updated, enabling collection and analysis of program inputs, outputs, outcomes, and impact. With this support, the Mission is able to make more accurate determinations regarding the impact of programs on development and stability in Yemen. Information on program performance will be used to identify needs for additional in-depth assessments and evaluations. It will also assist in improving management decisions related to funding, program/project modifications, and the need for follow-on support.

All individual INL programs are developed with specific objectives and metrics toward which implementers must report progress. In addition, the INL Director in Yemen maintains constant monitoring of the programs, interaction with the program implementers and the relevant Yemeni counterparts to maintain consistency of program implementation, effectiveness, and outcomes. INL conducted an assessment at the beginning of 2013 to help design and adjust programs to be most effective. INL also verifies the maintenance and proper use of equipment provided to Yemen through end-use monitoring. INL routinely analyzes all of this information in the context of U.S. priorities and adjusts programming to be as effective and appropriate as possible.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The End of Project Health Evaluation on USAID's Community Livelihood Project health activities was conducted in FY 2013. These recommendations and findings have helped inform the development of a new, more targeted health project focusing on reproductive health and family planning. USAID plans to conduct three performance evaluations and will design up to one impact evaluation to be completed in FY 2014.

The midterm evaluation of USAID/Yemen's Responsive Governance Program helped to re-scope the activity to become more relevant to the needs of the political transition.

MENA Initiative

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. strategic and security interests in the region remain unchanged, but the pursuit and sustainable advancement of these interests rely on sustained democratic, economic, and security and justice sector reforms that respond to the aspirations of the region's citizens for dignity, opportunity, and self-determination. There are reformers in the region, and the United States needs to support those trying to undertake the political, security sector, and economic reforms that promote stability, create private-sector led growth, and respond to citizen demands for a greater voice in governance. The United States must capitalize on the opportunities as they arise; addressing the challenges presented by transition in the region requires significant resources and new methodologies.

In addition to existing bilateral and regional foreign assistance programs for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), the President's FY 2015 request includes \$1.53 billion in funding to support the region's transition and reform efforts (*See MENA Response, Reforms, and Transitions summary*). This \$245.0 million, in addition to \$30.0 million requested in USAID's Bureau for Democracy Conflict Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), will provide a total \$275.0 million requested in FY 2015 to support long-term reforms and transitions, as well as for immediate stabilization and contingency requirements.

As the region continues to grapple with violence, cope with humanitarian suffering, and navigate political and economic change, the FY 2015 MENA Initiative request enables the U.S. government to promote economic and political foundations for democracy, and build new partnerships with the citizens who will shape their countries' future. The FY 2015 request will support inclusive, private-sector led growth and job creation across the region and promote government accountability, demands that drove the Arab Awakening. It will support the professionalization and credibility of institutions, particularly in addressing human rights; improve the operating environment for civil society and business to hold governments accountable; address structural impediments to change; and increase regional integration and cooperation.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	202,531	-	245,000	245,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	202,531	-	20,000	20,000
Economic Support Fund	202,531	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	20,000	20,000
Enduring/Core Programs	-	-	225,000	225,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	225,000	225,000

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.

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	202,531	*	245,000
MENA-Reforms	202,531	*	225,000
Economic Support Fund	202,531	*	225,000
MENA-Contingency	-	*	20,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	20,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Longer-term reform: As part of the United States' broader commitment to MENA transitions and reforms, the FY 2015 funds requested in the MENA Initiative will support initiatives that help promote broad-based economic growth, security and stability, and promote democratic change on a regional scale. U.S. assistance will support programs that emphasize transparency, citizen engagement, and support for local authorities to participate in, sustain and advance democratic transitions.

The specific programs are designed to address areas that, among other things, are critical for successful reforms and transitions, where the United States has a comparative advantage, and can leverage multilateral efforts. State and USAID will initiate program design and oversight planning in the specific areas outlined below, building on existing programs, funding, and lessons learned. Changes in the region and new opportunities could cause some shifts in the programs and costs as design is initiated.

Key Interventions:

ESF will support the following region-wide reform initiatives:

MENA Investment Initiative (\$50.0 million): One of the root causes of regional instability over the past three years has been the lack of broad-based economic growth and shared opportunity — particularly for youth and women. The United States has used assistance funding to address some of these concerns on a bilateral basis, and are seeing some positive steps; despite some progress, many people around the region still face significant barriers to starting a business, capitalizing existing businesses, finding a job, and securing their economic future. USAID's MENA Investment Initiative aims to create jobs and spur private investment throughout the region by targeting start-up and early-stage companies that struggle to access financing by working through incubators, accelerators, and angel investor groups. The MENA Investment Initiative will use new mechanisms to leverage U.S. funding to free up resources from others and to target promising start-ups. This will involve creating networks of investment partners, through which USAID funding catalyzes investment from multiple partners, including the private sector, other donors, philanthropic organizations governments, and NGOs.

The Department of State and USAID will also use the MENA Investment Initiative to undertake region-wide, sector-specific strategies with government and private sector partners that improve the overall efficiency of important industries, resulting in further investment opportunities and growth. The MENA Investment Initiative would also include regional technical support for business development services that complements activities funded through bilateral budgets. The goal is to implement the MENA Investment Initiative in seven countries and well as the West Bank.

MENA Water Security Initiative (\$50.0 million): Nowhere is water scarcer than in the MENA region, which has less than 1.5 percent of the world’s renewable freshwater resources. As a result, water scarcity is a major source of political tension between countries and people in the region. The MENA Water Security Initiative aims to combine economic entrepreneurship opportunities with the development of new “water-smart” technologies to improve long-term, sustainable access to water for 20 million people in the region. This program will address the cross-border issues that are critical to efficient and equitable management of shared resources and builds on efforts currently supported by USAID bilateral missions and the Middle East Regional program’s smaller scale water programming. Projects funded will help preserve critical water resources and infrastructure; connect American businesses and the latest technology with regional and local entrepreneurs; and position water management as a core aspect of broader economic reform in the region. Funding will support partnerships in science, technology, and innovation among scientists, the private sector, governments, civil society, and universities across the region and with U.S. experts. Programs will include public education on the role of citizens as responsible stewards of dwindling water supplies.

Regional Economic Reforms (\$70.0 million): To bolster the regional economic architecture and strengthen economic ties between nations, the State Department and USAID will work with a number of other U.S. government agencies, such as the U.S. Trade Representative, the Treasury Department, and the Commerce Department, to develop economic reform programs and work with multilateral organizations to coordinate activities or implement joint initiatives. Support would include the following technical assistance and regional engagement activities.

- U.S. assistance of \$15.0 million is intended to support efforts to reduce trade barriers and increase external and intra-regional trade by helping governments and private entities work through common trade problems in a regional setting. This could include technical assistance and targeted programs to develop legislation that reduces trade barriers.
- U.S. assistance of \$30.0 million to improve the business environment by providing technical assistance and other forms of support to governments and the private sector to help address policies and regulations that stifle private investment and job creation. These funds would focus on common problems across the region and may support work on legislation that spurs private investment. These funds would continue U.S. participation in the G8 Deauville Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund that has leveraged other international donor pledges to the Fund as well as Multilateral Development Bank expertise.
- Up to \$25.0 million of U.S. assistance will support efforts to improve revenue management, transparency, and fiscal policy across the region. This could include reducing costly and inefficient subsidies that put a major strain on government budgets.

Governance, Civil Society, and Openness (\$40.0 million): Citizens in every country in the region have been clear and consistent in their demands for better governance, more accountability, and greater respect for all citizens from their governments. As citizens feel more empowered, they will continue to demand more from their governments. The State Department and USAID will work with citizen groups and all levels of government to help bridge gaps, increase openness and access to information, improve governance, and ultimately increase trust between governments and their citizens. These funds would focus on connecting officials and civil society in many countries, while bilateral programs focus on ongoing planned efforts at the country level. The existing regional program, Middle East Partnership Initiative, will continue its focus on civil society at the local level.

- Up to \$10.0 million will support programs that build and expand independent, high-quality media outlets and expand internet freedom.

- U.S. assistance of \$20.0 million will be used to expand our engagement with emerging reform leaders and institutions across the region, fostering their professionalization and enhancing their credibility. Resources will also further our partnerships with civil society, and support their efforts by facilitating peer-to-peer relationships and harnessing innovation, research, media – traditional and new – and ensuring reach to women, youth, and marginalized groups..
- U.S. assistance of \$10.0 million will provide additional resources for electoral and political process reforms, including unanticipated needs, as well as electoral events that help solidify democratic transitions. These funds will ensure that we can bolster programming where needed and avoid depleting global funding.

Human Rights and Rule of Law (\$15.0 million): Stability, respect for the rule of law, and protection of fundamental rights are vital for the success and sustainability of democratic transitions. This is especially true for people who currently lack these basic things — women, minorities, and other vulnerable populations, including political opposition figures in some cases — throughout the region. The State Department and USAID will use these funds to address regional gaps that improve security sector responsiveness and help security sector institutions respond to grievances more effectively. This would include developing legislative and civil society oversight of security sector institutions and improving national security coordination and strategy development. These programs will complement ongoing bilateral programs as well as the security-focused Trans-Sahara Counter Terrorism Partnership, and help reorient and realign the security sector on a regional scale.

- Up to \$5.0 million would be used to help reduce threats to civilians and counter violent extremism. Programs would support local solutions that take into account non-traditional, non-state actors that influence security and justice using cross-regional networks to share experiences and solutions. Programs focused on countering violent extremism, which will build on the regional mechanism the United States is establishing, will target areas beyond the Sahel-Maghreb, for which will have other funding sources.
- Up to \$5.0 million will help support a critical component of democratic transitions – the realignment and democratic reorientation of security sectors across the region. Programming may work on developing civilian oversight including by parliaments, and on national security coordination, drawing upon regional experience.
- Up to \$5.0 million would support region-wide efforts to promote transitional justice and human rights.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The FY 2015 request includes \$20.0 million INCLE-OCO in the MENA Initiative, which complements funds requested within the Transition Initiatives and Complex Crisis Fund accounts in the USAID/DCHA bureau, to support immediate transition and stabilization needs in the MENA region. Due to limited, ongoing programming in the region, these programs will support the U.S. government ability to respond to new opportunities as they arise. The United States plans to support programs that respond to changing circumstances and needs resulting from significant transitions in the MENA region. New, reform-minded government officials, new dynamics in communities that demand better security and more fair systems of justice, and changed circumstances on the ground all provide opportunities for quick engagement to show that progress is possible. The Department will focus funds on programs that stabilize security environments in the region by mitigating threats to civilians; enhancing legitimacy of security and justice institutions; promoting inclusiveness of women, youth, minorities, and the disabled; enhancing government’s work on access to justice for vulnerable populations; and approaching service to citizens holistically.

Key Interventions:

We anticipate our efforts will focus on the following areas:

- U.S. assistance of \$7.5 million will support programs to enhance security and the rule of law to counter new threats and build effective regional institutions; protect vulnerable populations and address border security; and train accountable security services.
- INCLE funds of \$6 million will support programs to address cross-border threats, including trafficking in persons, by cultivating strong regional-level law enforcement coordination built on strong law enforcement responses within each country. This would include the development of a regional coordinating mechanism to facilitate shared efforts and the development of regional protocols to combat trafficking in persons and protect victims.
- INCLE funds of \$4 million will support the professional development of criminal justice systems by working with formal institutions and civil society throughout the region in response to emerging needs.
- Up to \$2.5 million will support deterring corruption, enhancing transparency and oversight within the criminal justice sector, and connecting officials throughout the region to share best practices and lessons learned in this area.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The MCC is implementing one compact and developing one compact in the region for countries that meet their criteria. This is an effective form of support for specific economic reforms. Many countries in the region do not meet MCC scorecard thresholds or exceed MCC income levels. Regional funding for reforms, provided through other mechanisms is a way to assist countries in reaching for the scorecard goals or to address targeted assistance where financing is not an issue.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Programs already underway with prior year funds such as the G8 Deauville Transition Fund and the MENA Investment Initiative will undergo evaluations, and these results will inform further development.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Specific program design and engagement with countries will be based on evaluation of a range of indicators of country performance from both internal and external sources and on analysis of needs. Country and program performance were factors in the FY 2015 request development, particularly with regard to opportunities, progress in transitions, and host country capacity to engage in reform efforts.

Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Promoting Arab-Israeli relations is a key element of U.S. Middle East peace efforts. MEM was established after the 1991 Madrid Peace Conference as part of the multilateral track of the peace process. U.S. assistance will focus on strengthening the peaceful exchanges among Israel, the West Bank and Gaza, and neighboring Arab states. MEM provides funding and technical assistance for cooperative projects that support important aspects of a comprehensive peace, such as joint water management and environmental activities. MEM-funded projects promote and strengthen Arab-Israeli ties while demonstrating that peaceful technical cooperation can yield tangible benefits to people’s daily lives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	993	800	1,200	400
Economic Support Fund	993	800	1,200	400

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)

Arab-Israeli Cooperation on Sensitive Environmental and Technical Issues: Programs will support discussions, training programs, and pilot demonstration projects to advance a regional approach to sustainable development in an environmentally-stressed area in a way that facilitates broader cooperation and reduces the potential for conflict. Israeli and Arab participants, including from the West Bank and Gaza, will cooperate on disaster mitigation and earthquake monitoring in the Mediterranean region, attend workshops focused on water management, and work together on irrigation efficiency and water quality monitoring.

At least one other international donor contributes to all MEM activities. In FY 2013, Norway, the Netherlands, Japan, Korea, Oman, and the European Union funded projects or provided co-financing for MEM activities. The United States Agency for International Development’s (USAID) Middle East Bureau and the Department of State’s Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs closely coordinate MEM activities with the Middle East Regional Cooperation program and USAID’s Middle East Regional program to ensure the programs are complementary and not duplicative. Such coordination gives the United States agility and flexibility to address regional environmental and natural resource challenges with a variety of tools to promote regional and Israeli-Arab cooperation on these issues.

Key Interventions:

- The Department of State will support the Middle East Desalination Research Center (MEDRC) in Muscat, Oman to sustain operations of the only joint Arab-Israeli institution created during the Oslo process that continues to have a physical structure in an Arab country.
- The remainder of U.S. funds will be divided among the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for technical support with existing multilateral programs such as the Regional Water Data Banks Executive Action Team (EXACT) and Reducing Earthquake Losses in the Extended Mediterranean Region. Activities will

include support for irrigation efficiency, water resources management, and data collection, analysis, and management.

- The EXACT working group will continue the process of adopting common, standardized data collection and storage techniques among the Core Parties (Israel, the Palestinian Authority, and Jordan). EXACT will also continue improving the quality of water resources data collected in the region and communications among the scientific community in the region.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2013, Department of State officials performed a site visit to MEDRC. Twice a year MEDRC and EXACT donors meet with the Core Parties to discuss project status and new opportunities for cooperation to improved management of shared water resources. USDA and USGS submitted reports for their activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2011, the United States and Israel performed a joint financial audit of MEDRC. In FY 2012, the Netherlands performed an evaluation related to MEDRC's strategic goals. The Department of State concluded that sustained support for MEDRC is necessary for the organization to continue operating, and the Netherlands committed to funding at similar levels. The Department of State used reports provided by implementing agencies to determine levels of support for FY 2014 and FY 2015. The Department of State has observed strengthened relationships among Israeli and Arab officials through MEM programs.

Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

MEPI supports citizen engagement in democratic transitions and political, economic, and social reform across the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) through programs and partnerships with a broad range of local stakeholders and individuals working for change in the region. MEPI works directly with indigenous civil society organizations (CSOs), business associations, activist networks, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other citizen-led groups as they promote democratic and economic reform and engage with each other, with their governments, and across the region. MEPI will support active citizen engagement in: the development of representative, transparent, and responsive governance; in promoting clear, consistent, and fair “rules of the game” for political competition; advocating for improvements in the business environment for small and medium enterprises and entrepreneurs; and seeking political and social freedoms, often in the face of repression and conflict. The Department of State’s Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs coordinates the activities of MEPI and works closely with USAID’s Middle East Bureau to ensure that programs are complimentary to other Department of State and USAID regional and bilateral activities.

MEPI-funded assistance programs, afford the U.S. government a high degree of flexibility to respond to and work directly with those in the region who are striving for political, social, and economic reform. MEPI programming will continue to respond quickly to emerging opportunities and ongoing political and economic developments throughout the region, as the United States has with current efforts to support those seeking a democratic government in Syria; activities supporting ongoing democratic transitions in Libya and Tunisia; and reform-oriented work in some of the region’s restrictive and challenging operating environments. Since the outset of FY 2013, MEPI funding has been used to:

- Provide political parties in Tunisia with training on volunteer recruitment, campaign strategy, and media relations in advance of the 2014 elections;
- Host roundtables across Libya to create a national dialogue about the country’s political transition and the roles of political parties and civil society organizations in the process;
- Provide support to civil society, grassroots organizations, and key opposition constituencies in Syria;
- Encourage alumni of MEPI programs throughout the region to partner with local NGOs and government offices to host “Days of Service” that promote volunteerism and social responsibility in their communities;
- Train judges and other judicial personnel from Libya, Tunisia, and Gulf countries to address cases dealing with women’s rights, cybercrime, and elections more effectively;
- Work to improve civic and political activists’ understanding and knowledge of electoral and political processes related to Yemen’s political transition;
- Inform Bahraini parliamentarians, Shura Council members, and business leaders on the need for commercial law modernization in Bahrain while continuing to support efforts at political reconciliation; and,
- Work with CSOs from around the region to engage in effective advocacy campaigns by improving their use of social media, including the creation and distribution of an application to assist citizen journalists, as well as other tools to make news articles disability-accessible.
- Help would-be entrepreneurs in Yemen gain business skills and access to capital through a center that provides no-collateral, low- and no-interest loans to graduates of its business courses.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	67,510	75,000	70,000	-5,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	67,510	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	67,510	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	-	75,000	70,000	-5,000
Economic Support Fund	-	75,000	70,000	-5,000

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)

Governing Justly and Democratically: Programming will take advantage of new opportunities created by changes in the region and will continue to focus on supporting civil society to assist in advocacy efforts and the pursuit of greater openness and transparency from local, regional and national governments. MEPI will continue to provide assistance to bolster political processes throughout the region as part of the United States' commitment to supporting well-organized, transparent elections. For example, MEPI intends to fund activities that develop political parties and support domestic election monitoring and other political process accountability efforts. In order to ensure that reform momentum is not lost and that resources are available for activists to continue their advocacy efforts, MEPI will continue to support significant levels of good governance and rule of law programming. The FY 2015 request will be used to provide training, funding, and other tools to a range of regional and country-specific actors, including CSOs and community groups, legal and business associations, media entities, political parties and activists, and legislative and executive officials. MEPI strives to include women and youth participants in all of its programs and both of these groups have demonstrated their ability to play significant roles in advocating change across the MENA region. In FY 2015, MEPI plans to continue its focus on programs that promote accountability and transparency throughout the region, particularly in countries where transparency and accountability have been historically weak.

Key Interventions:

- Up to \$7.0 million is requested for assisting activists and organizations to advocate more effectively to improve political freedoms, effect legislative, and regulatory change, and ensure the implementation of promised reforms by providing assistance to civil society and political organizations working for free, fair and transparent electoral processes.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen women's political leadership skills and effectiveness to advocate for policy and legal changes affecting women and enhancing their role in the political process by offering targeted campaign schools and other forms of political training for women candidates. Through MEPI programs, the United States intends to also work with women political leaders to improve and expand their roles within political parties by supporting initiatives that reform internal political party governance rules to make them more inclusive and facilitating and creating linkages between women leaders and civil society organizations to address specific community needs.
- The FY 2015 request includes nearly \$12.0 million to continue direct support to local civil society organizations through MEPI's Local Grants Program and programs that assist indigenous reformers and emerging leaders through targeted exchanges such as MEPI's Student Leaders and the Leaders for Democracy Fellowship.
- U.S. assistance will build on programs and practices for citizens to hold their governments accountable, including at the municipal level and support citizen campaigns, including those utilizing new media tools.

- U.S.-funded assistance will build the professional capacity of the media to encourage greater regional transparency and independent oversight of the political process and political accountability of government, parties, candidates, and officials.
- Activities will encourage citizen engagement with candidates, parties, and decision-makers to identify and elevate community concerns to build on lessons learned from successful U.S. support from around the region.
- MEPI plans to conduct political party organizational development and candidate training activities including support for platform and message development, effective campaigning techniques for new and established parties, and constituent outreach activities that promote inclusive political processes and responsiveness to constituent interests.

Economic Growth: Reflecting the urgent need for economic opportunity and job creation throughout the region, the FY 2015 request for MEPI includes funding to build the capacity of indigenous and individual efforts of professional associations, trade unions, chambers of commerce, and other professional organizations as they advocate for clear, consistent national regulatory frameworks. MEPI programs help local associations and business groups engage with their governments on practical and effective reform measures, such as making business registration easier and more transparent, and improving regulatory frameworks to facilitate investment and entrepreneurship. Job creation and workforce development programs are crucial to help stabilize countries in transition; MEPI will focus considerable attention on job creation initiatives, particularly through our support for entrepreneurship, which spurs innovation to drive economic growth throughout the region. MEPI will aim to incorporate women and youth into U.S. programming in order to create a more inclusive business environment.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$5.0 million will support reform of the business climate in partnership with non-government organizations, policymakers, and private sector actors in the MENA region, including through the promotion of streamlined business registration processes, improved bankruptcy and insolvency laws, and creating more open and transparent economic governance.
- Activities will mobilize the business community around issues related to legal and regulatory reforms, economic policy, and transparency.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: MEPI maintains its standards for performance by using a Results Orientated Monitoring (ROM) Framework for foreign assistance grants that ensures rigor in program planning, analysis, and reporting. Grantees report quarterly performance against a standard set of ROM indicators, and MEPI staff monitors grantees' progress on an ongoing basis through the required reporting, as well as regular conference calls, meetings, and site visits. In FY 2015 and beyond, MEPI will continue to refine the ROM based on new bureau planning efforts, as well as lessons learned and data gathered from previous fiscal years. Consistent with the Department's Evaluation Policy, MEPI continues to fund a number of expert, third-party evaluations of ongoing and completed projects to enhance U.S. understanding of programming successes and areas for improvement. MEPI has been conducting these evaluations since 2006, examining specific types of grants, including grants to local civil society actors and programming in specific sectors, such as rule of law, media, economic growth, and our exchange programming.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Key findings of some of MEPI's 2013 evaluations are summarized below:

Evaluation of MEPI Political Party-Focused Programs – This review examined MEPI’s projects aimed at supporting political parties between 2006 and 2012 to determine the effectiveness of these programs, particularly in light of the Arab Spring. The study found that MEPI’s work with political parties is particularly successful when it is election-related since skills learned for campaigning can contribute to lasting organizational development. The evaluation also concluded that parties are more receptive to organizational development programs such as platform and policy development, strategic communications training, and membership development immediately following an election – win or lose. Overall, the evaluators found that MEPI was very agile in the political parties space but that MEPI would benefit from refining and tailoring its political parties programming to address country specific conditions, needs, and goals. Moving forward, MEPI will use the data gained from the evaluation to strengthen its political party programs across the region; specifically, it will continue to push Washington-based implementing partners to work with regional organizations in order to build local, sustainable capacity to address the needs of political parties in the future.

In FY 2015, performance monitoring and program evaluations will continue to shape and inform MEPI projects. Training of Trainers (ToT)-based projects are a key tool utilized by MEPI’s implementing partners - both large Washington-based organizations as well as small, nascent local organizations. ToT allows local leaders to replicate training to a broader audience than would be otherwise reachable. It is one of the most commonly employed methods by MEPI implementers to impart a variety of training, including civic education tools, advocacy skills, and job-related proficiencies. Findings from the scheduled 2014 evaluation of ToT programs will provide insight on the effectiveness of this model in regarding democracy and governance programs. By examining the effectiveness of these programs MEPI will be able to assess the usefulness of this a variety of projects and identify ways to improve participant learning.

Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

MERC Program promotes Arab-Israeli cooperation and technology development by supporting joint projects between Arab and Israeli scientists, technicians, students, and communities working together to solve common development problems. The program catalyzes cooperation that would not otherwise occur, provides key funding for applied science in Arab countries, and produces development impact. MERC is a long-standing activity initiated by the U.S. Congress in 1979 after the Camp David Accords, and subsequently expanded beyond Israeli-Egyptian cooperation to include Arab-Israeli projects involving Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, and West Bank and Gaza, as well as workshop participation by other countries in the region.

MERC is a highly competitive program that provides grants based on joint Arab-Israeli research proposals from diverse groups including universities, non-governmental organizations, and government laboratories. The program receives as many as 100 joint applications each year, and supports 30 to 40 ongoing projects. Projects continue to make significant development contributions, most notably in water, agriculture, environment, and health. Despite the often difficult political atmosphere, Arab and Israeli support for MERC has remained high, and a near-record number of new projects were selected in 2012 and 2013. Projects also conduct outreach to the wider communities that utilize research results, putting the research results to work and demonstrating the tangible benefits of cooperation. MERC is implemented by USAID’s Bureau for the Middle East, working in close coordination with USAID field missions in the region and with the Department of State’s Bureau for Near Eastern Affairs to ensure that programs are complementary and not duplicative.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	4,820	5,000	5,000	-
Economic Support Fund	4,820	5,000	5,000	-

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)

Research and Development Cooperation: MERC projects cover a wide range of applied research topics and sectors, with each project involving Israel plus one to five Arab countries. To ensure that locally identified priorities receive fair consideration on a level playing field, project proposals may be on any research topic, but the applicants are required to demonstrate they will produce development impact. MERC will select projects based on the technical advice of external peer-review panels composed of scientists knowledgeable in the field of each proposal, as well as a development review by USAID. These measures have been critical to the program’s success in attracting quality proposals and robust, enduring partnerships. To enhance cooperation and promote sustainability, projects will be required to include substantive joint Arab-Israeli activities, build technical capacity by providing training and equipment, and include specific plans and institutional partnerships to implement research results.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$4.2 million will be used to fund an open-topic solicitation for new Arab-Israeli research grants and to cover ongoing expenses of about 30 continuing projects. A small fraction of these funds, estimated at \$0.4 million total, will be used to add technology-transfer activities to the end of successful projects, when they are needed to leverage local resources to help put research results into practice and extend Arab-Israeli cooperation beyond the science and engineering communities and into the end-user communities.
- USAID will promote the inclusion of junior scientists on projects in order to address the aging demographic among professional-level researchers in the region and to better ensure that Arab-Israeli cooperation extends to the next generation of scientists.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In addition to utilizing a Program Monitoring Plan for each formal indicator, the MERC program developed specific benchmarks at the individual project level to address Arab-Israeli cooperation, technical progress toward objectives, downstream development impact, and building science and technology capacity in the target countries. Grantees are required to submit semiannual reports against these benchmarks. Oversight visits were conducted for nearly every active project during FY 2013 to verify progress and identify achievements, best practices, potential problems, and ways of improving implementation. Findings showed that MERC projects conducted over 50 joint Arab-Israeli activities in FY 2013, including workshops of students, technicians and scientists; joint lab and field work; meetings that attracted participants from additional Muslim countries; and extension and outreach activities that carried cooperation to the larger societies beyond the scientific communities. Projects also produced development results in arid-lands agriculture, protecting the environment, improving health conditions, and addressing water issues of crucial importance to the region. Building local capacity was another key achievement. Nearly all grants included training for students and other participants, and equipment purchased for research projects is retained in Arab countries for their continued use. Joint Arab-Israeli networks established by earlier projects also continued.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: On an individual project level, performance information against benchmarks was used to determine whether funding will continue or if remedies need to be sought. On a broader level, best practices identified through performance monitoring were identified, shared with other grantees and become part of MERC's standards for new awards. While MERC's mandate is to fund research, the program also places an emphasis on requiring grantees to develop and follow through on specific plans to partner with public and private-sector institutions to implement their research results to achieve development impact. Performance assessments have supported project-level decisions, and also identified program-wide needs, such as better inclusion of younger scientists in addition to the program's current emphasis on participation by students.

Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) is an international organization that supervises the implementation of the security provisions of the Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty, a fundamental element of regional stability. The MFO is a cornerstone of international and U.S. efforts to advance the goal of comprehensive peace between Israel and all of its neighbors and so supports critical U.S. interests in the Middle East. Enjoying the full confidence and support of Egypt and Israel, the MFO is an essential resource for the Parties in monitoring their hard-earned peace and consolidating a stable security relationship. The United States provides military personnel and civilian observers in addition to its firm political commitment to provide one-third of the annual MFO operating budget, with the remaining two-thirds provided equally by Israel and Egypt. Other international donors have also contributed on a limited basis to MFO security needs. Support to the MFO is a visible symbol of the United States' political commitment to the Peace Treaty and regional stability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	26,593	36,000	28,000	-8,000
Peacekeeping Operations	26,593	36,000	28,000	-8,000

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.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

The MFO monitors compliance with the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty and, since September 2005, implementation of the Agreement on stationing of Egyptian Border Guards opposite Gaza. Working through the established Agreed Activities mechanism, agreements between both Parties to Egyptian security deployments in the Sinai are facilitated by the MFO and conditional on MFO verification. The MFO builds trust through its verifications and its fostering of a military-to-military liaison system between the Israeli and Egyptian defense establishments. The MFO and the liaison system are now the primary mechanism for dialogue and maintaining confidence between the two countries, in addition to engagement by the Director General and the Force Commander, who hosts and supports critical bilateral meetings. The MFO's role is more important than ever to maintaining trust at a time when both Parties must adjust to new security and political realities following unprecedented change in the region.

U.S. assistance will continue to meet both the core U.S. funding commitment in support of the MFO operating budget, matching Egyptian and Israeli contributions, as well as additional funding for enhanced force protection for personnel. The MFO is committed to zero-real-growth budgets through FY 2015, adjusted only for inflation, foreign currency fluctuation, and petroleum product price increases. The Egyptian transition and the deteriorating security situation in the Sinai require the MFO to operate with increased vigilance and force protection while effectively conducting its mission.

Key Interventions:

- MFO will use approximately \$25.0 million of U.S. assistance to meet its operating budget in FY 2015, which funds the MFO's capacity to supervise the implementation of the security provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli Treaty of Peace and employ best efforts to prevent any violation of its terms.

Egypt and Israel also will contribute the same amount, for a total operating budget of \$75.0 million. The MFO will use an additional estimated \$4.5 million of donor funding from nine other countries for FY 2015 operational costs, the Civilian Observer Unit, or other expenses.

- Approximately \$3.0 million will support MFO Force Protection measures.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The United States provides an annual performance and financial review on the MFO to Congress, last submitted in April 2013. In June of each year, the MFO holds a mid-fiscal year budget meeting with the three principal Funds Contributing States to review expenditures over the past fiscal year, key projects, and its five-year forecast. The MFO also presents financial plans and independent auditors' reports at the Annual Trilateral Meeting, last held in November 2013.

Near East Regional Democracy

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Many governments in the region severely restrict civil liberties, including the freedoms of speech, press, assembly, association, and religion. There is often a lack of respect for the rule of law and individuals are subjected to arrest, detention, prolonged imprisonment, and even execution without due process. The number of prisoners of conscience continues to grow; elections often do not reflect the will of the people, or meet international standards of free and fair; corruption is widespread; and the lack of government transparency and accountability are serious problems throughout the region.

U.S. assistance seeks to address these critical governance problems by partnering with civil society across the region to foster greater adherence to and advocacy for democratic principles and to support efforts that increase government accountability and transparency while improving citizen participation in decision making. Programs also encourage greater awareness and defense of internationally recognized rights, especially those enshrined in international obligations to which the countries are party. Programs are inclusive of marginalized communities, including women, youth, ethnic and religious minorities, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender, and disabled members of society.

The Near East Regional Democracy (NERD) program continues initiatives that strengthen democratic organizations and institutions in order to increase respect for human rights, as well as further integrate people in the region with the global community. FY 2015 funding will be used to support programs that promote freedom of expression, including through new media tools, strengthen civil society, and increase awareness of, and respect for, human rights, the rule of law, good governance, and political competition. The goals and objectives for FY 2015 programs are subject to fluid political and security environments; as specific opportunities arise or new openings occur, additional focus areas may emerge that are in line with U.S. policy in the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	30,862	32,000	30,000	-2,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	30,862	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	30,862	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	-	32,000	30,000	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	-	32,000	30,000	-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.

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	30,862	*	30,000
Internet Freedom	8,000	*	7,000
Economic Support Fund	8,000	*	7,000
Other	22,862	*	23,000
Economic Support Fund	22,862	*	23,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Rule of Law, Human Rights, Political Competition, and Consensus Building: In light of the region’s poor human rights conditions, programs are designed to enhance capability of citizens to advocate for their legal rights; strengthen independent voices; and help increase political space for these voices to be heard by providing program participants with the training and tools necessary to effectively advocate for legal reforms.

In FY 2015, NERD programs will continue to build on election-related assistance from previous years that support indigenous efforts to heighten awareness of international election standards, support grass-roots efforts to advocate for electoral reform at the national and provincial levels, and to hold elected officials accountable to constituents, particularly in preparation for elections in the region.

Key Interventions:

- Up to \$1.5 million will continue to support legal aid clinics that increase citizens’ access to legal services, and provide resources and training to assist civil society in advocating for legal reform to expand access to justice.
- Up to \$3.0 million may be used in programs to train human rights activists, defenders, academics, and journalists on effective methods of increasing citizen awareness of, and advocacy for, adherence to human rights principles embodied in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights.
- Programs will include professional, information-sharing, and other programs for law students, defense attorneys and professional law associations. These activities may be conducted on-line or in-person and typically include trainings, workshops, and other professional opportunities that increase participants’ knowledge, skills, and capacity.
- Up to \$3.0 million may be used to support projects that enhance knowledge of citizens in the region on the practical application of new laws, or draft laws, that impact legal rights of citizens, civil society, and lawyers.
- Up to \$3.0 million will support projects that provide online access to independent information about domestic and international electoral issues, including uncensored information about political competition and representational government, in an effort to increase civic participation.

Civil Society: NERD-funded assistance to civil society will improve the capacity of citizens and civil society groups to organize and advocate for domestic interests and hold the state accountable. Non-governmental

organizations (NGOs) are active, but face repression from governments. Therefore, funding will be used to strengthen the skills of civil society members and provide new media tools to advocate for transparency, accountability, service delivery or policy issues safely. These policy issues include governance, corruption, justice, economic and environmental management, empowerment of marginalized members of society, and social service delivery, among other areas.

In light of the integral role digital media and technology play in connecting people in the region, NERD programming will place emphasis on development and integration of new and innovative tools. Specifically, programming seeks to enhance access to and provide training on the safe and effective use of these tools to advance freedom of expression and association and the right to information. Projects in this area also aim to provide greater access to independent information sources.

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2015 NERD request plans up to \$14.0 million to deliver capacity-building trainings to nascent civil society organizations and activists on topics such as organizational development, advocacy, networking, public outreach, and methods to effectively and securely share data via the Internet and mobile devices.
- The total amount of the FY 2015 Internet freedom request is \$22.0 million. This funding is allocated across two bureaus within the Department of State: \$7.0 million in the NERD program, and \$15.0 million is included in the Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL). Of this, at least \$5.0 million from the NERD request will support cutting edge tools and training for activists, bloggers and citizen journalists to promote Internet Freedom and enhance the safe, effective use of communication technologies. NERD programs will provide citizens with access to objective and/or unfiltered sources of information; and/or promoting respect for freedom of expression.
- Up to \$2.0 million will focus on increasing public awareness of the importance of independent media in a democratic society, and other areas of civic education. In addition, NERD will fund the development and support of cellular and web-based technology to enable civil society activists in closed societies to access blocked content.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The NERD program continues to implement rigorous program monitoring and evaluation practices, and improve on a Portfolio Management Plan (PMP) that incorporates best practices and lessons learned since the program's inception in 2006. The purpose of the PMP is to systematically and regularly review all the projects in the portfolio to ensure that activities are working towards the overall strategic objectives of the program. This tool allows the NERD program to aggregate program results across program objectives and more accurately manage program elements. Building on the democracy assessment performed in FY 2013, a number of studies and evaluations have been commissioned to support program design and learning. FY 2015 funding will be used to support additional project-level evaluations, as well as thematic studies and evaluations. Additionally, the NERD program conducts an annual Portfolio Review, including individual project reviews and portfolio-wide trends, challenges and successes. Three project evaluations were conducted in FY 2013 that provided in-depth assessments of selected projects and an additional two evaluations are planned in FY 2014. Finally, the NERD program will continue to select ongoing virtual activities to monitor and evaluate the quantity and quality of the discussions happening in these spaces.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Using the PMP, Portfolio Review, and virtual monitoring and project evaluations to identify challenges and opportunities, guides overall decision making regarding program strategy and funding priorities, solicitation design, and

security measures in line with U.S. policy. For example, due to the increasing use of digital tools and online platforms in projects funded by the NERD program and the growing influence of cyber-attacks in the region in FY 2013, NERD commissioned information technology (IT) security assessments for our projects that contain online components. This IT support will be expanded in FY 2014 and FY 2015 to assess cyber security vulnerabilities in implementing partners' digital online activities and to make recommendations for reducing or eliminating the corresponding risks to the integrity and security of these web applications and their operating environments. The NERD program's FY 2015 request includes \$0.1 million to support these cyber security vulnerability studies. The PMP, individual project-level monitoring and evaluation efforts, research projects, and the annual portfolio review provide the underpinning for the FY 2015 budget request. Given challenges to direct monitoring of activities, we utilize a combination of tools to gauge emerging opportunities for program development in line with U.S. policy.

Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) is an interagency partnership involving the Department of State, the Department of Defense, and the U.S. Agency for International Development that focuses on improving individual country and regional capabilities in the Sahel and Maghreb to defeat violent extremist organizations. TSCTP was authorized in March 2005 to help prevent al-Qa'ida and other violent extremist organizations from building and sustaining safe havens in the Sahel and the Maghreb. Activities include disrupting efforts to recruit and train new terrorists, particularly from at-risk groups, often the young or rural poor, and countering efforts to establish safe havens for domestic and outside violent extremist groups. TSCTP partner nations include Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cameroon, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Tunisia; Libya has also been invited to join. TSCTP priorities in the Maghreb are twofold: to create an environment inhospitable to terrorist and trafficking operations, and to address youth vulnerability to violent extremism and recruitment by terrorist networks. The request below is for Near Eastern Affairs (NEA) countries only and consists of Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) initiatives, government-to-government training in counterterrorism (CT) and rule of law, and efforts to bolster civil society's capacity to engage with governments and at-risk populations. Programs are focused on regional efforts that complement bilateral country programming.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	7,176	2,500	11,144	8,644
Overseas Contingency Operations	5,291	1,000	-	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	1,447	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,844	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	1,000	-	-1,000
Enduring/Core Programs	1,885	1,500	11,144	9,644
Economic Support Fund	-	-	6,644	6,644
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,000	2,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,885	500	2,500	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.

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	7,176	*	11,144
Trans Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	7,176	*	11,144
Economic Support Fund	1,447	*	6,644

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,844	*	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,885	*	2,500

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

The TSCTP ESF account enables critical intra-regional programming among Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia, and strengthens collaboration with Sahel partners. If Libya joins TSCTP, these programs may also include Libya. TSCTP ESF programs are targeted towards countering Violent Extremist Organization (VEO) narratives and helping to empower marginalized communities, especially youth, particularly vulnerable to VEO recruitment. This increase for ESF reflects the need for a multifaceted approach to challenges in the region. The funding will advance the State-USAID Sahel-Maghreb Strategy, which seeks to enable regional and international partnerships through a whole-of-government approach to counter the challenges of extremism, including those related to illicit trafficking and social marginalization that help create vulnerability.

Key Intervention:

- ESF funds will support efforts to build partner nation CVE and CT capacity. Programs will be designed to meet opportunities identified by Embassies to strengthen governance, human rights, and economic opportunity.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement: The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) supports partner nation efforts to make law enforcement, judicial, and corrections systems more effective, responsive, and accountable. INCLE funding is a critical component in strengthening TSCTP partner countries' criminal justice sector institutions and law enforcement proficiency in the Maghreb and the countries' abilities to combat terrorism, from prevention to response, investigation and prosecution. The FY 2015 request will build upon INL's ongoing efforts in the region, supporting police professionalization, comprehensive corrections reform, and rule of law development.

Key Interventions:

- Programs will include targeted technical assistance, training, and equipment to Ministries of Interior and Justice in NEA TSCTP countries to develop strong upper and mid-level leaders within the criminal justice sector and modernize law enforcement capabilities. Programs may include, but are not limited to, forensic and law enforcement development, prison reform, judicial training, and anti-corruption support.
- Programs may include regional counterterrorism initiatives in Morocco, Tunisia, and Algeria, with a focus on enhancing their governments' ability to work with other TSCTP partner countries in preventing and combatting terrorism.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA): The TSCTP ATA regional sub-account enables multiple countries to focus joint efforts on countering transnational CT issues, such as border security, through specialized and advanced training. Regional funding allows the U.S. to address a transnational CT gap that bilateral funding does not permit. Furthermore, regional funding helps address unforeseen emerging needs, allowing a rapid response during times when governments are experiencing political and security transitions and need critical counterterrorism assistance.

Key Intervention:

- The FY 2015 request will support efforts to build regional border security capabilities and encourage the Governments of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia to engage with their TSCTP neighbors on cross-border counterterrorism issues.

NADR-Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP): NEA TSCTP NADR funds also support the TIP sub-account, through which the Department of State's Bureau of Counterterrorism continues to explore potential offers of PISCES (Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System) programs to host nations in the Maghreb, based on known terrorist activity or transit, the need for a watch-listing system, and governments' political will to cooperate.

Key Intervention:

- The \$0.5 million of NADR/TIP funds requested for FY 2015 will allow further exploration of potential PISCES programs in Maghreb countries and fund the start-up of a new program once a country is identified and agrees to adopt the PISCES system. The funding will provide the new program with hardware, software, training, and long-term operational and maintenance support.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Past reporting has taken into account three measures of performance: the number of students trained in anti-terrorism under TSCTP auspices, the number of public information campaigns completed by U.S. TSCTP programming, and the number of U.S.-assisted assessments on terrorism. NEA will continue to review the progress of TSCTP programs to identify ways of improving coordination and programming implementation as well as to evaluate progress in these areas.

USAID Middle East Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The historic political and social changes that have swept the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region require creative solutions to the complexities presented by a burgeoning youth population with limited employment opportunities and the increasing scarcity of natural resources that threatens stability and constrains economic growth. USAID’s regional office in the Middle East provides a vehicle to provide trans-border assistance that complements bilateral foreign assistance programs and to manage assistance in limited- and/or non-presence countries. The FY 2015 USAID Middle East Regional Program (ME Regional) request reflects USAID’s need for a strong and focused approach to critical issues common to the countries of the MENA region. This request encompasses new and continuing activities previously funded under the USAID Office for Middle East Programs (OMEP) and the functions of the Middle East Technical Services team, previously a shared service with the Asia Bureau.

ME Regional will implement certain specific USAID regional activities that address issues including regional trade and investment, water scarcity, business development, and regional governance. ME Regional also works through international organizations and existing regional platforms to introduce international audit standards, address trade barriers, and promote stakeholder engagement in the governing process. Some of these programs have been incubators for initiatives that have broader applicability; funding for those larger initiatives to scale them up is requested in the MENA Initiative. USAID’s Middle East Bureau and the Department of State’s Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs coordinate to ensure that programs complement other foreign assistance programs in the region. This request also supports technical staff and subject-matter experts in USAID who advise senior managers and USAID missions on sector programs in health, education, agriculture, economic growth and civil society, similar to other USAID bureaus. The FY 2015 ME Regional request will focus on advancing critical development priorities and providing technical expertise to ensure that programs are consistent with U.S. government directives and initiatives and on the cutting edge of analysis, strategy development, and programming.

ME Regional funding includes programs for the USAID limited presence office in Libya. The successful Libyan national elections in July 2012 and the creation of the Libyan General National Congress, facilitated by targeted international assistance and support, demonstrated the potential for democratic processes to take hold in Libya. The FY 2015 ME Regional request includes \$9.5m to help support Libya’s democratic transition, and support a continued path toward a stable, secure democratic future in Libya.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	17,715	30,000	30,000	-
Overseas Contingency Operations	17,715	10,000	-	-10,000
Economic Support Fund	17,715	10,000	-	-10,000
Enduring/Core Programs	-	20,000	30,000	10,000
Economic Support Fund	-	20,000	30,000	10,000

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.

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	17,715	*	30,000
MENA Transition Fund (Deauville Partnership)	10,000	*	-
Economic Support Fund	10,000	*	-
Middle East Technical Services (ME/TS)	1,265	*	10,500
Economic Support Fund	1,265	*	10,500
Office of Middle East Programs (OMEP)	3,600	*	10,000
Economic Support Fund	3,600	*	10,000
USAID Libya Programs	2,850	*	9,500
Economic Support Fund	2,850	*	9,500

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Peace and Security: Extremism continues to threaten stability throughout the MENA region. Programs will support U.S. efforts to help mitigate the appeal of extremism in the region, through giving youth a political voice, skills, and the knowledge to succeed in today's society.

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2015 request includes \$0.2 million to support analytic research to inform regional or cross-border efforts to counter violent extremism. These analytic efforts will also help develop best practices in program monitoring and evaluation that will improve USAID and inter-agency strategies and programs.

Democracy, Justice and Governance Programs: Since the Arab Awakening, the democracy portfolio of ME Regional continues to advance transitions and bolster support for political reform. These efforts work in concert with planned bilateral programming, providing targeted and increased programming where needed and technical expertise to Posts. Emphasis will be on innovative programming that targets civil society across development sectors and connects them, using current and new technology. The FY 2015 request will also support individual USAID field initiatives by working through regional organizations that are encouraging the adoption of international governance standards.

Key Interventions:

- Up to \$2.0 million in technical assistance and training programs to strengthen electoral systems, governing authorities, and civil society.
- Up to \$2.0 million in funding will be used to strengthen civil society to address transition challenges, share best practices with one another through new and traditional technical methods, and advocate for and advance reform, with specific focus on the participation of women and youth throughout the region.
- Promote partnerships with key regional institutions that help governments improve their public financial management capacity, transparency, and accountability.
- Support staff and mechanisms to conduct research and pilot innovative programming, provide analysis, support evaluation, exchange best practices, and conduct strategic design to advance foreign policy objectives in the region and help to ensure state-of-the art USAID democracy and governance programming.

The FY 2015 request also includes \$6.5 million to help consolidate democratic reforms in Libya to ensure that its transition is transparent, inclusive, and credible by focusing assistance on supporting governing authorities and strengthening civic participation. Specifically, programming will support: technical assistance and training for elected leaders of nascent national and local governance institutions to draft and enact enabling legislation; and capacity building for civil society organizations engaged in advocacy around transparency and accountability. With regard to electoral processes, this request will support Libyan efforts to register more voters, including higher numbers of women and marginalized populations, to participate in national elections. In addition, funding for Libya will support programs designed to build a broad understanding of key justice and security problems, facilitate Libyan solutions to these challenges, and build linkages between communities and key justice and security institutions.

Key Intervention:

- Libyan Justice and security sector assistance will include: support for technical assistance, training, and small grants to key institutions and civil society organizations to effectively address justice and security sector issues, including the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of militias, and security sector governance, accountability, and oversight.

Health: \$1.5 million in assistance for health activities will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in ending preventable child and maternal deaths. The regional health team facilitates information sharing and helps missions and countries in the region tackle emerging development challenges such as achieving Universal Health Coverage. USAID technical experts will ensure that U.S. field programs have the latest technical information and evidence-based practices to improve their programs' results. The ME Regional will also manage activities that address the HIV/AIDS epidemic in MENA funded through the Global Health Bureau Headquarters Operational Plan.

Key Interventions:

- Support a partnership between the U.S. Census Bureau and the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics through the USAID/U.S. Census Bureau collaboration. This activity provides workshops on statistics and data collection/analysis/use for government statistical offices throughout the region.
- Assist missions in the region to promote health practices; build the local capacity of partner countries to develop, manage and evaluate their health programs; apply women-and girl-centered approaches; and expand services addressing the unmet needs for voluntary family planning services and information, and other public health threats.

Water Supply and Sanitation Programs: MENA countries confront a continuing and deepening water crisis. In these arid regions, supplies of renewable water are limited while demand is rapidly rising. Competition for shrinking water supplies heightens tensions across the region. In response, ME Regional will use \$6.0 million to implement targeted activities aimed at improving regional water security. Therefore, ME Regional will also provide technical assistance and training to ensure environmental compliance of USAID programs. All these ME Regional activities laid the foundation for the larger MENA Water Security Initiative requested under the MENA Initiative and are coordinated with bilateral water programs already underway.

Key Interventions:

- ME Regional will continue to support the Middle East North Africa Network of Water Centers. This Network links technical and research institutions across the region, fostering partnerships that build

and exchange regional science and technology capacity to improve water resources planning and management; and develop and disseminate policy tools and technical and management interventions that expand water supply, manage demand, and dramatically increase its effective and productive use. It also links MENA research institutions and U.S. land grant universities, building regional science and technology capacity to improve water resources planning and management, foster partnerships among Middle East researchers, and reduce tensions created by water scarcity through regional cooperation and assistance.

- USAID will continue to enhance the long-term viability of water and sanitation service providers through targeted support to the Arab Countries Water Utility Association.
- USAID will partner with organizations that use satellite and remote sensing technologies to help water managers to map and model surface and groundwater flows, adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change, and improve water decision making.
- USAID will conduct a series of groundwater case studies, exploring the social, economic, and political factors that contribute to groundwater overexploitation and host policy dialogs that will explore opportunities to improve groundwater governance and management.
- USAID will build on past investments in the water sector by creating a regional water and wastewater plant operator training and certification program – to contribute to improved service delivery and best management practices among water and wastewater utilities in the MENA region.

Education: An estimated 8.5 million children, primarily girls in poor communities, are out of school in the MENA region. Those in school are often not learning the fundamental skills that they need to succeed academically, and many are dropping out before finishing secondary school. Literacy and numeracy scores are below standards in MENA countries. A more relevant and inquiry-based education, as well as improved quality of education, is needed for children and youth to gain skills for higher levels of education and work, and to be productive and informed members of civil society.

ME Regional will continue to focus efforts on improving the educational and employment outlook for children and young people. In FY 2015, \$0.9 million in ME Regional funds will be used to inform strategies and program designs, and to support the USAID Education Strategy and the integration of evidence-based evaluation. The approach supports professional development in basic education, youth and workforce development, and higher education. Emphasis will be placed on early-grade reading, access to education in conflict or post-conflict country environments. Funds will support USAID technical experts that ensure USAID field programs increasingly have the latest technical information and evidence-based practices to improve their programs' results.

Key Interventions:

- Analytic tools will be implemented to assist missions in increasing capacity to implement evidence-based programs in education, particularly in early grade reading.
- USAID will support MENA regional exchanges of lessons learned and other capacity building efforts, where government and local civil society participate to build their expertise, especially in the area of early grade reading and other fundamental skills instruction.
- ME Regional will support the capacity of USAID field missions to implement evidence-based programming to support mission higher education programs that improve the ability of tertiary and workforce development programs to produce a workforce with relevant skills that support country development.

Economic Growth: \$9.7 million of the FY 2015 request will support programs in the areas of trade facilitation, customs harmonization, strengthening of intellectual property rights, economic competitiveness, investment leverage, public financial management, regional entrepreneurial and small

and medium enterprise (SME) development, and women's economic empowerment. FY 2015 funds will also provide technical support in the form of economic analyses, project design, and monitoring and evaluation of regional economic growth programs implemented across borders and in transitioning countries. ME Regional funds will rapidly mobilize economic growth assistance to address immediate and unplanned needs of countries experiencing economic stresses as a result of political and social transitions.

\$3.0 million of this funding will be used to assist Libyan economic institutions and the private sector to lay the groundwork for a sustainable market-oriented economy. Through a public financial management framework, funding will help establish a budget and procurement process to advance economic reform. The transition goal of expanding opportunities for women entrepreneurs will be complemented by the development of longer term partnerships with the Libyan government and its citizens, focused on promoting market reforms, increasing access to finance, and facilitating the expansion of small-and-medium enterprises.

Key Interventions:

- Conduct regional and country-specific assessments of economic growth needs. Based identified needs, the program will conduct pilot interventions to introduce best practice innovations that inform long-term program designs in the Middle East.
- With \$1.5 million of U.S. assistance to support programs that enhance economic opportunity while promoting women's economic empowerment; expand training opportunities for emerging entrepreneurs; increase access to finance; develop capacity of new economic institutions; and expand civil society and private sector initiatives beyond women SME's in countries in transition.
- Promote agriculture-sector development needed to alleviate hunger and encourage sustainable, broad-based economic growth--efforts that have become increasingly vital within the context of the Arab Awakening.
- \$1.5 million for the a Public Financial Management program to establish a platform for market oriented budget and procurement policies and processes to develop economic institutions and advance economic reform.

In addition, funding will be used to assist Libyan economic institutions and the private sector to lay the groundwork for a sustainable market-oriented economy. The transition goal of expanding opportunities for women entrepreneurs will be complemented by the development of longer term partnerships with the Libyan government and its citizens, focused on promoting market reforms, increasing access to finance, and facilitating the expansion of small-and-medium enterprises.

Key Intervention:

- Through a public financial management framework, \$3.0 million will help establish a budget and procurement process to advance economic reform in Libya.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The ME Regional program was initiated in FY 2013. Monitoring and evaluation efforts undertaken in FY 2013 included the following:

- OMEP Evaluation of Middle East Youth Media Initiative measured the impact of a recently completed youth focused program, the production and broadcast of an educational television drama that focused on issues central to young people's lives. "The University" examined the thoughts, habits, and attitudes of Arab youth in the seven USAID presence countries in the MENA region.
- ME Regional Washington and field-based monitoring and evaluation specialists directed performance management, advised implementing partners on how to accurately measure and report on

performance, and provided monitoring and evaluation technical assistance to other USAID missions in the MENA region.

- Portfolio reviews were conducted regularly to examine strategic and operational issues, and to determine whether activities led to the achievement of intended results.
- ME Regional staff regularly consulted with bilateral missions in the MENA region on programming to ensure that programming is appropriately targeted and fully complementary to mission initiatives. Staff conducted continuous monitoring of program performance through the review of quarterly and annual reports of implementing partners and site visits, and held regular meetings with implementing partners to discuss program performance and recommended ways to improve implementation.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2013, the ME Regional program conducted assessments, created frameworks, and established mechanisms that improved program design, implementation, and evaluation across the region. The efforts have allowed USAID to draw important conclusions and take targeted actions, in line with the USAID Forward emphasis on improving decision making by obtaining, analyzing, using and sharing meaningful information about program performance and impact. The results of evaluations will help determine whether future investments are advisable. Mid-term performance evaluations of the water resources management programs produce data that USAID can use to make any required mid-term programmatic adjustments. OMEP will disseminate relevant information on monitoring and evaluation to missions in the region to help in decision making and future program design. As a result of program monitoring efforts, field-based staff in OMEP modified several awards to realign budgets to more efficiently use foreign assistance resources towards achieving program results. These monitoring efforts will continue in FY 2015.

Monitoring reports by USAID staff and implementing partners in Libya focus on the efficacy of technical advisory services and community engagement programs in areas of focus for USAID capacity building efforts. These reports inform planning for mid-term evaluations to be conducted from FY 2014 to FY 2015.

The ME Regional program also supports gender analysis and the integration of strategies to reduce gender-related inequalities between men/boys and women/girls through regional programs managed both by Washington and field-based staff. They ensure 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 ME Regional and bilateral programs promote gender equality.

South and Central Asia Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Assistance across South and Central Asia is aligned to advance regional economic integration; strengthen the U.S.-India strategic partnership; deepen the relationship with Central Asia; and promote sustainable peace, development, and democracy in South Asia. The request for South and Central Asia recognizes that U.S. engagement in Afghanistan is moving into a new phase, in which connections to the region are increasingly important. The FY 2015 request includes significant resources to advance our vision of a New Silk Road with a stable and secure Afghanistan embedded in a stable and secure region. In FY 2015 U.S. assistance will seek to fortify democratic gains through support for civil society, the rule of law, and human rights, as well as to reinforce economic growth, and improve access to basic and higher education. These programs will also complement continued strong investments in the three Presidential Initiatives - the Global Health Initiative (GHI), Feed the Future (FTF), and the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI). Security assistance will support nonproliferation, counterterrorism and counternarcotics efforts and will provide training and equipment for police and military forces to build their capacity to provide internal security, secure borders, enforce the rule of law, and combat violent extremism. Lastly, across the region assistance will also address cross-cutting issues, such as impediments to women's rights, corruption, and disaster risk reduction.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	3,982,250	2,603,622	2,959,152	355,530
Overseas Contingency Operations	3,324,035	1,556,707	2,199,400	642,693
Economic Support Fund	2,387,249	1,271,878	1,553,400	281,522
Foreign Military Financing	280,171	42,229	280,000	237,771
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	626,206	214,400	366,000	151,600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	30,409	28,200	-	-28,200
Enduring/Core Programs	658,215	1,046,915	759,752	-287,163
Development Assistance	125,162	111,857	126,165	14,308
Economic Support Fund	64,001	273,739	317,200	43,461
Foreign Military Financing	9,914	248,656	7,900	-240,756
Global Health Programs - State	17,622	38,494	38,494	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	182,032	184,700	167,900	-16,800
International Military Education and Training	13,268	13,309	13,333	24
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	30,947	98,260	16,360	-81,900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	55,644	45,900	72,400	26,500
P.L. 480 Title II	159,625	32,000	-	-32,000

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.

Afghanistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

FY 2015 will be the first year after Afghanistan selects a new president and takes over full responsibility for its own security. This request of \$1.6 billion in civilian assistance resources is necessary to maintain core programming that will support economic growth and ensure the new Afghan administration is able to sustain the development gains of the last twelve years. The FY 2015 request takes into account Congressional recommendations and redefines the U.S. course for a responsible glidepath, consistent with international commitments, to a sustainable assistance program. The request is higher than the level recommended by Congress for Afghanistan in FY 2014 in order to provide necessary support in the period following transition when continued momentum in security, governance economic and social sectors, particularly for women, will be essential for keeping Afghanistan on a stable path of progress.

The request recognizes that FY 2015 is the beginning of a new era for U.S. assistance efforts in Afghanistan. The resources requested will allow the United States to complete major projects initiated in prior years in order to reap the full benefit of prior investments; bolsters the new government and the economy as they adjust to post-transition realities; and puts in place the systems necessary for Afghans to sustain the development gains of the last twelve years with less support from international donors.

Over the past decade Afghanistan has relied heavily on donor support; a key objective shared with all Afghans is to significantly reduce Afghanistan's dependence on foreign aid over the course of the next decade. In FY 2015, the U.S. focus will be to help the government increase its revenues and improve critical service delivery as Afghanistan moves into the next phase of its development with lower levels of donor support. As such, FY 2015 assistance will center on four primary objectives:

First, U.S. resources will support sustainable economic growth through efforts aimed to improve the business enabling environment, promote regional trade, generate employment, strengthen budget and tax administration, and maintain improvements made in infrastructure development. As a large percentage of the Afghan population relies on agriculture for its livelihood, the United States will continue to place particular emphasis on improving food security, promoting high value crops, and strengthening farm-to-market value chains. Increased commerce and trade will increase Afghan public revenues, thereby reducing Afghan reliance on foreign aid.

Second, the United States will work in close cooperation with Afghan counterparts to sustain notable achievements in education, health, and women's rights. The United States will maintain access to quality basic education through capacity building of the Ministry of Education, including training of new teachers and ongoing professional development. We will increase access to technical and vocational training opportunities to address the needs of a growing youth population. Additionally, U.S. assistance will continue to prioritize efforts that expand educational opportunities for women through community-based education initiatives. Similarly, health activities- implemented in close cooperation with other donors- will support Afghan government-led delivery of basic and essential health services through ongoing systems strengthening efforts. Given the country's chronic malnutrition rates, a new area of focus in FY 2015 will be nutrition.

Third, U.S. programs will work in Kabul and at the sub-national level to support Afghan institutions in becoming more effective, accountable, and responsive to the needs of the people. In this regard, community stabilization programs will transition to a focus on local governance, whereby local governance systems will be strengthened to better deliver services as a means of increasing their legitimacy. At the same time, the United States will continue to build civil society's capacity to monitor

government and demand accountability. In FY 2015, it will be critical for U.S. programs to provide the support for the new Afghan government, including a new Parliament, in the wake of the 2015 parliamentary elections. Active U.S. programs, started in 2013, will provide support to the parliamentary elections process, helping to ensure an inclusive, transparent, and credible election.

Fourth, the United States will continue to assist Afghanistan in its effort to establish a functioning justice system and increase access to justice – both critically important to long-term stability. The coordinated U.S. government strategy is to support Afghan government and civil society efforts to increase access to fair, efficient, and transparent justice based on Afghan law. FY 2015 programs will focus on increasing access to justice by building upon past efforts in further developing institutional capacity, providing legal education, and increasing public awareness of judicial rights and mechanisms and holding judicial institutions accountable. Consistent with the U.S. - Afghanistan Strategic Partnership Agreement, the U.S. Civilian-Military Strategic Framework for Afghanistan, and the U.S. Counternarcotics Strategy for Afghanistan, FY 2015 funding will support efforts to strengthen the Afghan Government's capacity to combat the drug trade as a critical element of securing stability and countering the link between narcotics and criminal, insurgent, and terrorism networks. Counternarcotics efforts will be less operational and more focused on advising, mentoring, and training for relevant ministries and law enforcement units. Funds will also support programs aimed at incentivizing poppy eradication, alternative livelihoods, and drug demand reduction. FY 2015 programs will also continue to develop links between the informal and formal justice systems, and combat trafficking-in-persons. In concert with other efforts in the sector, the Department of State will partner with the government to increase its capacity to manage a safe, secure, and humane corrections system that discourages the radicalization of prisoners, as well as develop correctional sector leadership and capacity.

Corruption remains a formidable obstacle to effective governance, economic development and stability in Afghanistan. The formation of a new Afghan government in 2014 and the election of a new Parliament in 2015 will provide important opportunities to increase transparency and accountability, and to reduce the corrosive effect of corruption on economic activity and government credibility. Counter-corruption efforts will focus on reducing opportunities by improving systems, developing investigation and prosecution capabilities, and strengthening civil society and independent media oversight.

In FY 2015, the United States will continue to prioritize issues affecting women. Although the circumstances for Afghan women have improved significantly since 2001, the U.S. will seek to solidify and build upon the positive gains of the last 12 years. Thus, U.S. government agencies will continue to mainstream gender issues into all policies and programs so that the decreases in assistance funding in Afghanistan do not disproportionately affect women. Additionally, stand-alone gender programs will promote the inclusion of the next generation of Afghan women leaders in the public, private and civil society sectors, with an ultimate goal of generating a critical mass of professional females to help break down discriminatory social norms.

U.S. programming will support a transition from short-term relief to Afghan-led, sustainable development. Previous interventions that have focused on stabilization of key areas through local service delivery will transition to activities that strengthen local governance structures to increase government capacity to provide services. Transition from relief to development will also require FY 2015 resources to continue building the Afghan government and civil society's capacities in disaster risk reduction for natural and conflict-induced disaster situations. Though the need for humanitarian assistance will persist, efforts across U.S. programming will be increasingly focused on building long-term improvements in place of solely short-term impacts. Leaders in humanitarian assistance, such as Food for Peace, will continue to work with Embassy colleagues to build linkages between emergency food assistance response and long-term development assistance that can improve nutrition and increase food security, as well as build resilience among Afghan communities.

The United States and the international community have publicly assured the Afghan government and the Afghan people many times of the sincere long-term commitment. However, that commitment is linked to Afghan actions. At the Tokyo Conference in July 2012, the United States and other donors agreed to work toward channeling 50 percent of development assistance through the Government of Afghanistan. The United States believes providing a responsible percentage of on-budget assistance will help improve Afghan ownership of development challenges, the overall sustainability of development efforts, and increase government capacity. However, the United States is cognizant of limited Afghan government ability to absorb funding and will calibrate our assistance to the government based on its progress toward Tokyo Framework reforms and capacity to effectively manage and safeguard U.S. funding. In all cases, the United States will develop programs to ensure accountability and oversight of U.S. funding.

The Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework (TMAF) includes measurable reform benchmarks and calls for a greater portion of donor funding to be directly conditioned on specific reforms via incentive mechanisms. These reforms are designed to strengthen the institutions of government and better prepare the Afghan people for the transition from wartime to a peacetime economy and polity. Follow-through on the Tokyo Framework reforms will help ease the transition from a state overwhelmingly dependent on donor assistance to greater self-sufficiency underpinned by a trade and investment driven economy. The United States and the Afghan government agree that TMAF reforms are critical to Afghanistan’s continued development. In line with Tokyo commitments, a percentage of assistance will be provided via incentive mechanisms, including the existing incentive program under the World Bank’s Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund. The United States has made clear to the Afghan government that meeting the U.S. commitment to channel up to 50 percent of development assistance through the Afghan budget depends on their progress on Tokyo Framework reforms.

The Embassy has done extensive planning for ensuring effective oversight of projects and activities in an environment of restricted mobility following the drawdown of international military forces. The resulting strategy involves a multi-tiered monitoring approach that relies on several layers of data collection and verification, from a variety of sources, to maintain oversight and accountability of projects. The multi-tiered monitoring approach is an intensive process employing high levels of information sharing among monitoring actors and effective tools to support U.S. development goals and proper management of funds.

Over the past 12 years, the Department of State and USAID have concentrated on programming in Afghanistan that would have a lasting and sustainable positive impact. FY 2015 resources will ensure the substantial achievements made through past U.S. investments are sustained, and that Afghanistan is on a path to greater self-sufficiency with the ability to maintain stability and increase living standards. Now, more than ever, U.S. efforts must support Afghans to take on responsibility for their own development and security. U.S. assistance programs during this period will support the long-term objective shared with Afghan partners – a strong and sovereign Afghanistan where Afghans find security, peace, prosperity, and dignity.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,292,159	1,123,150	1,594,850	471,700
Overseas Contingency Operations	2,191,163	951,000	1,432,400	481,400
Economic Support Fund	1,601,445	752,000	1,107,400	355,400

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	568,806	180,000	325,000	145,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	20,912	19,000	-	-19,000
Enduring/Core Programs	100,996	172,150	162,450	-9,700
Economic Support Fund	21,700	100,000	117,600	17,600
International Military Education and Training	1,424	1,500	1,400	-100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	45,000	-	-45,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	31,717	25,650	43,450	17,800
P.L. 480 Title II	46,155	-	-	-

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Economic Support Fund (ESF)

In FY 2015, the majority of ESF programming is requested as OCO. Enduring ESF resources frequently will complement the OCO funding and focus primarily on efforts to promote the sustainability and durability of investments to date. In those cases where the ESF and ESF-OCO resources will combine to achieve common sectoral or programmatic objectives, the below narratives provide only an overview of the program objectives for each sector, but the key interventions within these sectors are listed in the ESF-OCO section. For those sectors fully funded by Enduring ESF or where Enduring ESF resources have distinct and separate objectives from the OCO funding, those key interventions are listed below.

Good Governance: As Afghanistan proceeds into a new era with the complete transition of security responsibility, U.S. military operations shifting to a train, advise and assist mission, and the election of a new Afghan president in 2014 and Parliament in 2015, governance and political institutions will play a critical role in a successful transition to Afghan-led development and political and economic stability. With FY 2015 resources, USAID will provide support to the newly-elected Afghan government to continue promoting a more capable, accountable, and responsive government that can serve the Afghan people with lower levels of international assistance. USAID will transition its stabilization programming to a focus on strengthening sub-national governance systems. It will also continue to increase awareness on the issue of trafficking-in-persons and strengthen the capacity of Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIRoA) officials to effectively formulate and implement strategies to reduce its prevalence.

Civil Society: Afghan civil society and media organizations play a critical role in Afghanistan's emerging democracy, helping individuals and communities to articulate their interests and concerns to the government and in the public sphere. While both civil society and the independent media have made substantial progress in the past decade, there is work to be done in empowering civil society organizations (CSOs) to facilitate citizen engagement in policy development and political reform. Independent media also plays a key role in increasing citizen engagement in the public sphere, providing Afghans—including those in remote areas—with access to news and information, and contributing to transparency and accountability by giving citizens the information they need to monitor the implementation of government policies. With FY 2015 resources, USAID will support civil society and media engagement that enables Afghan citizens to influence policy, monitor government accountability, and serve as an advocate for political reform.

Rule of Law and Human Rights: Improved rule of law and access to justice are essential for long-term stability, good governance, and economic growth in Afghanistan. U.S. government programs aim to help GIRoA provide its people with transparent, affordable, and effective dispute resolution mechanisms as well as a safe, secure, and humane corrections system that meets international standards and cultural requirements. USAID will support GIRoA in its efforts to emplace sustainable mechanisms for governance and basic service provision, including delivery of justice, to the population in an accountable manner. USAID will strive to assist the Afghan government to increase its legitimacy, and to promote a culture that values rule of law above self-interest. Toward this end, FY 2015 assistance will support both the formal and traditional justice sectors in Afghanistan to increase GIRoA transparency and accountability, thereby increasing public confidence of the justice system. Moreover, with FY 2015 resources, we will support rule of law initiatives at the district, provincial, and national levels focused on increasing access to justice, capacity-building, and promoting transparency and accountability. FY 2015 programs will remain focused on building Afghan ownership and sustainable operation of law enforcement institutions. Simultaneously, USAID programs will promote civil society to create a demand for legal rights, accountability, transparency, and government protection of individual rights. In addition, U.S. civilian agencies and their implementing partners will partner with the Afghan government to increase its capacity to manage a safe, secure, and humane corrections system that discourages the radicalization of prisoners, as well as develop correctional sector leadership and capacity.

The durability of the 2014 transition depends in part on GIRoA's ability to establish a legitimate, reliable justice system with clear rules that are consistently and fairly enforced. FY 2015 ESF funding will continue to support the training of new and sitting judges in judicial ethics and other substantive legal topics, as well as promote curriculum reform in secular and Islamic law faculties, consistent with agency rules for such assistance. Programming also will support CSOs and GIRoA institutions in their efforts to combat corruption. In the informal justice sector, programs will continue to work with local community leaders to ensure that traditional dispute resolution mechanisms are in line with the Afghan Constitution, adhere to human rights standards, and include the participation of women. Additionally, programming will provide enhanced capacity building support to GIRoA officials at the nexus of the informal and formal justice sectors. Programs will also increase citizens' knowledge of and ability to access their legal rights. Ensuring that women have access to justice and are able to participate as decision makers will remain a priority for all rule of law activities.

Political Competition and Consensus-Building: The United States will continue supporting Afghan electoral management bodies, political entities, and CSOs in their efforts to plan and administer successful Parliamentary and district council elections in 2015. USAID assistance will continue to be focused on supporting the Independent Elections Commission, Independent Electoral Complaints Commission, and the Media Commission in their two lines of effort: internal institutional capacity building and administrating elections within the Afghan operating environment and with available resources. Other programs will provide training to political parties, issues-based coalitions, and civil society groups, such as domestic observers, to participate more effectively in the Afghan political process and to be more responsive to constituent interests. Important voter and civic education programs will engage and inform the Afghan population nationwide about the importance of the democratic electoral and political process, as well as individual rights and responsibilities to participate in that process. These efforts will support activities planned for the 2014 presidential and provincial council elections and the 2015 parliamentary elections, and for the first time ever district council elections.

Health: Investments in the health sector to respond to a rapidly growing population are crucial to Afghanistan's sustainable development and, as such, are among USAID's highest priorities. U.S. government assistance, in partnership with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), the World Bank, the European Union, and other donors, has contributed to significant advances in the health status of Afghanistan since 2002. This substantial effort has resulted in marked decreases in the maternal, infant,

and under-five mortality rates. The introduction of the Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) in 2003 and the Essential Package of Hospital Services (EPHS) in 2005 is widely credited as a major engine behind these successes. With FY 2015 resources, USAID will utilize on- and off-budget mechanisms to maintain and enhance gains in the health sector, strengthen the capacity of the MoPH and other Afghan institutions to deliver quality health services more effectively, and implement innovative financing options for service delivery that decrease reliance on external assistance. This will continue to promote increasing Afghan stewardship of the health sector and health services.

Key Interventions:

- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): FY 2015 funding will provide continued assistance to the MoPH to increase the availability of high quality FP/RH services and products, strengthen outreach to change behavior, and implement programs that increase demand for contraceptives and other FP/RH services. The FP/RH program will continue to focus on increasing community involvement in, and support of, family planning services and post-partum family planning in an effort to encourage birth spacing and child survival actions that can be taken by parents in their homes and communities.

To further reduce health risks, USAID will partner with the Afghan government and selected communities to improve hygiene and sanitation behaviors by translating information, knowledge, and lessons learned into practice. FY 2015 resources will strengthen integration of hygiene and sanitation behavior change communication within the BPHS at the community level through health posts, health sub-centers, mobile health teams, and basic health centers.

Education: Investments in the education sector, particularly in market-driven technical and vocational education and training programs, are helping to build human capital, promote the development of a skilled workforce that can meet the demands of a growing and diverse economy, and bolster Afghanistan's sustainable development. Working in close collaboration with GIRoA counterparts and international donors, FY 2015 assistance will support the strategic goals of increasing and maintaining equitable access to quality basic and higher education for all Afghans by improving the government's service provision capacity, targeting educational access for girls, training teachers, increasing technical vocational education and training opportunities for youth, and establishing two- and four-year post-secondary programs.

Economic Growth: FY 2015 resources will help Afghanistan to attract private sector investment by building on previous gains made in strengthening the business enabling environment and improving GIRoA capacity in the area of public financial management (PFM). USAID will support an active and participatory role for women in the formal economy through increased access to credit, workforce development training, and advisory services for women-owned businesses. USAID's programs will continue to promote Afghan ownership and sustainability through full alignment with GIRoA's National Priority Programs and the goals identified under the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will assist GIRoA in the revision of the government's PFM roadmap and reform efforts. Funding will support capacity building for the Ministry of Finance's (MoF's) Directorate of Budget and other budgetary entities in national budget planning, implementation of provincial budgeting policy, and management and execution capacity in Kabul and throughout the provinces. Similarly, USAID assistance will build the capacity of MoF staff in the areas of tax and non-tax revenue generation and management.
- USAID will complement macro-level support to the MoF with micro-level business advisory services, workforce development training, and improved access to sources of credit.

Agriculture: Agriculture remains a critical component of the Afghan economy and a major focus for the U.S. economic strategy for Afghanistan. USAID's agriculture sector programming closely follows three main thematic areas of support: improving food security through increased cereal production and productivity, job creation through agribusiness and market linkage development, and the production of high value crops with demonstrated market potential. With FY 2015 resources USAID will continue to support Afghanistan's efforts to develop its agricultural sector, including through the integration of the Afghan economy into regional markets and by supporting small- and medium-sized enterprises through initiatives aimed at increasing access to finance and workforce development.

Key Interventions:

- Investments in the agriculture sector will promote job creation, food security, and increased household income through the introduction of improved agricultural technologies and practices, including irrigation and water resource management interventions, and the development of management skills within the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock (MAIL).
- FY 2015 resources will continue to stimulate the expansion of small and medium enterprises to create jobs, increase investment, and improve sales of domestic products and services.

Rights of Afghan Women and Girls: Women's increased participation in all facets of public and professional life is fundamental to Afghanistan's security, governance, justice, and development as the country enters its Transformational Decade: 2015-2024. In support of the Afghan Government's National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan, U.S. government efforts will promote women's economic and social equity to ensure that the positive gains made since 2002 are irreversible and Afghanistan achieves continued progress on the protection and promotion of women's rights. Assistance programs are designed to help Afghan women assume an increased number of leadership positions in the public, private, and civil society sectors. USAID's Promoting Gender Equity in National Priority Programs (PROMOTE) Program, the Mission's flagship gender initiative, as well as other interventions, will provide women with leadership development and management training; help women establish and/or expand viable small-to medium-sized businesses; expand women's access to scholarships and other educational opportunities; strengthen women's organizations and coalitions; establish and build the capacity of gender institutes at higher learning establishments; and increase women's representation in the civil service through internships with GIROA ministries and agencies, with the goal of permanent employment. The overall basis for programming in this sector is the recognition that only by fully empowering and integrating women across all sectors can economic gains be sustainable and social progress be solidified in Afghanistan.

Key Interventions:

- To capitalize on the empowerment of women leaders and to expand the number of educated women entering and advancing in important decision-making positions in government, the private sector, and civil society, the PROMOTE program will support: Women in the Afghan Economy, Women's Rights Groups and Coalitions, Women in Government, and Women's Leadership Development.
- To enhance the lasting impact of PROMOTE and other USAID programming focused on women's empowerment in Afghanistan, legacy initiatives will be pursued, to include providing higher education scholarships to Afghan women, establishing and maintaining a Gender and Development Studies Institute at a leading Afghan university, and developing e-learning opportunities at another Afghan university to provide distance learning platforms designed for Afghan women and girls.
- USAID will continue to support capacity-building and strengthening of the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA) and the Departments of Women's Affairs (DOWAs) at the provincial level.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The IMET program is a key component of leadership development and professionalization of the Afghan National Army. Strong leaders, developed over the course of time through the IMET-funded professional military education programs, ensure the success of near-term efforts to build an enduring Afghan National Security Force capable of protecting the territory of Afghanistan and its borders. IMET programs instill basic democratic values among Afghan national military personnel, including the protection of internationally-recognized human rights.

Key Intervention:

- The IMET program sends officers and Non-Commissioned Officers (NCO) from the Afghan Ministry of Defense and National Directorate of Security to the United States for training in a variety of programs offered by the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps. Students begin with English language training and then attend a wide variety of professional military education and aviation courses. Officer PME and leader development schools include the Service War Colleges, Service Command and General Staff Colleges, Captain Career Courses, and Basic Officer Leadership Courses. NCO's attend the Sergeant's Major Academy and Senior Leadership branch courses.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Weapons Removal and Abatement: The widespread, indiscriminate use of mines and other munitions during more than 30 years of conflict has turned Afghanistan into one of the most heavily explosives-contaminated countries in the world. Political-Military Affairs/Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) will conduct conventional weapons destruction and related activities, including humanitarian demining, munitions destruction, mine-risk education, and victim assistance. In addition to conventional weapons destruction, PM/WRA funded several community-based demining projects in areas that have recently been freed from insurgent control and are heavily contaminated with a variety of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW). As of December 2013, 4,350 hazardous areas remain across Afghanistan, blocking 1,603 communities from safely inhabiting or utilizing agricultural land.

Key Interventions:

- PM/WRA-funded de-miners will clear and return to productive use contaminated land. Teams will locate and/or destroy anti-tank mines, anti-personnel mines, and ERW, including abandoned improvised explosive devices.

Anti-Terrorism Assistance: The Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program in Afghanistan began in 2003 with an exclusive focus on training the Presidential Protective Service (PPS), a unit created to protect the President of Afghanistan. With PPS having nearly achieved full sustainment of ATA training within its own training structure, the ATA program has shifted its focus to assisting the Directorate of Protection for High-Level Persons (D-10) in building its capacity to protect a range of Afghan senior leadership and critically important government facilities. In addition to conducting training in protection of national leadership, designated defensive marksmanship, and counter-assault, the ATA program will provide D-10 with a series of instructor development courses in order to develop its capacity to train its own agents and ultimately achieve sustainability of its capacities. The ATA program also is exploring avenues to provide training to Ministry of Interior units which provide immediate counterterrorism response in Kabul, particularly the Kabul City Police, Transnational Criminal Investigative Unit, and Afghan Border Police who protect the Kabul International Airport.

Export Control and Border-related Security (EXBS): The EXBS program is well established and will continue to provide essential support to the GIRoA through targeted enforcement training, equipment donations, and infrastructure improvements. This multifaceted approach to assistance will result in an upgraded security structure throughout Afghanistan.

Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP): FY 2015 TIP funding will cover all necessary costs for the Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System (PISCES) hardware and software upgrades to maintain the current six ports of entry in Afghanistan. Afghanistan is a crucial PISCES partner nation that is showing strong signs of political will and is seeking to expand to six additional locations following the 2014 transition.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

Mid-Term Performance Evaluations:

Mining Investment and Development For Afghan Sustainability (MIDAS):

3/1-4/30/2015

Strengthening Pharmaceutical Services (SPS) Project:

12/1/2014-3/31/2015

Strengthening Political Entities and Civil Society (SPECS):

12/1/2014-1/31/2015

Assistance to Legislative Bodies of Afghanistan (ABLA):

10/1-12/1/2014

Agriculture Development Fund (ADF)/Agriculture Credit Enhancement (ACE) program:

11/1/2014-1/31/2016

Impact Evaluations:

Assessment of Learning Outcomes and Social Effects in Community-Based Education (ALSE):

1/2014-12/2016

Kandahar Food Zone (KFZ):

11/1/2013-3/1/2015

Performance Evaluations:

Community Cohesion Initiative (CCI):

9/1/2013-10/10/2015

The U.S. Embassy's Coordination Directorate (CD) maintains a strong link with key leaders and staff within USAID, ISAF, and U.S. Forces - Afghanistan (USFOR-A) to share concerns and best practices on oversight and management, project coordination, and mitigating the risks that funds are not used as intended. A representative example of CD's efforts to ensure adequate project-level monitoring and consideration of performance in decision-making is the release of a Mission-wide policy on Monitoring Contracts and Grant Oversight, issued in November 2013.

This Mission-wide monitoring policy is the result of the need to ensure that adequate project-level monitoring continues to take place with the expected decrease in U.S. Direct Hire mobility as the international forces in Afghanistan draw down. The policy requires in-depth monitoring plans at a project level to verify responsible stewardship of taxpayer dollars. For each of its assistance programs, USAID is putting in place a Multi-Tiered Monitoring Approach to collect and verify implementing partner reporting data, using a variety of information sources and tools, so as to triangulate findings.

This approach positions each Project Manager to gather and analyze monitoring data from various monitoring actors, triangulate data to ensure confidence in the reporting, and use the results to make programmatic decisions. For example, under USAID's Multi-Tiered Monitoring Approach, monitoring actors are: Tier 1: USG (USAID and other agencies), Tier 2: implementing partners, Tier 3: GIROA (internal M&E systems, observation) and other donors, Tier 4: civil society, local organizations, and beneficiaries, and Tier 5: independent monitoring contractors. With respect to Tier 5, USAID has independent monitoring contractors in place, and such capacity is being expanded, to provide objective validation and quality assessments on projects. The contractors use a variety of monitoring methods to verify project data, including GPS/date/time-stamped photos, site visits, crowd-sourcing, and interviews.

To effectively implement such an approach, USAID is devoting increased staff and funding resources toward the Multi-Tiered Monitoring Approach. It has stood up an Implementation Support Team, which is designed to mitigate challenges to development objectives during Afghanistan's transition. The team is centralizing, reviewing, and analyzing project performance and operating environment information, including security information, and identifying trends that might affect projects across the portfolio. Because this unit will be able to make real-time, evidence-based programmatic recommendations to USAID leadership, it will help the Mission be responsive to changes in the operating environment and to make timely decisions to maximize project impact and best allocate budget resources.

Similarly, the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) provides rigorous oversight of program activities according to the agreements it has with implementers. Regular and consistent reporting by INL partners, through a multi-tiered approach, is required as part of the basic oversight framework. INL also is taking steps to expand its monitoring staff.

The above monitoring efforts are complemented by additional monitoring and evaluation tools—such as Performance Management Plans (PMPs)—that are tailored to each project's particular strengths, weaknesses, and information gaps. Under each PMP, there are project level indicators (baselines and targets) that help program officers regularly evaluate if, how, and to what degree activities help achieve core U.S. objectives in Afghanistan.

Finally, USAID will continue to implement USAID Forward in Afghanistan, focusing on delivering results that matter for the Afghan people. This will include streamlining processes and using innovative solutions to complex situations. While Afghanistan is one of the most challenging environments in which USAID operates, these reforms will enable USAID activities to be much more effective.

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

Over the past year, USAID completed nine performance evaluations and initiated nine others in Afghanistan. The findings from these evaluations are improving project management and being incorporated into numerous project designs across all sectors. Also, in November 2013, USAID conducted a comprehensive portfolio review of its assistance programs to review performance, implementation and management concerns, and budget limitations vis-a-vis strategic priorities. Below are some examples of how the results derived from USAID's oversight measures have been used to improve projects, discontinue components of non-performing activities, and inform new designs:

A final performance evaluation of Kabul City Initiative was done to provide best-practice recommendations to promote the effectiveness of municipalities in democratic governance at the sub-national level. USAID used the conclusions and recommendations from this evaluation to shape strategy for possible future interventions at the municipal level. Shared lessons also benefited other donors working at the municipal level as well as the Kabul Municipality and other service-providing entities that aim to improve municipal service delivery in Afghanistan. In addition, a special

performance evaluation for the Regional Afghan Municipalities Program for Urban Population (RAMP UP) Project was performed to study and document the successes and weaknesses of the project across the country, and to develop recommendations to promote the effectiveness of municipalities in democratic governance at the sub-national level. Findings from this evaluation were incorporated into new project designs.

A mid-term performance evaluation for the Disease Early Warning System (DEWS) Project is underway. The Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) will use the results of this evaluation to determine the future of DEWS and whether DEWS should stand alone as a disease surveillance, reporting, and response system or be integrated with other surveillance and response systems. USAID will use the results of this evaluation to improve the overall quality of disease surveillance, reporting, and response in Afghanistan.

The Measuring Impact of Stabilization Initiatives Project has completed two waves of surveys and is now completing a third wave to analyze the effect of stabilization activities on people's perceptions of stability. Building upon the baseline wave completed in 2012, the second wave of the perception survey occurred in 82 Afghan districts, and incorporated approximately 36,000 survey responses. The third wave is following a similar methodology. The results of this and subsequent iterations of the survey will help USAID better understand the impact of stabilization activities and focus its efforts both technically and geographically by revealing what does and does not work.

In October 2013, USAID terminated a contract that was to perform a Public Financial Risk Assessment of the Supreme Court to inform the feasibility of working with this institution on-budget. The contract was terminated due to failure on the part of the Supreme Court to work with the contractor. As a result, the Mission was able to more strategically program budget resources toward activities that have demonstrated success.

Bangladesh

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bangladesh, the world's seventh most-populous country and third largest Muslim-majority country, is a key strategic partner for the United States in South Asia. Bangladesh provides a moderate, tolerant and democratic alternative to violent extremism, promotes stability in a troubled region, sustains global peace as a major contributor of forces to peacekeeping operations, and contributes to global food security. Increasing economic opportunities, improving governance, and expanding social services will bolster private investment. Productive enterprises and broad-based economic growth will provide families with incomes to escape poverty resulting in a better quality of life and improved management of land and other natural resources.

For the last decade, Bangladesh's economy has grown at an annual rate of about 5.8 percent, leading to a reduction of the poverty rate from 41 percent to 31.5 percent despite frequent natural disasters and significant development challenges. At the same time, dramatic improvements in public health have cut under-five mortality by 60 percent and maternal mortality by 66 percent. Despite these impressive gains, key challenges remain, including poor governance and rule of law, food insecurity, under-nutrition, and inadequate health care. More than 48 million Bangladeshis still live in poverty, 30 percent of women are chronically undernourished and 41 percent of children under five are stunted. U.S. assistance will address these problems and support efforts to stabilize Bangladesh's democracy.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	202,402	202,528	168,700	-33,828
Development Assistance	79,301	81,578	82,400	822
Foreign Military Financing	2,848	2,500	2,000	-500
Global Health Programs - USAID	74,005	79,500	78,200	-1,300
International Military Education and Training	1,067	1,000	1,500	500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	2,600	1,250	-1,350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,214	3,350	3,350	-
P.L. 480 Title II	39,967	32,000	-	-32,000

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)

Citizen Confidence in Governance Institutions Increased: The inadequate delivery of basic services, a high level of corruption, and weak rule of law are key challenges to achieving the Government of Bangladesh's (GOB) goal of becoming a middle income country by 2021. Contentious national elections in early 2014 likewise put enormous pressure on the country's already weak democratic institutions and processes that could ultimately reverse the positive democracy and governance trends of the past decade. Furthermore, although factory produced exports are immensely important to the Bangladeshi economy, safe working conditions and protection of labor rights remain serious challenges. Strengthening civil society and the institutions of Bangladeshi democracy are central to U.S. objectives in the country and the

region. Accordingly, assistance is critical to shore up progress in this sector and advance the four Development Objectives outlined in USAID's Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS). USAID's Democracy and Governance program seeks to enhance human rights and increase citizen confidence in the institutions of governance by strengthening political processes, promoting greater accountability and transparency in public institutions, and improving access to justice.

Key Interventions:

- \$6.0 million to expand Civil Society programs to improve labor conditions and work place safety. USAID assistance will focus on helping workers, particularly in the ready-made garment, shrimp and fish export sectors, to form legally registered unions, engage in collective bargaining, and advance worker rights and work place safety. Programs will teach worker representatives and leaders how to advocate for their members, raise awareness of fire and building safety and enforce international standards in these important industries. USAID will also support a program that will prepare Bangladeshi youth and community leaders to advocate for poverty alleviation, job creation and environmental protection.
- \$1.0 million to Combat Trafficking in Persons that will strengthen GOB capacity through technical assistance and training to enforce existing laws, prevent trafficking, and prosecute traffickers and unscrupulous recruiting agencies. Programs will invest in awareness-raising campaigns to broaden support for anti-trafficking and will provide care for trafficking survivors. In 2013, USAID anti-trafficking campaigns reached around 50,000 people in 32 targeted districts. USAID also provided a package of social services to 702 trafficking survivors and trained 145 law enforcement officers, immigration officials, public prosecutors, and judges to better handle trafficking cases.
- \$2.0 million to strengthen the Rule of Law and Human Rights. Assistance will improve the capacity of the Bangladeshi judicial system to deliver services to all citizens and to empower vulnerable populations, including women and the poor, to exercise their rights effectively. In 2013, USAID programs supported key amendments to the Legal Aid Services Act to expand the provision of legal aid to the district level. The amendments also introduced mediation services and created a legal aid committee at the Supreme Court to provide representation for the poor in the appeals process. USAID programs provided legal aid to 2,300 people in five districts of the country, conducted 1,484 human rights awareness sessions, established 102 sub-district level social protection groups, and engaged more than 1,900 community leaders to raise awareness on human rights abuses and fight gender-based violence. USAID also trained 5,568 human rights defenders to identify and file cases under the Domestic Violence Act. FY 2015 programs will build upon these efforts.
- \$1.0 million to improve Political Competition and Consensus Building. Activities will increase the ability of local civil society organizations to monitor election violence and strengthen oversight of campaign finance issues. Activities will also improve the capacity of media to provide impartial electoral coverage, encourage constructive and peaceful political dialogue, and support efforts to make political parties more responsive to their grassroots membership, especially women and youth.

Food Security Improved: As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$50 million to support the efforts of the GOB to refine and implement a country-led, comprehensive, food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth. Agriculture is a critical part of the Bangladesh economy and accounts for an estimated 48 percent of employment. USAID seeks to improve food security through targeted interventions to enhance agricultural productivity, especially for small farmers, and increase incomes and access to food, while improving nutrition and dietary diversity.

Key Interventions:

- \$50 million to improve agriculture productivity. The U.S. Government will promote food security through improved farming practices, new technology and research, infrastructure development, crop diversification, trade, and the increased consumption of nutritious food. FY 2015 funding will build upon programs that have already demonstrated significant impact. For example, the main technology currently being disseminated is fertilizer deep placement, which can increase rice production while reducing the amount of fertilizer used. Since its adoption in Bangladesh, this innovation has increased rice production by 15 percent. During FY 2013, FTF expanded the application of fertilizer deep placement technology to a total of 1,161,797 hectares in the FTF zone and an additional 405,551 hectares outside the zone. During the same period, the effort to scale-up the adoption of improved seed varieties continued and over 343,282 farmers adopted high yielding and stress tolerant rice varieties on 47,690 hectares. Based on these technologies, last year, farmers were able to increase sales of rice, fish, shrimp and horticulture products by an additional \$185.6 million.
- \$2.5 million for Private Sector Competitiveness to improve the business enabling environment in agriculture. Activities in FY 2015 will help increase rural employment and incomes, expand livelihood opportunities for the poor, and facilitate market linkages. USAID will also support a regional trade facilitation activity that will streamline the procedures and controls governing the movement of agricultural and other goods across the border with India.

Investing in People - Basic Education: While Bangladesh has made considerable progress in primary school enrollment, especially for girls, the quality of instruction is often poor. Reading skills, in particular, are generally weak and only two percent of students achieve prescribed competencies by the end of fifth grade. Furthermore, many students drop out before completing primary school. In this environment, activities will improve the quality of basic education by focusing on early grade reading skills to enhance comprehension, retention, and critical thinking.

Key Interventions:

- \$3.0 million for Basic Education to improve reading instruction in grades 1-3. USAID programs will conduct reading level assessments in partnership with the GOB; create and disseminate supplementary reading materials; engage parents and communities to support reading; and provide training to teachers to improve the methods and techniques of reading instruction. Programs will target children in the seven districts with the lowest literacy rates in the country.

Responsiveness to Climate Change Improved: Bangladesh is the most-vulnerable country in the world to tropical cyclones. Eighty percent of the country is in the low-lying delta of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghna rivers. As such, the country is also the sixth most-vulnerable to flooding. These natural disasters cause loss of life, damage to infrastructure and economic assets, and adversely impact the lives and livelihoods of many of Bangladesh's 155 million people, especially the poor. The combination of frequent natural disasters, high population density, poor infrastructure, and low resilience to economic shocks make Bangladesh especially vulnerable to climate risks. Mitigating the effects of Global Climate Change (GCC) is a high priority both for the GOB and the U.S. Government. In cooperation with the GOB, other U.S. Government agencies, and the donor community, USAID will improve the management of natural resources, enhance adaptation and resilience to shocks, and strengthen Bangladesh's capacity for low emissions development. Proposed GCC initiative funding will include efforts through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies program to support the development of a robust Bangladeshi economy that emits little greenhouse gas.

Key Interventions:

- \$5.0 million for Adaptation and \$4.0 million for Sustainable Landscapes. Funds will promote sound natural resource management and conservation by working with community-based co-management organizations as well as relevant GOB ministries. Assistance will build resiliency to climate risks and enhance adaptation to climate change effects for improved livelihoods and management of critical ecosystems in priority regions of the country. In FY 2013, USAID's livelihood development activities increased incomes of 113,398 individuals, among them 55,047 women, living near protected areas, thereby reducing their dependency on the natural resources in those protected areas. Additionally, the total area of forests and wetlands under improved natural resource management increased from 717,370 hectares in FY 2012 to 727,129 hectares in FY 2013 and USAID assistance led to the sequestration of 299,732 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent.
- \$4.5 million for Clean Energy. U.S. assistance will support the development of solar renewable energy in rural off-grid areas focusing on solar home systems, solar mini-grids, and solar irrigation pumps. USAID will also work with the Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission, GOB ministries and agencies, energy utilities, and energy end-users to strengthen the regulatory climate, increase energy efficiency and promote clean energy development through technical assistance, capacity building, and incentive programs.
- \$2.0 million for Biodiversity. USAID will support wildlife conservation throughout Bangladesh and especially in the Sundarbans, the largest mangrove forest in the world. Support will reduce illegal wildlife trafficking, minimize human-wildlife conflict, and improve sustainable rural livelihoods. Support will also help establish marine protected areas to assure the long-term sustainability of fisheries.
- \$1.4 million for Disaster Readiness. In FY 2015, USAID proposes to start a new targeted program to build the capacity of relevant Bangladesh national institutions to efficiently prepare for and respond to natural disasters.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will provide continued support for Bangladesh's maritime security capacity, as part of a multi-year effort to increase the Bangladesh Coast Guard's patrol capabilities. Procurement of patrol craft, associated equipment, spares, technical assistance, and training will increase the government's presence in remote areas, support efforts to counter transnational maritime threats, and facilitate the execution of humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations.

Key Interventions:

- \$2.0 million for Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform. FMF funds will enhance the capability of the Bangladesh Coast Guard to protect Bangladesh's maritime borders. This will address terrorism and other transnational crime, support disaster response capabilities, and increase the GOB's presence in isolated areas.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Health Status Improved: Assistance provided through the Global Health Program accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches that increase country ownership. Bangladesh is one of the few countries on track to achieve its Millennium Development Goals (MDG) related to child and maternal mortality. In the past twenty years, under-five mortality has declined by 60 percent and maternal mortality has declined by 66 percent. Neonatal mortality has declined much more slowly. Currently, 60 percent of child deaths occur during the first month of life. Unfortunately, child stunting and acute under-nutrition (wasting) remain major health issues. Despite improvements in household income and agricultural productivity, high rates of under-nutrition persist among Bangladeshi children. In 2011, over 40 percent of children were stunted, while 16 percent suffered from wasting. While rates of exclusive

breastfeeding among children up to six months of age has increased from 43 percent in 2007 to 64 percent in 2011, only 21 percent of children six to 23 months are breastfed according to infant and young child feeding standards.

Under GHI, USAID helps Bangladesh to adopt and scale up the use of voluntary family planning methods, including long-lasting methods; reduce maternal, neonatal and child mortality; and improve nutrition. USAID is also working to reduce the burden of tuberculosis (TB) and strengthen health systems. GHI directly supports the GOB's Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Program for 2011-2016.

Key Interventions:

- \$12 million for TB prevention and treatment. Bangladesh has one of the highest rates of TB and multi-drug resistant TB in the world. With FY 2015 funds, USAID will continue to strengthen GOB capacity to manage the Bangladesh TB Control Program for TB detection and treatment; increase public, non-government, and private sector collaboration on TB control; and improve detection and management of TB drug resistance through the use of USAID-funded molecular technology.
- \$30 million for Maternal and Child Health (MCH). While Bangladesh is on track for meeting its MDGs for MCH, more focused support is needed for low performing areas and pockets of the country where health problems persist. FY 2015 funds will continue to build the capacity of community workers to manage child diarrhea and pneumonia, traditionally two of the most common causes of childhood death, and expand USAID's innovative program to address birth asphyxia, the second leading cause of newborn death, by training public and private clinicians and distributing newborn resuscitation kits to health facilities. USAID will also continue to address obstetric fistula by building public and private capacity to repair fistulas and improving overall safe motherhood practices to prevent them. Finally, USAID will expand its innovative health information service that sends critical health messages to more than three million new and expectant mothers through their mobile phones. In FY 2013, USAID increased the use of essential maternal, neonatal and child health services, providing 1.4 million medical checkups for pregnant women and treating 2.5 million cases of diarrhea. USAID also provided antibiotics to 145,000 children under five suffering from pneumonia and essential care to 70,000 expectant mothers and newborns. This care included medical visits before and after birth, emergency obstetric care, and nutritional counseling.
- \$29 million for Family Planning and Reproductive Health. U.S. assistance will continue to ensure access to voluntary Family Planning and Reproductive Health services through the public, non-government, and private sectors. U.S. assistance will scale-up the GOB on-line procurement and logistics management system to expand the supply of contraceptives and other reproductive health products to all 64 districts. USAID will continue to strengthen the quality of public and private family planning services, including long-acting and permanent methods of contraception. While the non-profit Bangladesh Social Marketing Company (SMC) is self-sufficient in supplying existing commodities, USAID continues to provide program support to SMC for the promotion and marketing of new products. FY 2015 funds will further expand and strengthen SMC to reach Bangladeshi couples with a range of contraceptive products through more than 167,000 private sector retailers, 3,000 NGO service delivery points, and 27 for-profit hospitals.
- \$7.2 million for Nutrition. Supporting the objectives of GHI and FTF, USAID will continue to expand community-based nutrition programs to prevent and manage child under-nutrition, especially child stunting. USAID nutrition programs will continue to link agriculture and fish production with nutrition education and health interventions in an integrated approach to address chronic malnutrition in southern Bangladesh, the focus area of FTF. Other interventions will include exclusive breastfeeding, proper infant feeding, and the promotion of homestead gardening for poor rural families. In addition, USAID will support nutrition surveillance to monitor nutrition trends,

operations research, and programs to address micronutrient deficiency, including the sale of a simple and affordable mix of micronutrients to allow mothers to fortify infant foods.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Interventions:

- \$1.5 million for Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform. IMET assistance will build capacity in the Bangladesh Armed Services through the offering of various primary military education and technical courses. Professional Military Education courses allow the United States to develop strategic influence among future leaders of the Bangladesh military. Successful Bangladesh IMET graduates can better understand American values, connect with American mentors, and return to Bangladesh in positions of authority.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Extreme poverty, a history of political turbulence, poorly controlled borders, and loosely governed areas in remote regions continue to make Bangladesh vulnerable to extremism and challenge the government's ability to uphold and enforce the law. In FY 2015 U.S. assistance will continue to support programs for Bangladeshi law enforcement and other criminal justice sector officials to build their capacity to monitor, detect, and prevent potential terrorism and major crimes.

Key Interventions:

- \$0.9 million under Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform assistance will strengthen law enforcement capacity to investigate, conduct, and follow-through with complex cases, such as those involving terrorism, narcotics, and wildlife trafficking. Assistance will support advising, training, study-tours, and workshops with the goal of expanding the scope and role of law enforcement to not only protect, but also serve the communities of Bangladesh.
- \$0.4 million under Rule of Law and Human Rights assistance will provide advising and training to the judges and public prosecutors of Bangladesh on areas such as plea bargaining, oral advocacy, and police-prosecutor cooperation. INL assistance will also advocate for the development of a career prosecution service which would not be susceptible to political change. INL support will continue to assist in the implementation of such legislation alongside GOB stakeholders including the Ministries of Home Affairs and Law and the Attorney General's Office.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Extreme poverty, a history of political turbulence, poorly controlled borders, and loosely governed areas in remote regions continue to make Bangladesh vulnerable to extremism. In FY 2015, U.S. assistance will capitalize on the GOB's expressed and exhibited commitment to countering terrorism by building Bangladesh's resistance to extremism and its capacity to counter active threats while respecting human rights. Our assistance will help Bangladesh secure its land, air and sea borders, counter terrorist financing, prevent the proliferation and transit through Bangladesh of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), and deny haven for transnational terrorists.

Key Interventions:

- \$3.1 million for Counter-Terrorism programs, including \$2.3 million in NADR/Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) and \$0.8 million in NADR – Counterterrorism Financing (CTF). ATA assistance

will support training for Bangladeshi law enforcement entities in order to build capacity to deter, detect and respond to terrorism threats. Specifically, ATA training will focus on building law enforcement capacity in responding to border security threats and critical terrorism-related incidents. Additionally, ATA assistance will promote Bangladeshi cooperation in regional counterterrorism efforts. CTF assistance will also strengthen and refine the anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist finance legal framework and assist in the implementation of such legislation alongside GOB stakeholders including the Ministries of Finance, Home Affairs and Law; Bangladesh Bank; the Attorney General's Office; the National Police; and the Anti-Corruption Commission.

- \$0.3 million in NADR – Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance for Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction. Assistance will provide key Bangladesh security agencies with training and equipment to improve their capabilities to protect the citizenry, strengthen governance and accountability, support efforts to secure borders, and prevent the proliferation and transiting of WMDs through Bangladesh.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Mission in Bangladesh informed its budget allocations and strategic planning by preparing the annual Performance Plan and Report towards which all U.S. Government agencies implementing foreign assistance contribute. Similarly, the annual Operational Plan sets the stage for the proposed allocation of programmatic activities for the upcoming fiscal year. In addition, USAID structured its request based on its five-year CDCS, approved in September 2011, which requires additional portfolio reviews to monitor progress toward strategic objectives. To help track performance and inform programmatic decision-making and resource allocation, USAID Bangladesh collects performance data using Performance Management Plans (PMPs). All USAID Bangladesh performance data reported to Washington undergo data quality assessments (DQAs). The most recent DQAs were conducted in the fourth quarter of FY 2013.

USAID Bangladesh uses evaluations to measure project effectiveness, relevance, and efficiency, disclosing those findings to stakeholders, and using evaluation findings to inform resource allocation. In FY 2013, USAID conducted eight performance evaluations on the following programs: Promoting Democratic Institutions and Practices; Improving Local Level Governance; Promoting Governance, Accountability, Transparency, and Integrity; Actions for Combating Trafficking-in-Persons (ACT); Poverty Reduction by Increasing the Competitiveness of Enterprises; MaMoni Integrated Safe Motherhood, Newborn Care and Family Planning; Integrated Protected Area Co-management; and the HIV/AIDS (Modhumita) Program.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The ACT evaluation informed revisions of the program's interventions; in particular, reinforcing and publicizing the basic concepts of TIP under the Palermo Protocol as well as emphasizing research (generation of evidence) on TIP in Bangladesh and publicizing it widely. The evaluation also included recommendations that will guide the design of a new activity scheduled for FY 2015.

Findings from an evaluation of the Modhumita program resulted in a consultative process with a wide-spectrum of in-country stakeholders to refocus Modhumita on expanded coverage of HIV prevention services for key populations, to a more strategic model that fills gaps and makes more effective use of existing resources within the national response.

The MaMoni evaluation identified systemic failures within the Government of Bangladesh's behavior change communications strategy for maternal and newborn health, which are beyond MaMoni's mandate, but which could have a bearing on the success of other USAID interventions. In response to the

evaluation findings, USAID repositioned other health programs to work on these broader structural problems within the health system. The evaluation also identified opportunities for greater collaboration between MaMoni and USAID’s main family planning program, Mayer Hashi, in the expansion of support for family planning. The evaluation made several recommendations for the follow-on project, including a greater emphasis on systems strengthening in the program’s performance indicators that had previously been focused exclusively on beneficiary and service use.

USAID carefully monitors each of its programs through performance indicators established in project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plans and the Mission PMP. In addition, in health and food security, USAID funded nationwide household surveys to track outcome and impact indicators for these sectors. Finally, USAID conducted eight high-quality external evaluations that provided insights into key programs. These M&E activities inform the Mission in project design and implementation. For example, results from the USAID’s FY 2013 agriculture activities showed that the promotion of fertilizer deep placement increased rice production by 15% while reducing the amount of fertilizer used. USAID expanded fertilizer deep placement technology to a total of 1,161,797 hectares in the FTF zone leading to incremental rice sales of \$26 million and an improvement in the access and availability of food in the FTF zone. These results demonstrate that USAID support for improved agricultural technologies is having an impact.

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	160,600
Citizen confidence in governance institutions increased	13,000
Development Assistance	13,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	6,000
3.2 Education	3,000
of which Objective 6:	780
6.1 Program Design and Learning	130
6.2 Administration and Oversight	650
Food security improved	52,500
Development Assistance	52,500
4.5 Agriculture	50,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,500
of which Objective 6:	3,625
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,000
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,625
Health status improved	78,200
Global Health Programs - USAID	78,200

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
3.1 Health	78,200
of which Objective 6:	6,115
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,800
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,315
Responsiveness to climate change improved	16,900
Development Assistance	16,900
4.8 Environment	15,500
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,400
of which Objective 6:	1,459
6.1 Program Design and Learning	634
6.2 Administration and Oversight	825

India

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

A dynamic and rising global power, India has become an increasingly significant international player. It is an indispensable partner of the United States, a country central to U.S. interests in South Asia, and a key player in the U.S. Pacific strategy. Despite India's growing economy and rising geopolitical status, the country still faces a wide range of development challenges stemming from its inequitable growth and quickly growing population. Home to 17 percent of the world's population and the largest concentration of poor people, India ranks 136 out of 186 countries in the 2013 Global Human Development Report. With India's population on course to reach two billion people by 2070, the country faces food, energy, and other resource constraints on a grand scale.

In FY 2015, the United States will continue to work with the Government of India (GOI), the private sector, and civil society to identify, pilot, and scale up cost-effective innovations and best practices to overcome development challenges in India with the potential for global impact. Leveraging private sector funds and the alignment of mutual objectives will generate greater development impact. The India platform serves as a pilot and model for other emerging middle-income countries with significant pockets of poverty.

India also faces both internal and external security challenges. U.S. assistance continues to play a critical role in supporting India's leadership in maintaining regional stability. In FY 2015, the United States will deepen cooperation with the GOI on counterterrorism issues, with both capacity-building activities and policy dialogue.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Increase / Decrease
	Actual	Estimate	Request	
TOTAL	79,718	99,260	88,439	-10,821
Development Assistance	15,287	19,000	18,229	-771
Economic Support Fund	-	-	3,000	3,000
Global Health Programs - State	7,407	26,000	26,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	50,910	48,000	36,000	-12,000
International Military Education and Training	1,267	1,260	1,260	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,847	5,000	3,950	-1,050

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)

Accelerate India's Transition to a Low Emissions Economy: As the world's third-largest carbon emitter after the United States and China, India is a top priority partner for the Global Climate Change Initiative. There is an important window of opportunity for the U.S. to support India's National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) given that much of the infrastructure that will drive and result from India's rapidly growing economy is still being planned. Implementing the NAPCC will help India move towards its target of reducing the carbon intensity of its economy by 20-25 percent by 2020. Support for

India's efforts to reduce the carbon intensity of its economy aim to change the nation's future and redirect the business-as-usual emissions trajectory.

USAID supports clean energy and sustainable landscapes (forestry) under India's NAPCC. Energy is a priority as it is key to economic growth and because the sector accounts for as much as 58 percent of India's greenhouse gas emissions. These emissions are projected to grow exponentially over the coming decades to meet increasing energy demands. The forestry sector supports over 200 million rural people who depend on forests for their livelihoods. Improving forest management will reduce emissions and enhance sequestration through eco-friendly landscape administration – considered to be among the most cost-effective ways to address climate change. At the same time, improved landscape management generates co-benefits such as greater biodiversity conservation, enhanced livelihoods, and helping ecosystems and communities adapt to climate change.

Key Interventions:

- DA assistance of \$9.0 million in GCC Clean Energy funding will enhance the GOI's strategic initiatives to scale the use of renewable energy to a level that can measurably limit the growth of national greenhouse gas emissions and improve energy security. Funds will target regulatory, market, and operational barriers to integrating power from variable renewable energy sources as envisioned in India's Twelfth Five Year Plan approved in December 2012, which foresees 30,000 megawatts of new capacity, mostly from wind and solar generation. A major focus will be to strengthen the policy planning, market, and technological frameworks to enable India's power grid to cost effectively absorb the substantial increase in intermittent power from large-scale renewable energy sources. This will be done through partnerships with the key line ministries, research institutions, and private sector actors from the United States and India to institutionalize market mechanisms and planning approaches, accelerate innovation, and mobilize stakeholders for reforms.
- DA assistance of \$4.0 million in GCC Sustainable Landscapes will improve forest management practices in India by taking Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation actions to scale. Working in partnership with the GOI's Ministry of Environment and Forests, the program will: 1) address sector barriers; 2) build human and institutional capacity; 3) design and deploy improved scientific methods for ecosystem management and carbon inventory; and 4) design and deploy programs to provide better incentives to forest-dependent communities. Targeted landscapes under the program will have the potential to reduce emissions and increase sequestration.

Innovations Proven in India Increasingly Adopted in Other Countries: USAID will facilitate the sharing of Indian development innovations proven in India with other countries. It will also conduct outreach into the Indian and the global development innovation community to inform organizations and individuals about the types of development innovations that are being tested and proven in India. These activities, with contributions from other partners in India and around the world, will advance the adoption of proven development innovations outside of India.

Key Interventions:

- DA assistance of \$2.0 million in GCC Adaptation funding will share proven Indian innovations focused on climate resilience in agriculture that have been developed or adapted in India with third countries. Indian implementing partners will form partnerships with African entities to identify and share proven Indian innovations that address the challenges in agriculture. Funds will support activities that promote climate adaptive measures and best practices in the Indian and global agriculture sectors. This could include region-specific actions such as developing, testing, and deploying technologies like climate-resilient crops (e.g., drought, pest, and saline resistant crop varieties); promoting technologies and management practices that increase a farmer's ability to cope with increased rainfall variability (e.g., translocation of crops and changing cropping patterns); diversifying crops; and improving natural resources management (soil and water). These

interventions will address the U.S. government's GCC priorities of helping countries achieve climate resilient, low emissions development.

- DA assistance of \$3.2 million in Economic Opportunity funding is needed to take advantage of India's unique position in the world as a model for sharing its development innovations and the lessons it learns to help other countries tackle similar problems to those faced in India. This funding will supplement support for Indian development innovations.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Innovations Proven in India Increasingly Adopted in Other Countries: The United States and India will build upon a broad range of collaborative experiences from the Green Revolution to reduce global food and nutrition insecurity. India is a leader in the development of ideas, technologies, and processes to address the complex problems faced by smallholder farmers. These agricultural innovations offer a unique opportunity to assist partner countries confronting similar challenges. As part of India's strategic partnership under Feed the Future, the U.S. government's food security initiative, USAID will facilitate sharing proven development innovations with other Feed the Future countries. The U.S. government will also conduct outreach into the Indian and global development innovation community to inform organizations and individuals about the types of advances that are being proven in India. These activities, with contributions from civil society and the private sector partners in India and around the world, will contribute to the adoption of proven development technologies and practices outside of India.

Key Intervention:

- ESF assistance of \$3.0 million in Feed the Future funding will support alliances to enable sharing proven Indian agriculture development innovations with other countries. Interventions will include the transfer of agriculture products or technologies, delivery methods, processes, management practices, and/or business models aimed at deploying agricultural innovations at scale. This will be a whole-of-government effort to strengthen India as a Feed the Future Strategic Partner.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

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

State Programs

According to the 2012 GOI national estimates, there are 2.08 million people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) in the country, with over 0.7 million on antiretroviral treatment. Out of the total estimated number of PLHIV, 39 percent are women and seven percent are children. Adult (aged 15-49) HIV prevalence is estimated at 0.27 percent, and among youth (aged 15-24), the prevalence is 0.11 percent. However, HIV prevalence is 10-20 times higher among key populations. The recent (2011-12) HIV Sentinel Surveillance, conducted by the GOI, estimates a three percent HIV prevalence among female sex workers, four percent among men having sex with men, seven percent among injecting drug users, and nine percent among transgender individuals.

India reduced annual new HIV infections by 57 percent between 2000 and 2011. GOI resources for HIV/AIDS programs increased from 14 percent (2007-12) to over 80 percent. The United States is a key partner in Government of India efforts to halt and reverse the HIV epidemic. The United States government support is focused on technical assistance, supporting innovations, strengthening health systems, and leveraging private sector partnerships. The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) is transitioning globally from its early emergency phase to a more sustainable approach with

increasingly strategic investments. In line with this transition, the United States engages in technical collaboration and shares development innovations and best practices with Asian and African countries.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$26.0 million will build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

USAID Programs

Increase the Capacity of India's Health System to Improve the Health of Vulnerable Populations in India:

USAID works to improve the health of vulnerable populations in India by applying effective and innovative health system solutions to address some of India's most pressing health challenges. Continuous improvement of the health status of vulnerable populations in India, especially those populations at the base of the socio-economic pyramid, requires the continued and accelerated application of effective public health measures to strengthen and sustain the health systems that deliver life-saving and disease-preventing interventions. For India to realize the potential opportunities in its health sector, it must overcome a series of institutional and systemic barriers. Through technical collaboration with USAID, public and private sector health systems can be strengthened, which will lead to improved health outcomes and an enhanced likelihood that supported health innovations deliver the desired development impact. Under the Global Health Initiative, U.S. health assistance requested for FY 2015 will continue to focus on increased access and improved quality of services to end preventable maternal and child deaths, including family planning interventions; and tuberculosis (TB) prevention and control.

Key Interventions:

- TB funding of \$1.4 million will support the GOI's Revised National TB Control Program (RNTCP). TB activities will focus on ensuring that India has a strengthened RNTCP in place with the staff, expertise, resources and authority to implement one of the largest and most important TB programs in the world successfully. These efforts will improve TB case detection and treatment success rates and achieve national targets in priority geographic areas. The goal of the India TB program is to achieve 90 percent case detection and treatment success for all forms of TB by 2017.
- Maternal and child health (MCH) funding of \$7.7 million will increase access and availability of skilled providers for deliveries, antenatal care, and vitamin A supplementation and immunizations for children. Funds will support high impact interventions during the critical 24-hour period around labor, delivery, and post-partum to reduce maternal mortality, saving both mothers and newborns. USAID will also increase awareness of the importance of safe drinking water to lower the rates of diarrheal disease and improve appropriate management of diarrhea through the use of oral rehydration salts and zinc. The program is a major avenue through which the United States is building on India's commitments to the Child Survival Call to Action announced in June 2012. The GOI has designated USAID as its lead development partner under the Call to Action. The program aims to reduce under-five mortality to below 20 deaths per 1,000 live births by 2035.
- MCH funding of \$3.0 million will continue to support the polio network in India. On January 13, 2014, India successfully completed three years without a new case of polio being reported anywhere in the country. This is a landmark public health achievement and could set the stage for stamping out the ancient scourge globally. USAID has helped India in its polio eradication efforts by supporting the GOI's National Polio Surveillance Project, which conducts high quality surveillance and provides technical advice for immunization activities, while building a network of volunteers to educate and mobilize communities and strengthen laboratories.

- MCH funding of \$1.5 million will deepen engagement in promoting access to clean water and sanitation with an urban focus. Activities will expand the reach, and improve quality, of water and sanitation services for the underserved urban poor in India.
- U.S. assistance of \$6.8 million will support policy advocacy, expand contraceptive choices, scale-up family planning methods, and support post-partum family planning services, expanding access to a variety of high-quality voluntary family planning, and other reproductive health services and information. These services will improve maternal and child health, and mitigate the adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability. Expected results by 2020 include increased voluntary use of modern contraceptive methods and a decrease in unmet need for family planning services. These results contribute to the goal of enabling 120 million more women and girls globally to have access to and use contraceptives by 2020.

Development Innovations Impact People’s Lives at the Base of the Pyramid (BOP) in a Range of Sectors in India: To capitalize on this dynamic development innovations ecosystem, the landscape of diverse and active potential partners and USAID’s comparative strengths in India, activities will adopt a new development model to tackle India’s development challenges. This model is based on the hypothesis that USAID can deliver development results faster, cheaper, and more effectively, by identifying evidence-based innovative approaches, products, and/or systems, combining these with Indian financial and intellectual capital, and partnering directly with and under the leadership of Indian organizations. Based on this hypothesis, USAID will seek to build locally-led alliances and platforms that enable private and public sector partners to contribute significant shared resources, identify “game-changing” solutions to development problems, and test, diffuse, and scale up these solutions to benefit BOP populations in India.

Key Interventions:

USAID’s health program in India will focus on bringing to scale proven, high impact interventions, through both public and private health care systems, by implementing the following:

- TB funding of \$6.6 million will support effective implementation strategies to address key urban TB control challenges. It will help new partnerships leverage the considerable intellectual, financial, and material resources available within India for TB control. It will engage with the private sector, partner with non-traditional stakeholders, spur innovations and accelerate implementation of best practices. USAID will support a large urban health initiative on TB to provide a platform for diverse stakeholders to come together to develop, test, and refine new ways to address major TB control challenges in large urban areas. These efforts will improve TB case detection and treatment success rates and achieve national targets in priority geographic areas, enabling the goal of the India TB program to achieve 90 percent case detection and treatment success for all forms of TB by 2017.
- MCH funding of \$5.3 million will support innovative solutions that will significantly reduce preventable deaths among women and children. The USAID programs will support innovations which modify health-seeking behavior, improve doorstep care, provide high quality healthcare in facilities, decrease out-of-pocket expenses, and increase access to medical supplies, strengthen tracking systems and build awareness of health and hygiene. The program will broker knowledge and foster innovation for scaling high impact interventions, while also building institutional capacity to accelerate impact at scale. Supported innovations will be focused on critical areas of lifecycle approaches for improving women’s and children’s health, throughout the continuum of care.
- MCH funding of \$1.5 million will deepen engagement in promoting access to clean water and sanitation with an urban focus. Activities will expand the reach, and improve quality of water and sanitation services to the bottom of the pyramid population in the mega million cities. Efforts will seek to build locally-led alliances and platforms that enable private and public sector partners to contribute significant shared resources.

- U.S. assistance of \$6.2 million will be used to support voluntary family planning/reproductive health activities. The USAID programs will support innovations for healthy timing and spacing of pregnancies and those aimed at reducing the unmet need for family planning services. The program will support innovative service delivery, quality improvement, and social behavior communication change models for scaling up. These efforts will contribute to increasing the contraceptive prevalence rate.

Efforts to support these kinds of Indian development innovations are moving forward. For example, in FY 2013 USAID funded two Global Development Alliances to establish a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health Alliance in partnership with Kiawah Trust and to address challenges in TB control in India, in partnership with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. These activities will receive FY 2015 GHP account funds.

Innovations Proven in India Increasingly Adopted in Other Countries: India is a proven laboratory for health innovations and provides a unique setting for USAID to extend proven innovations for global impact. USAID is conducting outreach into the Indian and global development innovation community to inform organizations and individuals about the types of development innovations that are being proven in India.

Key Interventions:

- MCH funding of \$1.0 million will establish systems to identify innovations and best practices in maternal and child health, from public and private sector organizations, and strengthen organizational capacity to introduce, adopt, and scale prioritized innovations and best practices in partnering countries. Approaches will focus on business models, market shaping, and establishing systems for a sustainable ShareGlobal platform. Expected results include: 1) improved quality of maternal and child health interventions as a result of the diffusion of standardized program tools and protocols; 2) greater efficiencies and cost savings in national maternal and child health programs through the transfer of improved processes from other countries; and 3) systems for innovators and private organizations from Indian organizations to partner for joint innovations and research for maternal and child health programs.
- U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million will help USAID establish systems to identify innovations and best practices in family planning and reproductive health and strengthen organizational capacity to introduce, adopt, and scale prioritized innovations and best practices in partnering countries. Approaches will focus on business models, market shaping, and establishing systems for a sustainable ShareGlobal platform. Expected results include: 1) improved quality of family planning and reproductive health interventions as a result of the diffusion of standardized program tools and protocols; 2) greater efficiencies and cost savings in national family planning and reproductive health programs through the transfer of improved processes from other countries; and 3) systems for innovators and private organizations from Indian and partnering country organizations to jointly support innovations and research in family planning and reproductive health.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. The training program favorably impacts India's military leadership, doctrinal developments, and perceptions of the United States, which are crucial to mutual understanding between the U.S. and Indian security establishments. The program provides access and leverage for U.S. diplomatic, military, and regional objectives. In recent years, there have been two occasions where all three service chiefs were IMET graduates. The U.S. assistance program reaches senior leadership positions in planning who will eventually manage large military commands and organizations.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$1.3 million will support training to enhance military professionalism, facilitate cooperation, and increase understanding as a means to promote regional stability.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

India has been the victim of numerous attacks by international terrorist groups that threaten stability in a highly volatile region. U.S. citizens in India have also been victims of these attacks. The Cabinet-level Homeland Security Dialogue and the Counterterrorism Cooperation Initiative Framework, launched as a part of the U.S.-India Strategic Dialogue, will enhance coordination between U.S. and Indian law enforcement authorities to protect both countries' citizens and interests. India possesses nuclear weapons, a robust and developing civil nuclear sector, advanced conventional capabilities, and rapidly growing chemical and biotechnology industries. Strengthening India's strategic trade control systems and building greater Indian conventional military capacity will create a stronger partner to address regional and global challenges. Activities will also assist the GOI in promoting counterterrorism cooperation, particularly in border security, with regional partners.

Key Interventions:

- NADR-Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) of \$3.0 million will support capacity-building training to Indian law enforcement entities. Specifically, the ATA program will focus its strategic objectives on building Indian police capacity to protect vital infrastructure, respond to and mitigate terrorism-related crises, conduct terrorism-related investigations, and cooperate with regional partners against regional terrorism threats.
- NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance of \$1.0 million will help bring India's strategic trade control systems up to international standards to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related technologies.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2012 and FY 2013 in India:

- USAID undertook five independent evaluations in FY 2012 and FY 2013 for: 1) the Greenhouse Gas Pollution Prevention Project; 2) the AIDS Prevention and Control Project; 3) the Market-Based Partnerships for Health Project; 4) the Health for Urban Poor Project; and 5) the Innovations in Family Planning Services Project.
- USAID worked with the GOI and conducted regular monitoring site visits for family planning, child survival, TB, and HIV/AIDS related activities. USAID staff conducted site visits to ensure compliance with U.S. government statutory and policy requirements in family planning. An HIV/AIDS site visit in December 2013 highlighted the need for the project to expand the program focus and include transgender populations. TB site visits revealed what the state governments could be doing to increase their support of the national TB program.
- To assess the progress of the Partnership to Advance Clean Energy Deployment (PACE-D) technical assistance program, program staff collaborated with senior officials at the Ministry of Power, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Indian Smart Grid Task Force, Central Electricity Authority, National Thermal Power Corporation and four state governments. Priority areas for collaboration were identified with a focus on building institutional capacity. An expert team from the United States visited the Panipat and Chandrapur thermal power stations and assessed the stations' current heat rates, making specific recommendations to improve the operational efficiency of these plants.

- Under USAID's Partnership for Land Use Science (Forest-PLUS) program, there were several site visits and meetings with GOI counterparts in FY 2013 to monitor performance. An August 2013 field visit found that delays associated with recruiting field staff hampered coordination and communication with the state forest department. There was a suggestion that site-specific activity planning would help Forest-PLUS interface better with the state forest department, which is now part of the program's implementation plan.
- Site visits to food security activities in March and May 2012 revealed that the implementing partners conducted rigorous monitoring, evaluation, and reporting efforts. However, each implementing partner followed varied quarterly and progress reporting formats, and used indicator data that made activity comparative analysis challenging. Moreover, discussions with partners revealed that many were unaware of Feed the Future monitoring and evaluation guidelines and did not completely understand the definitions of indicators. As a result, USAID developed detailed standard templates for quarterly reports and indicator tables for implementing partners described in more detail below.
- To assess progress in improving the reading skills of primary schoolchildren in India, USAID conducted three site visits to two local NGO partners implementing activities that were awarded under the All Children Reading Grand Challenge. During two monitoring visits in May and December 2013 to one of the NGOs, a discussion identified a shortfall in the number of students to be reached in the project's target villages. Subsequent discussions with the NGO led to the addition of 150 villages to enable the NGO to reach their target number of students. A monitoring visit to a second NGO in June 2013 also raised concerns around whether the NGO would achieve its project targets. As a result of subsequent discussions between USAID and the NGO, the NGO is now working to establish a partnership with a national television channel to expand viewership of channel airing the subtitled programs from 3.5 million to 9.2 million children.
- To evaluate the broad programmatic and financial performance of USAID programs implemented during FY 2012 and FY 2013, USAID conducted in-depth portfolio reviews in November/December 2012 and November/December 2013, respectively. These reviews assessed performance in terms of outputs, outcomes, impact, and the status of financial pipelines.
- USAID plans to undertake impact evaluations in the future and is presently contemplating evaluating the following activities:
 - (1) The network model component of the HIV/AIDS Partnership, Impact through Prevention, Private Sector and Evidence-based Programming Project. While India has achieved a 50 percent reduction in new HIV infections among key populations (female sex workers, men having sex with men, and injecting drug users) over the last ten years, the USAID approach attempts to achieve a 60 percent reduction in three years. Given the game-changing nature of the expected results under this particular component, USAID is considering supporting an impact evaluation in 2018.
 - (2) USAID is currently exploring the possibility of conducting an impact evaluation of a component under the Partnership to Advance Clean Energy – Deployment program. Given the program's focus on renewable energy and energy efficiency, evidence emerging from this program could hold important lessons for other countries. The tentative date for this impact evaluation is 2020.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by Mission India informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2015 budget request:

- USAID is following a recommendation to invest in health system innovations, based on the evaluation of the AIDS Prevention and Control Project (APAC). USAID is introducing several evaluation findings and recommendations, including the systems adopted by APAC, under USAID's new HIV/AIDS interventions that began implementation in FY 2013. The APAC evaluation verified the effectiveness of practices and innovative solutions that have strong potential for strengthening the

national responses in selected African countries. USAID is currently designing HIV/AIDS interventions that will facilitate technical cooperation to adapt and transfer such solutions to these countries.

- The Health for Urban Poor (HUP) Project evaluation recommended that USAID continue working on urban health and provide leadership to the donor community by escalating the urban health agenda in India. Accordingly, USAID is enhancing its dialogue with the GOI and Indian state governments to showcase evidence created through this project to inform their policies. USAID is also looking at effective ways to provide feedback at the central and state level on models and innovations documented by HUP.
- The Innovations in Family Planning Services evaluation recommended that USAID refocus and serve as a major advocate for voluntary family planning, especially birth spacing in both the private and public sectors. This evaluation also recommended that USAID provide quality technical assistance for the scale-up of activities. As family planning is a key intervention for improving child survival, USAID is designing new activities which incorporate these recommendations.
- The evaluation of the Market-Based Partnerships for Health Project is guiding the designs of new activities that involve working with and leveraging private sector resources in order to access hard-to-reach markets.
- Health sector monitoring visits helped USAID's maternal and child health program team when leading discussions with state health teams in early 2013. These discussions resulted in the scale-up of the program assessment model as a supportive supervision tool for improving immunization efforts in more than 24 districts across two states. Also, USAID followed up on 2012 evaluation findings and held strategic discussions with state health officials. These discussions led to the provision of technical support for the development of urban health strategies in three states. Findings from monitoring visits to family planning sites were instrumental to the GOI's scaling of Post-Partum Intrauterine Contraceptive Device services across the country.
- Based on Forest-PLUS field visits, USAID provided feedback to the contractor which accelerated the process of recruiting field staff. The contractor also improved coordination and communication at all levels. The contractor has developed a site-specific activity plan for FY 2014 which it is sharing with state officials.
- In order to standardize the Feed the Future reporting process, USAID developed detailed standard templates for quarterly reports and indicator tables for implementing partners. In 2012-2013, USAID conducted 10 data quality assessment (DQA) checks involving multiple implementing partners. The findings of these DQAs were shared with the implementing partners with specific recommendations on how to overcome the deficiencies noted in the data collection process. Starting in June 2012, USAID conducted five monitoring and evaluation capacity building workshops to address the partner capacity to address deficiencies identified during the DQA exercise.
- The main conclusion of the FY 2012 and FY 2013 portfolio reviews was that modestly funded U.S. foreign assistance programs in India, particularly those which leverage the resources of Indian partners, can yield impressive and sustainable development results, advance the President's global development agenda, and support the goals of the U.S.-India Strategic Dialogue. These reviews emphasized the need to reduce financial pipelines by accelerating the pace of program implementation.

**USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account,
and Program Area**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	57,229
Accelerate India's transition to a low emissions economy	13,000
Development Assistance	13,000
4.8 Environment	13,000
of which Objective 6:	1,050
6.1 Program Design and Learning	250
6.2 Administration and Oversight	800
Development innovations impact people's lives at the base of the pyramid (BOP) in a range of sectors in India	18,100
Global Health Programs - USAID	18,100
3.1 Health	18,100
of which Objective 6:	1,175
6.1 Program Design and Learning	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	675
Increase the capacity of India's health system to improve the health of vulnerable populations in India	15,900
Global Health Programs - USAID	15,900
3.1 Health	15,900
of which Objective 6:	1,700
6.1 Program Design and Learning	400
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,300
Innovations proven in India increasingly adopted in other countries	10,229
Development Assistance	5,229
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,229
4.8 Environment	2,000
of which Objective 6:	300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	300
Economic Support Fund	3,000
4.5 Agriculture	3,000
of which Objective 6:	250
6.2 Administration and Oversight	250
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2015 Request
3.1 Health		2,000
of which Objective 6:		150
6.2 Administration and Oversight		150

Kazakhstan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' strategic aim in Kazakhstan is to ensure and maintain the development of the country as a stable, secure, democratic, and prosperous partner that respects international standards and agreements, embraces free-market competition and the rule of law, and is a respected regional leader. Kazakhstan has made significant progress toward these goals, and U.S. assistance has played an important role in supporting this progress; however, there are still critical areas where U.S. assistance is needed. In FY 2015, U.S. assistance will focus on promoting an effective civil society and strengthening non-governmental organizational (NGO) capacity, and promoting the rule of law and human rights. Efforts also seek to strengthen border security and combat transnational crime. Proposed FY 2015 activities will mitigate climate change by supporting a lower emissions development pathway for Kazakhstan. The Program for Economic Development (PED), which is jointly funded by the United States and Kazakhstan, will continue to improve public-sector capacity and governance; encourage the adoption of policies and practices to attract foreign investment and trade, including from the United States; promote economic diversification; and, support the development of small and medium-sized enterprises. FY 2015 funding has been reduced 31 percent from FY 2013 levels, requiring an emphasis on activities that can have the greatest impact. Funding for regional HIV/AIDS programming that will benefit Kazakhstan is being requested through the Central Asia Regional budget.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	14,033	11,191	9,737	-1,454
Overseas Contingency Operations	6,892	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	6,892	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	7,141	11,191	9,737	-1,454
Economic Support Fund	-	6,354	6,200	-154
Foreign Military Financing	855	1,500	800	-700
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,234	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	744	707	707	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,801	1,200	600	-600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,507	1,430	1,430	-

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)

Peace and Security: Kazakhstan was ranked as a Tier 2 country in the State Department's 2013 *Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report*, which identifies Kazakhstan as a destination and, to a lesser extent, a source and transit country for men, women and children subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor. U.S. assistance will help Kazakhstan address TIP-related issues.

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$0.3 million is requested to help increase public awareness of TIP and improve assistance to TIP survivors.

Democracy and Governance Programs: A total of \$2.7 million is requested for programming in two areas: (1) enhancing civil society's ability to influence national-level public policy decision-making; and (2) promoting the rule of law and human rights. U.S. assistance also will develop and maintain avenues for local communities to address issues and disputes. U.S. programs will promote respect for human rights, encourage civic activism and coalition-building among non-governmental organizations, and provide advice on legal and regulatory reforms needed to develop civil society and the media. In addition, U.S. programs will seek to provide increased access to objective news and information.

Key Interventions:

- FY 2015 funding will help identify and expand good governance reforms being devised and piloted by civil society organizations, in order to achieve long-term, institutionalized improvements in public-service delivery and accountability.
- U.S. programs will strengthen the capacity of human-rights activists and groups to protect and promote human rights, and increase knowledge of and respect for human rights among Kazakhstan's youth, with a growing emphasis on Kazakh-speaking communities. Programs will also support the judiciary and seek to improve the rule of law and judicial administration and independence.

Economic Growth: Private sector competitiveness is the key to economic diversification in Kazakhstan and is linked to progress in other areas, such as trade and investment, finance, and macroeconomics. U.S.-funded programs will seek to improve the operating environment for business development, which has progressed in recent years but must continue to do so. Kazakhstan is striving to reduce its growing emission levels, 87 percent of which come from the energy sector due to its heavy dependence on fossil fuel extraction and coal-based electricity generation. Kazakhstan seeks to lower emissions and to strengthen the implementation of government policies to improve energy efficiency, including through its emission trading system, and efforts to increase the supply of renewable energy.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will include funding through PED to focus on macroeconomic assistance and entrepreneurial development, including projects to improve public-sector governance and capacity, attract foreign investment, promote regional economic integration and regulatory simplification, advance economic diversification and small-business support, and support Kazakhstan's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO). PED will seek a sustained Kazakhstani Government (GOK) contribution to cover program costs.
- With \$2.5 million in funding requested as part of the Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative, the United States will continue to support climate change mitigation, working with the Ministry of Environment and Water Resources and Kazakhstan's business community, to promote more effective implementation and compliance with Kazakhstan's emissions trading system, which was launched on a pilot basis in 2013.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF funds will contribute to the professionalization of the military through training and education programs.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will be used to develop sustainable and indigenous maintenance.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET supports the professionalization of Kazakhstan's military, builds partner capacity, and forges lasting relationships between the country's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. These outcomes help increase stability in the Central Asian region. The Ministry of Defense (MOD) continues to modernize and recognizes that IMET is an important tool to immerse officers and non-commissioned officers (NCOs) in U.S. military doctrine, training, and teaching methodologies. The IMET program includes intensive English-language training, which also promotes interoperability of Kazakhstan's military forces in international operations. IMET requirements for U.S. training and education will increase as Kazakhstan's MOD accelerates its program of modernization and defense professionalization. Kazakhstan acknowledges the importance of these programs by funding the travel expenses of international military students to allow more students to attend IMET courses. A total of \$0.7 million is requested for the following purposes.

Key Interventions:

- IMET funds will continue to educate up to five mid- and senior-level professional military leaders in U.S. senior staff colleges and intermediate-level education institutions to enhance interoperability and advance Kazakhstan's professionalization initiatives.
- U.S. assistance will expand the MOD's capacity to train its NCO corps through NCO development courses.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Kazakhstan is a primary transit country for Afghan-origin narcotics smuggled to Western Europe and Russia. Kazakhstan's law enforcement agencies continue to improve their overall professionalism and capacities to fight transnational threats such as narcotics, trafficking-in-persons, and organized crime. In spite of Kazakhstan's relatively competent law enforcement capabilities, these and other justice sector officials still lack the means to successfully deal with the increasingly sophisticated criminal networks that move illicit drugs and money, as well as people through the country. INCLE-funded programs target development of these skills and help advance our relationship so that Kazakhstan can become a reliable partner with U.S. efforts to fight transnational crime.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will help Kazakhstan strengthen its counternarcotics capacity through provision of: training in narcotics investigations and convictions of drug traffickers; instructor development courses; and technical expertise on counternarcotics legislation and world-wide best practices to help improve Kazakhstan's legal and regulatory regime.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Kazakhstan is an important U.S. nonproliferation partner – it possesses significant proliferation-relevant industry and inherited Soviet-era facilities. Through cooperative activities and the provision of training, equipment, and technical assistance, NADR-funded programs will help Kazakhstan combat transnational threats such as international terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related commodities and technology.

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$0.4 million in NADR-Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) funds will support training to build law enforcement agencies' capacity to deter, detect, and respond to terrorist threats. Specifically, ATA training will focus on strengthening the capacity of Kazakhstan's police to secure the country's vital infrastructure from terrorist threats. In addition, given Kazakhstan's significant

counterterrorism capabilities, the ATA program will also focus on improving retention and sustainment of counterterrorism skills.

- A total of \$1.1 million in NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) funding will support the provision of modern detection and inspection equipment, specialized training programs, and limited infrastructure support to help Kazakhstan strengthen its strategic trade controls, meet its international nonproliferation obligations, and strengthen its borders. The EXBS program continues to support Kazakhstan's plans to build a WMD-interdiction training facility and capacity-development efforts in strategic-trade-control licensing, and outreach to proliferation-relevant industry. EXBS will also pursue regional enforcement training with Kazakhstan and its neighboring countries.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2012 and FY 2013:

- In FY 2012, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) conducted several reviews to prepare for the development of its five-year Regional Development and Cooperation Strategy that includes Kazakhstan. In FY 2012, USAID also conducted an internal evaluation of ongoing assistance in Kazakhstan to reform the legal and regulatory environment of NGOs, as well as an assessment of the potential opportunities for working with the Parliament. A third-party evaluation of USAID's economic reform activities was also completed in FY 2012. In FY 2013, an assessment of USAID's regional media program took place.
- In FY 2012 and FY 2013, USAID funded a number of comprehensive HIV assessments to support USAID's strategy for FY 2014 and beyond, including an NGO capacity assessment, a gender assessment, and a participatory assessment of salient HIV policy barriers relating to access to services. In FY 2013, a comprehensive evaluation was conducted of USAID's regional TB programming in order to inform future activities.
- Programs administered by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) were routinely tracked through end-use monitoring programs. In addition, as part of the annual letter-of-agreement funds-obligation process, the INL Bureau reviewed achievement indicators with the GOK.
- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with USAID, the INL Bureau, all U.S. government implementing agencies receiving ESF resources, and selected grantees. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

Given the impending U.S. drawdown in Afghanistan in 2014 and its potential implications for regional security and integration, a review of the interagency assistance strategy for Central Asia is anticipated. The assessment will revisit and, where necessary, revise assistance objectives to help focus U.S. government-wide assistance efforts and to help make budgetary tradeoffs.

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

- In addition to informing programmatic choices, the results of USAID's health assessments informed and facilitated the establishment of a number of supportive policies or guidelines by the GOK; for example, the development of nationally accepted guidelines for comprehensive HIV services for marginalized, at-risk groups.

- The evaluation of USAID’s ongoing assistance to reform the legal and regulatory environment of NGOs informed the design of USAID’s new “Enhanced Enabling Environment” program, which is scheduled to begin in late 2014. Also, the media program evaluation fed into the plans for the new regional “Access to Information” program. The assessment of potential opportunities for working with Parliament helped inform the Mission as to which areas would be beneficial and successful in providing planned parliamentary strengthening support, and which areas would not.
- The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2014 and FY 2015.
- After reviewing performance indicators with the GOK, the INL Bureau adjusted the funding levels for its programs, and will continue to do so in the future as well.

Kyrgyz Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

A democratic and stable Kyrgyz Republic is important not only for citizens of the country, but also as a positive model for other countries in the region. Following its full-scale transition to a parliamentary democracy in 2010 and the first democratic transfer of presidential power in Central Asia, the Kyrgyz Republic has continued its transition to a consolidated democratic system. The upcoming parliamentary elections in 2015 and presidential elections in 2016 will be critical to the country's continued democratic development; however, the country's still-fragile balance is beset by challenges in demonstrating that a democratic government can improve its citizens' lives. In 2010, the Kyrgyz Republic's economy contracted significantly due to political instability, but U.S. assistance helped strengthen the country's food security by increasing productivity of major staple crops, such as wheat and livestock fodder crops, and by improving access to high-quality inputs. The country also faces significant challenges in improving its educational system and improving reading skills.

The United States is working with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (GOKG) to implement elements of the GOKG's National Development Strategy for 2013-2017, which addresses needed reforms across all sectors. The primary goals for the United States in the Kyrgyz Republic in FY 2015 will be to help the country consolidate its democratic gains; improve access to justice and inclusive political opportunity; and, address the economic challenges facing the country. U.S. assistance will focus on economic growth programs that can have a demonstrable impact on people's lives, and governance programs that support continued parliamentary development and judicial reform. The United States will continue an institutional police-reform program and will address continuing development challenges in health and education.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	49,137	46,537	41,700	-4,837
Overseas Contingency Operations	35,731	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	35,731	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	13,406	46,537	41,700	-4,837
Economic Support Fund	-	32,937	33,100	163
Foreign Military Financing	655	1,050	-	-1,050
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,282	4,300	3,750	-550
International Military Education and Training	906	1,000	800	-200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,536	6,000	2,400	-3,600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,027	1,250	1,650	400

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)

Peace and Security: Trafficking in persons (TIP) continues to be a serious problem for the Kyrgyz Republic, which remains a Tier Two country in the State Department's annual *TIP Report*. The country is a source and transit country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor, and a source and transit country for females subjected to forced prostitution. A total of \$0.4 million in requested funding will be used to help prevent TIP among young women and men by helping the GOKG and civil society actors respond effectively to the threat and effects of trafficking. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will help reduce the likelihood of TIP and re-trafficking by raising public awareness on the risks of illegal migration and the dangers of TIP while also promoting victim protection through a network of non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will include programs to raise public awareness of the risks of illegal migration and the dangers of TIP and reduce the likelihood of TIP and re-trafficking.
- FY 2015 funding will help governmental organizations and NGOs develop appropriate return, rehabilitation, and reintegration assistance services for TIP survivors.

Democracy Programs: Significant challenges remain on the Kyrgyz Republic's path to a consolidated, inclusive parliamentary democracy. Public confidence in the government and parliament remains low, and positive developments such as decentralization are easily endangered by partisan and populist developments. The GOKG's continued inability to plan strategically or deliver effective public services is a threat to the country's political stability and economic development. Rule of law remains a significant challenge, particularly in the areas of access to justice and continuing human rights violations. In addition, specific instances of violations of minority rights, torture, unlawful detention, and the near-omnipresence of gender-based violence and disrespect for women's rights continue to plague the Kyrgyz Republic. A total of \$14.8 million in requested funding will be used to improve the delivery of key services by promoting judicial reform, local-government capacity-building, public administration reform, and improved constituent relations and legislative drafting in Parliament. Inclusivity will be a key focus point of U.S. support to diverse independent media voices, vibrant civil society that is a true partner as well as an independent watchdog to government, representative political parties, and access to justice.

Key Interventions:

- The United States will continue to help the Kyrgyz Republic's judicial system increase its independence, effectiveness and integrity. Assistance will focus on certifying and training newly appointed judicial personnel, transparent publication of judicial decisions, and improved trial standards and courtroom management. Interventions will also address access to justice, sound legal defense, and cultural perceptions of rule of law.
- A total of \$1.5 million in FY 2015 funding will support efforts to institutionalize free and fair elections. Programs will support election administration, domestic election monitoring, civic engagement, and support to political parties, particularly newer parties.
- U.S. assistance will also help key government partners to improve their internal administration, merit-based hiring, and the inclusivity of their service provision to citizens. Institutional partners will include local government bodies, the Parliament, and key national-level ministries.
- The United States will further support the development of an informed citizenry and the next generation of leaders through programs that support diverse independent media voices, public service-oriented and civically relevant information products, minority language media and widespread civic education.
- U.S. assistance will support local NGOs and independent media through the U.S. Embassy's Democracy Commission Small Grants Program, which enables recipients to advocate and engage

with the government on key issues, monitor the government's performance, and foster ethnic reconciliation. USAID will also support development of a more collaborative relationship between government and civil society in order to broaden civil society's role in policy analysis, basic service delivery, and government oversight.

- FY 2015 funding will support the GOKG's adherence to its international human rights commitments through work with the Ombudsman and other key institutions. The United States will also work with NGOs that provide advocacy, monitoring, and protection for key human rights issues at the national and local level, particularly regarding minority rights, gender-based violence, torture, and unlawful detention.

Basic Education: Reading comprehension levels for elementary school-aged children are dropping, as shown through recent school-based assessments. Reading is fundamental to future academic success, so ensuring that students that are at grade level on essential skills at early grades leads to greater success of both individual students and the system as a whole. Furthermore, there are equity issues as the gap between urban and rural schools is increasing, with rural students now reading on average two years behind grade-level. The Ministry of Education and Science recognizes there is a literacy crisis and has committed to work with USAID on implementing the new multi-year basic education project in primary-grade reading. USAID will focus on improving the reading skills of primary-school students, who are critical to ensuring that the Kyrgyz Republic continues on the path of democratic reform and has a competent, well-educated workforce.

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$3.0 million in requested FY 2015 funding will be used to strengthen teaching methodologies to improve reading instruction in the first through fourth grades, increase the availability of reading materials, and promote community and parent support for reading in order to increase out-of-school reading time and build support for increased government funding to improve reading.

Higher Education: The United States will build on the success of its previous interventions, which established a national admissions test for institutions of higher education. This test has been praised as a successful anti-corruption activity that led to improved quality of students accessing higher education institutions. U.S assistance will further institutionalize the transparency and quality of the higher-education admissions exam, leading to higher standards and a more qualified workforce that can contribute to the country's long-term economic growth.

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$0.5 million in requested funding will be used to strengthen the Kyrgyz Republic's national higher-education admissions test by making it a stronger, more sustainable and transparent test.

Economic Growth: The Kyrgyz Republic remains a low-income country, with a per capita gross national income of \$1,160 in 2012. Moreover, the global economic crisis, the political unrest of April and June 2010 and food price increases in 2011 and 2012 reversed earlier progress in poverty reduction. The national poverty rate increased from 34 percent in 2010 to 38 percent in 2012. Since the political crises of 2010, a series of governments have tried to restore economic and social stability and to address shortcomings in public governance and the investment climate. Unfortunately, the Kyrgyz economy was hit by a significant decline in gold production in 2012 and the GDP growth in 2012 was negative with the rate of -0.9 percent. Economic events in neighboring Kazakhstan and Russia disproportionately affect the Kyrgyz economy. Weak economic governance and a high level of perceived corruption remain key obstacles to development in the Kyrgyz Republic and were considered causes of the political unrest of 2010.

A total of \$14.5 million in requested funding will support GOKG and private-sector initiatives to establish an economic environment more conducive to business, help create jobs, strengthen the country's food production, and increase access to food. The United States will expand its work in this area to support workforce development and economic opportunity in key sectors of the Kyrgyz economy. The United States will continue to help the Kyrgyz Republic develop economic policies and regulations that will promote global competitiveness, foster regional cooperation, lower trade barriers, reduce trade-associated costs, and increase the gains from international trade. The United States will also continue to support economic policy reforms that promote trade, improve the business environment, attract investment, and create jobs.

Key Interventions:

- FY 2015 funding of \$11.2 million will provide technical assistance to support growth in incomes from sectors key to creating jobs – such as agriculture – while promoting transparency and government accountability, as well as access to critical public services in order to improve the business environment, attract investments, and create jobs.
- FY 2015 funding of \$2.0 million will assist with the GOKG's management reforms of the country's electrical system. These reforms will reduce financial and technical losses that are inhibiting the system's ability to provide sufficient and regular electricity for the people of the Kyrgyz Republic. Implementation of these reforms is necessary if the Kyrgyz Republic is to increase its energy exports to regional partners and generate increased revenue.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Funding for regional HIV/AIDS programming that will benefit the Kyrgyz Republic is being requested through the Central Asia Regional budget.

USAID Programs

In the Kyrgyz Republic, requested GHP funding will focus on the fight against tuberculosis (TB). According to the World Health Organization's (WHO) 2013 Global TB Report, the Kyrgyz Republic has one of the highest estimated TB incidence rates in the WHO's European Region, at 141 per 100,000 people. Further, according to WHO data, primary drug resistance among all new TB cases is 26 percent, and drug resistance among previously treated patients is 52 percent. This indicates a very high proportion of TB patients who have a drug-resistant form of TB. Through its TB Strategic Plan, the GOKG is seeking to improve the country's case notification and treatment success rates and increase the number of drug-resistant-TB patients currently receiving treatment.

Key Intervention:

- Tuberculosis: A total of \$3.8 million in requested funding will help the GOKG continue improving its systems for the identification, diagnosis, and management of TB and multiple-drug-resistant TB. USAID will help combat drug-resistant TB in the Kyrgyz Republic by promoting equitable access to quality TB diagnosis, treatment and care. This will be accomplished through strengthening infection control systems within health facilities and expanding prevention programs and outreach to vulnerable groups. USAID will support the development of national policies and guidelines that are in line with the WHO's "STOP TB" Strategy and will contribute to a strengthened health system in order to promote ownership and sustainability of TB control efforts. USAID will also help improve TB laboratory services, strengthen the management of pediatric drug-resistant TB, and improve infection control measures to ensure uninterrupted treatment after release from the hospital and pilot

outpatient TB treatment. Finally, USAID will strengthen advocacy, communication, and social mobilization activities by working with civil society to engage in TB control activities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET will fund courses that expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and forge lasting relationships between emerging Kyrgyz military leaders and their U.S. counterparts.

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$0.8 million in requested IMET funds will provide training that will professionalize and increase the capacity of the Kyrgyz Republic's defense establishment. Attendance at the War College, National Defense University, and Sergeants' Major Academy are critical as the Kyrgyz Republic becomes more involved in international and coalition operations and as it tries to reform to Western standards. The Captains Career Courses teach future leaders in combat tactical operations specializing in small unit leadership and planning. These programs help the GOKG prepare, plan, and execute operations against narco-terrorist groups that operate along the southern border. The courses expose young leaders to U.S. officers, and, in the past, U.S.-trained officers were instrumental in reforms in the country's military. English language capability is the key to interoperability with U.S. forces. English language capability allows the Kyrgyz Armed Forces to train its peacekeeping unit and military air traffic controllers to work with the United States and other forces to support regional stability.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The Kyrgyz Republic, a struggling democracy in an otherwise authoritarian region, is a pivotal partner for U.S. counternarcotics efforts in Afghanistan because it sits astride several Afghan narcotics trafficking routes and suffers from instability caused by ethnic and regional conflicts and weak criminal-justice institutions. The GOKG has initiated institutional reform and development of its security services, but these efforts are hampered by corruption and competing elite interests. Strengthening the nation's police force is a U.S. priority as the GOKG works to improve public trust in the nation's institutions. A total of \$2.4 million in requested funding will be used to improve police capacity to deliver services to the Kyrgyz people, thereby strengthening criminal justice actors to ensure a legal system that targets and tries criminal suspects in a manner that is compliant with human rights standards and diminishing the power of drug-trafficking organizations.

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funds will support the Law Enforcement Reform and Capacity Building Project, which fosters institutional transformation of the Kyrgyz police through projects identified in coordination with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other donors, including reform of human resources, internal investigations, and policies and procedures, complemented by training in human rights-compliant professional police practices. This project also includes anti-corruption efforts that support the police reform process by developing civilian oversight mechanisms. The project also assists the development of anti-corruption safeguards for other criminal-justice actors, including prosecutors. Funding will support a U.S. Department of Justice Resident Legal Advisor working with Kyrgyz counterparts to strengthen implementation of the new criminal procedure code.

- The Criminal Law Program will continue to build the capacity of defense attorneys and support a stronger role for them in the Kyrgyz Republic's court system by advocating for reform, analyzing relevant legislation, and raising public awareness of legal rights.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

By supporting cooperative activities and the provision of necessary equipment, a total of \$1.7 million in requested NADR funding will help the GOKG combat transnational threats such as international terrorism and the proliferation of weapons-of-mass-destruction (WMD)-related commodities and technology. The United States will also assist the Kyrgyz Republic to secure and destroy its excess munitions from the Soviet era.

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$0.5 million in requested NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) funds will be used to improve the operational and tactical capabilities of Kyrgyz security services to detect and deter terrorist threats, and establish effective and self-sustaining border security capacity to prevent terrorists from entering or transiting the Kyrgyz Republic. ATA training will focus on building Kyrgyz police capacity to secure the country's borders, with a particular emphasis on counterterrorism efforts at the country's airports.
- A total of \$0.4 million in requested NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction funds will support initiatives to secure and destroy excess or unserviceable munitions, ordnance, and man-portable air defense systems; to renovate or upgrade existing explosive storage facilities and related security systems; and to integrate international best practices for weapons and munitions management into national ordnance control agency standards and operational procedures.
- A total of \$0.8 million in requested NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) funding will be used to improve the capacity of the Kyrgyz Republic's border security services to address transnational threats, improve the country's strategic trade control system, and continue to work towards full institutionalization of the program's enforcement training into the Kyrgyz Customs training academy. The EXBS Program will continue to help the Kyrgyz Republic address difficult enforcement challenges on its borders by providing infrastructure enhancements, equipment, and specialized training.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In addition to whole-of-government assistance planning and formal assessments, U.S. government agencies implementing assistance programs in the Kyrgyz Republic also regularly monitor their own programs' performance. Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2012 and FY 2013:

- In preparation for its Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), USAID conducted the following assessments that will inform USAID's five-year CDCS and FY 2015 program management: a democracy program assessment; an assessment of the strength of the Kyrgyz Republic's mass media, particularly independent media; a final evaluation of USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives Program in the Kyrgyz Republic; an agriculture assessment; a financial sector/access to finance assessment; an assessment of economic growth assistance; a biodiversity assessment; and a gender assessment. In addition, a USAID Demographic and Health Survey was completed in January 2014, and USAID will also conduct an assessment of its Electoral Processes and Political Party Strengthening program later in 2014.
- The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with USAID, the State Department's Bureau of International

Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), all U.S. government implementing agencies receiving ESF resources, and selected grantees. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results. In addition, the Coordinator's Office conducted an evaluation of civil society organizations' use of newer information communication technologies to advance their agendas; the Kyrgyz Republic was one of the four case-study countries included in the evaluation.

- The Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) monitored the use of funds provided for law-enforcement facility renovations and training programs, and collected performance data as it became available from the GOKG. The INL Bureau's implementing partners, such as the U.S. Department of Justice, provided periodic reports to the Department of State. Throughout FY 2013, Department of State personnel also performed periodic end-use monitoring of all equipment provided to ensure its use in accordance with bilateral agreements. In addition, as part of the annual letter-of-agreement funds-obligation process, INL reviewed performance indicators with the GOKG.

Through an interagency assistance strategy review process that took place both in Washington, D.C. and in the field in late 2009 and early 2010, five-year assistance objectives were identified to help focus U.S. Government-wide assistance funds and to help make budget tradeoffs; these objectives will be reviewed beginning in FY 2014 and adjusted as appropriate.

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

- USAID's assessments for the CDCS have informed program design for their follow-on programs. The Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) has informed USAID's programming in health and food security. The DHS identified the regions with the highest levels of stunting, which informed the choice of zone-of-influence for agriculture and food security programming. A 2013 media assessment identified a number of challenges that threaten the Kyrgyz Republic's information autonomy: the internationally mandated transition to digital broadcasting in mid-2015; low professional standards, particularly regarding the use of digital platforms; and the paucity of locally produced Uzbek language information in southern Kyrgyzstan, which drives the Uzbek minority to consume information originating from Uzbekistan. These outcomes have informed USAID's continued support for inclusive access to civically relevant information through a new three-country program that will address the continuing regional challenges as well as the unique situation in the Kyrgyz Republic.
- The 2010 interagency assistance review and assessment described above guided the proposed budget priorities and areas of focus for FY 2015. Under the Peace and Security objective, the U.S. Government uses the information obtained from end-use monitoring of donated equipment and training to inform programming and budget choices.
- The Coordinator's Office used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2014 and FY 2015.
- After reviewing performance indicators with the GOKG, the INL Bureau adjusted funding levels for its programs.

Maldives

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Maldives is a Muslim-majority democracy with a small population that has transformed its economy through tourism. A nation of some 1,200 coral islands spread across 35,000 square miles of the Indian Ocean, Maldives sits astride key shipping lanes in the region, giving it an international importance beyond what its small population would suggest. However, the structure of Maldives' unique tourism sector concentrates wealth generated in the hands of only a few resort owners, which has created a large gap between rich and poor.

Lasting peace, prosperity, and stability in Maldives hinge on the development of strong democratic institutions able to deliver good governance and protect citizens' rights. Escalating political tension, polarization, legislative gridlock, and declining public confidence in the government, public institutions and politicians have plagued this nascent democracy in recent years. Maritime security is also of great concern due to potential threats posed by narcotics trafficking, piracy in the Indian Ocean, and potential sea-borne terrorist activity. Moreover, Maldives is among the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate change impacts, which has the potential to disrupt the Maldivian economy and way of life.

Maldives continues to be an important ally in international fora, and its potential as a strategic partner on other fronts has increased over the last few years. However, additional attention and resources are required to support and advance democratic progress and security cooperation. In FY 2015, U.S. foreign assistance resources will be directed toward increasing climate change adaptation, maritime domain awareness, maritime security and counterterrorism capability, as well as legal and judicial reforms and elections support.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	3,889	4,416	4,006	-410
Development Assistance	2,866	2,000	2,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	380	400	400	-
International Military Education and Training	216	176	326	150
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,200	640	-560
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	427	640	640	-

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)

Global Climate Change: In FY 2015, USAID global climate change assistance will focus on building economic, social and environmental resilience into climate change impacts across the Atolls that make up the Maldives. With over 80 percent of its land less than one meter above sea level, the country is susceptible to the full spectrum of climate change hazards, including extreme rainfall events, droughts, rising sea levels, damaging winds, and elevated water and air temperatures. USAID will continue to support the Maldives Global Climate Change Adaptation Program through two projects. The first aims to address impacts on freshwater resources with accompanying impacts on the health of both its

ecosystem and its people with support for appropriate water infrastructure to enhance water security. The second aims to improve the sustainable management of coastal ecosystems, including coral reefs ecosystems that underpin 90 percent of Gross Domestic Product and 71 percent of national employment, mainly through the marine-based industries of fisheries and tourism.

Key Interventions:

- DA funds of \$0.5 million will be provided for capacity building among government and relevant stakeholders to support policy development around natural resource management.
- DA funds of \$1.3 million will be used to build capacity and engage with the full suite of stakeholders to establish and make use of appropriate technology for monitoring and reporting on marine ecosystems, build institutional capacity for natural resources management, and incorporate adaptation measures into national resource management planning.
- DA funds of \$0.2 million will be allocated for services and materials related to the design, construction and maintenance of a full water supply and distribution system.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF funding will continue to increase the Maldives National Defense Force's (MNDF) maritime security and counterterrorism capabilities and to develop a self-sufficient force capable of securing its territories against transnational threats and contributing to regional maritime security.

Key Intervention:

- FMF funds of \$0.4 million will provide for improvement of maritime security equipment and training.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Through IMET, the United States supports the professional development of Maldives' officers and non-commissioned officers. The program builds a culture of respect for human rights and good governance, and develops the capacity of military institutions.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds of \$0.3 million will be used to continue senior-level and junior-level professional military education courses that promote respect for democratic values and human rights, strengthen civil-military relationships, and enhance senior leadership strategic management skills.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

In recent years, Maldives has adopted a new Constitution, established a Supreme Court, transitioned from a confession to evidence-based system, and introduced a new Constitution, which also established a Supreme Court. Important new legislation was passed in 2014, including the Anti-Torture Act and the Prisons and Patrol Act. There remain a number of draft laws awaiting action in the legislature which, if and when passed, would have a further positive impact on the justice sector. Bills pending include a Criminal Procedure Code, an Anti-Money Laundering and Combatting the Financing of Terrorism Bill, and a Penal Code. The most recent assessment found that the Government of Maldives requires technical assistance in several areas, particularly in justice reform and combating terrorism.

Key Intervention:

- INCLE funds of \$0.6 million will provide for a rule of law program in Maldives based on an updated State-Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement assessment. Funds will support

judicial and/or legal sector reform and the development of rule of law principles. Areas of focus include, but are not limited to, improving judicial and prosecutorial standards, fostering interagency cooperation on judicial reform, and building criminal justice sector actors' capacity.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Maldives has a small, but professional police force which has operated as an independent body for only eight years. The Maldives Police Force (MPS) faces the daunting task of maintaining peace in approximately 200 inhabited islands and another 1,000 uninhabited ones spread over a large, non-contiguous geographic space. The MPS also faces severe budgetary constraints and lacks key training in border security. Similarly, the Maldivian Departments of Immigration and Emigration (DIE) and Customs face notable challenges in controlling a porous border. U.S. government programming will work with key agencies including MPS, DIE, and Customs to provide training in advanced border control techniques as well as specific training to identify and neutralize potential terrorists operating within Maldivian borders. The primary objective of the NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program is to cooperate with the host government to control the trade of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)-related commodities through the establishment of export control systems that meet international standards. The programs and trainings are proposed and funded by EXBS through the State Department.

Key Interventions:

- NADR assistance of \$0.5 million will be used to conduct at least five Anti-Terrorism Assistance classes with the MPS.
- NADR assistance of \$0.2 million will provide EXBS engagement, focusing on continued capacity building support for the Maldivian Coast Guard, with an eye toward countering the WMD threat.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID conducts biannual portfolio implementation reviews to assess program status, review past progress, plan future actions, and to conduct site visits and assessments. In addition, the Mission has developed Development Objective teams to assist in the development of the Mission's strategies to address difficulties in program implementation and to ensure that projects are moving forward as planned.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID was able to draw important conclusions and take targeted actions based on the program monitoring activities noted above.

Nepal

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance in Nepal is to support a successful transition to a more democratic, prosperous, and resilient country. Although the country recently held successful national elections, the newly elected Constituent Assembly (CA) must now prove it can accomplish what the previous CA could not: draft a new federal constitution, hold local elections, and put Nepal on the path toward greater economic prosperity. U.S. democracy and governance programs focus on support to the new CA, strengthening capacity for local elections, addressing community level conflicts and continued implementation of the peace accords, and improving the responsiveness of local government bodies to citizen demands.

Absent an established legislature and without a new constitution, economic development in Nepal has been slow. Delays in budget formulation and execution under the interim governments have had a negative impact on all development sectors and the government's ability to provide services to its citizens. In addition to bolstering Nepal's democratic institutions and strengthening the government's capacity to deliver services, the U.S. government will focus its foreign assistance on expanding the public health system through the President's Global Health Initiative (GHI); improving nutrition and raising the incomes of the rural poor through the President's Feed the Future (FTF) initiative; building resilience to changing environmental conditions through the President's Global Climate Change Initiative; and safeguarding the country's rich biodiversity, all of which promote a transition from relief to development by reducing susceptibility to chronic vulnerabilities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	90,048	81,178	77,475	-3,703
Development Assistance	21,020	7,279	19,500	12,221
Economic Support Fund	19,830	26,654	12,500	-14,154
Foreign Military Financing	2,274	1,300	1,300	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	39,056	40,900	40,200	-700
International Military Education and Training	977	900	900	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,000	3,300	2,230	-1,070
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	798	845	845	-
P.L. 480 Title II	2,093	-	-	-

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: In FY 2015, USAID will support the peace process through targeted technical assistance for community organizations, the Government of Nepal (GON), and civil society groups to address issues such as community-based conflict, poor governance, and limited capacity for government service delivery. Programs that target transnational crime will strengthen GON and civil

society efforts to combat trafficking in persons, concentrating in particular on prosecution, prevention, and protection efforts.

Key Intervention:

- DA funds of \$1.5 million will complement on-going anti-trafficking in person efforts implemented by the GON. Activities will focus on border, source, and destination areas in Nepal.

Democracy and Governance: In Nepal, USAID operates in a transitional environment to support development and peace process programs that advance the country's 2006 Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA), support democratic change, and strengthen local governments. In FY 2013-2014, Nepal's political leadership broke the deadlock following the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly in 2012, agreeing to an interim government and new elections in November 2013. Successful national polls were conducted – with turnout exceeding 70 percent – and a new government formed in early 2014. The primary focus of the new government will be the drafting of a permanent constitution and improving the country's economic conditions. In FY 2015, U.S. assistance will provide support to the new Constituent Assembly, prepare for potential local elections, address community level conflicts, support continued implementation of the CPA, and improve the responsiveness of local government bodies to citizen demands. USAID will support the GON to formulate and achieve policy objectives, include marginalized populations, and deliver basic services which are the most direct paths to alleviating the extreme poverty that affects 25 percent of the Nepali population.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$3.6 million for political parties and electoral and legislative processes will continue to be used to register voters and provide civic education. USAID will provide technical assistance to the Electoral Commission of Nepal, political parties, and the new CA. USAID is also poised to support potential local elections in coordination with other donors and the GON.
- U.S. assistance of \$4.3 million will continue support for the Partnership for Local Development, a multi-year program started in FY 2013, and \$4.3 million will continue to assist civil society and local governments in six districts to communicate development needs, formulate budget priorities, and identify resources in coordination with the GON and other donors.
- U.S. assistance of \$7.0 million will be used to implement a new local oversight and accountability program-comprised of two separate activities- to strengthen public financial management practices, improve public reporting, and follow the government's response to grievances.

Basic Education: When populations are literate and skilled, they are equipped to take advantage of economic opportunities and understand and participate in community management and governance. Nepal has made great progress in increasing school attendance for boys and girls, achieving a net enrollment rate in basic education of close to 95 percent. The education sector in Nepal benefits from broad government and development partner collaboration around a well-defined School Sector Reform Program. However, poorly prepared teachers, the lack of adequate and appropriate materials, and insufficient support at home prevent children from developing the reading skills in early grades that will allow them to learn throughout their academic career. The net enrollment for basic education comprising grades one to eight is 6,399,885 students, of which 4,576,693 are enrolled in grades one to five (primary).

Key Intervention:

- The USAID supported Early Grade Reading Program will develop and test interventions to improve reading skills at national scale and will support targeted reading interventions for up to 75 percent of public primary schools in targeted districts. With FY 2015 Basic Education funds, USAID will improve reading skills of children in grades one to three; increase Ministry of Education (MoE)

capacity to implement, monitor and evaluate a national early grade reading program; and help the MoE develop, test and institutionalize interventions to improve the delivery of education services with a particular focus on improving reading in primary schools. In addition, USAID will work to mobilize community support for reading. This will include advocacy campaigns and strengthening school management committees and other community-based groups to access education resources from local agencies.

Economic Growth: With an average annual Gross Domestic Product growth rate of four percent, Nepal experienced the lowest economic growth in the region from 2001-2012. Nepal's sluggish growth has disproportionately affected the poor, with higher poverty rates persisting in rural and remote hill and mountain areas. In addition, women and other disadvantaged groups typically have less access to education, medical facilities, job opportunities and little access to property ownership or cash. The U.S. government will focus economic growth assistance on programs to increase food security; improve the policy and business enabling environment; increase access to finance; and strengthen the foundations for rapid, sustained, and inclusive economic growth in Nepal. Improved access to employment opportunities and economic growth is crucial for promoting stability after the insurgency, especially given Nepal's relatively low economic growth rate and high unemployment and under-employment. Furthermore, economic opportunities may decrease the allure of illegal activities and vulnerability to exploitation and/or engaging in social/political unrest or violent conflict.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$2.2 million will increase private sector engagement in agricultural value chains to enhance their efficiency and competitiveness.
- The U.S. government will further improve the agriculture and business environment through support for the reform and implementation of policies and associated acts and regulations.
- U.S. assistance will expand financial services where FTF programs are implemented by supporting the development of innovative, demand-driven financial products that reach under-served populations and introduce new, efficient delivery technologies. This will be done by strengthening the capacities of various financial institutions to offer better services to the poor and by providing internationally accredited, fee-based training and technical assistance.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Feed the Future (FTF): As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, USAID will provide \$8.0 million to support the efforts of the GON to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development. In Nepal, the FTF program addresses the challenge of lifting 160,000 households (about 1 million people) out of poverty.

This work contributes to U.S. interests by expanding potential U.S. markets and promoting economic growth and regional stability, by improving food security via a productive and efficient agriculture sector. USAID takes a whole-of-government approach to leading the initiative, working closely with the U.S. Department of State on issues of policy reform and the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Peace Corps on technical assistance, outreach, and implementation.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$8.0 million in FTF funds will increase agricultural productivity, enhance efficiency and competitiveness of agricultural value chains, and promote nutrition education and behavior change around food consumption habits. FTF assistance will support Peace Corps volunteers to implement targeted agriculture and nutrition interventions.

- USAID’s Business Literacy Program will increase the resilience of vulnerable households and communities through skills development. These literacy, numeracy, life skills, nutrition education, and entrepreneurial trainings will empower women, youth, disadvantaged castes, and ethnic minorities and further improve the access of these vulnerable groups to USAID’s FTF agricultural and nutrition interventions.

Global Climate Change and Biodiversity: The rural poor of Nepal are directly dependent on vulnerable natural resources for survival. Approximately 80 percent of the economy is derived from climate-sensitive industries such as agriculture, forestry, and tourism. Nepal’s 18,000 community forestry user groups encompass about 40 percent of the total population. Nepal’s mountains, lakes, forests and ecosystems are home to thousands of different species and exist in a multitude of microclimates. However, Nepal’s rich biodiversity and forests have been facing challenges of encroachment and habitat loss, illegal and unsustainable harvesting, over grazing, poaching, and spread of invasive species. The rapidly disappearing glaciers and changing rain patterns result in increased risk of flooding, shortage of water, and loss of life, rendering Nepal one of the most climate change vulnerable countries on the planet.

In FY 2015 USAID will continue the successful Hariyo Ban (Nepali for “Green Forests”) program. Hariyo Ban will continue to: reduce threats to endangered focal species from loss, fragmentation and degradation of habitats, poaching and trade, and human-wildlife conflict; restore habitat connectivity; improve management of critical corridors for climate sensitive species; restore ecosystems including forest corridors in priority areas; support conservation sector policies to make them biodiversity friendly, inclusive and focused on the poor; and build GON and civil society capacity for “reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation” implementation, monitoring, review and verification. These activities will support a lower emissions development pathway and promote the protection of its biological diversity and judicious use of diverse natural resources to promote sustainable economic growth in Nepal.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$4.5 million in FY 2015 climate change adaptation funds will be used to begin a new program which integrates biodiversity conservation, improved water resources management, and improved safe water supply, sanitation, and hygiene practices.
- USAID will continue to raise awareness in government and civil society about climate change vulnerability and gender-equitable and socially inclusive adaptation.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Nepal is prone to natural disasters; it is ranked as the 11th most vulnerable country in the world to earthquakes and 30th most vulnerable to flooding. The Nepal Army is the principal disaster response organization in Nepal, though it lacks all but the most basic material response capacity. FMF resources will work to build the Nepal Army’s disaster relief capabilities, which are essential to averting a humanitarian crisis following a natural disaster.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$1.3 million will continue ongoing efforts to build an in-country disaster relief capability, including providing Nepal’s military with the ability to clear and maintain open transportation routes during a disaster.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

According to the latest results from the 2011 Demographic and Health Survey, Nepal is making great strides in improving the health and well-being of its citizens. The country has achieved its Millennium

Development Goal for Reducing Child Mortality and remains on track to reach the Improved Maternal Health goal as well. The long-term foreign assistance priorities in health include strengthening the primary health care system at national and community levels; concentrating more closely on reducing neonatal deaths; expanding access to family planning services; improving chronic under-nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene practices; and reducing pregnancy-related complications and maternal deaths.

In FY 2015, Global Health Programs funds of \$40.2 million will support the goals and principles of GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. The United States will work with the GON to provide evidence-based technical assistance that supports the countrywide Nepal Health Strategic Plan II. With USAID as the current chair of the influential External Development Partners Group, the United States will continue to demonstrate its leadership and technical expertise as a leading voice of the health donor community in Nepal.

Additionally, with FY 2015 resources, the United States will work to ensure that Nepal remains polio-free, via approximately \$0.7 million for immunization, surveillance, and logistics activities. The U.S. Government will continue to invest in strengthening health systems by supporting primary and community health services. In the area of sanitation, hygiene and water, USAID will program approximately \$2.0 million.

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: \$3.0 million will support the National HIV/AIDS Strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. USAID will continue to strengthen the human and institutional capacity of local civil society organizations to deliver HIV services.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): \$15.5 million will support the MCH components of the national health sector strategy. USAID's MCH program will continue to address key challenges in reducing maternal and under-five mortality by supporting GON efforts to strengthen community and primary health care; support immunization activities; improve sanitation and hygiene; and increase birth preparedness.
- Family planning and reproductive health: U.S. assistance in the amount of \$14.9 million will expand access to high-quality and sustainable voluntary family planning services, information, and reproductive health care.
- Nutrition: \$6.8 million will support the National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan, in alignment with the Global Health and Feed the Future Initiatives and with support to the U.S. Peace Corps whose volunteers will work on nutrition and agriculture projects. USAID will utilize the latest evidence-based interventions in health and agriculture to reduce chronic under-nutrition among women and children under two years of age as part of an integrated nutrition program. The program will support the GON-led scale-up of nutrition education and service delivery as well as household food production.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.9 million for Professional Military Education courses will instill democratic values in the Nepal Army and increase its capacity to act as a professional force. Currently, over 93 percent of the General Officers of the Nepal Army are graduates of one of the IMET-sponsored courses in the United States. Courses focus on the development of new concepts, doctrines, theories, and practices ranging from civilian control and democratization of the military and addressing human rights standards to maintaining a professional military.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Nepal and its leaders have committed to a wide-ranging and comprehensive peace agreement that ended their decade-long civil conflict. Maintaining long-term peace in Nepal is dependent upon completing the democratic transition and continuing to uphold the rule of law. INCLE training has been essential to assist law enforcement officials such as the national police, the attorney general's office, the courts, and the Ministry of Home Affairs in adopting and implementing law enforcement standards and training programs. FY 2015 funds of \$2.2 million will continue a successful police training program and support capacity-building and institutional reform with justice sector actors (for example, judges, prosecutors and defense attorneys).

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funds will support stabilization operations and security sector reform to support ongoing efforts to develop Nepali law enforcement institutions and build the capacity of law enforcement officers, through activities such as training on issues including but not limited to human rights, disaster management, counter narcotics, criminal investigations and forensics, infrastructure improvements, and targeted equipment provision. Efforts will particularly support women's police units and units engaged in combating corruption.
- U.S. assistance for rule of law and human rights will continue efforts to build the capacity of Nepali justice sector actors and (to the extent the political situation allows), reform and develop the justice sector institutions themselves. Activities may include but are not limited to training of defense lawyers, prosecutor capacity building, support to justice sector institutions such as Nepal's judicial academy, and legislative reform assistance.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Nepali legislation provides almost no controls over the movement of conventional weapons and Weapons of Mass Destruction related items. With weak enforcement institutions and highly porous borders, there are significant risks of both state and non-state actors exploiting these weaknesses.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.6 million in NADR-Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) will support training to build law enforcement capacity in Nepal to detect, deter and respond to terrorist threats. Specifically, ATA training will build Nepal's law enforcement capacity in securing land and air borders, and will promote Nepal's cooperation in regional counterterrorism efforts.
- U.S. assistance of \$0.3 million in NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) assistance will assist Nepal in developing an effective export control and border security program through cooperation with law enforcement agencies, fostering development and implementation of export control laws and regulations, and support for government-industry interaction on export controls.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2013, USAID designed an FTF monitoring and evaluation activity to coordinate the rigorous and regular collection of data from multiple projects across 20 districts in Nepal. USAID's monitoring activities include a quarterly pipeline review, a semi-annual portfolio review, and site visits to monitor implementation. USAID technical offices also conduct annual partners meetings to highlight high performing projects and discuss implementation challenges and their solutions. USAID is in the process of completing stage two Public Financial Management Risk Assessments Framework assessments for the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction. Through this evaluative process USAID will identify how best to strengthen and partner with key GON ministries to improve their ability to provide important services. Finally, USAID will soon complete its new five-year Country Cooperation Development Strategy (2014-2018). Along with this strategy, the Mission will develop a detailed Performance Management Plan to coordinate the collection and reporting of implementation data that will inform adaptive management decisions and ensure that evaluations take place at appropriate intervals during project implementation.

In FY 2012 and FY 2013, USAID completed four mid-term and final evaluations, to improve implementation and inform the design of future projects. For example, the mid-term evaluation of the Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIPI) project, conducted in FY 2013, provided valuable insights into the role of the community-based awareness initiatives play in reducing trafficking associated with labor. Through the mid-term evaluation of the Nepal Peace Support Project (NPSP), USAID learned the value of an independent forum for politicians to interact and resolve contentious policy issues related to the peace process and constitution drafting. The evaluation found that the Nepal Transition to Peace (NTTP) forum introduced by the project has been very effective and institutionalization is recommended. The final evaluation of the Nepal Agriculture Economic and Trade (NEAT) project provided very important insights into sustainability and efficacy of food security work in Nepal. For example, the evaluation highlighted the importance of placing a high priority on controlling specific diseases and judicious use of seed and fertilizer subsidies and the value of collection centers for getting farmers' products to market.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID/Nepal works continuously to improve the quality of its evaluations and apply lessons learned to adapt projects for improved development effectiveness. Based on the findings of the CTIP mid-term evaluation, USAID redirected the project to increase the quality of services provided by shelter homes for trafficking survivors, improve outreach to potential victims, and increase government involvement to ensure sustainability of project activities. Based on the recommendation of the NPSP project, USAID has reoriented the project to find a permanent home for the NTTP forum so it may function as an autonomous body facilitating policy discussions on peace process, conflict mitigation, governance and other political issues of national significance. USAID is applying the lessons from the NEAT final evaluation to its ongoing work under the Feed the Future Presidential Initiative. In each of the aforementioned cases, evaluation findings and recommendations resulted in increased efficiencies and better results in ongoing projects.

Pakistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Pakistan plays a critical role in U.S. counterterrorism efforts, nuclear nonproliferation, regional stability, the peace process in Afghanistan, and regional economic integration and development. The United States therefore has a deep interest in a stable, democratic, and prosperous Pakistan, as well as long-term constructive bilateral cooperation. Looking to FY 2015 and beyond, Pakistan will continue to be a critical player in the region's future stability, security, and growth. However, even as the country continues to make progress after undertaking its first democratic civilian-to-civilian transition in the nation's history in 2013, Pakistan faces significant challenges to its internal security, economy, and energy sector, all of which have the potential to diminish its future economic and social trajectory and negatively impact the nation's future stability. U.S. assistance efforts underpin the mutual objectives of the U.S.-Pakistan Strategic Dialogue framework, and also align with the new government's own stated priorities, often characterized as tackling the "three Es" – economic growth, energy, and extremism – sometimes adding the fourth "E" of education. Robust security and civilian assistance that contributes to a more secure, stable, tolerant, democratic, and prosperous Pakistan will over the medium- and long-term make the region safer and contribute to U.S. security.

The U.S. civilian assistance program focuses on five priority sectors: increasing the capacity and efficiency of the power sector to help Pakistan address the energy gap that undermines its stability and growth; fostering private sector-led economic growth and agriculture to help Pakistan increase economic opportunities for its growing population; supporting stabilization efforts in regions susceptible to activity by violent extremists, particularly on the border with Afghanistan; increasing access to and the quality of education to support Pakistan's employment needs in a growing economy; and improving maternal and child health to help ensure Pakistan's increasing youth population makes a positive contribution to the nation's future. Programs also aim to increase private sector trade and investment regionally and bilaterally; improve infrastructure; and strengthen Pakistan's governance and service delivery with the long-term mutual goal of helping Pakistan move beyond international assistance.

Security assistance will continue to build the counterinsurgency and counterterrorism capabilities of Pakistan's security forces and remains critical to enabling security in the tribal areas. This assistance bolsters Pakistan's ability to provide security for its citizens – particularly along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border – and encourages improved U.S.-Pakistan military-to-military engagement.

As the United States reduces and realigns troops from Afghanistan, it is critical that the U.S. government's assistance program funding levels in FY 2015 reflect our continued need for robust engagement with Pakistan in recognition of its role in the stability and prosperity of the region. U.S. assistance in both OCO and base funding will be integral to the success of these efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,146,363	933,470	881,800	-51,670
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,050,817	605,707	767,000	161,293
Economic Support Fund	703,749	519,878	446,000	-73,878

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Military Financing	280,171	42,229	280,000	237,771
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	57,400	34,400	41,000	6,600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	9,497	9,200	-	-9,200
Enduring/Core Programs	95,546	327,763	114,800	-212,963
Economic Support Fund	19,578	60,122	100,000	39,878
Foreign Military Financing	-	237,771	-	-237,771
International Military Education and Training	5,000	5,000	4,800	-200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	23,000	-	-23,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,100	1,870	10,000	8,130
P.L. 480 Title II	69,868	-	-	-

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 majority of ESF programming in FY 2015 is requested as OCO. Enduring ESF resources frequently will complement the OCO funding primarily on efforts to promote sustainability and durability of investments to date. In those cases where ESF and ESF-OCO resources will combine to achieve common sectoral or programmatic objectives, the below narratives provide only an overview of the program objectives for each sector, but the key interventions within these sectors are listed in the ESF-OCO section. For those sectors fully funded by Enduring ESF or where Enduring ESF resources have distinct and separate objectives from the OCO funding, those key interventions are listed below.

Education: With FY 2015 funding, USAID will work with Pakistan to help improve the quality of and access to education, specifically focusing on improving opportunities for learning and obtaining employment. This supports Pakistan's effort to educate its population and thereby underpin long-term stability and economic growth. To continue the development of the next generation of professionals, FY 2015 assistance funds for education will continue the effort to improve the skills of 90,000 teachers and enable 3.2 million additional children to read at or above grade level by 2018, as well as expand access to higher education. Education programming also provides opportunities to build lasting connections between U.S. and Pakistani people and institutions, improving cooperation and long-term perceptions of each country.

Basic Education: Assistance programs in FY 2015 will continue programs to help federal and provincial governments improve the quality of education, while expanding enrollment in and completion of primary and secondary schools. Specifically, the United States will continue to work with the Provincial Government of Sindh, as well as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Baluchistan, Punjab, to improve teachers' reading instruction and assessment ability, and mobilize communities to increase school accountability and access and improve education management in a system where illiteracy remains close to 80 percent. Working with federal and provincial governments, as well as the business community, the United States will also continue to improve school infrastructure and better equip schools to support greater access and strengthen instruction. In cooperation with the World Bank, the United Kingdom's Department for International Development and other donors, the U.S. government will work directly with the provincial governments to continue education reforms that will lead to more effective and efficient school systems.

Higher Education: USAID will continue to support partnerships between U.S. and Pakistani teacher training colleges that improve college and university curricula and pedagogy, better preparing future teachers. Through joint U.S.-Pakistan university partnerships, FY 2015 resources will continue to enable research for science and technology innovation of interest to both countries. These resources will also be used to help solidify gains made in prior years in the establishment of Centers for Advanced Studies in energy, water, and agriculture – sectors key to economic development in Pakistan. The Centers create linkages between U.S. and Pakistani universities in order to carry out graduate scholarship programs, develop curricula more relevant to future employers, forge partnerships with the private sector, and provide grants for applied and policy research. U.S. assistance will also continue to support in-country scholarships to talented, yet economically disadvantaged, Pakistanis to attend top-tier Pakistani universities.

Finally, the FY 2015 request will support academic programs, including a Fulbright program, funding Pakistani students and professionals in various stages of their education and/or career to visit the United States, participate in university courses with U.S. students, and complete short-term internships in their fields of study.

Health: Pakistan's unchecked population growth and poor quality health services continue to strain Pakistan's economy and social sectors; economists estimate that roughly 2-3 percent of annual Gross Domestic Product (comparable to losses from energy sector inefficiencies) is lost for countries with the poorest nutrition indicators, such as Pakistan. A slower growing and healthier population is critical to economic growth and to achieving long-term stability goals in Pakistan.

With FY 2015 funds, USAID aims to improve the health outcomes of women and children in Pakistan through targeted service delivery and system strengthening. In FY 2015, assistance in the health sector will continue to focus on improving government and private sector capacity to deliver essential family planning, maternal, and child health services. Over the course of its five-year health program, ESF assistance will contribute to a 20 percent reduction in maternal, infant and under-five mortality and a 22-30 percent increase in modern contraceptive prevalence. With complementary activities, USAID hopes to contribute to a 20 percent reduction in stunting through high-impact, evidence-based interventions.

Key Intervention:

- Family Planning Services will strengthen clinical networks and care in the public and private sector through franchising, voucher systems and community outreach models. Critical maternal and newborn care services will be incorporated into existing family planning and reproductive health networks.

Cross-Cutting Issues: In support of the five sectors previously described, the U.S. government remains committed to rigorous monitoring and evaluation practices as well as building capacity of local partners.

The U.S. government will continue to invest in a Monitoring and Evaluation Program that assists in ensuring greater accountability and transparency in the use of U.S. resources by completing necessary monitoring and evaluation tasks. Ultimately the goal is to strengthen evidence-based budgetary and programmatic decision-making processes, improve program performance, and provide greater insight into achievements and the impact of U.S. assistance programs.

FY 2015 funds will support programs by building the institutional capacity of Pakistani organizations including Government of Pakistan entities. This will enable work with more local implementing partners,

including host government entities considered essential to meet U.S. strategic objectives while building their institutional capacity.

The FY 2015 request will also provide academic and professional development opportunities through education and training exchange programs. This enables Pakistani community leaders, professionals, and students that show exceptional potential to attain first-class instruction in the United States or the region in their respective fields and connects them to a larger network of U.S. and other experts that they can continue to work with following their return home. The range of educational programs utilized makes it possible to reach talented individuals across all regions of Pakistan and throughout Pakistani society.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET is a key component of U.S. security assistance to Pakistan, promoting regional stability and defense capabilities. Through IMET, members of Pakistan's military build professional and personal ties with their U.S. counterparts that strengthen the overall U.S.-Pakistan military-to-military relationship. Students receive instruction at military schools in the United States, where they are exposed to the concepts of democratic values, human rights, and civilian control of the military through training, education, and the personal experience of belonging to a local community in the United States.

IMET also helps to develop a common understanding of shared international challenges, including terrorism, and fosters relationships necessary to counter those challenges. The program serves as an effective means to strengthen U.S.-Pakistani military alliance and joint international coalitions critical to U.S. national security goals.

Key Interventions:

- IMET will fund training for approximately 125 members of the Pakistan military in: senior-level professional military education courses at the War Colleges and the Command and General Staff Colleges; mid-level professional military education courses including Captains' Career Courses in a variety of fields; and technical training, including air and ground defense acquisition, combat logistics, and resource management.
- A portion of training covers counterinsurgency and counterterrorism topics to directly support Pakistan's efforts to counter extremism within its borders.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA): The ATA program will build Pakistan's capacity to deter, detect and respond to terrorist threats through targeted, counterterrorism-focused capacity building training. The ATA program's strategic objectives focus on building the investigative capacity of Pakistani law enforcement, including improvement of police-prosecutorial cooperation, and on building land border security capacity.

Key Intervention:

- ATA courses and consultations will focus on building law enforcement capacity to counter terrorist threats, particularly concerning border security and investigative capacity. Some specific offerings will include courses in cyber awareness for prosecutors, major case management, post blast investigation, investigating terrorist incidents, and executive forums in border control.

NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS): The EXBS program will assist the GOP in stemming the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems as well as prevent the irresponsible transfer of conventional weapons. EXBS assistance will be used to support the GOP in deterring, detecting, and interdicting illicit traffic in such items and prevent the authorization

or transfer of such items for end-uses and to end-users of proliferation concern. Since 2004, Pakistan has strengthened its strategic trade controls in the areas of legal and regulatory reform and the development of licensing capability and capacity. Building on these successes, EXBS assistance will be directed to develop the capability and expand the capacity of Pakistani law enforcement agencies to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related items.

Key Interventions:

- EXBS assistance will be used to support the GOP with updating and maintaining its control list, building the capacity to license controlled goods, and sponsoring law enforcement training for Pakistani officials.
- Through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, EXBS assistance will support capacity-building efforts for Pakistan's Federal Board of Revenue.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Various factors, including security challenges, frequent natural disasters, the GOP's budget shortfall, and the devolution of authorities to the provinces, continue to complicate the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of international assistance programs. These challenges underscore the importance of providing a comprehensive multi-tiered approach to monitoring, including USAID staff site visits, implementing partner monitoring and evaluation teams, independent monitoring firms' site visit verification, technology-based evidence (such as GPS imagery, photos, video, cell-based tools), community oversight committees for select activities, progress report reviews, meetings with implementing partners, analysis and review of data, semi-annual portfolio reviews, program audits, pre-award assessments, post-award audits, and financial reviews. This approach has helped ensure greater accountability and transparency in the use of U.S. resources, including the prevention of waste, fraud, and abuse in the administration of programs.

Performance management (including monitoring and evaluation) of the USAID/Pakistan program is coordinated and managed through a special unit focused on ensuring that programmatic decisions are based on evidence and results and that monitoring and evaluation results are applied to enhance program performance. The unit oversees a major monitoring and evaluation support contract designed to strengthen evidence-based decision-making, improve program performance, and increase understanding of program impact. In addition, this contract is supplemented by other smaller contracts that provide verification of construction and related programming. Through these contracts, numerous verification site visits are conducted each year for various projects to access and adjust programmatic implementation and approaches. For example, during the last year, site visit verification was conducted to ensure that construction and rehabilitation efforts were conducted according to plan and specifications and that U.S. government-funded assistance provided to civilian victims of conflict-related violence is provided to the identified beneficiary group in the agreed upon manner. In addition, site visit verification verified receipt and use of health-related supplies and equipment purchased by the U.S. government. This site visit verification identified weaknesses in the supply chain process, which has led to discussions with relevant Pakistani officials to improve the process and ensure that U.S. government-funded supplies arrive in a timely manner to the appropriate locations for their intended use. Supplemental research and assessments were also conducted to better guide U.S. government-funded programming. For example, research related to stabilization and drivers of extremism was conducted to inform programming priorities; an assessment was initiated for the economic growth portfolio in order to understand the effects of programming on household incomes; and a large scale assessment of basic reading skills was conducted to inform projected reading interventions.

Furthermore, six evaluations were conducted during the past year. An evaluation on the Trade Project significantly informed the plans for the follow-on award, providing ideas on the best new approaches and efforts to undertake in order to improve the relevance and effectiveness of U.S. assistance in Pakistan's trade environment. Several other evaluations (for democracy, gender, higher education scholarships and health commodities) were conducted specifically to guide improvements to the activities to increase effectiveness and/or efficiency. For example, the results of the health commodity activity evaluation helped to alter the activity's work plans to achieve better results. Specifically, the electronic data management system for the commodities logistics was modified to include additional commodities while additional trainings were conducted to ensure better understanding by other stakeholders and partners. Another evaluation was conducted of a Government-to-Government activity in which the U.S. government provided support for higher education needs. This evaluation found that providing cash transfers to the Pakistan Higher Education Commission was an effective way to meet USAID's higher education goals (namely increased access to high quality education) and noted that the commission's deep knowledge of Pakistan's universities helped it to place the funds where they were needed most.

The USAID Office of Inspector General (OIG) supported agency efforts to ensure program performance and accountability through performance audits in areas such as program implementation and project management. The OIG's Audit of USAID/Pakistan Office of Energy's Power Distribution Program determined that the program has contributed to the distribution companies' engineering planning and operations, billing technology, and training. Similarly, OIG's Audit of USAID/Pakistan's Government-to-Government Assistance Program determined that USAID/Pakistan is effectively managing its Government-to-Government Assistance Program to achieve the mission's development goals. The OIG's performance audits are augmented by USAID's anti-fraud hotline, established in partnership with Transparency International-Pakistan, through which citizens may report corruption in US-funded programs and register their complaints. The OIG reviews and investigates the complaints made through the hotline. The OIG will continue to work in collaboration with USAID to ensure that the Mission's overall performance management plan meets Agency standards and supports managing for results.

In the Department of State, the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) tracks commodity and infrastructure assistance through on-site inspections (at least monthly for infrastructure assistance), quarterly reporting by the GOP, and day-to-day contact with Pakistani counterparts. Through end-use monitoring by locally employed staff, INL is able to determine where assistance is best received and utilized, as well as where shortcomings exist, and determine future programmatic and budgetary choices.

Civilian assistance is coordinated closely with the GOP and implemented through Pakistani institutions when appropriate, to maximize sustainability and impact. At the same time, rigorous accountability mechanisms have been put in place to ensure the funds are used for the purposes intended. The U.S. government works closely with Pakistan's Ministry of Finance to manage and coordinate the assistance across the GOP. GOP interlocutors still express the need for U.S. and other donor assistance, including in support of Pakistan's nationally-endorsed growth strategy.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Results from monitoring, evaluations, and assessments have provided important information which has deepened understanding of how to best program U.S. government assistance. In essence, it allows the U.S. government to learn and adapt its programming to ensure achievement of identified, targeted results. This learning guides programmatic and budgetary decisions. For example, evaluations related to higher education scholarships investigated different types of scholarship programming and identified the importance of different types for specific purposes as well as challenges in women's participation.

Based on these results, USAID has refocused the higher education program around degree programs and career paths to better support female students and graduates. In addition, USAID is expecting to apply results to budgeting decisions for scholarship programs, utilizing a more strategic approach by analyzing the strengths of the different scholarship activities and projecting funding for each specific activity to capitalize on these strengths.

With FY 2015 assistance, the U.S. government will continue to base its budget and programmatic choices on the results of performance and financial assessments. USAID will continue to work closely with the Department of State, the USAID OIG, the U.S. Government Accountability Office, the Pakistan Auditor General, and Pakistani accounting firms to conduct audits, as appropriate. Through monitoring and evaluation and audits, USAID uses this information to determine where, and on what, programs funds will be spent, and who will implement the programs. One way through which USAID tracks project and Mission performance is a web-based performance management system called USAIDInfo. This system allows for data collection and reporting of results against the identified targets and goals across all five development sectors for which USAID/Pakistan is engaged. In addition, a new function was recently added to USAIDInfo which allows for program budget management functions. USAIDInfo is a full-service performance management system with better linkages between performance and budget allocation.

Sri Lanka

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

It has been nearly five years since the end of Sri Lanka’s 26 year civil war, and circumstances are more challenging than they were a year ago. Although Northern Provincial Council elections were held in September 2013, there has been little movement on reconciliation or accountability by the Government of Sri Lanka (GSL). Indeed, the positions of many in the majority Sinhalese and the minority Tamil populations have hardened, and steps towards reconciliation are increasingly seen as a zero-sum game. The continuing centralization of development and political activities by the GSL may further alienate ethnic and religious minority communities -- including Muslims, Christians, and Hindus -- and fuel expanding fears over the government’s commitment to equal political rights and civil liberties. Our strategy in Sri Lanka is to work to protect democracy, rule of law, and human rights country-wide. Though USAID’s programs primarily operate in the former conflict zones of the north and east, they seek to appeal to moderate members of civil society and to empower youth and women throughout the country (more than a quarter of Sri Lanka's households are headed by a female as a result of the conflict).

A broad range of U.S. programs provide funding to civil society partners that strive to maintain a democratic voice in the country and strengthen media freedom. U.S. programs also support the large numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have yet to be resettled, as well as populations which have been resettled but continue to face pressing concerns in the areas of livelihood, shelter, demining, and sanitation. USAID programs continue to focus on the transition from relief to development. Addressing the disparities between the post-conflict regions and the rest of the country will be a critical component in achieving a lasting peace. Support for livelihoods in the former conflict zones and economically lagging border areas is addressing economic disparities between the north and east and the rest of the country, which are an additional source of tension.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	12,714	6,876	6,609	-267
Development Assistance	5,733	2,000	3,229	1,229
Foreign Military Financing	424	450	-	-450
International Military Education and Training	591	626	500	-126
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	720	720	-	-720
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,704	3,080	2,880	-200
P.L. 480 Title II	1,542	-	-	-

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)

Democracy and Governance and Peace and Security: The GSL’s backsliding on democratic governance is likely to continue in the medium term. President Mahinda Rajapaksa remains popular among the majority Sinhalese population and will likely win presidential elections expected in 2015. His family continues to consolidate power – the President’s brothers serve as Speaker of the Parliament, Economic

Development Minister, and Defense Secretary. Therefore, development assistance will support a civil society-led human rights and political dialogue strategy, along with election monitoring and voter registration. Sri Lankan civil society organizations will continue to face significant challenges to their functioning and survival. They and their leaders are critical to efforts to address current democracy concerns.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$2.1 million will be used to provide grants to Sri Lankan civil society organizations to support vulnerable groups by protecting human rights, enhancing civic dialogue and peace-building, combating gender-based violence, documenting land claims, and providing legal aid services. This support builds on the relief to development focus of the now completed Transition Initiative programs.

Economic Growth: In FY 2015, Economic Growth programs will continue to focus on livelihood development for economically vulnerable populations in the Northern and Eastern Provinces as well as the economically lagging border areas of Sri Lanka. Though the economy is restarting in the north and east as a result of donor-supported projects in livelihoods, job creation, and business development and expansion, it remains very weak, limiting many opportunities for the most vulnerable populations. Years of conflict and isolation have left limited incentives to encourage development and investment in the north or east rather than the more developed southern, western, and central areas of Sri Lanka. In addition, the continuing involvement of the Sri Lankan military in the private sector is chilling investment and squeezing out local entrepreneurs. Current conditions are not likely to change in FY 2015 given the macroeconomic situation and political trajectory of the country. Sri Lanka's unequal economic growth, with fewer opportunities in the north and east, was a contributing factor to the civil conflict. It is therefore imperative that economic growth programming focus on supporting the relief-to-development transition in these areas and on improving the long-term sustainability of the Northern and Eastern economies. USAID's programs will continue to focus on livelihood development and income generation for economically vulnerable populations.

Integrated farming is a traditional practice in Sri Lanka, where the integration of small plots of vegetables and fruit with livestock has proved to be sustainable. The program will focus on the important dairy, poultry and horticulture sectors. Emphasis will be placed on female-headed households, war widows, resettled families, and other vulnerable populations. These households will be linked to economically productive cooperatives and other community-based businesses, which will generate sustained increases in income, providing a more economically stable and financially secure future for about 5,000 vulnerable families.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$1.1 million will be provided to increase household linkages between beneficiaries, farmer groups, and the private sector. All activities will be demand driven and will help microbusinesses take advantage of and meet the requirements of higher-value end markets. Assistance will be provided to improve agriculture best practices, technology and inputs as well as to increase household knowledge regarding the nutritional benefits of dairy products, poultry, fruits and vegetables.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. The use of Expanded IMET for deserving candidates will not only help instill important values, but maintain

important linkages between the U.S. and Sri Lankan militaries in areas of key U.S. interest, including maritime security and regional stability.

Key Intervention:

- Training and education programs will foster greater respect for and understanding of the principles of civilian control of the military, the role of the military in a democracy, and human rights.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) funds will support efforts to safely and efficiently identify, remove, and neutralize remaining landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in contaminated areas in the north and east of Sri Lanka. The primary objective of the NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program is to cooperate with the host government to control the trade of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)-related commodities through the establishment of export control systems that meet international standards. The programs and trainings offered are proposed and funded by EXBS through the State Department.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.4 million will build on previous EXBS engagement, focusing on continued capacity building support for the Sri Lankan Coast Guard, with an eye toward countering the WMD threat. EXBS will also work with the Sri Lankan government to develop laws and regulations that will better position the GSL to regulate trade in WMD-related commodities.
- U.S. assistance of \$2.5 million (NADR-CWD) will support ongoing clearance and disposal of land mines, UXO, and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) in the remaining contaminated areas to allow IDPs to return to their original places of residence and to promote a return to normalcy throughout the region. This process will include support for the elimination of existing stockpiles of landmines and UXO held by the Sri Lankan government.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: On an ongoing basis, grantees and contractors use performance management plans to determine performance indicators, set baselines and targets, collect data, monitor progress, and report results toward achieving program goals. USAID conducts rigorous biannual portfolio implementation reviews to assess program status, review past progress, and plan future actions. Particular attention was given to examining and scrutinizing financial management pipelines.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In 2013, the Mission was concerned with the large financial pipeline of the Public Private Alliance economic growth program. Two analyses were undertaken to examine alternative approaches more in line with the relief to development needs for livelihoods support for vulnerable populations. The analyses led to reprogramming funds to support a new activity focusing on dairy, high value horticulture, and poultry support for vulnerable groups in the north and east, as well as economically lagging border areas.

**USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account,
and Program Area**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	3,229
Increased and more equitable economic growth in former conflict areas	1,100
Development Assistance	1,100
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,100
of which Objective 6:	200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	200
Strengthened partnership between the state and its citizens to establish a foundation for reconciliation	2,129
Development Assistance	2,129
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500
2.4 Civil Society	1,129
of which Objective 6:	374
6.2 Administration and Oversight	374

Tajikistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Stability and economic growth in Tajikistan continue to be critical to strengthening regional security and economic integration. Tajikistan still faces many challenges, including food and energy shortages, water management, a porous 870-mile border with Afghanistan, difficult relations with some of its neighbors, widespread corruption, and inadequate health and education systems. As U.S. troops withdraw from Afghanistan, Tajikistan will be called upon to increase security along the Afghanistan border, which is already plagued by drug trafficking and vulnerable to cross-border movements of violent extremists. The United States seeks to improve Tajikistan's ability to deter regional threats and increase regional trade connections. Tajikistan remains one of the world's poorest countries, with its fragile economy dependent upon remittances (estimated at nearly 50 percent of gross domestic product) and commodity exports, which makes it susceptible to global market fluctuations. FY 2015 funding has been reduced 27 percent from FY 2013 levels, requiring a reprioritization of assistance programs and an emphasis on activities that can have the greatest impact. U.S. assistance programs will focus on improving the capacity and professionalism of the security, military and border services; addressing poverty and under-nutrition by improving food security; and stemming the decline of social services, including health and education.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	40,621	35,964	29,875	-6,089
Overseas Contingency Operations	21,365	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	21,365	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	19,256	35,964	29,875	-6,089
Economic Support Fund	-	18,439	15,900	-2,539
Foreign Military Financing	854	1,500	700	-800
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,500	7,000	5,750	-1,250
International Military Education and Training	499	540	540	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,252	7,000	4,000	-3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,151	1,485	2,985	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.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Democracy Programs: Tajikistan's institutions are weak, citizens lack access to information, civil liberties are curtailed, the judiciary is corrupt, and the government lacks transparency and accountability. A total of \$3.8 million in requested funding will be used to improve the legal and regulatory environment for civil society, including nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and strengthen media outlets' capacity to provide objective news and information. U.S. programs will also help strengthen local governance, accountability, and fiscal decentralization through policy reform. To protect civil liberties, the U.S. will improve civil society's access to legal information and advice. Programs will bolster youth leadership and civic engagement, with a particular emphasis on

traditionally under-served geographic regions. Subgrants will be awarded to Tajik NGOs to promote civil society's critical role in advocating for improved governance and inclusive public participation in government decision-making.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support the development of democratic institutions in Tajikistan, addressing issues such as media development and management, gender, and youth initiatives.
- The United States will provide legal support, consultations, and advocacy to improve the regulatory and legislative environment for independent NGOs. Support will also be provided to local television stations, media outlets, and media-related NGOs to strengthen local content generation and sharing, training for journalists and editors, and legal support. In addition, legal and organizational assistance will be provided to independent television stations in order to help them survive the internationally mandated shift to digital broadcasting in 2015.
- FY 2015 funding will be used to help improve local governance and service delivery in 20 municipalities throughout the country.
- Subgrants to Tajik NGOs will be awarded to promote good governance reforms across a wide variety of sectors, including health, education and economic growth. Particular focus will be placed on promoting long-term, institutionalized reforms in government service delivery, regulation, and policy regimes.
- FY 2015 funds will be used to award small grants to organizations whose members may include alumni of USG-funded exchange programs, or to individual alumni of USG-funded exchange programs, for activities that support democratic and economic reforms.

Basic and Higher Education: Education remains a vital area of concern in Tajikistan, where the basic education system has deteriorated due to lack of investment. The country's teacher corps lacks modern pedagogical skills and curricula, and testing approaches are antiquated. Literacy rates have decreased since Tajikistan became independent two decades ago, and a recent education sector analysis confirms a 10-year decline in students' basic reading ability – the fundamental building block of all skills acquisition. Together, these factors jeopardize both the perception of the value of schooling and the successful acquisition of skills and behaviors by the next generation of citizens. However, as demonstrated with past education initiatives, even relatively modest U.S. government inputs can have significant impacts both in Dushanbe and in rural areas.

Key Interventions:

- Basic Education: With \$3.8 million in requested funding, U.S. assistance will strengthen the building blocks necessary for the development of solid reading skills, forming the basis for higher-order thinking and comprehension and life-long skills acquisition. This funding will also directly leverage the U.S. government's separate contribution to the multi-lateral Global Partnership for Education.
- Higher Education: FY 2015 funding will improve access to higher education through an established scholarship program for talented and qualified students from Tajikistan to the American University of Central Asia (AUCA).
- Educational Testing: U.S. assistance will support capacity-building at the national level to develop and administer national tests and then constructively analyze student data using smart tablets for informed policy decision-making.

Economic Growth: The slow pace of agricultural reform, the hostile investment climate, and low public spending on agriculture are the main factors contributing to low agricultural productivity, high poverty, and poor nutrition rates in Tajikistan's rural areas, where 70 percent of the population lives. Economic reform in Tajikistan will hinge on an improved investment climate and a revitalized private sector.

Tajikistan's recent accession to the World Trade Organization provides an impetus for reform, requiring a renewed Tajik government commitment to economic, business climate, and trade reform, which must all be carried out in partnership with the country's private sector.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$5.0 million to support the efforts of the Government of Tajikistan to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth through reforms in the country's agricultural sector, which accounts for 60 percent of employment and some 30 percent of GDP. USAID will focus FY 2015 FTF funding on targeted nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions to reduce child stunting throughout the geographical target area.
- USAID will complement its FTF programming with \$2.9 million of requested FY 2015 Private Sector Competitiveness funding to support small-holder agricultural productivity.
- U.S. assistance will fund programs to provide professional study tours and U.S.-based training for Tajik business leaders to enhance private-sector competitiveness. The funds will support site visits and meetings with leading U.S. companies and organizations, through which participants will learn about the necessary preconditions for investment, trade partnerships, and economic growth.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF funds will contribute to the reform of Tajikistan's defense establishment and support the security forces' ability to improve border security and combat transnational threats.

Key Intervention:

- FMF funds will be used to improve Tajikistan's capability to combat transnational threats.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Tajikistan's fragile healthcare system poses a threat to its development. The country's health sector is characterized by poor health outcomes due to the poor quality and limited availability of medical services. Tajikistan has the highest rate of tuberculosis (TB) in Central Asia and a high prevalence of multi-drug-resistant (MDR)-TB. There are 193 new cases of TB per 100,000 people per year and MDR-TB, among all new TB cases, is estimated at 12.5 percent. Resistance among previously treated patients is 53.6 percent. The child mortality rate is decreasing, but still remains high at 43 per 1,000 births, and infant mortality is 34 per 1,000 births.

Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths; creating an AIDS-free generation; and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Funding for regional HIV/AIDS programming is being requested through the Central Asia Regional budget.

USAID Programs

In Tajikistan, a total of \$5.8 million in requested GHP funding will focus on the fight against TB, promoting maternal and child health, and nutrition. U.S. assistance will help the Tajik government build an efficient, affordable and quality healthcare system. U.S.-funded programs will emphasize increasing access to high-quality health care services for vulnerable populations; strengthening the capacity of institutions and organizations to plan and deliver improved, expanded, and sustainable priority health services; and strengthening the capacity of public health services to collect, analyze and use strategic information and data to enable better decision-making.

Key Interventions:

- **Tuberculosis:** The United States will support the Tajik government's fight against TB by helping improve access to universal treatment and strengthening the health system through improved diagnostics and infection prevention. A total of \$3.8 million in requested funding will be used to help build Tajikistan's national capacity to address its TB problem by providing quality prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of drug-susceptible and MDR-TB; expanding access to integrated TB and HIV services for co-infected individuals; and strengthening the health systems that support these services. U.S. assistance programs will also support technical assistance, training, and direct outreach services to increase access to quality TB prevention and treatment interventions among most-at-risk populations.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** A total of \$1.0 million in requested funding will be used to strengthen service quality and effectiveness, improve health knowledge and healthy behaviors, and expand community engagement in health to further develop the Tajik government's capacity to advance maternal and child health.
- **Nutrition:** A total of \$1.0 million in requested funding will be used to integrate nutrition interventions, social and behavior-change communication approaches, and maternal and child health activities at the household, community and health-facility level to complement the FTF food security activities described above.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense-establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. These programs are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military ties. A total of \$0.5 million in requested funding will be used for the following key interventions:

Key Interventions:

- Fund professional military education courses at basic, intermediate, and National Defense University levels to promote democratic values and human rights, strengthen civil-military relationships, and build national operational-strategic level planning cadre.
- Promote the development of a national disaster response strategy, human rights awareness, defense institution building, and national strategy development through training.
- Address Ministry of Defense communications (especially radio), digital technology, and tactical skills shortfalls.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Tajikistan is threatened by internal factors of poverty, poor rule of law, and corruption, among other factors, and by external forces of extremism and narcotics trafficking. With its 870-mile border with Afghanistan, much of which cuts through the rugged Pamir mountain range, Tajikistan will face even greater risks to its border security and internal stability in 2015 when most coalition troops will have withdrawn from Afghanistan. Strengthening border security, law enforcement, counternarcotics efforts, and rule of law is essential to the country's future. A total of \$4.0 million in requested funding will be used for the following key interventions:

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funding will support reform of the police force through training and community policing partnership teams, thereby strengthening law enforcement's ability to combat and prevent crime while still observing human rights.

- FY 2015 funding will help Tajikistan to implement its National Border Management Strategy and will train the Border Guard Service to better secure the country's borders without impeding legitimate trade.
- U.S. assistance for drug interdiction will help support and train members of Tajikistan's Drug Control Agency to promote intelligence-led investigations of significant trafficking networks.
- INCLE funds will also support efforts to reduce trafficking-in-persons in Tajikistan through work with law enforcement.
- INCLE-funded programs will support improved administration of justice by improving legal education; establishing a system of quality legal defense for the poor; and, monitoring enforcement of national and international law.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Tajikistan is a potential transit country for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive items. Given Tajikistan's difficulties with border management and its proximity to Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan, NADR-funded programs aim to improve Tajikistan's capacity to address transnational threats, including the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism. A total of \$3.0 million in funding is requested for the following key interventions:

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$0.7 million in requested NADR-Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) funding will build law enforcement agencies' capacity to deter, detect, and respond to terrorist threats. Specifically, ATA training will focus on: building the security forces' capacity to secure Tajikistan's borders (particularly as coalition forces depart Afghanistan and the risk of militant incursion into and out of Tajikistan shifts) and on conducting terrorism-related investigations in order to prevent terrorists from developing safe havens in Tajikistan.
- A total of \$1.5 million in requested NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) funding will be used by the State Department's Weapons Removal and Abatement (WRA) program to develop the national capacity of the Tajikistan Small Arms and Light Weapons (SA/LW), Conventional Ammunition (CA) and Humanitarian Demining (HD) programs to identify, secure and destroy excess and unserviceable weapons and weapon systems; locate, gather and destroy excess and unserviceable munitions and small caliber conventional ammunition; and train, equip and deploy manual demining teams along the shared Tajik-Afghan border region.
- A total of \$0.8 million in NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) funding will be used to support Tajikistan's border security agencies in preventing illicit trafficking in weapons-of-mass-destruction (WMD)-related commodities and technology. The EXBS Program will focus on strengthening border security, continuing to develop in-house training capacities, and improving strategic trade-control and licensing practices.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2012 and FY 2013:

- USAID is finalizing a five-year Regional Development and Cooperation Strategy (RDCS) that includes Tajikistan and will inform future USAID program directions.
- USAID collected data for a Feed the Future population-based baseline survey in January 2013, which informed targets and project design. In spring 2015, USAID plans to collect a mid-term sample to determine progress and inform project direction.

- The USAID-supported 2012 Tajikistan Demographic Health Survey provided much needed information on the status of maternal, child and reproductive health.
- Use of INCLE funds is monitored through annual end-use monitoring and review of achievement indicators as agreed in the annually amended letter of agreement with the government of Tajikistan. A separate evaluation of the administration-of-justice program is being conducted in FY 2014.
- The U.S. Embassy in Dushanbe, USAID's Central Asia Regional Mission based in Almaty, and Washington-based offices regularly monitor programs to ensure that they remain consistent with interagency assistance priorities and are achieving program objectives.
- In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia holds annual budget reviews with USAID, the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), all U.S. government implementing agencies that receive ESF resources, and selected grantees. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2015 budget:

- USAID's FTF population-based survey (PBS) collected in January 2013 found a 30.7 percent stunting rate (height-for-age) of children under five. Based on this information, during FY 2015 USAID FTF activities will focus heavily on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and nutrition measures to reduce stunting in the FTF geographic focus area.
- USAID's FTF PBS also produced a Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index in January 2013. Results from the Index's ten indicators suggest that the most significant gaps for women's empowerment in Tajikistan are: (1) access to and decisions on credit; (2) purchase, sale or transfer of assets; and (3) ability to participate in group memberships, such as savings or farmer groups. FTF activities funded with FY 2015 funding will incorporate this analysis in their implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.
- The USAID-supported 2012 Tajikistan Demographic Health Survey provided much-needed information on the status of maternal, child, and reproductive health. This survey will be used to frame future USAID health activities and approaches.
- USAID will incorporate public opinion on governance institutions into future project design through its Public Opinion Survey project, which is collecting impartial and representative information that reflects citizens' awareness of political, social, and government institutions and structures, their civic rights, and the delivery of public goods and services.
- The Coordinator's Office used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2014 and FY 2015.

Given the U.S. drawdown in Afghanistan in 2014 and its potential implications for regional security and integration, a review of the interagency assistance strategy for Central Asia is anticipated. The assessment will revisit and, where necessary, revise assistance objectives to help focus U.S. government-wide assistance efforts and to help inform budget tradeoffs.

Turkmenistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Turkmenistan is strategically important because it borders Iran and Afghanistan, and it is a major energy producer located amidst four major energy markets – China, India, Turkey, and Europe. Although it boasts major hydrocarbon reserves and high economic growth rates, Turkmenistan faces severe capacity and governance limitations, and remains one of the most isolated states in the world. U.S. assistance programs are vital to maintaining Turkmenistan’s engagement with the international community and to increasing the country’s capacity to expand trade (including energy exports), as well as to increasing regional prosperity and stability. FY 2015 funding will focus on improving accessibility to outside information; deepening engagement with and meeting standards of regional and international commerce and investment; improving governing capacity through training and technical assistance; and, providing access to quality educational opportunities. Funding for regional HIV/AIDS programming that will benefit Turkmenistan is being requested through the Central Asia Regional budget.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	5,968	5,803	5,100	-703
Overseas Contingency Operations	4,640	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	4,640	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	1,328	5,803	5,100	-703
Economic Support Fund	-	3,988	4,100	112
Foreign Military Financing	-	685	100	-585
International Military Education and Training	278	300	150	-150
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	550	500	500	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	330	250	-80

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)

Democracy and Governance and Trafficking-in-Persons (TIP) Programs: Turkmenistan remains a mostly closed society, whose institutions are severely limited in capacity, and where citizens’ rights are highly restricted. There is little civil society and no independent media. A total of \$1.6 million in requested funding for programs under this heading will be used to improve transparency and standards in governing institutions, increase citizen participation, support reforms in the legal and operating environments for civil society, and build the capacity of local civil society organizations (CSOs). Through seminars, study tours, legal advice, English-language training, sharing of international standards, and the provision of technical assistance, governance programs in Turkmenistan will build the capacity of both government officials and representatives of the fledgling civil society sector to more effectively provide services to their constituencies. The United States will also help prevent and combat TIP and will assist in the rehabilitation and reintegration of TIP survivors.

Key Interventions:

- U.S.-funded programs will promote the development of democratic institutions in Turkmenistan, addressing issues such as gender and youth initiatives.
- U.S. assistance will help local CSOs engage with government institutions on key issues and provide services to vulnerable populations. U.S.-funded programs will provide comparative legal information and offer consultations to nascent CSOs on registration and other topics.
- The United States will provide training and short-term technical assistance to executive- and legislative-branch officials to increase their understanding and acceptance of democratic governance and the importance of civil society and transparency in government decision-making processes.

Higher Education: Turkmenistan's higher education sector is inadequately equipped to provide its citizens with the type of higher education needed to diversify its economy, reform its educational and healthcare systems, and improve the capacity of its government to address the needs of its citizens. Limited English language skills remain an obstacle to broader education and employment opportunities. A total of \$0.6 million in requested funding will be used to provide assistance that addresses these challenges.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. funding will provide intensive college-preparatory classes in essay writing and subject matter covered in the Scholastic Aptitude Test and Test of English as a Foreign Language, which will also help prepare participants for the U.S.-style classroom experience. The requested funding will also be used to provide supplementary scholarships to the most competitive students, and provide guidance to all program participants on how to finance a U.S.-based education.
- U.S. assistance will create opportunities for future students and officials to improve their English language skills, and will enable American instructors to teach English at Turkmenistan's educational and government institutions and for university partnerships between American and Turkmen institutions.

Economic Growth: Although Turkmenistan is known primarily for its vast hydrocarbon reserves, it is also a major cotton producer. Increases in international oil and gas prices have allowed the Government of Turkmenistan (GOT) to invest in large infrastructure projects without undertaking any serious economic reforms to diversify the economy. However, implementation of modest reforms has started and the pursuit of World Trade Organization (WTO) accession is cautiously underway in Turkmenistan. A total of \$1.9 million in requested funding will be used to help diversify Turkmenistan's economy, promote energy export strategies, expand participation in the private sector, and continue supporting Turkmenistan's move towards the full implementation of international accounting, audit, and valuation standards.

Key Interventions:

- The United States will provide technical assistance in the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of government policy priorities, especially those that can facilitate WTO accession (e.g., trade policy reform, arbitration and mediation).
- The United States will provide training and technical assistance to support Turkmenistan's ongoing accounting and audit reform program.
- The United States will continue to support the establishment of Turkmenistan's valuation and assessment sector, a key input for privatization, by training assessors in the valuation of real estate, businesses and other forms of property.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF funds will increase the English language capacity of the Turkmen military and create a cadre of individuals who can interact and engage with the United States and other partners.

Key Intervention:

- FMF Funds will increase English Language Training for the Turkmen military.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are the core of our military-to-military engagement in Turkmenistan. These programs are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the armed forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET programs in Turkmenistan will focus on English language training and general military officer courses. A total of \$0.2 million in requested funding will be used for the following key interventions:

Key Interventions:

- IMET funding will be used to support participation by Turkmen military in bilateral, regional, and multilateral training courses and in networking opportunities.
- IMET will provide English-language training to key Turkmen officers to facilitate their participation in international training sessions and exchanges.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Turkmenistan's 465-mile border with Afghanistan and extensive outlet to the Caspian Sea make the country a prime drug-transit corridor. The Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) will work with the GOT to develop the capacity of law enforcement agencies to interdict illicit narcotics and investigate drug-related crimes, and to strengthen the GOT's ability to fight transnational crime such as TIP. The INL Bureau is currently working with the GOT to develop the capacity of law enforcement to interdict narcotics and investigate drug-related crime. A total of \$0.5 million in requested funding will be used for the following key interventions:

Key Interventions:

- The United States will help to improve the basic interdiction and investigation skills of Turkmen counternarcotics police by providing training, technical assistance, and equipment.
- U.S.-funded programs will build the GOT's ability to combat TIP by providing training in methods that are based on international experience and best practices.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The United States will provide technical assistance to Turkmenistan in combating transnational threats, such as the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction-related commodities and technology.

Key Intervention:

- Using \$0.3 million in requested funding, the NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will provide continued basic border security enforcement training and seek to institutionalize such training in Turkmenistan's Customs Academy. The EXBS Program will also continue to promote legislative reforms of the country's strategic trade controls. EXBS will provide training on detecting, identifying, interdicting and investigating the smuggling of nuclear, chemical, and biological material and their related missile delivery systems, and the creation of a strategic trade control system in line with the latest international standards.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2012 and FY 2013:

- The U.S. Embassy in Ashgabat, USAID's Central Asia Regional Mission based in Almaty, and Washington-based offices regularly monitor programs to ensure that they remain consistent with interagency assistance priorities and are achieving program objectives.
- USAID has drafted a five-year Regional Development and Cooperation Strategy (RDCS) that includes Turkmenistan and will include long-term and intermediate results indicators that will be used to monitor USAID's programmatic contributions to strategic reforms in Turkmenistan. USAID regularly monitors its economic growth programs and participates in the U.S. Embassy's interagency working group on promoting economic growth.
- As part of the annual letter-of-agreement funds-obligation process, the State Department's Bureau of International and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) reviews achievement indicators with the host government and adjusts its activities as appropriate, while also conducting end-use monitoring of equipment donated to the GOT.
- The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia holds annual budget reviews (ABRs) in Washington with USAID, INL, all U.S. government implementing agencies that receive ESF resources, and selected grantees. These reviews look at results achieved in the past year, and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2015 budget:

- Through monitoring of the Junior Achievement (JA) economics and entrepreneurship education programs and the successful results achieved to date, USAID has identified a potential new program focused on the services sector that would capitalize on JA's expertise and complement U.S.-funded economic growth and private sector diversification programs.
- The Coordinator's Office used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2014 and FY 2015.

Given the U.S. drawdown in Afghanistan in 2014 and its potential implications for regional security and integration, a review of the interagency assistance strategy for Central Asia is anticipated to begin in 2014. The assessment will revisit and, where necessary, revise assistance objectives to help focus U.S. government-wide assistance efforts and to help make budget tradeoffs.

Uzbekistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Uzbekistan has the largest population in Central Asia and shares borders with all four Central Asian countries and Afghanistan. Uzbekistan is key to regional stability and economic integration, and its efforts are essential to combating narcotics trafficking, the transit of illicit goods, and to hindering movement of extremist elements. U.S. assistance seeks to foster durable political, economic, and social stability for Uzbekistan and for the region, while promoting rule of law and respect for human rights. The United States will work with the Government of Uzbekistan (GOU) to support implementation of rule-of-law reforms and efforts to increase the independence of the judiciary, as well as provide direct assistance to civil society organizations. Programs will also work to increase civil society's participation in government decision-making and to improve the operating environment for non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Programs will focus on strengthening the private sector, (both small and medium-sized enterprises) and will increase agricultural productivity in select value chains. U.S. assistance funds will continue to support a successful agriculture sector exchange program and help seek avenues for expanded trade between companies in Uzbekistan and the United States. U.S. assistance will also focus on improving the prevention and control of infectious diseases through interventions to strengthen the diagnosis and management of multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	11,917	11,818	10,330	-1,488
Overseas Contingency Operations	5,366	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	5,366	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	6,551	11,818	10,330	-1,488
Economic Support Fund	-	4,738	4,900	162
Foreign Military Financing	1,624	1,500	700	-800
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,045	4,000	3,000	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	299	300	450	150
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,044	740	740	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	539	540	540	-

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)

Peace and Security: Trafficking in persons (TIP) continues to be a priority issue for the GOU.

Uzbekistan is a source country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor, and women and children subjected to sex trafficking. A total of \$0.4 million in requested funding will be used to support the GOU's efforts to reduce TIP and protect victims of TIP. As part of its anti-TIP efforts, the U.S. Government will address prevention, protection (reintegration), and prosecution, and will seek to

improve the GOU's performance in addressing all forms of human trafficking, including the forced labor of adults and children.

Key Interventions:

- U.S.-funded programs will support the reintegration of TIP survivors by providing psychological and medical support, consultations on legal issues, and training aimed at the development of entrepreneurship skills.
- U.S. funding will provide protection activities that include providing shelters and case management for TIP survivors. U.S. interventions will increase the capacity of civil society, NGOs, and social services to prevent TIP; the National Referral Network will be improved; cooperation mechanisms between government and civil society will be enhanced; and at-risk groups will be made more aware of the dangers of TIP and the risks of illegal migration.
- Through TIP prevention campaigns, funds will supplement the work currently undertaken by the GOU to stem the number of women and men subjected to trafficking by supporting hotlines, information campaigns, and community outreach.

Democracy Programs: There are still significant challenges in the areas of human rights, democratic governance, civil society and independent media; nonetheless, U.S. assistance programs are now able to engage on previously sensitive issues of human rights and democratic reforms, including efforts to strengthen public access to and the transparency of the judiciary. U.S. assistance will also promote meaningful cooperation between civil society and GOU institutions. The United States will also provide support to local NGOs and groups, human rights organizations, and independent media. A total of \$1.7 million is requested for the following key interventions:

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will work with the GOU and civil society to improve the legal and operating environment for NGOs.
- U.S. interventions will support increased transparency of and strengthen structural safeguards for independent judicial decision-making.
- Funds will support small grants to local NGOs and independent media outlets.

Economic Growth: Uzbekistan's strategic location in the center of Central Asia positions it as an essential actor in regional trade issues and critical to furthering regional economic integration. More than two thirds of Uzbekistan's population resides in rural areas, and one fourth lives in poverty; remittances from Uzbek citizens working abroad are a significant factor in the domestic economy. As a result, private-sector development focused on agriculture and rural areas is crucial to increasing local economic opportunity and stemming the tide of labor migration. Although cotton remains the country's second largest export after natural gas, horticulture exports are growing quickly, averaging nearly \$1.0 billion annually; continued expansion of the sector will reduce farmers' reliance on cotton in the future. U.S. assistance will support investments in private sector development through the agriculture and other sectors, and will address barriers to trade. U.S. assistance will increase commercial agricultural development, particularly value chain activities and supply chain management, as well as improvements to the business environment. A total of \$2.9 million in requested funding will be used for the following key interventions:

Key Interventions:

- Funds will support technical assistance to commercial farmers, helping them to increase their crop yield and subsequent income. Activities will include on-farm assistance as well as assistance with food processing, cold storage and export promotion. U.S. funds will also introduce higher-quality, more disease-resistant plant materials.

- U.S.-funded programs will help firms develop solutions to address shortcomings in export capacity and formal or informal barriers to trade.
- Funds will be used to foster dialogue between the private sector and GOU officials to identify ways to improve the business and investment climate.
- U.S. assistance will continue agricultural exchange programs and help create avenues for expanded trade between companies in Uzbekistan and the United States.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Funds will support defense reform, counterterrorism and border security training, and procurement of equipment. Such assistance will increase Uzbekistan's ability to combat transnational threats, contributing to the security of the region.

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$0.7 million in requested FMF funds will support programs to improve Uzbekistan's capability to combat transnational threats.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Increasing rates of TB and MDR-TB pose a significant threat to Uzbekistan's public health system and to the country's health and economic development. Combating TB is therefore an important element of U.S. assistance to Uzbekistan. U.S. assistance will strengthen the GOU's institutional capacity to prevent and contain increases in TB and MDR-TB. Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Funding for regional HIV/AIDS programming that will benefit Uzbekistan is being requested through the Central Asia Regional budget.

USAID Programs

GHP funding requested for Uzbekistan will build the country's capacity to lead and support sustainable TB treatment and prevention. Under its current TB strategic plan, Uzbekistan is implementing the World Health Organization's STOP TB Strategy, and USAID contributes to many components of these efforts. U.S.-funded programs will collaborate with projects funded by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria, to which the United States is one of the largest contributors.

Key Intervention:

- Tuberculosis: A total of \$3.0 million in requested funding will be used to continue expanding Uzbekistan's capacity to prevent TB transmission, particularly among vulnerable groups; to improve the quality of TB and MDR-TB case identification, diagnosis and treatment; and to strengthen the role of primary healthcare providers in delivering TB services, with the goal of expanding access to TB diagnosis and treatment. U.S. assistance will continue to help Uzbekistan strengthen its systems and practices to improve infection prevention and control in health facilities. In particular, GHP funds will support the Ministries of Health and Interior in implementing the Strategy for Programmatic Management of Drug-Resistant TB, and will provide technical assistance to implement new technologies and clinical protocols for the diagnosis and treatment of MDR-TB.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET funding will support the participation of Ministry of Defense officials in U.S.-based training.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds in the amount of \$0.5 million will help modernize and further professionalize Uzbekistan's defense establishment.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Uzbekistan plays a key role in maintaining regional security through a robust effort to combat extremism and narcotics-trafficking emanating from Afghanistan. INCLE-funded programs will support rule-of-law by assisting with the implementation of judicial reforms and increasing the use of forensic evidence in the legal system. INCLE-funded assistance will also address TIP, an area where there is strong government-civil society cooperation. INCLE resources will complement and be coordinated with ESF-funded initiatives on TIP and rule-of-law. U.S. assistance will also improve the capacity of GOU's law enforcement to tackle narcotics trafficking and corruption. A total of \$0.7 million in requested funding will be used for the following key interventions:

Key Interventions:

- Training for lawyers, judges and prosecutors will help the GOU implement of rule-of-law reforms that support increased judicial independence. INCLE-funded programs will support peer-to-peer exchanges and will also assist in the development of anti-corruption safeguards for criminal justice actors, including prosecutors.
- U.S. assistance will help improve the forensics capacities of the Ministries of Health, Interior, and Justice, through laboratory certification, more advanced levels of training, and strategic equipment donations in order to further increase the use of forensic evidence in criminal investigations and court cases. INCLE-funded programs will provide continued support to educate judges, prosecutors, and defense lawyers on appropriate uses of forensic evidence.
- The United States will continue a highly successful anti-TIP project, implemented through local NGOs, that will assist TIP survivors and improve law enforcement's response and involvement in TIP cases.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Uzbekistan is a potential transit and source country for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive items, and it possesses proliferation-relevant industry, inherited Soviet-era facilities, and significant uranium deposits. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will help the GOU counter transnational threats such as international terrorism and proliferation of weapons-of-mass-destruction (WMD)-related commodities and technology. The EXBS Program will continue to promote improvements to Uzbekistan's legal and regulatory structures for strategic trade controls, strengthen the country's capacity to review export license applications, and institutionalize specialized enforcement content into the country's Customs Service training academy.

Key Intervention:

- The NADR-EXBS Program will use a total of \$0.5 million in requested funding to help Uzbekistan improve its strategic trade control legal and regulatory structures, and strengthen Uzbekistan's capacity to review export-license applications.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In addition to whole-of-government assistance planning, U.S. Government agencies implementing assistance programs in Uzbekistan also regularly monitor their own programs' performance. Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2012 and FY 2013:

- USAID regularly reviews the progress of its projects through field monitoring and evaluation field visits. In FY 2013, USAID conducted an evaluation of its Agricultural Linkages (AgLinks) Program to measure the project's progress in achieving its objectives. USAID also conducted a TB gap analysis.
- USAID has drafted a five-year Regional Development and Cooperation Strategy (RDCS) that includes Uzbekistan and will include long-term and intermediate results indicators that will be used to monitor performance.
- U.S. agencies implementing Peace and Security programs perform end-use monitoring where the United States has provided equipment and supplies; those agencies also follow up on training programs to see if training is being applied.
- The Department of State conducts regular internal reviews of project performance for its law enforcement, counternarcotics, border security, and rule-of-law projects. Where amended letters of agreement provide the framework for U.S.-funded activities, U.S. Embassy staff monitor and regularly review achievement indicators as agreed upon in the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs' (INL) amended letters of agreement with the GOU.
- In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia holds Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) with USAID, INL, all U.S. Government implementing agencies that receive ESF resources, and selected grantees; these reviews look at results achieved in the past year, and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

Through an interagency assistance strategy review process that took place both in Washington, D.C. and in the field in late 2009 and early 2010, five-year assistance objectives were identified to help focus U.S. Government-wide assistance funds and to help make budget tradeoffs; these objectives will be reviewed beginning in FY 2014 and adjusted as appropriate.

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

- The findings from the evaluation of USAID's Ag Links Program were used to improve the performance of current programming and to inform the ongoing design of follow-on programming. Also taking into account positive results from previous investments in the agricultural sector, USAID will better target support for activities that increase agricultural incomes, yields and on-farm water efficiency through its private-sector competitiveness programs.
- USAID's TB gap analysis conducted in FY 2013 confirmed the validity of USAID's approach to TB programming and identified important new areas of assistance to help strengthen quality assurance at laboratories and to address TB-HIV co-infection issues.
- Under the Peace and Security objective, the U.S. government used the information obtained from end-use monitoring of donated equipment and training to inform programming and budget choices.
- The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia used the performance-related information received during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2014 and FY 2015.

State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

South and Central Asia continues to be among the world’s least economically integrated regions. With the ongoing economic and security transitions in Afghanistan, greater economic integration through trade and investment is increasingly critical to long term prosperity, security, and stability in Afghanistan and the broader South and Central Asia region. The United States continues to advance regional economic integration through New Silk Road (NSR) assistance programs that visibly facilitate cross-border connectivity through energy linkages, trade and transport agreements, customs and border security reforms, and people-to-people ties. The United States is also supporting development of the Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor (IPEC) linking India and South Asia with Southeast Asia to increase prosperity and stability in both regions while laying the groundwork for increased U.S. commercial opportunities.

With support from the international community, countries in the region are leading NSR and IPEC implementation through infrastructure investments and cross-border agreements. The Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) are providing targeted assistance aimed at visible results. The United States continues to advance economic cooperation by participating in regional and multilateral efforts and organizations ranging from the Asia Development Bank’s Central Asian Regional Economic Cooperation program and the Regional Economic Cooperation Conferences on Afghanistan to the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and the Indian Ocean Rim Association.

The Department of State and USAID will continue to sharpen the United States focus on investments in regional economic integration and cross-border programs that yield visible results and leverage additional host country and donor support. Through the promotion of economic integration, U.S. assistance provided through regional security, water, higher education, independent media and civil society programs, as well as global health programs that combat disease transmitted across borders, will help facilitate sustainable broad-based and participatory development outcomes over the long term.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	33,281	41,431	40,531	-900
Overseas Contingency Operations	8,061	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	8,061	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	25,220	41,431	40,531	-900
Development Assistance	955	-	807	807
Economic Support Fund	2,893	20,507	19,900	-607
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	1,900	1,900
Global Health Programs - State	10,215	12,494	12,494	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,044	7,000	4,000	-3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,113	430	430	-

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)

Increasing opportunities for energy and electricity trade within the South Asia region remain critical given the severity and the inevitability of a looming energy-supply crunch. Regional energy-sharing and diversification can address many growing energy security concerns while advancing U.S. geopolitical interests, and accelerating the region's economic development. U.S. efforts have transitioned from advocating regional energy cooperation to advancing regional energy integration through diplomacy and assistance programs. This new phase of the South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy Integration, will consolidate and advance previous U.S. efforts to increase South Asia's energy security.

Key Intervention:

- Requested funding in the amount of \$0.8 million will advance regional energy integration and increase cross-border energy trade by fostering partnerships between system operators, electricity traders, and regional transmission operators in the United States and around the world with counterpart agencies and organizations in South Asia; enhancing the institutional capacity of South Asian private- and public-sector system operators to operate a regional power exchange; and conducting capacity-building workshops, roundtables, executive exchanges, site visits, training, and other focused activities aimed at building technical and professional capacity.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Economic Growth Programs: Even though the benefits of economic integration are clear, lack of business productivity and political hurdles continue to impede regional cooperation within South and Central Asia. Improving trade, transit and investment opportunities in South and Central Asia means improving the legal and regulatory framework in each of the countries, as well as building reliable transit and border-crossing facilities. Removing impediments to trade and investment is a necessary precondition to increasing the region's economic connectivity. Trade growth will only happen to the extent that regional value chains are based on comparative advantages and strengthen businesses' market competitiveness. Therefore, to support regional economic integration, the United States will promote regional economic cooperation with a focus on regional energy, trade and transport, business competitiveness, and improving customs procedures. U.S. assistance in FY 2015 will deepen engagement in these sectors to help strengthen investment in the region. A total of \$15.1 million is being requested for Central Asia regional economic growth programs, and \$3.0 million is being requested for South and Central Asia regional economic growth programs.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. technical assistance for overall trade facilitation will allow countries to make required improvements to join or become compliant with international trade regimes such as the World Trade Organization and advance implementation of pro-trade policies, regulations and processes.
- U.S. technical assistance will help improve the Central Asian countries' capacity to engage in energy trade and to advance regional energy trade agreements between Central Asia, Afghanistan and Pakistan.
- U.S.-sponsored trade promotion "business-to-business" events, including events focused on local women-owned and managed businesses, will bring together private-sector actors in South and Central Asia to form sustainable networks of traders in the region and beyond.
- To multiply the effectiveness of U.S. trade promotion efforts, U.S. technical assistance will also build the capacity of public and private sector stakeholders, to strengthen both agricultural and non-agricultural value chains so their goods and services can be competitive in both domestic and international markets.

- U.S. programs will strengthen cooperation on water resources management, and build the capacity of regional bodies and local organizations to work on transboundary integrated water-resource management and adaptation to climate change.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen technical capacity to reduce trade barriers, including through support for regional or cross-border business and trade networks that advocate for reforms helpful to the private sector. The United States will also increase support for increased trade along the Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor.

Democracy Programs: Key U.S. objectives for the region include encouraging increased civic participation and engagement, increasing access to objective news and information, and supporting the establishment of a legal and regulatory structure that allows non-governmental organizations to operate openly and engage with governmental institutions. These steps are critical to ensuring the region's political stability, economic growth and social development. A total of \$1.1 million is being requested for Central Asia regional democracy programs.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support access to objective news and information in local languages through increased local production of quality independent programming that addresses issues of interest to the citizens of Central Asian nations.
- FY 2015 funds will support sustainable regional networks for ongoing cooperation and collaboration among civil-society organizations in the pursuit of improved governance (policy, services, and laws) outcomes across the region. Best practices will be shared regarding civil-society/government cooperation through regional seminars, conferences, sub-grants, and building peer-to-peer linkages. By utilizing a regional approach, U.S. assistance will help build constituencies that promote durable, inclusive civil society-based policy advocacy on key issues, such as implementing reforms helpful to private sector business, reducing barriers to trade and encouraging economic integration.

Higher Education Programs: Supporting increased access to higher education throughout the Central Asian region remains a U.S. priority. Through its higher education programs, the United States will help develop the next generation of Central Asian leaders who will have the skills needed to foster democratization and the transition to market economies in Central Asia.

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$0.6 million in requested funding will support post-graduate-level educational opportunities for Central Asian students to the United States, consisting of intensive academic and professional training via graduate degree, certificate, and non-degree programs lasting one to two academic years.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

The Administration will establish a regional fund to address emerging security requirements in Central Asia. Assistance programs will strengthen capabilities to combat transnational threats such as terrorism and illicit trafficking in the wake of the U.S. drawdown in Afghanistan; and promote the professionalization of security forces, with particular focus on fostering respect for democratic governance, accountability, and international norms of human rights among U.S. partners. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan will be eligible to receive funds through this regional program.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

HIV/AIDS assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities

from other infectious diseases. This assistance is implemented by USAID, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Peace Corps. The overarching goal of the Central Asia Regional President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program is to prevent new HIV infections, particularly among key populations, and to provide high-quality services for affected populations through strengthened and sustainable health systems.

State Programs

The HIV epidemic in the Central Asian countries is primarily driven by injection drug use, which follows the flow of heroin through urban centers and along drug transport corridors from Afghanistan.

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with PEPFAR, the Central Asian region will receive \$12.5 million to build partnerships and provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the region and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

USAID Programs

The Central Asian countries all share the challenge of reforming inefficient and compartmentalized Soviet-era health care delivery systems into working health systems capable of meeting the needs of stigmatized and disenfranchised groups. With HIV highly concentrated among a small high-risk group, there is still an opportunity to stem the growth of the epidemic to the general population.

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with PEPFAR, the Central Asian region will receive \$1.0 million to build partnerships and provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the region and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Narcotics trafficking through Central Asia breeds corruption and social, health, and economic ills within Central Asia and beyond. With illicit trafficking expected to increase in 2014 at the same time that the New Silk Road initiative focuses on facilitating trade between Afghanistan and its Central Asian neighbors, there is a high likelihood that transit routes will be abused by drug traffickers. New resources and techniques will need to be employed to combat illicit narcotics trafficking.

Key Interventions:

- Under the Central Asia Counternarcotics Initiative (CACI), the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) will support highly specialized units, interagency drug task forces, intelligence-led investigations, and regional cooperation to disrupt trafficking networks. These efforts will leverage techniques that have been successfully employed in Afghanistan and Latin America. CACI will also support drug enforcement agencies in the region that work with the DEA.
- FY 2015 funding will be used to continue to expand the operational capacity of the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Center, so that it can serve as a hub for information sharing within the region and beyond, as well as other regional initiatives.
- The United States will continue to support training through the highly successful North Atlantic Treaty Organization-Russia Council Counternarcotics Training Program.
- U.S. assistance will support the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)/World Customs Organization Container Control Program to establish intelligence-based profiling units at

select ports of entry, as well as UNODC's regional program to establish multi-agency Border Liaison Offices which promote cross-border information-sharing and cooperation throughout the region.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The United States will continue to support much-needed capacity-building and professionalization among the border security agencies in Afghanistan and its neighbors -- Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan. With FY 2015 resources, the United States will support the standardization and harmonization of border security practices, training in the use of inspection equipment, and the sustainability of that training through service academies. Strong communication and cooperation between border services leads to more efficient and technically sound inspections, which both assists the New Silk Road vision and helps provide logistical support to remaining coalition forces in Afghanistan.

Key Intervention:

- NADR-Export Control and related Border Security (EXBS) assistance in the amount of \$0.4 million will provide training through the UNODC Container Control Program to establish intelligence-based profiling units at select ports of entry.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts of regional programs were undertaken in FY 2012 and FY 2013:

- In FY 2012 and FY 2013, USAID's South Asia Regional program organized a series of consultative meetings with key stakeholders on cross border energy trade that subsequently guided the program's planning processes. In May 2013, USAID/India conducted a financial review of the local Indian organization that serves as the program's prime implementing partner, with the goal of helping it refine and strengthen its financial management and administrative policies.
- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia conducts Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) with USAID, the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), all U.S. government implementing agencies that receive ESF resources, and selected grantees. The ABRs look at results achieved over the past year, and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results. In addition, the Coordinator's Office will continue to monitor impact of New Silk Road activities through its regional economic integration Progress Monitoring Plan.
- USAID's regional economic growth program for Central Asia has been successful (as defined by an increased number of business-to-business meetings that have resulted in business deals), which led to a decision by USAID to increase funding and extend the program to continue to capture benefits/additional impact from these activities.

In FY 2014, the INL Bureau will conduct an evaluation of counternarcotics assistance efforts in Central Asia during the previous 10 years, in order to establish baselines and performance measures for INCLE-funded assistance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2015 budget:

- The Evaluation of the Business Environment Improvement project in Central Asia researched improvements in the business environment and how to best work with host governments to assess

progress of reform efforts in this area. Results will impact programming in FY15 in private sector competitiveness.

- The results of the Performance Evaluation of the Regional Trade Liberalization and Customs Project in Central Asia will inform future economic reform programming that will impact the trade and investment enabling environment.
- The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2014 and FY 2015.

Western Hemisphere Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance in the Western Hemisphere seeks to expand opportunities for inclusive economic growth, transforming the region’s emerging middle class into dynamic new markets for U.S. exports, and creating jobs at home, while showcasing stewardship of our environment. At the same time, it seeks to defend, consolidate, and advance the hemisphere’s democratic gains by strengthening national institutions that ensure the rule of law, while countering threats to U.S. interests. U.S. assistance in the region responds directly to U.S. policy priorities, particularly citizen security concerns that directly impact U.S. security, and supports partnership and accountability. Climate change is one of the greatest challenges across the Western Hemisphere and our leadership on climate change promotes economic growth here and abroad while also protecting national security. The United States will work with national governments and the Organization of American States to meet the hemisphere’s challenges and to create expanded civic and economic opportunities for all citizens. The United States will advance policy goals through bilateral diplomacy; regional forums like the 2015 Summit of the Americas; robust multilateral dialogues and partnerships; and continued engagement with civil society, the private sector, and the donor community.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,684,470	1,475,640	1,326,684	-148,956
Development Assistance	305,945	219,520	282,390	62,870
Economic Support Fund	447,503	456,159	392,876	-63,283
Foreign Military Financing	59,226	60,215	47,100	-13,115
Global Health Programs - State	173,496	162,443	167,444	5,001
Global Health Programs - USAID	78,948	68,791	65,541	-3,250
International Military Education and Training	12,892	13,896	13,770	-126
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	550,942	467,131	332,000	-135,131
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	14,992	14,485	12,563	-1,922
P.L. 480 Title II	40,526	13,000	13,000	-

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.

Detailed Overview

U.S. assistance will promote citizen security programs, economic opportunity, and democratic institutions. Illicit trafficking, transnational crime, weak government institutions, and persistent social exclusion, gender-based violence, and discrimination against historically marginalized groups pose risks to citizen security in the Western Hemisphere. Continued U.S. cooperation and assistance, particularly in Central America, the Caribbean, Mexico, Colombia, and Peru, address these challenges through a network of complementary security partnerships, and are critical to sustaining the region’s democratic trajectory. Strengthening democratic governance and institutions in order to expand vibrant civil societies that hold governments accountable is a key prerequisite to securing lasting gains in citizen security and advancing the region’s long term economic growth potential. To deter crime and violence, stronger

institutions are needed, especially in Central America, making it the highest citizen security priority in the region.

Key Interventions:

- For Central America, programs through the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) will concentrate on promoting effective government institutions and reducing the operations of organized crime, gangs, and narcotics traffickers. Concurrent efforts support crime prevention programs in targeted at-risk communities in Central America and improve the rule of law and judicial institutions. The United States will continue to foster greater regional cooperation among CARSI partners and prioritize assistance for those programs with greatest impact and potential for replication.
- In the Caribbean, U.S. assistance through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) will leverage cooperation between Caribbean nations and the United States to improve citizen safety and security through efforts to substantially reduce illicit trafficking, and promote social justice. U.S. assistance is developed through the CBSI cooperative dialogue processes includes maritime and aerial security; law enforcement capacity building and rule of law; border and port security; firearms interdiction; justice sector reform; crime prevention; and at-risk youth.
- In Mexico, the Merida Initiative will continue to emphasize technical assistance, expanding support to additional states in accordance with the Mexican government's priorities. U.S. assistance aims to increase justice sector capacity at the federal-, state-, and local-levels, and build communities resilient to the impacts of crime and trafficking.
- In Colombia, assistance is aimed at strengthening 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, racial and ethnic minorities, and other citizens; increased social and economic opportunity; and strengthened environmental resiliency. U.S. assistance reflects the increased capacity of the Government of Colombia to provide for its own security but will need to remain flexible as negotiations to resolve Colombia's decades-long internal conflict are underway.
- In Peru, U.S. assistance leverages a strong partnership with the Government of Peru. U.S. assistance will support counternarcotics and alternative development.

To ensure the benefits of economic growth accrue broadly and inclusively across the region, U.S. assistance will support economic and social opportunity through partnership-based approaches that draw upon the region's strengths and successes. Environment, energy, and climate programs, including through the President's Global Climate Change Initiative, will seek to create growth in a sustainable manner. Programs will promote private sector competitiveness, small business development, and economic opportunities in rural areas prone to poverty. They will support skills training that facilitate school-to-work transition, train youth in entrepreneurship, and link youth to jobs. U.S. assistance seeks to promote greater respect and fairness for all people, especially marginalized populations, such as women and girls; youth; lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender persons; indigenous communities; people of African descent; people with disabilities; and other minorities, as vital steps to greater inclusion into mainstream democratic processes, civic participation, and economic opportunities. U.S. assistance will also go toward efforts in support of the 2015 Summit of the Americas in Panama.

U.S. support for economic growth will be closely aligned with the efforts of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the World Bank. The Feed the Future (FTF) initiative will support the design and implementation of comprehensive country-led food security strategies in Guatemala, Haiti, and Honduras to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. In addition, the U.S. government will continue to support the Partnership for Growth (PFG) strategy in El Salvador by addressing the two binding constraints to

economic growth, as agreed in the PFG Joint Country Action Plan: crime and insecurity and low productivity in the tradeables sector.

U.S. foreign assistance will continue to work toward a more stable and more prosperous Haiti. Assistance investments in partnership with the Government of Haiti are a priority for the United States.

U.S. assistance will continue to support investments in infrastructure and energy; food and economic security, health, and other basic services; and governance, rule of law, and security. Programs will catalyze increased access to energy in Haiti; attract investment through the strengthening of micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises; foster environmentally sustainable agriculture and post-harvest processing; support provision of health services, including infectious disease prevention and integrated HIV/AIDS services; support programs aimed to help rebuild and reform public administration, and to improve local and national government resource generation and management, basic service delivery, access to justice, and protection of vulnerable people. Building the Haitian National Police in size and capabilities remains a key U.S. government priority.

U.S. assistance will support critical education and health programs throughout the hemisphere, particularly for marginalized populations. Programs will seek to improve the quality of, the delivery of, and access to health care, and will address the spread of infectious diseases, including tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS. U.S. assistance will continue to address the wide range of health challenges facing the region through the Global Health Initiative and will improve nutrition through the FTF program. U.S. resources will also continue to support increased access to quality basic and higher education to foster greater social equity and expand opportunity in the region. Programs will provide job training opportunities for at-risk youth and disadvantaged populations, ultimately bolstering employment possibilities.

Argentina

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance in Argentina promotes regional stability and nonproliferation, and supports U.S. economic interests. The Government of Argentina has taken positions of national policy that align with U.S. national and international security goals insofar as they relate to participation in international peacekeeping operations, advocacy for the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and close cooperation in counterterrorism efforts. At a bilateral level, Argentina has implemented policies since 2011 that have placed substantial constraints on security, counternarcotics, and law enforcement cooperation between the U.S. and Argentine governments.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	765	590	590	-
International Military Education and Training	495	350	350	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	270	240	240	-

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 Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET will support professional military education for the Argentine defense force at the basic, mid, and senior level. IMET will also support technical, management, and operations training to enhance interoperability with United States and North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces for peacekeeping and other activities.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will support professionalization of the Argentine defense force through Professional Military Education, subject matter exchanges, and technical training.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS)

NADR-EXBS will continue to partner with Argentina as it works to enforce strategic trade controls more effectively. In particular, EXBS will help Argentina refine its approach to industry outreach, and will address proliferation threats in the tri-border region through enforcement exchanges with regional partner countries. EXBS assistance will also seek to capitalize on Argentina's existing expertise with the goal of increasing its role as a provider of strategic trade control assistance to its neighbors.

Key Intervention:

- Assistance will support technical exchanges and training events designed to enhance Argentine strategic trade control compliance and enforcement.

Belize

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Belize is used by transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) as a transit point for the smuggling of drugs and people (including special interest aliens) to the United States. U.S. assistance supports the modernization and empowerment of Belize security forces and continues to build the capacity of the Belize Defense Force (BDF) and Belize Coast Guard (BCG). Assistance in FY 2015 will further develop Belize's ability to plan and conduct interagency operations from the new Joint Operations Center (JOC), a joint endeavor among the Government of the United States, the Government of Canada, and the Government of Belize, and will build on military and intelligence capabilities. Assistance will support U.S. interests in improving citizen security and building capacity to address TCOs in the region. Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) programs to improve regional security and reduce gang violence complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,012	1,180	1,005	-175
Foreign Military Financing	807	1,000	800	-200
International Military Education and Training	205	180	205	25

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)

TCOs take advantage of outdated and under-resourced military and security capabilities in Belize to transit goods and people to the United States. Complementing assistance from CARSI and other interagency programs, FMF will support Belize in enhancing its ability to secure its maritime and land borders, and to conduct operations against transnational threats like TCOs operating in the region. FMF assistance will support mobility capabilities for the BDF to improve the capacity to provide security in border regions. FMF will also support maritime security and interdiction capacity building, such as training and the sustainment and maintenance of maritime assets and patrol aircraft.

Key Intervention:

- \$0.8 of FMF will support Belize's efforts to improve maritime and border security against transnational threats through expanded mobility and maritime capacity development.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. The BDF is still developing its capabilities as a military organization after the United Kingdom gradually ceded control in 1992. While the BDF and BCG are professional organizations, both can provide only limited domestic training programs and opportunities due to the relatively small numbers in their security forces. IMET will continue to support professional military education at the basic-, mid-, and senior-levels for the defense force and coast guard. Funds will

also support leadership, management, and technical skills development in targeted areas such as maritime security, defense resource management, civil military relations, and joint operations.

Key Intervention:

- IMET improves the professionalization of Belize's security forces through military education and technical training.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In 2013, U.S. Army South assessed the capabilities of the BDF infantry, which received significant U.S. government assistance. It found an improved ability to conduct border patrols and counter illicit trafficking. In 2014, U.S. Marine Forces South monitoring will include site visits for all donated equipment, including all Coast Guard and military boats, to ensure maintenance and proper use.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Previous evaluations of Belize's military capabilities identified the need for an increase in joint operations and an improvement in command and control. In response, U.S. Southern Command is continuing its partnership with Canadian JOC to provide additional information technology infrastructure for the newly opened JOC that directs interagency operations within Belize. In early 2014, the JOC successfully coordinated a major U.S.-Belize joint military exercise over a two week period.

Evaluations showed gaps in interagency cooperation and operability, as well as a need to modernize the military's intelligence capabilities. Additional technical support and training is needed to expand on existing intelligence and patrolling programs, all supported with FMF and IMET funds. The JOC has achieved initial operating capacity, and will improve Belize's capability to conduct joint interagency operations encompassing all aspects of military and law enforcement. This enhances both FMF and IMET activities that improve joint interagency operations via training, weapons modernization, tactical logistics vehicles, maritime patrol and intercept capabilities, counterterrorism capacity sustainment, and aircraft sustainment.

Brazil

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In FY 2015, U.S. assistance will strengthen an innovative development model and a new role as a USAID Strategic Partnership mission. Working hand-in-hand with the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), trilateral cooperation will promote development in third countries and will prioritize addressing transnational challenges of mutual interest, including technologies in food security, health, the environment, agriculture, citizen security, and economic development. Planned initiatives will further strengthen ABC's capacity to provide technical and financial cooperation, while increasing the impact of U.S. assistance around the world. The United States will also continue to support security in Brazil through military training, combating transnational crime, enhanced rule of law, and counterterrorism programs. Additionally, U.S. assistance will support health initiatives through the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	15,185	13,865	3,365	-10,500
Development Assistance	11,462	12,500	2,000	-10,500
Global Health Programs - State	881	500	500	-
International Military Education and Training	572	625	625	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	270	240	240	-

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)

Feed the Future: As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will utilize \$2.0 million to strengthen its partnership with the Government of Brazil to implement joint projects in third countries, in particular Haiti, Honduras, and Mozambique. These programs will leverage Brazil's expertise in agriculture and food security for use in third countries by implementing country-led comprehensive food security strategies to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad based economic growth through agricultural development in the recipient countries.

In FY 2015, USAID will partner with ABC to consolidate and scale up activities that address food security development objectives in the three countries mentioned above, but may include other countries as well. These activities improve local use of technology and promote increased productivity; help develop enhanced seeds; train entrepreneurs in the agri-business sector; promote home and school gardens; and the use of renewable energy technology for agriculture, among others.

Key Interventions:

- Activities will include designing and implementing training courses in seed selection and post-harvest practices to benefit small farmers' cooperatives and technicians from host country governments in Mozambique, Honduras, and Haiti.
- Assistance will help with planning and implementing renewable energy projects that improve agriculture applications in Honduras.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

State Programs

Brazil will receive \$0.5 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). The CDC will continue collaboration with the Brazilian Ministry of Health (MoH) and leverage technical expertise and use of new technologies and innovations in HIV laboratory science, and support strategic information to achieve a sustainable, evidence-based national response in Brazil. The CDC will provide technical assistance and support for demonstration projects with a focus on key populations of the HIV epidemic. Some of the funds will support the office of the Health Attaché in the U.S. Embassy in Brasilia to coordinate across government agencies.

Key Interventions:

- The CDC will support the Brazilian National AIDS program with the field evaluation and implementation of the new point-of-care technology to estimate HIV viral load at alternative HIV testing site for key populations (i.e. men who have sex with men). This new technology will simultaneously facilitate the rapid diagnosis of HIV and linkages to care, thereby contributing to a timely initiation of anti-retroviral treatment, potentially decreasing HIV-related morbidity for those disproportionately affected by the virus in Brazil.
- The CDC will also provide technical assistance for the introduction of a protocol to detect acute infection of HIV among men who have sex with men at the time of diagnosis.
- Associated with these innovative interventions, the CDC will support the MoH in strengthening its strategic information capabilities by supporting a demonstration project in the municipality of Curitiba. This action will enable the system to monitor trends in HIV acute infection detected and to perform surveillance of community viral load geo-located by health jurisdictions in the city.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and principles that promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. The Department of State will contribute to fostering a professional Brazilian military through courses at U.S. military colleges and schools for officers at all levels. It will also support training to assist the Brazilian military in assuming a larger role in peacekeeping operations and in combating terrorism.

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support professionalization of the Brazilian defense forces through Professional Military Education courses and technical courses, such as training in support of peacekeeping operations.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) assistance will fund training to enhance Brazilian strategic trade control compliance and enforcement. EXBS programs will include seminars for government and industry on implementation of internal compliance and legal exchanges for Brazilian export enforcement officials and prosecutors. The seminars will focus on successfully resolving nonproliferation cases and practical enforcement exercises on dual-use commodity identification for Brazilian customs and border patrol. These EXBS programs will enhance Brazil's ability to target, identify, and interdict items related to weapons of mass destruction and their precursors.

Key Intervention:

- Assistance will include training designed to enhance Brazilian strategic trade control compliance and enforcement.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID uses performance management plans for all activities to regularly collect data, monitor performance, adjust activity implementation as needed, report on results, and inform decision making. USAID also conducts regular portfolio reviews, and coordinates with ABC to carry out site visits to participant countries to jointly assess progress of trilateral cooperation initiatives and inform programmatic decisions. For example, in Mozambique the trilateral cooperation team met with local partners to assess implementation of activities and develop a work plan for strengthening the country's capacity to coordinate and implement a national school feeding program. In Haiti the team was able to develop a draft proposal for five priority areas, which was submitted to the Haitian partners for their evaluation.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Information about trilateral cooperation taking place in Mozambique, Haiti, or Honduras is used to inform and shape cooperation activities in the other countries. As performance information on trilateral cooperation initiatives becomes available, it is being applied to inform and further enhance programmatic impact and reduce cost when possible.

Chile

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Chile is a regional leader in peacekeeping activities, training both civilian and military personnel from Latin America at its peacekeeping training center and attaching peacekeeping platoons from other countries to its own large and professional force. U.S. assistance will support Chile's efforts to modernize and enhance the military's capacity to participate in regional security and peacekeeping operations, and increase interoperability with U.S. forces. U.S. assistance will also be employed to combat the spread of weapons of mass destruction and the transfer of dangerous contraband by helping Chile develop a comprehensive export control system that meets international standards. Additionally, U.S. assistance will support technical exchanges and training relevant to the establishment and enforcement of export control laws.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,038	1,100	1,050	-50
International Military Education and Training	768	810	760	-50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	270	290	290	-

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 Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET will support professionalization of the Chilean military forces through basic-, mid-, and senior-level professional military education. Funds will also support technical training in targeted areas, such as maritime skills development. Expanded IMET training will improve defense resource management and engagement with personnel in support of defense budgeting and resource management. Additionally, IMET support will include mobile training teams and support humanitarian assistance and disaster relief courses.

Key Interventions:

- IMET-funded training of Chilean military and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) personnel will support improved interoperability with U.S. forces.
- Assistance will promote the professional development and technical capabilities of the Chilean military and strengthen civil-military relationships within Chile.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) **Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS)**

NADR-EXBS funding supports Chile's efforts to develop a coherent nonproliferation-driven strategic trade control system that meets international standards. Conventional arms sales and certain chemical exports are subject to licensing requirements, but existing controls in Chile are not part of a coherent nonproliferation-driven strategic trade control system. Despite the shortcomings of its domestic strategic trade control system, Chile has a good record of supporting international efforts to promote responsible trade in strategic goods and technologies. Chile's rapidly expanding economy and numerous free trade agreements make the establishment of a comprehensive strategic trade control system a priority.

Key Interventions:

- NADR-EXBS will provide training, advice and technical assistance to continue the development and enactment of comprehensive export control legislation, as well as the development of appropriate implementing modalities.
- NADR-EXBS will provide training and technical assistance relevant to the effective enforcement of strategic trade controls, especially with respect to border security.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Embassy conducted monitoring of IMET programs through interviews with participants and pre- and post-course student evaluations. The U.S. government is in regular contact with Chilean military officials to discuss Chile's training needs and to evaluate the usefulness of programs in which the Chileans participate. EXBS conducts periodic external assessments of national strategic trade control systems in partner countries using the Rating Assessment Tool (RAT) methodology. The RAT uses a 419-point survey to assess a given country's legal authorities, licensing, enforcement, industry outreach capabilities, and nonproliferation regime adherence practices for compliance with international standards, and to identify remaining gaps. Individually, each assessment does not illustrate the cause-and-effect linkages between EXBS assistance activities and evolution of a nation's strategic trade control systems. However, RAT methodology allows evaluation of year-over-year progress in each partner country that sheds light into this relationship.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The U.S. government evaluated program effectiveness and gauged learning by interviewing organizers, participants, and supervisors involved in both the IMET and EXBS programs. The feedback informed plans for future trainings and programs, ensuring that allocations will be well-utilized by Chilean recipients. For example, as a result of this monitoring, in 2013 Chile began to integrate MFA personnel working on political-military matters into IMET civilian training.

Colombia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Since the late 1990s, Colombia steadily advanced from fragility and state failure to improved security and sustained economic growth. Colombia may be on the verge of ending half a century of conflict as the Government of Colombia negotiates a peace agreement with the region's largest and oldest insurgent group, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). The U.S. government has been a decisive partner in Colombia's progress by advancing security, stability, law enforcement, counternarcotics, rule of law, human rights, and development. U.S. assistance has long supported Colombian efforts to expand state presence and economic opportunities in priority zones – from our support for Plan Colombia to follow on programs like the interagency consolidation program, the Colombia Strategic Development Initiative (CSDI). Our assistance supports capacity building and technical assistance in areas both Colombia and the United States recognize as crucial to success: eradication and interdiction; citizen participation in the licit economy; land restitution; demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants and child soldiers; promoting respect for human rights and access to justice; expanding protection of, and services to, internally displaced persons, Afro-Colombians, indigenous populations and other vulnerable citizens; addressing global climate change and environmental issues through the President's Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative; and humanitarian assistance and reparations for conflict victims and vulnerable populations. While the focus of U.S. assistance aligns closely with the broader Government of Colombia-FARC negotiation agenda, the United States would need to consider the scale and scope of ongoing activities under a potential peace agreement.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	359,754	324,817	280,626	-44,191
Economic Support Fund	165,883	141,500	132,876	-8,624
Foreign Military Financing	28,862	28,500	25,000	-3,500
International Military Education and Training	1,485	1,517	1,450	-67
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	152,322	149,000	117,000	-32,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,050	4,300	4,300	-
P.L. 480 Title II	6,152	-	-	-

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)

Peace and Security Programs: USAID will support Colombian efforts to expand institutional presence and licit economic opportunities in targeted areas of the country historically underserved due to protracted conflict and illicit activity. Assistance will support Colombia's investment in public services and state presence to spur economic activity for citizens in areas critical to the country's transition out of conflict. U.S. assistance will help create the conditions for equitable rural growth in these regions by enhancing the Colombian state's ability to accelerate the land restitution process and issue land titles, particularly to victims of conflict; spurring private sector investment; building the capacity of producer organizations to deliver services to their members; and mobilizing resources to expand economic infrastructure.

U.S. assistance for the reintegration of ex-combatants and former child soldiers will largely depend on the outcome of peace negotiations and the contents of a final agreement. If an accord is reached, our funding will support Colombian government institutions responsible for reintegrating the estimated 8,000-30,000 FARC combatants, child soldiers, and FARC family and support networks.

Key Interventions:

- **Public/Private Investment:** Approximately \$19.0 million will strengthen the capacity of local governments to access and manage public funds for productive infrastructure, increase private sector investment in targeted rural communities, and improve the capacity and service provision of producer associations benefitting smallholder farmers.
- **Land:** Approximately \$17.0 million will build the capacity of Colombian institutions to design and implement programs that reconstitute land to victims of the conflict, provide land titles to small-holder farmers, and formulate an integrated rural development strategy.
- **Licit economic opportunities:** Approximately \$11.0 million will support the expansion of local state presence and increase access to licit economic activities.
- **Reintegration:** In the event of a Government of Colombia-FARC agreement, assistance could be used to support the government's provision of services, such as psycho-social, educational, health, job training support and legal assistance, to demobilized ex-combatants and child soldiers by strengthening the capacity and coordination of national and local governmental entities.

Democracy and Human Rights Programs: USAID will support the expansion of effective democratic institutions and processes in conflictive regions of the country that are critical to peace. This will include strengthening municipal governments' capacities in the planning and delivery of services, facilitating the flow of the significant public resources made available through recent royalties legislation, and formulating governance policies that better connect the central government and the regions. Furthermore, U.S. assistance will promote respect for human rights, expand access to justice, reduce corruption in the electoral process, and strengthen government transparency to empower local civil society organizations, further accountability and transparency, and actively monitor public expenditures for corruption. In the event of a peace agreement, increased assistance would support local civil society initiatives to the specifics of the peace accord and engage with Colombian government counterparts. In addition, assistance could provide support to Government of Colombia entities orchestrating and monitoring the implementation of an eventual peace accord.

Key Interventions:

- **Good Governance:** Assistance will support administrative and structural reforms at the national, departmental, and municipal levels to help the Government of Colombia effectively decentralize public service provision and governance functions, while also supporting Colombia's accession into the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
- **Human Rights:** Programs will strengthen a culture of respect for human rights in Colombia by building the capacity of human rights non-governmental organizations, law schools, and key governmental institutions at the national and sub-national level.
- **Access to Justice:** Foreign assistance will enhance the state's capacity to help citizens resolve grievances. This includes training of judges and strengthening conciliation centers and alternative dispute resolution providers; support to local institutions and organizations advocating for women and other vulnerable groups; assistance to public defenders and judges; capacity building of law schools; support to land restitution judges; assistance for implementation of the criminal procedure code; and promoting court administration reform.
- **Reduce Corruption in Electoral Process:** ESF assistance will promote the development and implementation of policies and laws that engage civil society and limit electoral corruption.

Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations Programs: Colombia's conflict killed an estimated 220,000 Colombians while leaving over five million displaced. The Government of Colombia passed and began implementing a landmark Victims and Land Restitution Law, which aims to address the rights and restore the dignity of conflict victims through comprehensive reparations, justice for perpetrators, and truth-telling to document the experience of the conflict. USAID bolstered the capacity of Colombian institutions that are critical to the implementation of the Victims Law by strengthening the capacity of the national Victims Unit to provide reparations and educate victims of their rights, as well as the Center for Historical Memory and its affiliated local organizations to promote truth-telling. Furthermore, U.S. assistance will promote inclusion by supporting socially and economically marginalized groups that have suffered disproportionately from the armed conflict, including Afro-Colombians, indigenous groups and women. Assistance will seek to expand of economic opportunities, differentiated and specialized services for these groups within the purview of the Victims Law, and increase access to services that address gender-based violence.

Key Interventions:

- **Victims and Vulnerable Populations:** Approximately \$16.0 million will be used to build and strengthen the operational capacity of key Government of Colombia entities that provide services to conflict victims, strengthen policy formation and implementation oversight by civil society organizations, and enhance the capacity of ethnic minority civil society groups to access employment and income-generation opportunities and promote positive messaging regarding diversity and cultural heritage.
- **Community-Based Reconciliation:** Approximately \$11.0 million will support communication strategies to more widely inform society of transitional justice efforts and implications, as well as community-based reconciliation efforts to foster a culture of dialogue.

Environmental Programs: USAID will strengthen environmental resilience and low-emissions development through the President's Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative and support protection of the country's rich biological diversity in a sustainable and financially beneficial manner. Proposed GCC Initiative funding will include efforts through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program to support the development and implementation of LEDS in Colombia. This includes supporting low carbon economic growth through increased investments in clean energy, low-emissions development, improved community resilience to changing weather patterns, and protection of significant ecosystems. As 37 percent of Colombia's emissions footprint is derived from the agriculture sector, environment programming will closely align with Colombia's rural development investments, and ongoing land restitution and formalization efforts.

Key Interventions:

- **Clean Energy:** Under the GCC Initiative, an estimated \$3.5 million of USAID's Clean Energy funds will help create economic incentives for investments in low emission technologies, promote energy use that is cleaner and more efficient, increase community power sources in off-grid areas, and create investment facilities for renewable and efficient energy.
- **Sustainable Landscapes:** Approximately \$6.6 million in Sustainable Landscapes funds will increase private sector investment in low emissions rural development and forest conservation activities, and support mitigation planning.
- **Adaptation:** Approximately \$2.0 million in Adaptation funds will be used to build capacity to confront existing and predicted changes in climate.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. assistance builds sustained Colombian military capabilities so the Colombian government can better secure its sovereign territory, effectively counter transnational organized crime, and serve as a regional

partner to advance stability and security. FMF will bolster Colombia's ability to control its national territory and protect its land, riverine, and maritime borders and includes support such as equipment, technical assistance, training, and professionalization.

Key Interventions:

- **Equipment, Technical Assistance, and Training:** FMF assistance will support equipment, technical assistance, and training support in areas such as the development of rotary wing fleet operational requirements; support for interoperability; ground operations, such as vehicle acquisition and fielding and sustainment; riverine and marine operations and training; air operations and sustainment; and support for newly formed Naval and Marine rapid reaction units.
- **Support to Governance and Civil Military Relations:** FMF assistance will support areas such as civil affairs projects and infrastructure coordinated with interagency efforts in priority zones; Military Information Support Operations capability development to sustain civil-military relations and consolidation of governance in key municipalities; and data analysis for development of measures of effort effectiveness.
- **Joint Communications and Intelligence:** FMF assistance will support the development of communications and intelligence protocols and infrastructure to improve security over national territory and remote areas. Assistance may support Subject Matter Expert Exchanges in the following areas: cyber defense; critical infrastructure protection; and institutional reform. Assistance will also support strategic interagency communications networks, communications sustainment, and upgrades to Air to Ground Network and the RIC (*Red Integral de Comunicaciones*).
- **Institutional Strengthening/Security Sector Reform:** FMF will support institution strengthening through activities, such as professional military education and training; staff engagements focused on strengthening military institutions; Colombian regional training centers; and military rule-of-law and human-rights reform training programs and materials.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. U.S. assistance will promote the continued professionalization, modernization and transformation of Colombian military forces, and support respect for human rights. Programs will support specialized training to meet operational needs and enhance Colombian military capabilities to defeat and deter illegal armed groups, while supporting civilian consolidation and maintenance of governance and the rule of law.

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support professional military education at the basic-, mid-, and senior-levels, management training, respect for human rights and rule of law, as well as technical training in areas in support of maritime and border security such as aviation and maritime maintenance, riverine and maritime interdiction, and rotary and fixed-wing pilot and instructor training. IMET will enhance Colombia's effort to defend national territory, combat transnational threats, and to become U.S. partners in exporting security, while increasing their independence, professionalism, and coalition interoperability.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

U.S. assistance will help Colombian institutions preserve their gains in security over the last decade as well as strengthen the rule of law. INCLE-funded programs deny illegal armed groups and drug trafficking organizations the financial resources that undermine rule of law in Colombia and the region,

help prevent several hundred metric tons of illicit narcotics from reaching the United States each year, strengthen the overall law enforcement capacity of the Colombian National Police (CNP), and build the capacity of rule of law institutions. The United States supports Colombia's own efforts to expand state presence and access to government services in targeted geographic areas where poverty, violence, and illicit crop cultivation or narcotics trafficking converge as impediments to security and rule of law. As compared to FY 2013, a \$20.0 million reduction in counternarcotics and security sector reform programs is made possible on account of the Colombian government's increased ability to absorb projects and programs traditionally funded by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement.

Key Interventions:

- With \$41.5 million, U.S. assistance will build on success dating back to 2007 in aerial and manual coca eradication programs to further decrease the amount of coca under cultivation in Colombia and reduce the amount of cocaine leaving Colombia for international markets, including the United States.
- With approximately \$31.0 million, U.S. assistance will provide crucial maintenance support and technical assistance to the CNP to assist in the operation of a fleet of U.S.-titled helicopters. These helicopters support a variety of counternarcotics missions, including eradication and interdiction.
- Nearly \$15.0 million in INCLE funding will strengthen Colombia's land and maritime narcotics interdiction units with training, technical assistance, and the provision of equipment.
- U.S. assistance will continue to support the expansion of Colombia's state presence by building police capacity in rural areas and augmenting the CNP's ability to address and dismantle organized criminal groups, including drug trafficking organizations. Rural police will have an increasingly larger role in Colombia's future.
- Approximately \$8.0 million in INCLE will focus on improving the speed and efficacy of Colombia's justice system and the implementation of the oral accusatory system. Assistance will also improve the ability of the Colombian state to investigate and prosecute violators of major crimes such as drug trafficking, human rights violations, and homicide. A comprehensive assessment of the justice sector will dictate the amount of funds targeting this area.
- With \$1.0 million, U.S. assistance will revive a corrections assistance program to help Colombia address an overcrowded and struggling prison system, through technical assistance, and potentially the provision of training and limited equipment.
- With \$1.0 million, the U.S. government will also continue to partner with Colombia to use its hard-earned security expertise to help improve citizen security in the Western Hemisphere, including Central America and the Caribbean.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD)

NADR-CWD helps Colombia's demining program become increasingly self-sufficient by supporting the development of an integrated action plan consisting of Colombian demining teams, mine location surveys, mine risk education programs, and victims-assistance programs. U.S. assistance increases the government's ability to successfully clear mines and improvised explosive devices placed by the FARC and National Liberation Army (ELN) in Santander, Antioquia, and Bolivar departments. A July 2013 Colombian Presidential decree allows for international civilian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to take part in the operational demining process. Civilian demining field-level operations started in 2013 through a U.S. grant to the HALO Trust, an international demining NGO. Meaningful U.S. support to an international NGO preparing to begin civilian demining operations in Colombia has encouraged heretofore reluctant donor countries and persuaded other international civilian NGOs to begin the accreditation process to commence demining operations. In 2013, U.S. assistance facilitated the clearing of 899,767 square meters of land and the destruction of 145 improvised explosive devices and unexploded ordnance. This assistance directly supports the Government of Colombia's effort to return 6.6 million hectares of land over a ten-year period to more than 360,000 families that have been victims of

Colombia's conflict.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. funding for civilian humanitarian demining will support operations, in addition to continuing support for mine clearance by specialized military units clearing mine-infested land in support of Post-CSDI initiative and Colombia's victim and land restitution law assisting to decrease the number of land mine victims.
- U.S. assistance provides awareness-raising and empowerment training to strengthen the ability of local authorities, social organizations, and community groups to prevent future mine victims.
- U.S. humanitarian assistance to land mine victims includes psychological / social assistance to support groups, socio-economic projects, prosthetics, and medical device assistance, training to medical specialists, and general counseling.
- The Defense Threat Reduction Agency conducted a small arms/light weapons/ammunition assessment of Colombia military stockpiles in 2012. Resulting from this visit is an offer to the Government of Colombia for programs for the destruction of obsolete and unneeded munitions and weapons, training of personnel, and providing equipment for security upgrades at these facilities to reduce the risk of unintended explosions and pilferage from these facilities.

NADR-Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA)

NADR-ATA will continue delivering valuable training courses to the Government of Colombia to further develop border security capabilities to prevent terrorist transit, investigative capacity to prevent terrorist from developing safe havens in Colombia, and critical infrastructure protection capabilities focusing on the energy sector. ATA plans to deliver courses taught by U.S. Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) in Colombia regarding these topics.

Key Interventions:

- Training courses taught by U.S. SMEs in Colombia on counterterrorism-related topics.
- New courses will be offered to focus on the protection of vital infrastructure.
- NADR-ATA will continue its support to improve the cyber investigative capabilities of the Government of Colombia in order to combat terrorism and organized crime.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. government is committed to using monitoring and evaluation as tools for evidence-based decision-making. Over the next three years, approximately 20 independent evaluations of USAID's work will be conducted, eight of which began during the second half of 2013. Examples of evaluation efforts in Colombia include:

Baselines for USAID's two impact evaluations – one on consolidation and state presence programs, and one on programs that focus on Afro-Colombian and indigenous populations – were finalized in July 2013. Baseline data, along with additional data to be collected through upcoming mid-term and final data collection phases, are being used to inform project implementation for nearly \$300.0 million worth of USAID investments over a five-year period.

- A performance evaluation of the Community-Oriented Reintegration of Ex-Combatants Program was finalized in June 2013. This evaluation examined USAID's assistance from 2006 to 2013, related to the reintegration of ex-combatants from various illegal armed groups. The evaluation results are being used to adjust current programming and inform future project design.

- In FY 2013 and 2014, the U.S. government undertook an evaluation of programs implemented from 2008 to 2011 funded by INCLE and administered by the Justice Sector Reform Program of the Department of Justice.
- U.S. government personnel continually meet with their Colombian government counterparts to evaluate progress on programs and make adjustments when warranted. Progress is reported on a weekly and monthly basis. Success on this collaborative effort guided the U.S. government's decision to seek FY 2015 funding to implement an internal Monitoring and Evaluation team within the embassy.
- The U.S. government is developing specific metrics for police activities contained in the 2014 U.S.-Colombia Action Plan on Regional Security Cooperation; and in FY 2014 conducted an assessment of Colombia's justice system leading to lay the groundwork for the U.S. 'rule of law' assistance program. These metrics will guide Colombia in its effort to build institutional capacity in its justice sector, including the Attorney General's Office and its various components, investigators, the judiciary, the CNP (including rural police), corrections institutions, and other rule of law institutions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In 2013, the U.S. government carried out rigorous monitoring activities, to include at least two site visits per project, each month. One visit to a USAID-funded Access to Justice activity led to adjustments to the program's methodology -- to explicitly include the participation of a victim of the conflict in each workshop where national and municipal court judges met to exchange best practices on incorporating gender into their rulings. In addition, after a site visit to a biodiversity activity on the Pacific Coast, USAID adjusted the project's ecotourism business plan so that local communities could earn a better income through tourism activities, thereby providing further incentives for biodiversity conservation.

Furthermore, a USAID-wide review of indicators in 2013 resulted in refocusing on outcome indicators, rather than output oriented metrics. The outcome indicators will be used during upcoming semi-annual Portfolio Reviews, for monitoring program implementation and decision-making, and reported to Washington through the annual Performance Plan and Report.

Finally, as Colombia transitions out of conflict mode, USAID is developing an inventory of indicators that will measure success of capacity-building support to Government of Colombia institutions critical to Colombia's transition effort.

Costa Rica

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

As a transshipment point for illicit narcotics destined for the United States, Costa Rica's relatively limited land and sea border patrolling capabilities make it vulnerable to the growing violence and crime that threaten its Central American neighbors. U.S. foreign assistance seeks to equip and train Costa Rican security authorities to secure national borders and create safe communities. U.S. assistance focuses on blocking transnational criminal organizations from penetrating Costa Rican society, reducing the tide of drugs transiting Costa Rica en route to the United States, and protecting the hundreds of thousands of U.S. citizens who visit or reside in Costa Rica each year. Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) programs to improve regional security and reduce gang violence complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,624	1,750	1,600	-150
Foreign Military Financing	1,331	1,400	1,200	-200
International Military Education and Training	293	350	400	50

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)

FMF funding to Costa Rica expands the ability of the security forces to protect land and maritime borders against transnational threats, such as illicit trafficking. FMF will support maintenance, sustainment, and refurbishment of maritime assets, rotary-wing and fixed-wing aircraft to improve operational readiness, which will strengthen Costa Rica's capability to respond to maritime emergencies and natural disasters. FMF funding will also enhance Costa Rica's maritime interdiction and surveillance capabilities, support training and technical assistance, and support equipment procurement, such as communications equipment to improve interoperability with the United States.

Key Intervention:

- FMF funds of \$1.2 million will support the Costa Rican security forces' ability to protect its national territory and maritime borders through training, procurement of equipment, and development of maintenance and sustainment capabilities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and create lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with local communities across the country. Assistance will support the professionalization of Costa Rican security forces, including professional military education, management, and leadership courses. IMET will also support specialized and technical training, such as intelligence analysis, patrol boat and small engine maintenance and repair, maritime operations, and counterterrorism.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds of \$0.4 million will support Costa Rica's ability to protect its land and maritime borders by training Costa Rican border forces and Coast Guard on inspection and interdiction techniques.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Program monitoring efforts include close coordination with the Ministry of Public Security to ensure proper equipment use and performance monitoring of employees who received training funded with US assistance. Joint operations with the Costa Rican Coast Guard enabled the U.S. Coast Guard to monitor equipment use and personnel performance. In operations coordinated with the Drug Enforcement Agency and the Joint Inter-Agency Task Force South, the Costa Rican Coast Guard demonstrated improved performance in maritime interdictions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: One highlight of U.S. security assistance to Costa Rica is an IMET-funded program that funds the Captains Career Course and Intermediate Level Education course at the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation (WHINSEC). Past performance has shown that WHINSEC training improves the effectiveness of Costa Rican officials. U.S. assistance will strengthen the U.S. relationship with Costa Rican security forces on mutual security goals. The Costa Rican government continues to make significant investments in air and maritime assets; as a result, FMF supports proper maintenance, safety, and utilization of assets to ensure that Costa Rican forces can launch successful, efficient, and timely operations.

Cuba

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance will support civil society initiatives that promote democracy, human rights and fundamental freedoms, particularly freedom of expression. Programs will provide humanitarian assistance to victims of political repression and their families, strengthen independent Cuban civil society, and promote the flow of uncensored information to, from, and within the island.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	19,283	20,000	20,000	-
Economic Support Fund	19,283	20,000	20,000	-

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)

Democracy Programs: Cuba remains one of the most politically repressed countries in the world. The Cuban government limits civil and political rights, such as the right to assemble, freedom of expression, as well as labor rights. It also refuses to recognize nongovernmental organizations and maintains a state monopoly over mass media. The promotion of democratic principles and human rights remains the core goal of U.S. assistance to Cuba.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will work with independent elements of Cuban civil society to increase the capacity for community involvement, build networking among civil society organizations, and build the leadership skills of a future generation of civil society leaders.
- U.S.-funded programs will facilitate information sharing into and out of Cuba, as well as among civil society groups on the island, including through the use of new technology.
- U.S. assistance will support Cuban-led efforts to document human rights violations, and will provide humanitarian assistance to victims of political repression and their families.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Conducting performance monitoring and evaluation on the Cuba program presents unique challenges. Traditional monitoring and evaluation mechanisms cannot be relied upon due to the difficulty associated with U.S. government staff to travel to the island. Thus, the program works closely with implementing partners to ensure accurate and complete reporting of project activities; identify ways to consolidate information obtained from different sources about the services delivered by grantees and contractors; and to measure outputs and program impact through alternative means.

In FY 2013, USAID and the Department of State worked closely with grantees and contractors to ensure performance management is incorporated into both program design and program implementation.

During the lifetime of programs, U.S. government agencies work closely with implementing organizations to ensure outputs and outcomes are measured and on target to be achieved.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Department of State and USAID worked jointly throughout FY 2013 to identify the most successful programming areas to date, as well as topics for future year programming most likely to achieve impact in Cuba. In particular, supporting freedom of information and enhanced communication among Cuban civil society actors have been identified as priority activities for current and future-year assistance funds.

Dominican Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

A secure and stable Dominican Republic is important to the advancement of U.S. interests in the Caribbean. U.S. assistance is aligned with priorities established in the Dominican National Development Strategy, and directly supports the U.S. foreign policy priority of building the Dominican Republic's continued effectiveness as a regional partner. Deteriorating security, climate change, weak institutions, corruption, inadequate public health services, poor education, and a lack of job opportunities are major development challenges facing the country. The U.S. government collaborates with Dominican authorities to address these issues while working with local and international partners to strengthen institutional and technical capacity. Specifically, FY 2015 foreign assistance aims to improve security and the rule of law; increase public budget transparency; build resilience to the effects of climate change; improve the quality of basic education; and increase access to quality prevention, care, and treatment services for HIV/AIDS. Furthermore, programs to advance security and citizen safety through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative will complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	26,407	25,178	25,708	530
Development Assistance	11,864	10,300	10,830	530
Global Health Programs - State	7,122	8,363	8,363	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,702	5,750	5,750	-
International Military Education and Training	719	765	765	-

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)

USAID Programs

Crime Prevention Strengthened: USAID will pursue a tripartite approach to crime prevention in the Dominican Republic. It will work with at-risk youth in the country's poorest, most violent, and most densely populated urban areas; improve the reading skills of students in targeted poor neighborhoods; and implement systemic reforms to the criminal justice system.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million will support training and technical assistance to the National Prosecutor's Office to improve coordination with the Dominican National Police.
- U.S. assistance will increase public engagement in criminal justice reform by strengthening the organizational and technical capacity of Dominican civil society organizations to utilize social audit, a participatory accounting tool to ensure transparency and accountability, and other related best practices. Activities will also engage government counterparts in developing and implementing community crime prevention efforts.
- U.S. assistance of approximately \$3.0 million will expand USAID's proven education model to improve basic reading skills for children in primary schools and remedial reading for older children, either in or out of school.

- U.S. assistance of approximately \$1.0 million will support efforts to expand safe schools and inclusive education for children with special needs.

Increased Resilience to the Impact of Climate Change: As a small island nation, the Dominican Republic is extremely vulnerable to climate change but few climate adaptation measures have been implemented, increasing vulnerability among the most socio-economically and politically disadvantaged populations. Global Climate Change funding of \$3.0 million will support USAID programs working in targeted geographic areas to improve the institutional capacity of public, private, and civil society institutions particularly at the local level to adapt to climate change.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support the development of climate information systems and urban land use planning processes that incorporate broad-based public input and locally specific climate change information.
- U.S. assistance will help increase access to financial and technical tools to reduce climate risk for municipalities, communities, and households. Actions will be focused in the cities and upper watershed areas of Santo Domingo and Santiago and two touristic coastal cities.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

AIDS Free Generation Advanced: While HIV prevalence in the Dominican Republic is between 0.8-1.1 percent in the general population, specific populations are at greater risk. U.S. assistance will support efforts to strengthen the quality of HIV prevention, care and treatment for key populations and targeted vulnerable groups, and will contribute to the strengthening of the health system to manage, support and sustain high quality health services. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. The GHI Strategy in the Dominican Republic provides a platform for building on the successful interagency collaboration that is occurring under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) among USAID, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Peace Corps, and the Department of Defense.

State Programs

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with PEPFAR, the Dominican Republic will receive \$8.4 million in GHP-State funding to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

USAID Programs

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with PEPFAR, the Dominican Republic will also receive \$5.8 million in GHP-USAID funding for which additional details of activities will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

defense force's efforts to improve maritime and border security; define proper roles for the military; address transnational threats, such as illicit trafficking; and coordinate natural disaster responses.

Key Interventions:

- IMET will support professionalization of the Dominican Republic defense forces as well as key areas to improve maritime security and address transnational threats to enhance national and regional security.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID conducted seven evaluations in FY 2012 and FY 2013 including evaluations of programs in basic education, biodiversity, maternal and child health, and economic growth, as well as a Young Political Party Leaders project and a Batey Community Development Project. USAID's Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) includes a plan for completing future performance and impact evaluations to determine progress toward achieving the strategy's Development Objectives. In addition, USAID conducted a country-level gender analysis focusing on gender based violence.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Results from these evaluations and analyses informed the development of USAID's CDCS for FY 2014-2018. The evaluations helped USAID assess which programs or program components were the most effective in achieving projects' objectives and intended results, as well as the sectors to which USAID would no longer provide assistance. As a result, USAID chose to phase out assistance in agriculture and maternal and child health in FY 2014.

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	16,580
AIDS-free generation advanced	5,750
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,750
3.1 Health	5,750
of which Objective 6:	940
6.2 Administration and Oversight	940
Crime prevention strengthened	7,830
Development Assistance	7,830
2.2 Good Governance	2,830
3.2 Education	4,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,000
of which Objective 6:	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	500
Increased resilience of people to the impact of climate change	3,000
Development Assistance	3,000

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2015 Request
4.8 Environment		3,000
of which Objective 6:		775
6.2 Administration and Oversight		775

Ecuador

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Ecuador is a major transshipment point for the trafficking of weapons, goods, and people bound for the United States. U.S. assistance to Ecuador will focus on supporting Ecuador's ability to secure its national borders against transnational threats. The United States will work with the Government of Ecuador to advance its long-term objectives in stability and cooperation. Bilateral relations have faced increased challenges over the past months. The Government of Ecuador banned new and extended foreign assistance absent a new bilateral assistance agreement, and, as a result, USAID decided to close its mission by September 30, 2014.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	18,846	810	360	-450
Development Assistance	13,376	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	427	450	-	-450
International Military Education and Training	340	360	360	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,503	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	-	-	-

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 Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET will support professional military education, technical training, English language training, and management courses, such as defense resource management for military officers and enlisted members. Targeted training will help strengthen the Ecuadorian military's ability to control its national territory and maritime domain and will support regional security efforts and combat the trafficking of weapons, goods, and people.

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support professionalization of the Ecuadorian military, as well as training in other targeted areas to develop skills and capabilities to develop military-to-military relationships.

El Salvador

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

El Salvador has experienced two decades of social and economic advances and the Government of El Salvador is a strong, durable partner in security and defense. El Salvador is one of four countries selected to participate in a five-year (2011-2015) Partnership for Growth (PFG) effort. A joint analysis identified the two most critical constraints to broad-based economic growth as crime and insecurity, and low productivity in the tradables sector. The Government of El Salvador and the U.S. government subsequently identified 20 implementation targets consisting of crime and violence prevention, human capital development, investment in infrastructure, foreign investment promotion, institutional strengthening, and improved business environment. U.S. government agencies are aligned to support PFG and ensure a whole of government approach to spur higher, sustained, and more inclusive economic growth in El Salvador. Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) programs to improve regional security and reduce gang violence complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	27,566	22,281	27,600	5,319
Development Assistance	21,426	19,281	25,000	5,719
Economic Support Fund	3,354	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,709	1,900	1,600	-300
International Military Education and Training	1,077	1,100	1,000	-100

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)

Citizen Security and Rule of Law in Targeted Areas Improved: Continued high levels of insecurity, impunity, and lack of transparency diminish the legitimacy of justice sector institutions, erode citizen security, and hamper broad-based economic growth. Public safety remains one of the most critical challenges facing El Salvador, in part due to criminal organizations that exploit vulnerable communities and recruit youth. USAID's Citizen Security and Rule of Law programs will continue to work closely with the Government of El Salvador in support of PFG, and will support key areas of the Salvadoran criminal justice sector to address high impunity rates and increase transparency within the judicial system. USAID will support national and local governments in crime and violence prevention efforts through a comprehensive approach, focusing on municipalities identified by the Government of El Salvador as having high crime rates. USAID support to government entities will continue as they implement and enforce transparency measures, while support to civil society organizations and private sector associations will strengthen their ability to advocate for transparency and anticorruption. U.S. assistance will improve quality education for students at the lower secondary level (seventh through ninth grades) and assist community-based organizations and local authorities in high-crime municipalities to provide out-of-school youth with opportunities to return to formal education, or receive an equivalent primary or secondary diploma. These activities are complemented with CARSI funds.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will work with justice sector institutions and officials to improve investigative and organizational capacity, enhance effectiveness of the criminal justice procedures and practices, and strengthen justice and security sector institutions. Activities will help improve coordination between justice sector officials and institutions, increase effectiveness of criminal investigations, and establish a legal framework or other administrative mechanisms for increased transparency within the judiciary and to monitor accountability of public officials. USAID will support the Government of El Salvador to expand community policing programs for a more effective community-oriented police operation.
- USAID will finance innovative violence prevention techniques or models to address citizen security in a more comprehensive and effective way. Sub-grants will be awarded for activities such as the establishment of youth outreach centers, crime prevention observatories that collect crime data, job skills and business training, recreational facilities, mediation programs, and local capacity to monitor results.
- USAID will provide technical assistance to the Government of El Salvador, non-government organizations, and private sector entities to strengthen El Salvador's transparency systems and encourage anti-corruption measures within the government that promote greater accountability. Particularly, USAID will strengthen government institutions to implement and enforce the recently enacted Access to Public Information Law and the Government Ethics Law. USAID will support the professionalization of El Salvador's civil service to enhance public confidence in the government.
- USAID's FY 2015 basic education funding in the amount of \$4.8 million will enable the ministry of education to expand its capacity to provide adequate and higher quality educational opportunities to both in and out-of-school youth. Assistance will target municipalities with high crime rates and will support: teacher development, after school programs conducive to academic achievement, violence prevention strategies in schools, academic reinforcement, community-based programs, and skills training linked to local labor market for out-of-school youth. Activities are designed to provide productive life choices for youth ages 12-24 and reduce their risk of joining criminal gangs. USAID will support public-private alliances to increase the quality of education and promote student learning in public schools.

Economic Growth Opportunities in Tradables Expanded: El Salvador's economic growth continues to lag behind other Central American countries: the World Bank's "*Doing Business Report*" ranked El Salvador at 113 in 2013, down from 84 in 2010, while the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness index placed El Salvador at 104 in 2013, compared to 77 in 2009. The PFG constraints analysis identified lack of infrastructure and human and financial capital, and a poor investment climate as factors limiting El Salvador's productivity in tradables. Under the Economic Growth Opportunities in Tradables Expanded Program, USAID contributes to the following PFG goals: improving the business-enabling environment at the national and local level; strengthening tax collections and fiscal transparency; increasing the productivity of Salvadoran businesses through a more highly skilled workforce and business development services for small and medium enterprises (SMEs); and expanding the productivity of selected agricultural commodities for export. USAID will strengthen job training programs that align workforce skills with productive sector needs and innovative business expansion. USAID's support will bolster the Salvadoran labor market by creating stronger and effective linkages between academia and the private sector, and focusing on the priority sectors defined in the Joint Country Action Plan—agro-industry, manufacturing, and services.

Key Interventions:

- Programs will improve tax policy and administration systems by building capacity for public expenditure management and tax revenue, while promoting fiscal transparency, accountability, and

more efficient use of public resources at the national and local levels. USAID supports the Government of El Salvador fiscal consolidation strategy, focusing on the adoption of a single Treasury Account, a medium-term expenditure framework, the standardization of government budget systems, and better coordination between tax and customs agencies.

- U.S. assistance will support Government of El Salvador efforts to expand sound economic policies and eliminate restrictions that constrain investment and diminish economic opportunity, particularly for SMEs. USAID will provide technical assistance to public institutions, business associations, and private sector organizations, so they can help SMEs to improve productivity and develop innovative product strategies to create value-added products for export.
- USAID will assist municipalities in creating environments that increase economic growth and create job opportunities through local business. This goal will be achieved through strengthening municipalities' competitiveness by promoting investment and trade, improving municipal government administration and developing alliances between public and private sector organizations to further enhance the business environment at the local level.
- U.S. assistance will support the production of key exportable agricultural commodities using sustainable production methods.
- Programs will support public sector entities and higher education institutions' capacity to develop effective training programs ensuring that education and skills of the labor supply match labor market demand. USAID will provide assistance and training to improve the quality of the education system in order to create a more skilled, qualified labor force.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. government assistance to El Salvador will enhance the military's ability to control its national territory and protect its land and maritime borders against transnational threats, such as illicit trafficking. FMF will enhance the Salvadoran military's disaster response capability and interoperability. FMF will support procurement, maintenance, and refurbishment of equipment, such as patrol and interdiction maritime assets and fixed and rotary wing assets; ground mobility; training; and communications equipment.

Key Intervention:

- \$1.6 million of FMF will support capacity-building of the El Salvadoran military to protect its land and maritime borders through support for maritime, air, and land patrol capabilities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with local communities across the country. IMET funding to El Salvador will support professional military education at the mid-, senior, and non-commissioned officer levels and development of leadership and management skills, specifically respect for human rights, rule of law, civil-military relations, and peacekeeping and disaster relief. IMET will support technical training to improve maintenance and sustainment capacity of maritime assets and aircraft.

Key Interventions:

- \$1.0 million of IMET will support the professionalization of the El Salvadoran armed forces and will emphasize the proper role of the military in civilian-led democratic government. Courses will address effective military justice systems and effective resource management, and provide an understanding of internationally recognized human rights.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: As part of its program management efforts in FY 2012, USAID conducted two performance evaluations. Both evaluations, one for Improving Access to Employment Program and one for the Transparency and Governance Program, proposed recommendations for the final years of implementation and provided findings that will inform future projects. The two evaluations met the high-quality evaluation goals for USAID Forward. Findings from the Transparency and Governance Project led to a complete review of the activity's monitoring and evaluation plan and improved adjustment of indicators with expected results during the remaining implementation period.

USAID completed a performance evaluation in FY 2014 on the Municipal Competitiveness Project. The evaluation recommended the project's model be expanded and replicated within El Salvador, and possibly worldwide. USAID will use the evaluation recommendations to design a future municipal competitiveness project and possible ways to improve monitoring of expected results related to municipal investment levels. Finally, USAID is currently planning an umbrella Monitoring and Evaluation contract that will facilitate procurement of performance evaluations planned for FY 2015 and beyond.

USAID conducted two portfolio reviews of bilateral activities in FY 2013 to determine areas of action on strategic, management, and operational issues. USAID held a performance based semi-annual portfolio review in November 2013 and will continue to hold two reviews per year.

USAID held separate quarterly financial and pipeline reviews in the first quarter of FY 2014 and is now addressing issues in a more direct and effective way by holding separate financial and management reviews. El Salvador became one of 17 pilot countries that will be rolling-out implementation of Aid Tracker Plus, USAID's performance monitoring indicator system, in FY 2014. The system will allow USAID to consolidate its performance monitoring, enabling users to see results in real time and efficiently generate different reports in preparation of the annual Performance and Plan Report and other performance reports. Currently, USAID is developing its Performance Management Plan following the approval of its Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) and updated guidance from USAID's Bureau for Planning, Policy, and Learning.

The U.S. government performs periodic reviews of equipment purchased with FMF through formal end-use monitoring to assess operational status and appropriate use, in addition to periodic program and sector assessments. The U.S. government incorporates third-party data and analysis into its program reviews, including the Interagency Assessment of Cocaine Movement and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Global Study on Homicide. Continual evaluation updates are provided by the Security Cooperation Office Commanders in weekly reports to the Commander of the U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) and are reviewed during visits by senior SOUTHCOM officials. In addition, security cooperation, including FMF and IMET, is a critical component of the Mission's operations and subject to close scrutiny during bi-annual Inspector General inspections. These inspections highlight the degree to which the U.S. government monitors and evaluates FMF-related activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Transparency and Governance project evaluation results led USAID to drop some activities during the remaining implementation period to instead focus on others identified as key to success. Findings led to a complete review of the activity's monitoring and evaluation plan, and closely aligned indicators with expected results during the remaining implementation period. The Improving Access to Employment Program evaluation coincided with the end of program implementation ahead of designing its next activity. The findings have helped focus and better assess the new activity design. Findings from the Municipal

Competitiveness Project evaluation are already being considered by the implementing partner to make activity adjustments for the remaining project period and recommendations will be incorporated going forward.

USAID implemented standardized mission orders and adopted the Aid Tracker Plus performance indicator monitoring system. The implementation of these standard operating procedures, portfolio reviews, financial and pipeline analyses and performance management allowed USAID to analyze conditions necessary for adjustments or to address concerns comprehensively.

As part of the CDCS approval process, USAID created an evaluation plan to conduct separate project and activity level evaluations during the life of the strategy. USAID also decided to include sector studies and assessments as part of an umbrella monitoring and evaluation contract that will facilitate procurement of performance evaluations and monitoring, and assessment activities planned for FY 2015 and beyond.

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	25,000
Citizen security and rule of law in targeted areas improved	9,818
Development Assistance	9,818
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,850
2.2 Good Governance	3,150
3.2 Education	4,818
of which Objective 6:	1,655
6.1 Program Design and Learning	450
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,205
Economic growth opportunities in tradables expanded	15,182
Development Assistance	15,182
3.2 Education	4,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,540
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,642
of which Objective 6:	1,805
6.1 Program Design and Learning	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,305

Guatemala

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Guatemala faces the significant challenges of high levels of poverty and chronic malnutrition, which are primarily concentrated in rural areas with predominantly indigenous populations. Although, Guatemala's 36-year internal armed conflict officially ended in 1996, its citizens now experience significant criminal violence associated with gangs, organized crime, and trafficking of persons, arms, and narcotics. Guatemala's susceptibility to natural disasters threatens progress towards economic and social stability. U.S. bilateral assistance in FY 2015 will continue to support Guatemala by increasing security and justice for citizens; improving food security and reducing chronic malnutrition; providing access to health services; promoting better educational outcomes; and managing natural resources to mitigate the impacts of global climate change. Integrated programming in the areas of agriculture, health and nutrition, education, P.L. 480 Title II, climate change adaptation, and local governance will be implemented for increased impact in the Western Highlands region, which has the highest rates of poverty and chronic malnutrition. Funds under two regional initiatives, the Central America Regional Security Initiative and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, complement this bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	80,779	65,249	77,107	11,858
Development Assistance	45,861	42,789	57,387	14,598
Foreign Military Financing	712	1,740	1,000	-740
Global Health Programs - USAID	16,796	15,000	13,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	688	720	720	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,846	-	-	-
P.L. 480 Title II	11,876	5,000	5,000	-

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)

Greater Security and Justice for Citizens: Guatemala ranks among the most insecure countries in the world with 5,252 intentional homicides in 2013, a homicide rate of 34 per 100,000 people. This is mainly due to a confluence of organized crime that includes human, narcotics, and arms trafficking; weak judicial and penal systems; and high rates of economic inequality. DA funds will improve the effectiveness and efficiency of security and justice sector institutions and reduce levels of violence in target geographic areas. U.S. assistance will also support activities to reduce gender-based violence, including the prevention of trafficking in persons and provision of support services to victims of trafficking.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of approximately \$18.4 million will strengthen prosecution and adjudication of high impact crime cases, including gender-based violence and crimes committed during the armed conflict. Activities will focus on improving management, accountability and coordination of the Guatemalan security and justice sector, and support a combination of national and targeted community level

actions with the participation of local governments, civil society, and the police for increased citizen security and strengthened institutions.

- U.S. assistance will decrease at-risk youth's vulnerability to join gangs or organized crime, build greater confidence in the National Civilian Police, and increase civic responsibility through strengthened community resiliency to counter violence and organized crime.

Improved Levels of Economic Growth and Social Development in the Western Highlands: In the predominantly indigenous Western Highlands of Guatemala, poverty rates significantly exceed the national poverty rate of 53 percent, and chronic malnutrition is among the highest in the world. Lack of access to food due to poverty is one of the main causes of chronic malnutrition in Guatemala, which affects one out of every five children. However, increased income alone is insufficient to address this complex problem. Therefore, USAID will work with the Government of Guatemala, the private sector, and local governments to improve economic opportunities and production in the agriculture sector in close coordination with health and nutrition programs. As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will support the Guatemalan government's efforts to implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. USAID assistance will also support improved reading skills at the primary level and access to education for out-of-school youth. Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs (GHP) and P.L. 480 Title II accounts will complement the effectiveness of bilateral DA funding, ensuring an integrated approach to reducing chronic malnutrition.

Key Interventions:

- FTF funds of \$17.0 million will support efforts to expand agricultural productivity and rural employment, expand access to markets, increase resiliency of vulnerable communities and households, strengthen local governments, and promote economic growth and food security to reduce hunger and malnutrition and increase incomes.
- U.S. assistance of \$5.0 million in Basic Education funds will promote positive learning environments and strengthen reading skills. Interventions will include supporting the implementation of the Ministry of Education's (MOE) intercultural and bilingual education model, increasing parental and community involvement in the primary education, and raising public awareness of and support for critical education themes. U.S. assistance will also increase transparency and accountability in the MOE, foster the support of quality education by local authorities, and support the MOE's human resources reforms aimed at increasing educational quality.
- U.S. assistance of \$4.0 million will increase the Guatemalan education system's ability to provide relevant education opportunities to more adolescents by strengthening existing options for out-of-school youth, scaling up innovative and best practices, and developing effective strategies to increase opportunities for positive participation in society for rural youth. U.S. assistance will also support the establishment of a network of non-governmental organizations, private and public youth service providers, and improve the technical, organizational, and institutional capacity of existing youth service organizations.

Improved Management of Natural Resources to Mitigate Impacts of Global Climate Change: Habitat loss and degradation, overexploitation of natural resources, and environmental contamination are some of the key threats to the natural resource base in Guatemala. In addition, Guatemala is considered to be one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change and is impacted by extreme weather events including tropical storms, flooding, and landslides, many of which are expected to worsen. U.S. assistance will focus on implementation of market-driven conservation and management strategies, reduction of vulnerability to climate change, and strengthening of environmental governance. Interventions will be focused in the Maya Biosphere Reserve, the departments of Alta Verapaz and Baja Verapaz, and Sierra de las Minas Biosphere Reserve, as well as the five departments of the Western Highlands, in coordination with FTF and the Global Health Initiative. Proposed Global Climate Change Initiative funding will

include efforts through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program to support the development and implementation of LEDS in Guatemala.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$4.0 million will strengthen rural, community-based and small- and medium-sized enterprises in sustainable forestry activities and other environmental activities (e.g., ecotourism, carbon credit trade). U.S. funds will support technical assistance to these enterprises in best management practices to access international and national markets and to adopt certifications for environmentally friendly products and services.
- U.S. assistance of \$2.2 million will foster the implementation of national and/or sub-national forest and land-use strategies, including the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus and LEDS strategies.
- U.S. assistance of \$3.0 million will promote the adoption of improved technologies to help communities better adapt to the effects of climate change and assist local institutions to better identify and mitigate risks. USAID will strengthen the response and communication capacities of national agencies, local government institutions and communities with respect to natural disasters will increase the ability of communities to deal with climate stressors in the areas of agricultural systems and natural resource management.
- U.S. assistance of \$1.3 million will strengthen local institutions' capacity for improved environmental management, protection, and regulatory enforcement. Interventions will focus on improving local and community-based management of natural resources, and will support the integration of local and national level monitoring and environment management to improve governance in target regions.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF assistance will enhance the capacity of the Guatemalan military to secure national territory and support maritime security against transnational threats, such as transnational crime. U.S. assistance will support Guatemala's ability to combat illicit air and sea traffic by providing maintenance, sustainment, and refurbishment support for maritime assets through the procurement of equipment, technical assistance, and training. FMF will support the ability of the Guatemalan military to conduct patrols, as well as enhance the capacity to respond to humanitarian assistance and disaster relief efforts.

Key Intervention:

- FMF will support maritime and border security efforts against transnational threats and bolster Guatemala's ability to support humanitarian assistance operations.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

USAID Programs

Improved Levels of Economic Growth and Social Development in the Western Highlands: In close coordination with the activities aimed at improving economic opportunities and production in the agriculture sector in the Western Highlands, USAID assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of GHP to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in two key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. U.S. assistance will also support interventions to address the unmet need for voluntary family planning services in Guatemala's rural areas. In addition, U.S. assistance will focus on the complementary objectives of improving health and nutrition behaviors, and increasing availability and quality of health and nutrition services. Other interventions using DA and Food for Peace accounts will complement and enhance the effectiveness of GHP funding, ensuring an integrated approach to reducing chronic malnutrition.

Key Interventions:

- Programs will improve health and nutrition practices, expand the availability of health and nutrition services, and improve the quality of the health care system and health care delivery.
- Maternal and Child Health: U.S. assistance of \$0.8 million will expand the adoption of health practices focusing on behavior change, creation of demand for health services and increased use of services. U.S. funding of \$1.0 million will improve the availability of sustainable and culturally adapted health care and nutrition services by supporting the Ministry of Health (MOH) to establish basic health facilities. U.S. assistance of \$1.2 million will improve the quality, cultural appropriateness, and level of transparency and accountability of health services by providing technical assistance to the MOH and local governments.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): U.S. assistance of \$6.5 million will allow USAID to advance the policy environment for FP/RH services, improve the capacity of civil society groups to advocate for services and support from the Guatemalan government, improve public and private sector capacity to deliver quality FP/RH services, and increase access to community-based services.
- Nutrition: U.S. assistance of \$1.1 million will expand the adoption of health and nutrition practices that focus on behavior change, creation of demand for health and nutrition services, and increased use of services. U.S. funding of \$1.5 million will improve the availability of sustainable and culturally adapted health care and nutrition services, including support to the MOH to establish basic health facilities in under-served areas. U.S. assistance of \$0.1 million in U.S. technical assistance to the MOH and local governments will improve the quality of sustainable health care and nutrition services with an increased level of transparency and accountability of health services governments.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET assistance will support professional military education courses at the basic-, mid-, and senior-levels. IMET will improve the military's ability to sustain capabilities provided by the United States and continue training to improve efficiency in key functions, including maintenance, logistics, resource management, and medical administration.

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support professionalization training for the Guatemalan military, provide training in democratic values and respect for human rights, and build technical competencies in target areas, such as aircraft maintenance.

P.L. 480 Title II

Improved Levels of Economic Growth and Social Development in the Western Highlands: Guatemala has high malnutrition, poverty, and extreme poverty rates. In the predominantly indigenous region of the Western Highlands, chronic malnutrition and poverty rates are even higher. In order to address the complex problem of malnutrition, USAID's strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote graduation of P.L. 480 Title II households into agriculture programs implemented under Feed the Future. Bilateral assistance provided through the Development Assistance and Global Health Programs accounts will complement the effectiveness of P.L. 480 funding, ensuring an integrated approach to reducing chronic malnutrition. In addition, Community Development Funds managed by Washington support USAID/Guatemala's P.L. 480 programs to reduce chronic malnutrition

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$5.0 million will provide food rations to pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of two.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: While all evaluations and assessments were considered in making planning decisions, there are several evaluation findings that had significant effects on future program direction.

The Education Reform in the Classroom Performance Evaluation provided recommendations for broader consultation on education reforms and for reforms to secondary education that informed the design of the Mission's new activity supporting basic and higher education in Guatemala—the Lifelong Learning Project. The Indigenous Assessment provided USAID with key recommendations to better meet the needs of the indigenous populations in USAID's focus region of the Western Highlands in future integrated programming, and to refine its programs within the Country Development Cooperation Strategy.

The Western Highlands Integrated Program (WHIP) impact evaluation baseline study will serve as the first stage for measuring high level results in reducing chronic malnutrition and poverty levels, as well as testing the theory of change for FTF activities involving an integrated, multi-sectoral approach. Upon receiving the final results of this impact evaluation, the mission will use this information to continue using the current theory of change or to adapt the theory as needed.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2012, USAID conducted the following six performance evaluations: evaluation of election-related assistance provided during the 2011 Guatemalan presidential and local elections; a mid-term evaluation of one land conflict activity and one horticultural value chain activity; a final evaluation of two agriculture activities and two environment activities; a final evaluation of USAID's Project Against Violence and Impunity; and three final evaluations of P.L. 480 Title II multi-year development food aid programs. Additionally, in FY 2012 USAID updated a gender assessment for all major activities.

In FY 2013, USAID conducted one final performance evaluation, one major assessment and started a baseline study for an impact evaluation. The Education Reform in the Classroom performance evaluation assessed overall mechanism achievements as well as factors that contributed to successes and delays. The Indigenous Assessment identified potential opportunities and considerations for current and future programming working in predominantly indigenous areas of the country. As one of the most emblematic Mission efforts in evaluation, USAID began the first phase of an impact evaluation of WHIP that will assess the impact of FTF programming. Several minor assessments were also conducted in FY 2013.

USAID took major steps in FY 2013 to improve its capacity to carry out monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The mission began an activity devoted to the M&E needs of the Economic Growth Office with buy-in capability for other technical teams in order to better collect, analyze, and learn from Mission activities. In addition, the Mission hired a full-time M&E Advisor who coordinates cross-cutting M&E activities for the Mission, and who supports technical offices with traditional M&E activities.

**USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account,
and Program Area**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	75,387
Greater security and justice for citizens	19,887
Development Assistance	19,887
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	11,952
2.2 Good Governance	6,435
of which Objective 6:	2,097
6.1 Program Design and Learning	597
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,500
Improved levels of economic growth and social development in the Western Highlands	45,000
Development Assistance	27,000
3.2 Education	9,000
4.5 Agriculture	17,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000
of which Objective 6:	3,115
6.1 Program Design and Learning	765
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,350
Global Health Programs - USAID	13,000
3.1 Health	13,000
of which Objective 6:	1,208
6.1 Program Design and Learning	158
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,050
P.L. 480 Title II	5,000
3.1 Health	3,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,000
Improved management of natural resources to mitigate impacts of global climate change (GCC)	10,500
Development Assistance	10,500
4.8 Environment	10,500
of which Objective 6:	915
6.1 Program Design and Learning	315
6.2 Administration and Oversight	600

Guyana

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Guyana has experienced consistently high rates of economic growth in recent years due to the expansion of its mining sectors but social and political development indicators have not kept pace with economic growth. Challenges to Guyana's development persist, including weak infrastructure, deficiencies in its anti-money laundering and terrorist financing regime, persistent crime, limited law enforcement capacity, drug trafficking, continued out-migration, and the continued threat from the HIV/AIDS epidemic. U.S. assistance to Guyana focuses on the U.S. foreign policy priorities of strengthening democratic institutions, improving citizen security, combating illicit trafficking, and mitigating the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Regional programs to advance citizen security through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	9,150	6,936	6,936	-
Global Health Programs - State	8,866	6,636	6,636	-
International Military Education and Training	284	300	300	-

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)

State Programs

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

Key Intervention:

In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Guyana will receive \$6.6 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

U.S. assistance to Guyana focuses on the capability of Guyana's military to secure its national territory, including maritime borders and interior waterways; combat trans-national criminal activity, including narcotics, weapons, and human trafficking; and interact with U.S. military forces in response to natural disasters or other crises. IMET will provide professional military education at the basic-, mid-, and senior-levels; defense resource management; promotion of civilian-military relations; and technical training. Assistance will support maritime and riverine domain awareness and interdiction capabilities, while facilitating increased cooperation between the Guyana Defense Force and the United States in anti-trafficking efforts.

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support professional development, technical capacity-building, and further develop a strong bilateral relationship.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012, PEPFAR conducted a comprehensive review of the portfolio of activities being undertaken in Guyana. Based on this review, it was determined that the Guyana program should move from a direct care and treatment model to one focused on providing technical assistance to local partners with a view of achieving program sustainability. An initial transition plan covering the period from FY 2013 to FY 2017 was developed to identify key areas of future intervention. Following additional consultations with government and key stakeholders, this transition plan was subsequently revised in FY 2013 and FY 2014 to ensure effective sustainability and close-out of programs in areas no longer deemed priorities for continued U.S. government intervention. An ongoing monitoring and evaluation plan was developed and implemented as part of the transition plan in order to track progress in moving programs from direct care and treatment to technical assistance models and to ensure the effective handover of programs from U.S. government to local (or in a handful of cases other international donor) funding. In addition to the comprehensive portfolio review in FY 2014, USAID conducted a program evaluation of its prevention program in FY 2010 and the PEPFAR Inter-Agency Care and Support Technical Working Group conducted an assessment in 2012 that provided recommendations for economic and programmatic transitioning of the HIV/AIDS program to a sustainable, country-led and ultimately locally funded program. Significant challenges were also identified that will inform the delivery of assistance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The comprehensive PEPFAR portfolio review has largely driven budget and programmatic choices made as part of the current transition plan. The review's recommendations that the Guyana program move from a direct care and support to a technical assistance model has been responsible both for the reduction in the overall U.S. government investment in global health in Guyana projected for FY 2015 and for decisions on U.S. government programs that will be transitioned to local partner funding and ownership. Assessments made as part of the initial portfolio review and subsequent transition plan reviews have been used as the basis for determining the ongoing technical assistance requirements of host country and local non-governmental institutions. Programmatic and budgetary choices made as part of the initial and revised transition plans were largely based on the initial and ongoing PEPFAR portfolio reviews.

Haiti

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Haiti remains a key foreign policy priority for the United States and continues to make progress under the Martelly Administration. In spite of the challenges of the post-earthquake environment, the Government of Haiti (GOH) has taken some steps to improve the business climate, attract investment, and create jobs. The GOH has also reinforced its commitment to improving and strengthening the health system and health services throughout the country. Access to quality education remains a priority for the GOH, as it works to enhance standards within schools, improve curricula, train teachers and drastically increase student enrollment by 2016. Haiti further supports reforms in the judicial sector, which have contributed to an increase in the capability of Haitian officials to deliver better services. Despite these positive developments, the pace of much needed progress is still hindered by weak public institutions, conflicts between the executive and legislative branches, lack of accountability, and insufficient state capacity to provide basic services. Specifically, Haiti needs to enact key laws to improve its investment climate, enact the new Criminal Code, which will help free thousands of people from pre-trial detention, and enact an anti-corruption law.

Through the Post-Earthquake U.S. Government Strategy for Haiti, U.S. assistance focuses on reconstruction and development efforts under four strategic pillars: Infrastructure and Energy; Food and Economic Security; Health and Other Basic Services; and Governance and Rule of Law, in three geographic corridors: the greater Port-au-Prince area, the corridor between Port-au-Prince and St. Marc, and the North around Cap Haïtien from Limbe to Ouanaminthe. U.S. assistance helps the GOH develop transparent and accountable institutions; provide energy, shelter and other productive infrastructure especially for vulnerable groups; increases access to public services in health and education; and, as part of the President's food security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), implements a country-led, comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase farmers' incomes. U.S. government programs emphasize country ownership as well as strengthening local institutions to help Haiti further chart its own development and promote sustainability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	332,540	290,510	274,313	-16,197
Economic Support Fund	135,985	119,477	110,000	-9,477
Foreign Military Financing	1,519	1,600	800	-800
Global Health Programs - State	129,865	124,013	124,013	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	25,017	25,200	25,200	-
International Military Education and Training	208	220	300	80
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	17,448	12,000	6,000	-6,000
P.L. 480 Title II	22,498	8,000	8,000	-

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)

Infrastructure and Energy: U.S. assistance in housing, energy, and ports will continue to support the development of social and economic infrastructure, while catalyzing new private investment and supporting economic growth. In FY 2015, U.S. investments in energy will support activities that will continue to improve energy efficiency and production in selected areas of the country.

Key Interventions:

- Energy: U.S. Assistance will provide at least \$8.0 million to contribute to programming in construction, management, and operations of infrastructure related to energy generation, transmission, and distribution. Assistance will also include associated regulatory reform and government strengthening.
- Shelter: USAID will use \$4.0 million to support improved livelihood opportunities, service provisioning, and urban governance in the administrative zones in which the U.S. government's shelter-related funds have previously been deployed. Integrating these investments into the larger community fabric will ensure sustainability for the U.S. government's existing housing and infrastructure investments while bringing associated benefits to a larger number of beneficiaries.

Food and Economic Security: Agriculture development is central to Haiti's long-term efforts to grow its economy, reduce poverty and hunger, and promote a healthy population. As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, FTF, USAID will provide approximately \$47.1 million to support the GOH in refining and implementing a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agriculture development and strategic public-private partnerships. Activities will be carried out in focus geographic corridors to mitigate the impact of natural disasters, foster environmentally sustainable agriculture, increase agricultural productivity and farm incomes, and respond to the needs of the most food-insecure populations.

Greater economic security for Haiti will come from a growing and diverse economy that can attract investment and create jobs. With an official unemployment rate estimated as high as 40 percent, however, sustained economic growth is necessary to bring millions out of poverty. This can be achieved through an improved business environment, greater access to markets, a workforce with the skills necessary to support key growth sectors, and greater access to finance.

Key Interventions:

- In support of the FTF Initiative, USAID will provide \$15.0 million to assist the GOH towards increasing rural incomes, improving livelihoods and opportunities, and strengthening government capacity to reduce food insecurity. USAID will work closely with the GOH to reduce food insecurity through natural resources management, improved agricultural production and infrastructure, reduced post-harvest losses, processing, and marketing to increase farmer incomes through increased local and international sales. Moreover, the program will train and support local organizations and community groups in providing extension services.
- Environmental investments of \$14.0 million will complement the FTF program with income-generating assets, such as mango and cocoa trees that also help stabilize hillsides. Other investments include vegetative cover and farm and hillside infrastructure conservation measures. USAID programs will improve soil management through support of community groups on land use and conservation.
- A \$6.7 million workforce development program would complement the private sector capacity program by providing a workforce with the skills necessary to work in the selected value chains. The program will assist existing Haitian institutions with technical assistance in course design, management and operations, and material support.

Basic Education: Education is one of the most important motors of development, as every year of education positively influences income and health outcomes. Haitian families primarily send their children to non-public schools, investing a large percentage of their income and remittances in school fees, with very poor results. A USAID assessment (public and private schools) of early grade reading showed that 49 percent of children entering third grade are unable to read a single word. President Martelly and the GOH have made free and universal education a priority. In addition to increasing access, the Ministry of National Education (MENFP) has made learning to read a principal objective for schools. Early grade reading is essential to later school success and USAID's reading research project is providing technical assistance to the GOH for the development of effective teaching tools and teacher professional development. The current program is providing more than 28,000 children and 900 teachers in the three development corridors with an innovative, evidenced-based reading program that meets international standards in literacy instruction and includes innovative teacher and administrator training and community literacy activities. FY 2015 resources will help scale up these efforts and support collaboration among donors to achieve better results in reading as well as fund the Room to Learn initiative which will serve children and youth who remain outside the system and provide quality programs for the most vulnerable.

Key Interventions:

- Activities will address barriers to quality education with a new focus on out-of-school children and youth, including working children and those with disabilities.
- Support the MENFP at the national, departmental and district levels in the development of strategies to build community support for literacy development and increased access to education.

Democracy and Governance: A stable, democratic government that upholds the rule of law and is responsive to the needs of Haiti's citizens is necessary for economic growth and human development. USAID will continue to build upon recent programmatic successes and GOH political will to improve governance and expand the rule of law. USAID will direct FY 2015 resources to support accountable governance at national and local levels, promote transparent electoral processes, improve justice sector service delivery, and build the capacity of Haitian civil society and government institutions to prevent and respond to human rights abuses. Governance programming will emphasize building local capacity to sustain development progress beyond the period of assistance.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will provide at least \$5.0 million in support of local capacity building by helping improve laws and policies in support of decentralization and de-concentration of services by the central government towards local governments in target communities. USAID will also help strengthen local government capacity to sustainably increase local revenues for improved service delivery.
- USAID will continue efforts to protect the rights of vulnerable women, children, and youth through improved service delivery and capacity building of Haitian civil society and government institutions.
- USAID will provide an additional \$1.0 million in FY 2015 funds to support the continued build-out of a government-wide financial management system.
- Working closely with other donors and the GOH, USAID will provide at least \$3.3 million of FY 2015 funds to support credible and transparent electoral processes.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF supports the development of Haiti's capacity to establish control of its territorial waters and protect against threats to national security. FMF will support maritime security capacity building of the Haitian Coast Guard through equipment, such as communications equipment, technical training, and maritime asset maintenance and sustainment support.

Key Intervention:

- FMF will support maritime security capacity and institution building of the Haitian Coast Guard through the provision of equipment, maintenance support and technical assistance to support maritime operations.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

State Programs

In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Haiti will receive \$124 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

USAID Programs

Haiti's poor health outcomes result from a continued shortage of health workers, high turnover of nurses and doctors, and weak skills and knowledge base at all levels. Inefficient distribution of services and gaps in critical health infrastructure exist in many communities due to a lack of local coordination among primary, secondary and tertiary health providers. USAID addresses these challenges and assists nearly 50 percent of Haitians with access to basic primary health care. USAID will continue to reinforce and strengthen country ownership to provide sustainable approaches to achieve major health outcomes, thereby promoting the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative. USAID will continue to support health care infrastructure through construction and/or renovation; capacity building of the health providers and capacity building of government counterparts in all areas.

Key Interventions:

- **Maternal and Child Health (USAID \$14.0 million):** The Maternal and Child Health program's goal is to improve access to quality services for pregnant women and children under five years old. USAID will support quality evidence-based interventions to improve maternal health, which include prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care (including emergency obstetric and neonatal care) available both within facilities and, as appropriate, at the community level. Referrals to assist victims of gender-based violence will continue at selected sites.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (USAID \$9.0 million):** Working with the Ministry of Health (MOH), donors and implementing partners, USAID is supporting the MOH's national family planning and reproductive health strategy including increased voluntary access to the mix of modern family planning methods available through both public and private sector interventions proven effective in this field.
- **Nutrition (USAID \$2.2 million):** USAID will continue to work closely with the MOH, Centers for Disease Control, the Council for Food Security's National Food Security Coordination strategic effort entitled "National Food Security and Nutrition Plan," FTF partners, and others to improve the nutritional status of mothers and children to reduce the prevalence of underweight children by five percent and reduce the prevalence of anemia among women by 15 percent. USAID will continue to ensure that HIV positive people are able to access the supplementary nutrition needed to successfully take and remain compliant with anti-retroviral treatment regimens, and ensure that health care providers have the capacity to diagnose and treat people with the HIV disease complicated by nutritional issues.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

education, English language training, and technical training, such as maritime skills development, for the Haitian Coast Guard.

Key Intervention:

- IMET will build the leadership and maritime skills of the Haitian Coast Guard through professional military education and technical training to support maritime security operations in Haiti.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Building the Haitian National Police (HNP) in size and capabilities remains a key U.S. government priority. The FY 2015 INCLE request will support the implementation of the GOH's 2012-2016 HNP development plan. Funds will help the Haitian government in its efforts to reach a total of 15,000 officers by the end of 2016, to strengthen its operational and management capacities, and resources permitting, to develop the capabilities of specialized units.

Key Intervention:

- INCLE funds will support efforts to develop the HNP consistent with the GOH's five-year development plan through support to increase the number of HNP officers and efforts to reinforce administrative and operational capabilities.

P.L. 480 Title II

U.S. assistance of approximately \$8.0 million through USAID will directly support the GOH's social protection efforts to prevent hunger and malnutrition by implementing a safety net program that will build demand and improve access for locally-produced foods among vulnerable households. The goal of this Title II/Community Development Fund Program is to reduce food insecurity and vulnerability through the development of a replicable safety net system and by expanding capacities to prevent child under-nutrition. The program will assist the GOH in establishing a vulnerability targeting system and database to support the government's social assistance programs, as well as assist the GOH in developing a system for a dynamic, state-managed food voucher-based safety net system that will be capable of scaling up nationally during emergencies. It will also help and promote consumption of locally produced foods, expand knowledge and practice for preventing under-nutrition in children using a food-assisted "first 1,000 days" approach, and build the capacities of key government institutions, women, and local civil society stakeholders to be able to more effectively coordinate, monitor, and support food security, disaster risk management, and social assistance programming in Haiti.

Key Intervention:

- The program will focus on building child caregiver capacities at the household level, improving health and nutrition knowledge more broadly at the community level, enhancing links between households and the health services system, and improving the quality of health and nutrition services at the facilities level.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID continues to strengthen its monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and analytical efforts. In line with USAID Forward reforms, it is undertaking a rigorous approach to measuring the impact of U.S. government assistance in Haiti by establishing an interagency framework for a multi-year, multi-dimensional M&E program to ensure greater accountability and application of lessons learned. A mission-wide M&E team, consisting of M&E staff from support and technical offices, leads this effort for more rigorous and comprehensive project-level data collection, management, geographic information system (GIS) mapping and technology, and

analyses, in addition to regular monitoring, evaluations, site visits, semi-annual portfolio reviews, and financial and sector assessments.

At the core of this program is a robust, multi-sectoral baseline survey that will improve the depth and breadth of development impact analyses that was completed in FY 2013 and a new U.S. Assistance Management Information System. It will be the central repository for key portfolio data including: basic information on implementing mechanisms, geospatial data on all U.S. activities, and all performance data used to measure impact of U.S. programs. The system will allow various groups of users including USAID, other U.S. government stakeholders, and implementing partners to easily submit, review, and approve reports and other key documents and information in a collaborative and timely manner, while maintaining transparency and learning from assistance programs in Haiti.

In FY 2013, USAID completed a final performance evaluation of the agricultural and watershed improvement program and an extensive sector-wide baseline survey. By the end of FY 2014, USAID plans to complete an additional five performance evaluations in the food security, shelter, energy, and health sectors, and a baseline survey of the new Title II program.

USAID's M&E efforts in Haiti are complemented by increased oversight by a USAID Regional Inspector General (RIG) team, and the General Accountability Office (GAO), both tracking foreign assistance expenditures and performance. To date, the RIG and GAO have audited shelter, health, education, agriculture, finance, and energy projects. In addition to U.S. government oversight activities, the GOH has taken an active role in collecting project information for increased coordination and oversight.

In addition, M&E activities are carried out by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) in Port-au-Prince, meeting regularly with Haitian government counterparts to discuss programs and related progress. INL evaluates each implementing agreement via regular meetings, phone calls, reviews of implementers' progress reports, and the completion of quarterly reviews of programs against established goals and objectives.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID uses several M&E tools in Haiti to inform budget and programmatic decisions, including site visits, semi-annual portfolio reviews, and financial and sector assessments.

In FY 2013, the U.S. government began a detailed review of its entire energy sector strategy in Haiti. USAID has actively participated in a multi-donor examination and the development of a common donor position on sectoral reforms and investments. These discussions are significantly shaping USAID's plans in this key area. The first step in this process has been an energy sector White Paper drafted by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) with significant support from USAID and World Bank technical experts. This White Paper will form the basis for a new Memorandum of Understanding between these three donors and the GOH in the energy sector and inform program implementation, procurement planning, as well as an updated energy strategy.

In addition, USAID began working with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the IDB, and the International Finance Corporation, and numerous private sector port operators and shipping lines to learn more about the technical, financial, and economic considerations associated with port development. As a result, the U.S. government identified information gaps and determined private sector interest in both financing and operating a new port in northern Haiti. This process revealed a consensus that, for a variety of technical, environmental, regulatory, and economic reasons, a new port venture in Haiti is not feasible at this time. As a result, upon advising the GOH of its findings, USAID was requested by the GOH to redirect efforts to rehabilitate the existing port of Cap Haitien.

The majority of USAID-implemented FY 2010 Supplemental shelter funds were dedicated to the construction of permanent homes on new settlement sites in the Cap Haitien and Port-au-Prince Development Corridors. However, careful examination of the current program via site visits, internal strategy reviews, and GAO and RIG audits have concluded that more cost-effective, sustainable, and community-driven approaches should be pursued under the shelter program. As a result, USAID is moving forward with plans to invest remaining shelter funds in efforts to scale up proof-of-concept activities such as camp formalization, mortgage finance, and improved housing and zoning in informal settlements that will have a systemic impact on low-cost housing in Haiti.

In FY 2015, the FTF project in Haiti's northern corridor as well as the design of the follow-on to the FTF project in Haiti's western corridor will continue to utilize lessons learned from the final performance evaluation of the agricultural and watershed improvement project noted above.

As a result of observations from recent field monitoring visits by the USAID Health Office, USAID increased unannounced field visits and revised the standard monitoring checklist. In addition, increased emphasis and training was placed on compliance with family planning regulations in health awards.

In FY 2013, the USAID Education Office conducted two important assessments under their early grade reading applied research project: the first, assessed student reading competencies in grades one to three in both Haitian Creole and French using the Early Grade Reading Assessment tool; the second, assessed school management effectiveness using the Snapshot for School Management Effectiveness tool. In addition, a high number of site visits occurred during the year led by both the implementer's staff and the Education Office. During the first year of implementation, applied research assessments on early grade reading will serve as a basis for the design of the two follow-on education projects.

After 20 months of implementation and close monitoring of project activities, it was determined that the human rights program was underperforming. The program failed to meet its targets, and after several attempts to get the project back on track, USAID terminated the cooperative agreement with the implementing partner. In order to maintain the momentum and build upon the activities that the program had initiated, the activities will continue under another implementing mechanism. An assessment was recently conducted to determine the main factors affecting the context of implementation, refine the monitoring and evaluation plan, and revise the work plan for activities under this program.

Noting implementation challenges of the Parliamentary Support Program, in late FY 2013, USAID began to plan for the phase one program review. The design of phase two of the program is contingent upon the findings and the recommendations from the report of the mid-term review, which will be completed in March 2014.

Incorporating GIS technology in the program cycle and building capacity within the GOH has enabled project managers to develop a better understanding of how place-based development can improve project outcomes. In the rural roads program, for example, GIS is used to estimate beneficiaries and determine where road rehabilitation will provide more people with better access to services and markets.

Technical assistance to the Ministry of Planning has enabled it to advance the implementation of a donor management platform to better target funding needs. Technicians and managers in the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (MARNDP) received training and equipment to use Global Positioning System units and GIS software to map soils and manage fruit fly infestations in mangos, an important focus crop of FTF. Further training on the use of GIS technology for the MARNDP through FY 2015 programming will help improve the GOH capacity to manage resources including roads and other infrastructure, water and soils, and crop monitoring and yield forecasting.

In line with the agency's USAID Forward procurement reform, the health service delivery project will continue to build the MOH's capacity to better manage the health care system, including contracting and managing health service delivery contracts using a performance-based financing model. USAID is supporting a variety of institutional strengthening activities for the MOH and key Haitian ministries and departments to strengthen GOH capacity to responsibly manage "government-to-government" assistance. Assuming the results of the capacity building efforts are supportive, USAID will carry out stage two of the Public Financial Management Risk Assessment Framework in FY 2015 to measure risks and define mitigations required to eventually shift resources for health service delivery to direct management by the Ministry.

In addition, consistent with the Post Earthquake U.S. Government Strategy for Haiti, INL uses information from its regular oversight and monitoring activities to inform programmatic and budgetary choices for its Haiti Country Plan.

Honduras

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance plays a critical role in supporting Honduras' development as a safe, democratic, and prosperous nation that is an active and able partner in combating transnational threats. U.S. assistance will improve education, reduce poverty, and generate jobs, thereby reducing undocumented migration to the United States. U.S. assistance will support civil society engagement in shaping public policy, a necessary component of a healthy democracy. Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) programs to improve regional security and reduce gang violence complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	51,980	41,850	48,176	6,326
Development Assistance	44,428	36,700	44,326	7,626
Foreign Military Financing	2,848	4,500	3,100	-1,400
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,578	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	626	650	750	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	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)

Democracy and Governance: U.S. assistance will support the decentralization of resources and authorities to local governments and build municipal capacity in efficient, transparent financial management and service delivery. USAID will promote active citizen engagement with national and local governments to strengthen accountability and improve citizen security.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will use approximately \$7.5 million in DA to strengthen the rule of law, improve governance, and fight corruption through citizen participation. USAID will fund civil society organizations conducting social audits of government institutions at the national and local levels and promoting political tolerance. USAID will promote citizen engagement with national oversight agencies and municipal governments.
- Approximately \$8.1 million in DA will be used to strengthen the decentralization process; support municipalities to improve effectiveness and transparency of participatory planning and transparent financial management; and provide assistance to municipal governments to increase revenues and deliver services in response to community priorities. These efforts aim to increase transparency and accountability of public institutions through civil society-led initiatives. These interventions will help reduce corruption and increase responsiveness of the government to Honduran citizens' priorities and needs, and reduce violence.

Basic Education: In support of the Government of Honduras' Education for All plan, USAID assistance focuses on improving the quality of the formal education system, specifically in relation to investing in reading improvement programs, increasing access at the post-primary level for at-risk populations, and expanding high-quality and relevant learning opportunities for out-of-school youth. These efforts will help Honduras meet the Millennium Development Goals of universal access to pre-school and 100 percent primary school completion by the year 2015.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will provide approximately \$7.0 million in Basic Education DA to improve primary school literacy rates in the western departments of Honduras by strengthening decentralized education management and advancing proven classroom strategies. Interventions will improve teacher capacity, increase the availability of appropriate learning materials, and promote quality monitoring and evaluation. U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of local governments, parents, non-governmental organizations, and other local stakeholders to advocate for the design, implementation, and evaluation of reading improvement initiatives.
- USAID will provide approximately \$3.2 million in Basic Education DA to fund the provision of basic literacy, numeracy, and life skills to youth and young adults. Innovative strategies to involve the private sector in youth training will ensure relevant skills for the Honduran labor market, thereby improving the quality of and participation in secondary school and alternative education systems. These programs will prepare youth and young adults to become a better-educated and more competitive work force.
- USAID will provide approximately \$0.5 million in Basic Education DA to the Government of Honduras' Ministry of Education using direct cost reimbursement financing to fund expanded Spanish-language standardized testing in areas targeted by USAID's reading assistance programming.

Economic Growth: As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$15.0 million to support the Government of Honduras to refine and implement a country-led, comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development.

USAID assistance will support the multi-year goal of lifting 50,000 families – approximately 280,000 women, men and children – out of extreme poverty and reducing chronic under-nutrition by 20 percent in target communities. In an effort to achieve equitable development for traditionally marginalized rural women, interventions will help rural women earn a living income through on-farm and rural microenterprise activities, and encourage men to participate in improving the health of the family.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will provide \$7.0 million in FTF DA to increase the capacity of the poor and extremely poor who benefit from, and contribute to, competitive rural, economic sectors, particularly through the production of fruits, vegetables, and coffee. U.S. assistance will help more than 15,000 poor coffee farmers rebound from the recent outbreak of leaf rust fungus, which reduced yields by 25 percent. U.S. technical assistance will leverage rural infrastructure activities that will facilitate access to markets and services. Complementary activities will be financed by the Government of Honduras and multilateral financial institutions.
- USAID will provide \$6.0 million in FTF DA to the Government of Honduras' Millennium Challenge Account-Honduras (MCA-H) using direct cost reimbursement financing to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and increase incomes for the extremely poor. The MCA-H is the legacy institution that implemented the successful Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact.

- In addition, USAID will provide \$2.0 million in FTF DA to the Government of Honduras' Honduras Social Investment Fund (FHIS) using direct cost reimbursement financing to promote small community and household renewable energy technologies to increase productivity and food security in communities without access to electricity. FHIS renewable energy activities will also leverage renewable energy expertise from Brazil under a trilateral agreement between the United States, Brazil, and Honduras.

Environment: The 2013 Global Climate Index (German Watch) ranked Honduras as the most vulnerable country in the world to climate change. U.S. assistance will help Hondurans reduce their vulnerability to climate change while also conserving the country's biodiversity in biologically sensitive areas.

Key Intervention:

- USAID will provide \$3.0 million in Global Climate Change Adaptation funds to reduce the vulnerability of extremely poor communities to climate change impacts through improved natural resource use and planning, and the use of climate information. U.S. assistance will conserve biodiversity by reducing poverty and increasing sustainable economic opportunities in biologically sensitive areas, where communities had relied on exploiting the fragile ecosystem for their livelihood, and reduce the risk of climate-related losses to USAID investments.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. assistance will support Honduras' ability to protect its national territory by enhancing air, maritime, and land border security, improve its capacity to address transnational threats, such as illicit narcotics trafficking and transnational crime, and strengthen its control in under-governed areas. To support these efforts, U.S. assistance will fund equipment procurement, such as sustainment and maintenance support for maritime vessels and aircraft; command and control equipment; maritime interdiction support; and training and technical assistance.

Key Intervention:

- FMF will support the enhancement of the Honduran military's capability to improve air, maritime, and border security and address transnational threats affecting the region.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Honduran defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. U.S. assistance will support professional military education, defense management and human rights courses, and technical training to support the development of skills and capabilities of Honduran military personnel to improve security and stability. Training will enhance participants' ability to respond to regional security challenges; reinforce civilian control over the military; and promote respect for internationally-recognized human rights standards.

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support the professionalization of the Honduran armed forces to build specialized skills and capacities in targeted areas such as maritime and border security efforts.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

Honduras' \$205.0 million, five-year Compact with the MCC ended in 2010. The program promoted agricultural productivity and the improvement of the national road network to enhance Honduran capacity to respond to opportunities under the Central American Free Trade Agreement with the

United States. USAID will continue to build on MCC's past successes through its ongoing programs, particularly those under the FTF Initiative that improve incomes and nutrition for the poorest Hondurans through market-based agricultural interventions. USAID will take advantage of opportunities to work with the MCC in the design and implementation of a new Threshold program for Honduras, which will focus on public financial management.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012 and FY 2013, USAID focused on monitoring progress and collecting baseline information for activities. USAID carried out quarterly financial reviews and biannual portfolio reviews to assess progress. USAID's Program Management Plans contain guidelines to ensure collection of valid, precise, and timely data that reliably measure program outcomes. The Government of Honduras' Demographic and Health Survey was finalized in early FY 2013 and the USAID-supported HIV/AIDS Behavioral Surveillance Survey results became available in late FY 2013. In order to support systemic reform efforts and improve the quality of education, the Honduran government carried out USAID-supported national achievement testing for the past two years. A youth assessment, started in FY 2013, will provide information on the perspectives, assets, protective factors, and risk factors of beneficiary youth in marginalized urban communities. USAID finalized an Americas Barometer analysis exploring how inequalities affect the perception of democratic values in the Americas. This information served as the baseline data for the municipal project. Additionally, USAID analyzed findings from the FTF project, the A Ganar ("Let's Win") project, and the CARSI impact evaluation baseline studies. USAID also conducted a democracy assessment and a municipal finance assessment to inform the development of its new five-year Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS).

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID used baseline information from each activity to tailor interventions, refine annual and life-of-project targets, fine tune gender strategies, and set sex-differentiated targets aimed at reducing gender inequalities. Baseline and activity monitoring information will be used to inform the development of the Honduras CDCS. In Democracy and Governance, USAID used results from the 2009 elections project evaluation and knowledge gained from 2012 primary elections assistance to inform programmatic decisions for the 2013 general election cycle. The results of the HIV Behavior Surveillance Survey, finalized in FY 2013, confirm the continued need to focus HIV prevention, care, and treatment efforts focused on key populations due to their continued elevated HIV prevalence rates. In education, testing results will inform FY 2014 training to be carried out with the Ministry of Education, school district officials, school principals, and teachers throughout the country. Monitoring results from FTF activities led to changes in the types and timelines of technical assistance provided to very poor farmers. Environmental threat assessments and program monitoring activities led to better-targeted technical assistance in FY 2013. A thorough climate change vulnerability assessment will enable U.S. economic growth interventions to properly incorporate climate information and best adaptation practices. Anticorruption activity monitoring information led to a better understanding of civil society's role in social auditing processes and barriers to participation; lessons learned served as a guide for modifying current activities and will be incorporated in new project designs in FY 2014.

Jamaica

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Jamaica will address the negative effects of climate change; continue to reduce factors that contribute to violent crime and instability; and support the country's efforts to reduce the transmission of HIV/AIDS among key populations. Bilateral assistance to Jamaica will improve Jamaica's resiliency to the effects of climate change such as extreme climate and variable weather events. Climatic shifts pose significant threats to major infrastructure and to the livelihoods of urban and rural communities across Jamaica. U.S. assistance will strengthen Jamaica's ability to implement adaptive strategies and to pursue low carbon emission development. Regional programs such as the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief will be used to complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance. To advance security and citizen safety, CBSI will focus on strengthening Jamaica's security capacity and ability to address transnational threats, such as illicit narcotics trafficking.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	7,061	6,700	6,100	-600
Development Assistance	6,688	6,000	5,500	-500
International Military Education and Training	373	700	600	-100

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)

Threats to the Environment and Citizen Vulnerability Reduced: Jamaica is a small island vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change, including increased temperatures, rising sea levels, storm surges, and increased rainfall variability with more intense storms and longer dry spells. Between 2003 and 2013, Jamaica experienced eight natural disaster events causing damages estimated at \$1.45 billion, including Hurricane Ivan in 2004, which resulted in losses amounting to approximately eight percent of the country's gross domestic product. Jamaica's high energy costs hinder its economic competitiveness in international markets, making energy diversification critical for the island's future development and security.

Electricity costs per kilowatt-hour are roughly triple the rates in the United States. Ninety-five percent of Jamaica's annual energy needs are met with imported diesel. Much of the electricity generation infrastructure in Jamaica is over 30 years old and transmission and distribution system losses comprise approximately 23 percent of total output; however, Jamaica is taking steps to improve its energy security and modernize its power sector. The Government of Jamaica has begun to aggressively pursue the addition of energy from renewable sources into the country's energy mix in order to reduce the impact of climate change and reduce its emissions.

Key Interventions:

- Global Climate Change assistance totaling \$3.0 million will provide technical support and training to Jamaican government ministries to coordinate key actors; apply climate information to decision making; ensure timely dissemination of information to vulnerable populations; and to implement

adaptive strategies, such as climate-smart agriculture management practices, disaster risk reduction, and integrated watershed management.

- Approximately \$2.5 million in Global Climate Change Initiative assistance will support Jamaica in meeting its energy planning goals, which include transmission and distribution, expansion and generation planning for the electricity sector; training to energy officials both at the technical and executive levels; technical assistance to promote and implement energy efficiency; and to identify barriers and provide technical assistance for renewable energy projects.

Proposed Global Climate Change Initiative funding will include efforts through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program to support the development and implementation of LEDS in Jamaica.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET will support the Jamaica Defense Force (JDF) in developing the skills and capabilities to protect national and maritime territory against transnational threats. Training will include professional military education at the basic, mid, and senior levels. IMET will also support technical training in maritime security, as well as humanitarian assistance and disaster relief courses.

Key Interventions:

- IMET assistance to Jamaica will support professional military education and technical training for the JDF to improve their capacity to support maritime security and domain awareness efforts.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During FY 2012 and FY 2013, USAID conducted several monitoring and evaluation activities:

- During FY 2012, USAID conducted a mid-term performance evaluation of its Basic Education program and a final performance evaluation of the Community Empowerment and Transformation (COMET) project to inform the design of future programming.
- In FY 2013, the Regional Inspector General (RIG) conducted a performance audit of the Basic Education project and the findings were used to refine the design of government-to-government activity with the Ministry of Education.
- In addition, USAID conducted annual portfolio and quarterly pipeline reviews of its programs during FY 2013.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The results of the performance evaluation and the findings of the RIG audit of the Basic Education program were used to design the government-to-government activity and in particular, to improve communication between the Ministry of Education and their regional offices to ensure proper monitoring and accountability for program outcomes. In addition, the evaluation underscored the need to document gender interventions and make them more accessible to the field. The new program incorporated this recommendation in its design.

USAID utilized the results of the COMET evaluation to inform the design of its follow-on new governance project (COMET II). As a result of the evaluation, the new project will strengthen civil society and the role of community leaders to increase safety and security in communities in a holistic manner and to increase sustainability of the project's interventions.

**USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account,
and Program Area**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	5,500
Threats to the environment and citizen vulnerability reduced	5,500
Development Assistance	5,500
4.8 Environment	5,500
of which Objective 6:	536
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	336

Mexico

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In FY 2015, the United States will partner with Mexico to consolidate and institutionalize progress made as a result of ongoing bilateral security and environmental cooperation. To support the President's Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative, a strong partnership with the Government of Mexico and other stakeholders will promote clean energy adoption, low carbon development, and sustainable land use and forest management to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Mexico is a global non-proliferation partner, and related assistance will focus on enhancing Mexico's capabilities and commitment. The U.S. government and Government of Mexico will continue to adjust security cooperation to reflect shared priorities. By weakening transnational criminal organizations (TCOs), reforming the institutions that sustain the rule of law, creating a 21st century border, and building stronger and more resilient communities, the United States and Mexico will ensure greater prosperity and growth on both sides of the 2,000-mile shared border.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	265,064	206,590	136,910	-69,680
Development Assistance	26,224	-	12,500	12,500
Economic Support Fund	32,067	46,100	35,000	-11,100
Foreign Military Financing	6,646	7,000	5,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	1,239	1,449	1,500	51
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	195,077	148,131	80,000	-68,131
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,811	3,910	2,910	-1,000

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)

Environment Programs: Contributing nearly 2 percent of the global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, Mexico ranks 12th among the largest emitting countries and is a global leader in combating global climate change, establishing goals to reduce emissions levels by 50 percent between 2000 and 2050. U.S. assistance supports Mexico in its commitment to a low-carbon future through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from the energy, land use, and forestry sectors. This will be achieved by promoting low-emissions growth, improving institutional and technical capacity to support low-emissions development, and establishing financial models for climate change mitigation that leverage resources.

Proposed GCC initiative funding will include efforts through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) Program to support the development and implementation of a LEDS in Mexico. These activities complement bilateral and multilateral climate change mitigation efforts, including those under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in addition to bilateral processes under the U.S. - Mexico High Level Economic Dialogue, among others.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$3.5 million to design and establish internationally robust GHG monitoring, reporting, and verification systems; and strengthen the policy and regulatory framework necessary to expand the renewable energy and energy-efficient technology adoption, and to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation, forest degradation, land-use (other than forest), and land-use change.
- The United States plans to invest \$3.0 million to continue work with a wide range of national, state, and local organizations to strengthen institutional and technical capacity to expand the adoption of renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies, and reduce GHG emissions from deforestation, forest degradation, non-forest land-use, and land-use change.
- Activities include \$2.5 million to support technical assistance for policy formulation and implementation processes at the national and state levels. U.S. assistance will continue to work with local and indigenous communities, conservation and forestry organizations, and research and education institutions to increase their capacity to participate in the design and implementation of climate change mitigation initiatives.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$1.0 million to help create financial mechanisms to facilitate the investment necessary to reduce emissions from the clean energy and the land-use / land-use change sectors. This will include evaluating the costs and benefits of implementing various low emissions strategies under different economic scenarios, the identification of potential financing sources, and the development of financial mechanisms to facilitate each set of activities.
- The United States will provide \$2.5 million for pilot projects with a wide variety of private sector and community-based organizations to conduct proof-of-concept projects at the local level to reduce emissions from industrial processes, rehabilitate and improve management of degraded ecosystems, and improve community management of forestry resources.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Justice and Security Programs: As part of a comprehensive approach to improve security within Mexico, the Government of Mexico prioritized reforming its criminal justice system and preventing and mitigating the community-level impact of crime and violence. Within the bilateral Merida Initiative, the U.S. government works closely with Mexican counterparts to support the reform of the criminal justice system, improve access to justice and victims' services, increase human rights protection, and establish models to prevent crime and violence, and strengthen communities. With 92 percent of crimes in Mexico falling within state jurisdiction, and taking into account the 2016 deadline for implementing criminal justice reforms, U.S. assistance will expand the number of states that it works with on this issue. The U.S. government will continue its assistance in building resilient communities in violence-prone locations in support of the Government of Mexico's National Program for Social Prevention of Violence and Crime. This assistance will advance bilateral policy priorities that include an improved criminal justice system that better prosecutes offenders and protects victims, and safer communities that provide greater economic opportunity. Moreover, this programming complements other U.S. assistance programs focused on fighting TCOs and strengthening law enforcement.

Key Interventions:

- Under Pillar II (Institutionalize Capacity to Sustain Rule of Law), U.S. assistance will include \$16.0 million to harmonize criminal procedures with the criminal justice reforms, strengthen the justice sector institutions, and train state judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, investigative police, and federal and state-level reform commissions to carry out their functions under the new criminal justice reforms and protect human rights. This includes enhancing the ability of state justice institutions and civil society to generate evidence and develop effective communication strategies to build civic

confidence in the adversarial system, as well as improving analytic and quality control capabilities of justice sector institutions. Funds will promote the use of alternative justice mechanisms, improve access to justice and victims' services, and prioritize service delivery for women and families.

- Additionally under Pillar II, funds in the amount of \$3.0 million will support the protection of human rights through improvements to relevant legal frameworks and build the capacity of federal, state, and municipal authorities in line with Mexico's National Human Rights Program and international human rights treaties. This includes promoting police investigative techniques that adhere to international human rights standards and strengthening the capacity of state and civic actors to protect journalists and human rights defenders.
- Under Pillar IV (Build Strong and Resilient Communities), an investment of \$12.0 million will support and strengthen the Government of Mexico's crime and violence prevention programming, including continuing to build the capacity of federal, state, and local government to safeguard citizen security through the development and implementation of comprehensive policies and programs aimed at crime prevention and reduction. Programming will focus on strengthening multi-sectoral collaboration and public and private sector engagement in crime prevention efforts and facilitate the replication of successful crime prevention models throughout the country. Programs will promote proven community policing models to improve relationships and trust between local police and residents.
- Likewise, under Pillar IV, U.S. assistance will provide \$4.0 million to support at-risk youth programming that increases youth capacity to play a constructive role in their community through support for after-school, summer enrichment and school retention programs, promoting job creation, and addressing domestic violence and community mental health issues. Adjustments to programming in FY 2015 will be based on an evaluation of current initiatives in the target locations in which USAID works, as well as best practices identified in prior crime prevention programs in Mexico and throughout the region.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF assistance will support the Government of Mexico's efforts to secure national territory and to protect maritime and land borders against transnational threats, such as TCOs. FMF will enhance the Mexican military forces' maintenance and sustainment capacity of aging aircraft through the provision of equipment, such as aircraft spare parts, and technical assistance. Assistance will also support training, which will target the development of long-term logistics and maintenance programs to contribute to higher mission effectiveness of existing assets, such as vehicles, aircraft, vessels, and support equipment. FMF will serve to enhance operational capabilities and interoperability, increase the speed and effectiveness of Mexican military operations, and improve survivability for Mexican military forces.

Key Interventions:

- FMF assistance will support capacity-building activities for the Mexican armed forces to improve national security and border and maritime security through the provision of equipment, technical assistance, and training.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET will support professional military education for the Mexican armed forces to support leadership development. Funds will also support Expanded IMET courses in defense management, human rights, respect for rule of law, and civil-military relations.

Additionally, funds may support technical training, such as maritime skills development and intelligence operations, and English language training.

Key Interventions:

- Funds will support professionalization of the Mexican armed forces, promote respect for democratic values and human rights, strengthen civil-military relationships, and enhance senior leadership strategic management skills.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The primary mission of the INCLE-funded programs of the Merida Initiative is to support Mexico's institutional development intended to disrupt the activities of TCOs, promote the rule of law, and reduce the flow of illicit narcotics into the United States. In particular, INCLE funds will support the Government of Mexico's strengthening of criminal justice institutions, building a modern border system capable of facilitating legitimate travel and trade while preventing cross border movement of illicit goods, and building strong and resilient communities. With FY 2015 requested funds, the program will continue its emphasis on training and technical assistance and expand assistance to Mexican states.

The Department's FY 2015 request represents a more than 45 percent reduction from the FY 2014 estimate. This reduction reflects the decline in the transfer of equipment as well as available funding due primarily to the political transition in Mexico and the resulting, temporary slowdown in program implementation. After completing its comprehensive review of the bilateral assistance program, the Mexican government in FY 2014 confirmed over \$500.0 million in new requests in all areas of previous cooperation, which will be implemented according to the bilateral Merida Initiative strategy. In its most recent FY 2014 budget, the Government of Mexico increased public and national security spending by over 12 percent to \$18.0 billion. U.S. assistance will complement Mexico's investment to prevent and fight crime and effect institutional change in the security sector.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$11.0 million to dismantle organized criminal groups (Pillar I) by providing training, software, and equipment for states to standardize and centralize law enforcement-related information gathering and to provide training and limited equipment to identify, map, and disrupt illicit financing networks.
- The United States plans to invest \$33.0 million to institutionalize justice and security sector reforms to sustain the rule of law and respect for human rights (Pillar II) by providing training, technical expertise, and limited equipment to law enforcement, corrections, and judicial institutions at federal, state, and municipal levels and additional support to enhance the transparency of these institutions.
- FY 2015 funding of \$14.0 million will support a 21st century border structure (Pillar III) by providing follow-up training and mentoring to federal entities that received non-intrusive inspection equipment. INL will also support the strengthening of Mexico's susceptible southern border with a limited number of crucial Non-Intrusive Inspection Equipment as well as further related training.
- To build strong and resilient communities (Pillar IV), \$8.0 million of funding will support civil society and government actions to increase crime prevention activities, combat drug addiction, elevate the professionalism of drug treatment providers, and promote a culture of civic responsibility.
- Comprehensive monitoring and evaluation activities will continue to be funded (Impact and Performance Evaluation).

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR - Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA): Mexico's proximity to the United States and existing smuggling routes make it a potentially attractive option for terrorist organizations seeking to operate in North America. The United States will work with Mexico to: ensure effective border security; raise

awareness of terrorist threats; support Mexican efforts to prevent the establishment of any form of safe haven; prevent attacks on targets of opportunity; and increase Mexico's ability to respond to major critical incidents.

The U.S. government has developed a comprehensive training strategy to assist the Government of Mexico to build their institutional capacity to build an effective border security program and increase their capability to investigate terrorists' use of digital media and the internet to prevent them from developing or operating safe havens in Mexico.

Key Interventions:

- The United States government will assist the Government of Mexico to further develop institutional capacity in computer forensics in order to apply new and advanced techniques to prevent and combat potential threats from terrorist sources. Assistance will provide in-service training for Government of Mexico instructors on the collection and preservation of digital evidence in order to institutionalize the training within their academy structure and to become a force multiplier.
- U.S. assistance will expand computer forensics training to individual states, particularly those that have the highest incidents of cybercrime and a potential terrorist nexus.
- Activities include support for training initiatives that enhance fraudulent document recognition capabilities and the identification of suspect behavior; provide a mentor to assist the Government of Mexico in professionalizing their instructor cadre, updating course materials, and institutionalizing the training within their academy.

NADR - Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS): Mexico is both a supplier of and transit/transshipment point for strategic goods and technologies. Mexico's advanced industrial capacity, well-educated work force, and proximity to American markets have made it an attractive manufacturing base for a wide array of proliferation-relevant sectors, particularly aerospace and defense firms. Nuclear, chemical, and biological industries in Mexico produce strategically relevant materials.

Mexico continues to evolve as a key ally in the global effort to stem the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and WMD-related technologies, materials, and equipment. The enactment of multiple legal authorities between 2009 and 2013 has enabled the Government of Mexico to regulate trade in nuclear, chemical, biological, and conventional dual-use items and munitions in a manner consistent with international guidelines. The state of Mexico's strategic trade controls enforcement, outreach, and international participation also continues to improve, and new legal authorities empower regulatory agencies to enforce strategic trade licensing rules; however, Mexico's challenges continue, due primarily to its extensive system of ports of entry and customs checkpoints, difficulties with its southern border with Guatemala and Belize, weak interagency collaboration, and lack of experience in investigating and prosecuting proliferation violations. Despite Mexico's recent introduction of proliferation trade controls, its laws and institutions are insufficient to enable Mexican authorities to enforce those controls comprehensively and effectively. Mexican law does not grant administrative bodies the necessary enforcement powers to ensure trader compliance with licensing regulations, nor does it provide the Government of Mexico with the authority to combat trafficking in items listed under the Missile Technology Control Regime.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will continue efforts to build sustainable detection, identification and interdiction capabilities to enhance Mexico's ability to combat proliferation and chemical, biological, or radiological-related terrorism through targeted training initiatives and equipment donations, including train-the-trainer programs to build institutional sustainability. Training initiatives will be designed to facilitate increased interagency collaboration and coordination.

- In collaboration with international organizations and other EXBS partners, the U.S. government will work with the Government of Mexico to further refine its strategic trade management system by focusing special assistance on the development of comprehensive strategic trade control legislation.
- U.S. assistance will continue initiatives that assist Mexico with further implementing effective internal compliance programs for private industry to enhance proliferation awareness and ensure that diversion efforts are detected and countered.
- The U.S. government will work with national and international partners to develop the Government of Mexico's counter-proliferation / proliferation investigations and prosecutorial capability.
- Activities will leverage Mexico's emerging strategic trade control experience by building its capability and capacity to provide targeted assistance to other regional partners.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID assessments and evaluations carried out in FY 2012 and FY 2013 have documented program impacts and have informed new programming directions. These include:

- Three local implementing partners conducted base line studies, mid-term performance evaluations, and assessments of programs aimed at working with at-risk youth in the cities of Monterrey, Tijuana, and Ciudad Juarez.
- In June 2013, USAID finalized a baseline survey report, Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP), as part of an impact evaluation on security public perception matters and crime prevention programs in the cities of Monterrey, Ciudad Juarez, and Tijuana. A second phase of the same survey, intended to identify trend data, will be conducted in the first semester of 2014.
- USAID finalized a Gender Assessment in May 2012 as part of the preparation of the Mexico Country Development Cooperation Strategy. The assessment aimed at identifying gender inequality and the role of women in the Mexican society.
- In April 2013, an assessment of Mexico's Tropical Forest and Biodiversity also was finalized as part of the preparation of the Mexico Country Development Cooperation Strategy. The threats investigated were: habitat loss and degradation; over-exploitation; spread of invasive species; pollution of habitats; and climate change.

During 2014, USAID will evaluate the crime and violence prevention models currently being implemented in the target cities of Ciudad Juarez, Monterrey, and Tijuana to determine the overall success, or failure, of these models and methodologies in the context of mitigating the community-level impacts of crime and violence while addressing relevant risk factors. The evaluation results and recommendations will inform the next phase of crime and violence prevention programming and provide useful information for the Government of Mexico and other relevant stakeholders on which successful prevention models should be replicated in the country.

The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) includes metrics in all its implementing agreements and conducts formal quarterly assessments of interagency agreements. Additionally, INL is developing performance and impact indicators, building on existing measures, for all its major programs. As a next step, INL will begin data collection and initiate evaluations on the Merida Initiative to review its performance and impact.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Information from the assessments and evaluations listed above was used in the following ways:

- The results of base line studies, assessments and evaluations carried out by USAID's implementing partners have been used to adjust activities and targets of the three analyzed projects, to test models and approaches, to identify additional opportunities and key players for interventions, and to evaluate programming impacts.
- The LAPOP survey results were used to identify how U.S. government activities and projects supported under the Pillar IV of the Merida Initiative could contribute to diminish the problems and take advantage of opportunities in nine selected communities in the cities of Monterrey, Ciudad Juarez, and Tijuana.
- The USAID Gender Assessment was used to guide programming across all activities, particularly those associated with the Global Climate Change Program, community crime prevention, and at-risk youth. Examples of recommendations include collection of sex-disaggregated data to understand the gender dimensions of municipal-level crime prevention programming, promotion of participation of women in the design of policies, and building capacities for cleaner, more efficient low emissions equipment and technologies.

In addition, INL FY 2015 programs will incorporate feedback from the Merida Initiative evaluations initiated in FY 2014.

Nicaragua

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Government of Nicaragua’s credibility continues to diminish as a result of irregularities and allegations of fraud during the past three national and local elections and the January 2014 constitutional reforms--which consolidated the power of President Ortega and further undermined democratic governance checks and balances. The space for civil society and the media to participate in public debate is rapidly closing. An increase in criminal activities and violence along Nicaragua’s Caribbean coast, particularly related to drug trafficking, is also cause for significant concern. In response, U.S. foreign assistance will target activities to reverse the erosion of national democratic governance, improve citizen security along Nicaragua’s Caribbean coast, and support efforts to reduce the transshipment of drugs through Nicaragua. Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) programs to improve regional security and reduce gang violence complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	8,599	7,600	8,200	600
Development Assistance	8,599	7,400	8,000	600
International Military Education and Training	-	200	200	-

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)

Nicaragua’s democratic governance continues to deteriorate. Among other concerns, recent constitutional reforms limit the ability of civil society and media to advocate for human rights and against corruption. Increasing insecurity along the Caribbean coast, caused by criminal activities and increased drug trafficking, limit at-risk youth’s access to workforce development and life skills opportunities. DA funds will support the U.S. goal of increasing citizens’ ability to engage in democratic governance by improving the effectiveness of local governance, increasing advocacy for democratic processes, and increasing the dissemination of independent information. To address growing insecurity along the Caribbean coast of Nicaragua, DA funds will also be used to improve literacy, provide workforce and life skills, and increase community engagement in order to create a positive environment for at-risk children and youth.

Citizens’ Ability to Engage in Democratic Governance Increased: U.S. assistance will support key Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to improve their ability to advocate for citizen demands, carry out advocacy campaigns, promote public policy dialogues, and demand accountability of public resources. To safeguard the survival of independent media, USAID’s new media project will provide grants to support the development of programming and content as well as provide technical assistance to media professionals on topics such as investigative journalism, information security, gender equality, administration, and sustainability. Funds will be used to support alliances that protect the legal framework for the media sector and conduct policy analyses to inform citizens of non-partisan issues of national relevance, and to provide media partners with information to better advocate for freedom of information. In addition, funds will be used to assist CSOs in promoting transparency and accountability

towards their stakeholders to effectively represent, advocate for, and mobilize constituencies; participate in public policy debates; and exercise oversight over public institutions. At the local level, assistance will help citizens influence decision-making, provide effective oversight, and demand accountability of municipal governments. Through the democracy and governance portfolio, USAID will continue strengthening economic institutions to effectively create space for civil society engagement with the Government of Nicaragua on non-sensitive issues such as economic growth. USAID will continue to engage the business community to advocate for improved democratic governance to safeguard future growth. Through these activities, USAID will develop a trained cadre of Nicaraguans able to advocate for good governance and open democratic institutions.

Key Interventions:

- DA in the amount of \$0.6 million will enhance the quality and quantity of non-partisan information through grants, technical capacity, and partnership to help independent media become more sustainable.
- U. S. assistance will be used for research and policy analysis to provide targeted media partners with non-partisan information to advocate for policies that strengthen the media sector.
- U.S. assistance of \$1.9 million will be provided for training, technical assistance, institutional strengthening, and the development of key democracy and governance CSOs.
- USAID will provide \$1.8 million to carry out trainings, advocacy campaigns, and citizen mobilizations to increase the capacity of local civic groups to become more effective and play a participatory role in municipal activities.
- U.S. assistance of \$1.6 million will be used to provide tools and leadership development training to a core group of young political and civic leaders to foster a more transparent, participatory, and democratic society and to support conditions for democratic elections.

Safety and Competitiveness of At-Risk Children and Youth on the Caribbean Coast Improved:

Maintaining citizen security and containing the spread of illicit activities in Nicaragua are U.S. government priorities. DA funds aim to reverse the increasing violence and insecurity by working with the country's most at-risk youth along the Caribbean coast, where school dropout rates are nearly double the national average. Programs will focus on improving literacy, providing workforce and life skills, and creating a positive environment for at-risk youth through community engagement. U.S. assistance will improve early grade reading performance of primary school children in privately-managed schools and community-based reading programs. Programs will also focus on increasing parent and community commitment to reading and leveraging private sector investment in education. Improving reading achievement for children, providing youth with basic workforce and life skills to compete in the job market, and cementing the community's support for these goals will provide opportunities for at-risk children and youth; at-risk youth will therefore be able to choose a life without violence, drugs, and crime.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. Assistance of \$0.9 million will be used to improve instructional methods by providing coaching and supervision to reading teachers; increasing instructional time for reading; supporting the use of texts and reading materials that are gender, culture, and language-appropriate; and ensuring appropriate classroom-level assessments.
- U.S. assistance will support communication activities targeting parents, grandparents, community-members, and other key stakeholders to emphasize the importance of reading.
- USAID will provide \$0.5 million of DA to build the administrative, financial, and implementation capacity of, and provide direct grants or sub-grants to, local organizations that carry out reading programs.

- DA in the amount of \$0.4 million will be used to facilitate community workshops to bring together community and municipal stakeholders to discuss issues and develop action plans related to reading, and provide funding for small-scale, community-based initiatives intended to contribute to improving reading outcomes.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET will support professional military education at the basic-, mid-, and senior-levels, and will emphasize engagement with younger military officers. Funds may also support technical training in target areas, such as maritime security, and training will support respect for human rights, rule of law, and democratic values.

Key intervention:

- IMET will support professionalization of the Nicaraguan military.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2013, USAID completed many final evaluations. The final performance evaluation of the Conservation and Sustainable Tourism program concluded that the cluster approach is the most effective mechanism for the development of rural tourism in Nicaragua. The final performance evaluation of the Expanding Electoral and Civic Education program revealed that it was successful in achieving its overall objective. Accomplishments relate specifically to the Café con Voz radio program, one of the two promoted media initiatives. USAID's upcoming media program will build upon this successful experience to continue working with top-performing media partners, and will ensure that social matters of concern to the general public are included on the agenda of media beneficiaries. In addition, the final performance evaluation of the Nicaragua Media Program found that Nicaragua experienced a dramatic decrease in press freedom during the past few years and that safeguarding key media voices is essential to preserving press freedom. Based on this conclusion, one of the two main components of the USAID upcoming media program will be to strengthen media voices and outlets both in the Pacific and Caribbean coasts of Nicaragua. The final performance evaluation of the public-private alliance's two programs concluded that creating public-private alliances to support development goals in the education and health sectors were very successful.

In FY 2013, USAID also completed two mid-term performance evaluations. The mid-term performance evaluation of the Democratic Leadership Development Program showed that the program has been highly successful in promoting a core cadre of young political leaders, fostering more transparent, participatory, and democratic development. As a result of this evaluation, the program will continue investing in new political youth leaders, who will play a key role in democratic processes in a politically restrictive environment. The mid-term performance evaluation of the Education for Success program revealed that the program is on track in its effort to deliver holistic services that address current challenges faced by at-risk youth in the Autonomous Region of the Southern Atlantic.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The final performance evaluation of the Nicaragua Media Program indicated that independent media is essential to keeping democracy alive in Nicaragua. The evaluation provided valuable findings that were key in making effective budget and programmatic choices for future allocation of resources. As a result, USAID's

design of the new media program addressed the need to target a select number of key media partners to improve programming quality and increase revenue streams. Longer program implementation was also built into the new design as indicated by the evaluation results. The evaluation also indicated that women journalists face a negative bias in Nicaragua’s media environment. Accordingly, new media activities will aim to ensure the full and equal participation of women journalists.

Due to the findings of the Democratic Leadership Development Program’s mid-term evaluation, USAID will focus on building the capacity of young political leaders.

Based on the recommendations of the public-private alliance’s two final evaluations, the public and private partnerships component will continue to be a key element in the Education for Success Project, as it was demonstrated that engaging for-profit partners contributes to achieve sustainable development results.

USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	8,000
Citizens’ ability to engage in democratic governance increased	6,000
Development Assistance	6,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,500
2.4 Civil Society	4,500
of which Objective 6:	800
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	600
Safety and competitiveness of at-risk children and youth on the southern caribbean coast improved	2,000
Development Assistance	2,000
3.2 Education	2,000
of which Objective 6:	300
6.1 Program Design and Learning	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	200

Panama

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Panama's central geographic location in the hemisphere, the Panama Canal, its transportation infrastructure, and its financial sector make it an important hub for global trade and a key U.S. strategic partner; however, these factors also leave Panama vulnerable to drug trafficking, money laundering, and organized criminal activity. Pressure from this vulnerability threatens to undermine Panamanian security, democratic institutions, and economic prosperity. The goal of U.S. assistance is to ensure that Panama is a secure, prosperous, and democratic country that continues to work with the United States as a principal regional partner in Central America. Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) programs to improve citizen security and strengthen democratic and governance institutions complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	3,449	3,035	4,015	980
Foreign Military Financing	2,659	2,125	1,800	-325
International Military Education and Training	655	720	720	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	135	190	1,495	1,305

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)

Panama's long undeveloped coastline and porous borders with Costa Rica and Colombia allow for the trafficking of weapons, narcotics, and people. As the leading transit country for cocaine in Central America, Panama represents a strategic chokepoint of drugs transiting northward from Andean countries and cash and weapons flowing southward. U.S. assistance supports Panamanian capacity to protect borders and maritime territory against transnational threats, such as illicit narcotics trafficking. It also strengthens Panama's security institutions to address these threats. FMF will support maritime security and border security capacity building efforts for the Panamanian Public Forces (PPF) to combat trafficking and strengthen security institutions. FMF will procure equipment, such as maritime vessels and communications equipment, maintenance and sustainment support, technical assistance, and training for maritime capacity building. Additionally, FMF will provide equipment and training to support mobility capabilities in remote areas of Panama's border region, particularly the border with Colombia.

Key Interventions:

- FMF funds of \$1.8 million will support Panama's ability to protect maritime and land territory against transnational threats to security by building on and improving maritime and border security capacities of the PPF.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and create lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military

institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with local communities across the country. U.S. assistance will support professional military education at the mid and senior levels, such as Captain's Career Courses and the Naval Staff College. IMET will also support technical training to develop targeted skills, such as supply and acquisitions management, communications, navigation, search and seizure/rescue, maritime intelligence, maintenance and resource management, hull maintenance and repair, maritime engine maintenance, and electrical systems. Additionally, funds support courses focusing on civil military operations, counterterrorism, and humanitarian assistance/disaster relief.

Key Interventions:

- IMET funds of \$0.7 million will improve the professionalization of the PPF and provide training in targeted skill sets to expand maritime and border security operations.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR - Counterterrorism Financing (CTF): International authorities regard Panama, which has approximately 90 banks for a population of 3.5 million and houses the world's second largest free trade zone in Colon, as highly vulnerable to money laundering and terrorist financing. NADR-CTF will therefore support a U.S. Department of Justice program to strengthen institutional ability to detect, investigate, and prosecute money laundering and terrorist financing cases.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of approximately \$1.0 million in NADR-CTF will provide technical assistance and skills development to law enforcement, prosecutors, and other members of Panama's criminal justice system. U.S. assistance will bolster Panamanian capacity to investigate and prosecute complex crimes involving money laundering and terrorist financing.
- NADR-CTF will strengthen Panama's existing Anti-Money Laundering-Countering Terrorist Finance regime through support for appropriate institutional and legislative reforms.

NADR - Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS): Panama has yet to adopt comprehensive strategic trade management legislation and does not have a National Control List for dual-use and military goods, leading to significant weaknesses in its risk analysis and control over strategic commerce in transit through the canal or Panamanian territory. Furthermore, as a key nonproliferation ally and member of the Megaports Program, the Proliferation Security Initiative, and the Container Security Initiative, the country serves as a key strategic hub in the global transshipment of maritime commerce. Approximately 70 percent of maritime shipping containers pass through the canal and originate or are destined for U.S. ports. As a result, NADR-EXBS will work with Panama to further refine its strategic trade management system, develop comprehensive strategic trade management legislation, and focus enforcement activities on building sustainable weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and dual-use detection and identification capabilities through targeted training initiatives and equipment donations.

Key Interventions:

- NADR-EXBS funds of \$0.5 million will support Panama to further refine its strategic trade management system by focusing special assistance on the adoption of a National Control List and appropriate implementing regulations to enhance strategic trade management in the near-term. This assistance will build the foundation for additional assistance focused on development of comprehensive strategic trade management legislation.
- NADR-EXBS will build sustainable WMD and dual-use detection and identification capabilities through targeted training initiatives and equipment donations, including train-the-trainer programs.

Training initiatives will be designed to facilitate increased inter-agency collaboration and coordination.

- NADR-EXBS will leverage the emerging strategic trade management experience of regional partners, such as Mexico, to enhance regional inter-governmental collaboration, information sharing, and the development of regional best practices to combat proliferation activities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The United States performs periodic reviews of equipment and training purchased with FMF and other programs through formal End-Use Monitoring to assess operational status and appropriate use. Proposed FMF budget planning targets are based on Panamanian requirements. FMF and other security cooperation funding improved the capacity of the PPF. In addition, Panamanian officials have benefitted from IMET-funded training that accelerated career development in order to achieve improved capacity in managing real-world operations.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Panama's interdiction of illicit traffic at sea and on land continues to improve consistently, based in large part on IMET and FMF-funded training both in the United States and in Panama by way of deployed mobile training teams. The country team assesses the improvements in public force performance are related in part to IMET and FMF-funded training. In addition, the Government of Panama made efforts to sustain gains. For example:

- FMF-funded spare parts for National Air Service's (SENAN) fleet, particularly the interceptor boats, are expected to raise Panamanian maritime capability in the coming year. Additional boats are already coming online. Panama has developed an aggressive construction and maintenance plan. Operational readiness of FMF-funded vessels within SENAN, which was responsible for seizing 40 percent of all narcotics in Panama, improved by 33 percent from FY 2012 to FY 2013. The provision of boats and equipment to National Border Service (SENAFRONT) also increased capacity for coastal and riverine surveillance. The continued training of officers is expected to reinforce ongoing reform efforts in Panamanian Security Forces, SENAN, and SENAFRONT. These three organizations are critical to Panama's efforts to combat illicit trafficking and organized crime.
- EXBS-funded donations of inspection equipment increased the ability of SENAFRONT units to detect concealed shipments of illicit goods, and related training increased the ability of enforcement agencies, such as customs, SENAFRONT, and SENAN, to detect and identify illicit shipments of controlled goods and WMD-related materials. Customs now possess an indigenous training capability for WMD Commodity Identification and, along with SENAFRONT, for WMD Interdiction. Panama is currently working on legislation to adopt a National Control List for dual-use and controlled military goods, following extensive EXBS awareness building through workshops and best practices visits. When adopted, this list will enhance Panama's legal basis for detaining illicit shipments and prosecuting violators.

Paraguay

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Paraguay faces critical challenges that impede improvements in its socioeconomic development; however, there is an opportunity to change Paraguay's political culture, with a new administration that prioritizes government efficiency and transparency, and a population overwhelmingly supportive of governmental reforms. U.S. assistance programs aim to add momentum to positive steps by helping Paraguay strengthen its democratic institutions, promote efficient and transparent government practices and equitable government services, and fight corruption, impunity, and international crime. The United States helps strengthen democracy in Paraguay by improving government services and accountability through specific programs that promote economic growth among small producers, professionalize Paraguay's security forces, and promote education. U.S. assistance, coupled with other diplomatic activities, promotes democratic reforms and economic equality that improve the foundation for Paraguay to stand against money laundering, narcotics trafficking, and terrorism.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	6,041	6,460	8,433	1,973
Development Assistance	4,777	6,000	8,073	2,073
Foreign Military Financing	332	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	432	460	360	-100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	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)

Democracy and Governance Programs: In FY 2015, Democracy and Governance programs will help Paraguay overcome favoritism, corruption, impunity, and limited management capacity, all of which undermine the Government of Paraguay's ability to deliver equitable quality public goods and services. The United States will focus on improving effectiveness and capacity in key government institutions, building on the gains of previous assistance programs to develop local capacity and Government of Paraguay ownership for changes that heighten their impact and sustainability. These programs will be primarily implemented through local civil society organizations, and in close coordination with the Government of Paraguay's counterpart organizations and international donors.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help institutionalize key management and procurement reforms in select Executive Ministries.
- Programs will support the implementation of merit-based systems in select public sector institutions, including the judicial branch.
- U.S. assistance will expand implementation of internal controls in select public sector institutions.
- Activities will develop the capacity of select public sector institutions to better support and protect vulnerable populations.

Economic Growth Programs: U.S. assistance will promote sustainable, inclusive, economic growth for small producers, primarily in the Northern Zone, with a particular focus on assisting women and other vulnerable populations. Programs will help producer organizations provide technical assistance and offer market opportunities to small producers. Programs will promote access to credit and other inputs necessary for success in the production and marketing chain, while leveraging private and other public investment. U.S. assistance will be implemented primarily through local organizations, and in close coordination with Paraguayan government counterparts and international donors.

Key Interventions:

- Technical assistance will be provided to small producer organizations to expand alliances between these organizations and the private sector and increase agricultural productivity, marketability, and sustainable natural resource management practices.
- Programs will help empower and increase the capacity of women in agriculture.
- Programs will help increase the ability of vulnerable rural populations to work productively.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. U.S. assistance will further the professional development of the Paraguayan military, and enhance the capability of the Paraguayan military to better serve the citizens of Paraguay. IMET will support professional military education at the basic-, mid-, and senior-levels. Funds will also provide technical training to improve force capacity to maintain and manage military equipment and related assets, support management courses, such as defense resource management, instill respect for human rights, and support English language training and English language labs.

Key Interventions:

- IMET will support the professionalization of the Paraguayan military, as well as other technical training, to build the capacity to protect land and maritime borders against transnational threats.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012 and FY 2013, USAID conducted portfolio reviews for Democracy and Governance (DG) and Economic Growth and Environment (EG) programs. The portfolio reviews supplemented ongoing program monitoring that focuses on tracking costs and project goals. Findings from the final performance evaluations of governance programs were used when drafting governance projects scheduled to start in FY 2014.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation of DG and EG programs conducted in FY 2012 and FY 2013 helped the mission in the formulation of FY 2015 program budgets. In addition, it helped:

- Guide the drafting of USAID/Paraguay's five-year strategy, as well as the new project designs for DG and EG programs.
- Highlight the transformational change in key governance reforms while underscoring remaining significant challenges.
- Formulate key interventions that require continued support are institutional capacity building of public sector institutions and strengthening accountability and anti-corruption efforts.

- Underscore the importance of a market-driven approach to technical assistance, and the key role played by the private sector in leveraging U.S. government funding to ensure project sustainability.

Peru

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Over a decade of impressive economic growth in Peru dramatically improved key national health indicators and cut poverty rates in half. However, important segments of Peruvian society – the indigenous, those living in remote rural areas, and other historically marginalized groups – have yet to see tangible benefits from these advances. Continued illicit coca cultivation and narcotics trafficking, especially in areas where state presence is limited, pose a threat to the rule of law, citizen security, and economic progress. Peru’s jungles face threats from illegal logging, mining, and an encroaching agricultural frontier. The conservation of this vast reserve of tropical forest, alongside efforts to adapt to climate change in areas dependent on water from retreating tropical glaciers, is essential for Peru's people and for the health of people throughout the Western Hemisphere. U.S. assistance addresses these challenges, lending critical support to the Peruvian government’s programs for social and economic inclusion and an aggressive coca eradication plan. As one of our most steadfast democratic partners in the region, assistance to Peru advances U.S. national security and economic interests.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	98,634	74,735	93,555	18,820
Development Assistance	49,140	18,500	54,000	35,500
Economic Support Fund	2,834	20,000	-	-20,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,880	2,500	1,800	-700
International Military Education and Training	530	585	605	20
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	44,250	33,000	37,000	4,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	150	150	-

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)

Alternatives to Illicit Coca Cultivation Increased in Targeted Regions: Despite significantly higher levels of eradication in 2012 and 2013, Peru is the world’s largest coca cultivator (50,500 hectares in 2012) and number one for potential pure cocaine production (290 metric tons). The United States and Peru collaborate closely and use a three-pronged approach of eradication, interdiction, and alternative development (AD) to address drug trafficking. The Government of Peru has significantly increased funding for its own programs to fight drug trafficking and sustain development efforts. Demonstrating its commitment to shared goals, the Government of Peru surpassed all prior results and eradicated 23,785 hectares of coca in 2013, including the Monzon River Valley, an area with little state presence that had been under the control of narco-traffickers and the Shining Path, a domestic terrorist organization, for the last three decades. Taking advantage of the Government of Peru’s expanded eradication efforts, USAID will use FY 2015 resources to further consolidate achievements in San Martin, which is quickly becoming a world-renowned source of high-quality, fine-flavored cacao, the primary licit alternative to coca. AD efforts will be expanded in the Ucayali and Huanuco regions, including the Monzon Valley, in order to solidify and build upon the gains made in 2013 to prevent a return to coca cultivation. The principal

crops supported in these new regions will be coffee and cacao, which also bring environmental co-benefits. A significant portion of assistance will build Government of Peru and local organizational capacity to assume greater leadership roles and improve the use of Peruvian resources. USAID programs will continue to be closely coordinated with the Department of State.

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will strengthen value chains for licit crops, particularly cacao and coffee, with an investment of approximately \$27.0 million. USAID will continue providing technical assistance to farmers and cooperatives to expand cultivation and increase the productivity and quality of licit crops. Through one of USAID's largest, mission-based, public-private partnerships, U.S. assistance will increase access to local and international markets and expand private investment.
- The programs will enhance the enabling environment for AD efforts, with an approximate investment of \$10.0 million. USAID will provide direct funding to the Government of Peru's counternarcotics agency and other Peruvian government institutions to strengthen program implementation, including monitoring and evaluation, project design, and environmental oversight. USAID will also use funding to improve key social services, such as basic health and education, in eradicated communities.

Management and Quality of Public Services Improved in the Amazon Basin: The provision of public services, particularly in poor and conflict-prone communities in the Peruvian Andes and Amazon basin, has not improved commensurate with Peru's macro-economic growth. Marginalized populations, specifically women and indigenous groups, remain disconnected from government representation and service delivery. While decentralization of services is a central tenet of state reform, it remains a work in progress. By improving the management and quality of decentralized public services and improving transparency and social and political inclusion, USAID will address drivers of conflict and help Peru remain a stable and productive partner for the United States.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide approximately \$5.5 million to strengthen effective public service delivery, improve management of social conflict, and promote effective citizen participation in decision-making processes and oversight. USAID will provide training and technical assistance to national and sub-national entities in strategic planning, budgeting, evidence-based decision-making, procurement, as well as rule of law, transparency, disaster risk reduction, and conflict prevention and mitigation.
- Through a mix of grants and government-to-government assistance, an estimated \$1.5 million in basic education funding will help regional governments in targeted Amazon Basin regions to obtain and manage Peruvian government funds for public education, in order to expand successful teaching approaches. USAID will work directly with the Ministry of Education to improve teaching quality and address the needs of indigenous, multi-lingual/multi-cultural children to increase access to education and improve reading skills.

Natural Resources Sustainably Managed in the Amazon Basin and Glacier Highlands: Peru confronts increasing risks of environmental degradation that could have substantial global impacts. Peru's tropical forest, the fourth-largest tract in the world, is shrinking under the pressure not just of the poorly controlled expansion of agriculture and logging, but increasingly in recent years from uncontrolled illegal mining, which has been stimulated by high gold prices and is resulting in public health issues, human rights abuses, and social conflict as well as in deforestation. Taking into account the unique circumstances created by Peru's hosting of the UN Conference of Parties on Climate Change, USAID will use FY 2015 Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative resources to improve forest governance, environmental management, and forest-based economic opportunities. Resources will also help build adaptive capacity

and resilience to the effects of Global Climate Change on Andean glaciers and wetlands. Resources will assist the Government of Peru in implementing measures agreed on under the U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement, specifically through implementation of the Forestry Law that is expected to become effective by the end of 2014. As part of the President's GCC Initiative, proposed activities will support a lower emissions development pathway for Peru, and directly support the development and strengthening of the Ministry of Environment.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$5.0 million will support activities that protect the Peruvian Amazon. Efforts will include assisting regional and local governments and indigenous groups to implement sustainable forest management systems. Programs will strengthen the Peruvian government's chain-of-custody system for timber products, consistent with Peruvian forestry law and regulations that have recently been drafted.
- Approximately \$2.0 million will be provided directly to the ministry of environment as government-to-government assistance. This will support the Government of Peru in designing and implementing a Low-Emissions Development Strategy. With USAID assistance, the ministry will also implement programs to undertake environmental impact analyses, protect endangered species, implement programs for payment for environmental services, and support community efforts to adapt to the effects of climate change.
- USAID will use approximately \$3.0 million to fund a set of climate change adaptation activities that will expand the capacity of local communities to adapt and become more resilient to the effects of global climate change.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. assistance will support development of a professional and modern Peruvian military capable of increasing effective, visible, and competent state presence throughout the country. FMF will support Peru's ability to protect its borders and national territory from transnational threats, such as illicit narcotics trafficking, illegal mining, organized crime and terrorism, which serve to undermine democratic governance and economic prosperity in Peru and the Western Hemisphere. FMF will enhance the Peruvian Armed Forces' detection and monitoring capabilities through support, such as development of Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance and command and control capacities. FMF will also support air medevac capacity development to enhance the ability of the Peruvian Armed Forces to protect personnel and Peru's borders against transnational threats. Assistance will also include training, technical assistance, as well as maintenance and logistics support.

Key Interventions:

- FMF will support Peru's ability to control national territory and border regions against transnational threats through the development of domain awareness and air medevac capacity.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. U.S. assistance supports professionalization of the Peruvian military, enhancement of respect for human rights, and strengthens management of defense resources. IMET will support professional military education at the basic and mid-levels, management courses, and technical training. Training and education courses will support efforts to strengthen the Peruvian military's strategic, operational and tactical planning capabilities, adherence to civilian authority, respect for human rights, and interoperability with the United States.

Key Intervention:

- IMET assistance will support the professionalization of the Peruvian Armed Forces and adherence to the rule of law and human rights through training and education.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Peru is the world's top potential producer of cocaine and the second-largest cultivator of coca, with an estimated 50,500 hectares of coca under cultivation in 2012, the most recent year for which data is available. In 2012, Peru adopted a comprehensive five-year counternarcotics strategy that called for tripling coca eradication between 2012 and 2016 and increasing the seizure of illicit drugs.

U.S. assistance of \$37.0 million dollars will support the Government of Peru's efforts to combat the illicit drug industry and transnational crime, including efforts to expand state presence in the Monzon, Apurimac, Ene, and Mantaro River Valley regions in order to confront drug traffickers aligned with the Shining Path terrorist group. U.S. assistance will combat transnational criminal activities by addressing the illicit sources of money laundered through Peru's fast-growing economy. While Peru has an asset forfeiture law related to drug trafficking, money laundering, terrorism, and other serious crimes, prosecutors successfully prosecuted only a dozen cases since its enactment in 2007.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$30.9 million will support Peru's counternarcotics, law enforcement, judicial reform, and demand reduction related activities, and may include: illicit drug and precursor chemical interdiction, manual coca eradication, aviation operations to support interdiction and manual eradication, improved controls at seaports, border crossings and airports, judicial reform and capacity-development, strengthening of substance abuse treatment, law enforcement professionalization, as well as modernized police stations, bases and equipment.
- Specifically, \$23.3 million will support the eradication of at least 26,000 hectares of illicit coca in partnership with the Peruvian eradication agency, El Proyecto Especial de Control y Reducción de Cultivos Ilegales en el Alto Huallaga (CORAH), and will support the requisite aviation for coca eradication operations. The Government of Peru's published coca eradication goal for 2015 is 26,000 hectares; however, in both 2013 and 2014, the President of Peru pushed for goals more ambitious than those published in the five-year plan. In 2013, the U.S. government secured \$11.8 million in cost-sharing from the Peruvians toward eradication, and another \$21.0 million in 2014, dramatically increasing Peru's cost-sharing. In order to help maintain high levels of coca eradication, the United States expects to continue securing significant Peruvian cost-sharing for eradication in 2015. U.S. assistance will also support the Corps for Assistance to Alternative Development, an agency under CORAH, which will continue to detect and map coca and opium poppy, a critical element in planning eradication operations and measuring results.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.9 million to build Peru's institutional capacity to combat money laundering and seize criminal assets. U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance to financial analysts, police, prosecutors, and judges to build stronger money laundering cases. Funding will also continue support for Peru's Financial Investigative Unit, which gathers information about financial transactions and prepares suspicious activities reports, and will affect changes that allow the information to be used fully in investigations and prosecutions of money laundering crimes. U.S. assistance will also provide training to build stronger asset forfeiture cases, and will build the capacity of the Government of Peru to effectively manage, administer, and dispose of seized and forfeited assets.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR - Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS): EXBS assistance will provide training designed to enhance Peru's ability to monitor strategic trade exported from or transiting its territory. FY 2015 funding will focus on high-level commitment building and policy outreach activities, as well as focused technical assistance. Many of the practices undertaken in support of trade monitoring for security purposes also serve to facilitate legitimate trade flows and generate additional customs revenue by increasing the accuracy of shipping documentation, including valuations.

Key Intervention: _

- EXBS assistance will enhance the ability of Peruvian customs and law enforcement officials to detect illicit transfers of commodities, components, and materials that may be used by state and non-state actors in the production of Weapons of Mass Destruction.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2013, USAID completed four program evaluations. The first was a performance evaluation of the second phase of decentralization efforts, which impacted the design of the third phase that began last year. In addition, a retrospective impact evaluation of one of USAID's most successful economic development initiatives was carried out. Further, a performance evaluation of efforts to increase citizen participation in governance resulted in a program extension and refinement. Finally, a final performance evaluation of an innovative effort to promote carbon sequestration and the sale of carbon credits was undertaken. In addition to finalizing four evaluations, six additional evaluations were designed and launched in FY 2013. All finalized evaluations informed budget planning decisions. For FY 2014, USAID is planning to finalize the five ongoing evaluations and launch two more. This includes the start of a large-scale impact evaluation of our Alternative Development efforts in Huanuco, the launch of a performance evaluation of government-to-government assistance in San Martin, and the completion of an evaluation of the effectiveness of interagency coordination and assistance in the environment sector. The United States coordinates with the host nation to develop objectives for reducing coca cultivation and illicit drug trafficking, tracked weekly and monthly, and reported in the annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Report. Performance targets are set through past performance and trends, policy priorities, long term goals, relevant conditions on the ground, and resource levels.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The performance evaluation of decentralization provided recommendations to USAID's new decentralization program that are improving interactions with local government institutions and policymakers to facilitate policy reform. The impact evaluation of economic development efforts is currently informing consultations between USAID/Peru and USAID/Colombia as they work together to design a similar program for future implementation. Finally, the performance evaluation of citizen participation and oversight mechanisms recommended adjusting the roles of several USAID implementing partners in order to better focus their efforts on either government capacity building or citizen oversight mechanisms to evaluate government service provision.

**USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives by Account,
and Program Area**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	54,000
Alternatives to illicit coca cultivation increased in targeted regions	37,000
Development Assistance	37,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	37,000
of which Objective 6:	4,810
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,110
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,700
Management and quality of public services improved in the Amazon Basin	7,000
Development Assistance	7,000
2.2 Good Governance	5,500
3.2 Education	1,500
of which Objective 6:	1,150
6.1 Program Design and Learning	210
6.2 Administration and Oversight	940
Natural resources sustainably managed in the Amazon Basin and glacier highlands	10,000
Development Assistance	10,000
4.8 Environment	10,000
of which Objective 6:	1,432
6.1 Program Design and Learning	300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,132

Suriname

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance in Suriname is to support the country's development as an accountable, capable, and prosperous democratic state by enhancing the rule of law and financial transparency. U.S. assistance promotes the rule of law by professionalizing the police force, building anti-money laundering capacity, strengthening the justice sector, and increasing the capabilities of Suriname's security forces and law enforcement agencies to contribute to international security and domestic stability. Better law enforcement and transparent financial accounting systems will close vulnerabilities to illicit trafficking and position Suriname to achieve its regional integration aspirations, while advancing U.S. foreign policy objectives. Regional programs to advance security and citizen safety through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	213	225	200	-25
International Military Education and Training	213	225	200	-25

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 Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, promote democratic values, create capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with local communities across the country. IMET-funded training enhances the Surinamese Defense Forces' capacity to protect national territory against transnational threats. IMET primarily supports professional military education at the basic and mid-levels and provides technical training and courses in rule of law, civil-military relations, defense management, and humanitarian assistance.

Key Interventions:

- IMET will support technical training to build the Surinamese Defense Forces' riverine and mobility capability and professional military education courses at the basic and mid-levels to support young officers' leadership and management development.

The Bahamas

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bahamas faces a multitude of security issues, including illicit narcotics trafficking, human smuggling and trafficking, inadequate border security, lack of maritime domain awareness, fisheries violations (poaching), and increasing violent crime. U.S. foreign assistance to The Bahamas supports efforts to build the capacity of the Royal Bahamas Defence Force (RBDF) to address these transnational threats and improve maritime and border security. This assistance, in conjunction with other programs designed to advance security and citizen safety through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, increases interoperability between the RBDF, other Bahamian governmental agencies, and U.S. law enforcement agencies operating in the country.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	164	180	200	20
International Military Education and Training	164	180	200	20

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 Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and create lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. U.S. assistance will support RBDF efforts to bolster maritime and land border security to ensure a stable and secure Bahamas and to contribute to increased regional security. IMET will enhance professionalization of the RBDF, increase its capability to conduct maritime security and interdiction operations, and provide technical capacity to maintain and sustain maritime and air assets to address transnational threats such as illicit trafficking in persons, narcotics, and weapons. Assistance will also support defense management and human rights courses.

Key Interventions:

- IMET will support professional military education, technical training, and Mobile Training Teams for both military officers and enlisted ranks of the RBDF.

Trinidad and Tobago

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Trinidad and Tobago is a leading economic force in the Caribbean and an important player in regional energy security given its well-developed oil and gas industry. Despite its relative wealth, however, Trinidad and Tobago suffers from high crime, underdevelopment, and pockets of significant poverty. U.S. foreign assistance focuses on the development of professional military and security forces to strengthen rule of law, increase accountability and interagency cooperation, and improve maritime and border security. Programs to advance security and citizen safety through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	167	180	200	20
International Military Education and Training	167	180	200	20

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 Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and create lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with local communities across the country. U.S. assistance will support the professional development of the Trinidad and Tobago Defense Force through professional military education, management and leadership courses, such as defense resource management, and technical training to improve maritime security capabilities.

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support professional military education courses, such as rule of law and civil-military relations, as well as technical training.

Uruguay

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Uruguay’s presence in international fora has made it an important U.S. partner in global efforts to foster democracy, prosperity, and rule of law. Uruguay has a remarkable record as a contributor to peacekeeping operations and remains one of the top per capita police and troop contributors to United Nations peacekeeping. Continued, effective participation in international peacekeeping operations, however, will be challenged by an increasingly constrained Uruguayan national budget. U.S. assistance strengthens and maintains the Uruguayan military’s peacekeeping and disaster response capabilities by enhancing personnel expertise.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	427	450	500	50
International Military Education and Training	427	450	500	50

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 Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. U.S. assistance sustains and improves Uruguay’s constructive engagement in international affairs, such as peacekeeping where Uruguay has supported operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Haiti, as well as the non-UN peacekeeping mission on the Sinai Peninsula. Assistance also enhances Uruguay’s ability to conduct national and regional disaster response operations, combat terrorism, and curtail transnational crime. IMET supports professional military education for junior officers and enlisted personnel, as well as focused, senior-level courses aimed at bolstering civil-military relations, peacekeeping capacity, joint operations, and defense resources management, while also promoting democratic values and human rights. Funds will also support technical training, such as aircraft maintenance. Additionally, IMET training supports improved interoperability with the United States and international forces. Uruguayan forces leverage operational experience to train other Latin American militaries, multiplying the effects of U.S. investments in training.

Key Interventions:

- IMET assistance will support the professionalization of the Uruguayan Armed Forces, interoperability, and technical training, and promote democratic values and respect for human rights.

Venezuela

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In recent years, political power has been concentrated in a single party with an increasingly authoritarian executive exercising significant control over the human rights ombudsman and the legislative, judicial, and electoral branches of government. U.S. assistance in Venezuela will defend and strengthen democratic practices, institutions, and values that support human rights, freedom of information, and Venezuelan civic engagement.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	5,786	4,298	5,000	702
Economic Support Fund	5,786	4,298	5,000	702

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)

Democracy Program: U.S. assistance will support diverse civil society that support constitutionally-mandated democratic checks and balances. U.S. activities in Venezuela will seek, on a nonpartisan basis, to expand public participation in an inclusive democratic process to promote the basic values of representative democracy, and to support the promotion of human rights. Activities will defend democratic processes and human rights by enhancing the public's access to information; encouraging peaceful debate surrounding key issues; providing support to democratic institutions; and promoting citizen participation.

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will promote the transparency of public institutions and democratic processes.
- Programs will promote citizens' awareness of human rights.
- Activities will promote the public's access to information from diverse sources.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID will conduct continuous assessments to evaluate programmatic and financial performance given a potentially new context for assistance programs.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID will conduct quarterly performance reviews during program implementation. USAID regularly monitors activities of implementing partners in order to inform decision-making.

Barbados and Eastern Caribbean

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. government works in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean to promote equitable social and economic opportunity; ensure the health and safety of all citizens; and strengthen institutions of democratic governance, respect for human rights, transparency, and accountability. Based in Barbados, U.S. assistance will benefit Guyana, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Barbados. U.S. assistance addresses the closely-related goals of combating international crime and drug-trafficking and bolstering counterterrorism efforts, which require sustained engagement with Eastern Caribbean countries whose porous borders directly impact U.S. national security.

In FY 2015, U.S. assistance to Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean will promote economic growth, support basic education and social services, and improve resilience among the small island developing states of the Caribbean to the negative effects of climate change. Programs to advance security and citizen safety through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative will complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance. Through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), a whole-of-government approach will support a set of interventions to key populations in reducing the transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	32,248	25,581	32,981	7,400
Development Assistance	10,032	7,500	10,000	2,500
Global Health Programs - State	14,509	10,331	15,331	5,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,950	6,950	6,950	-
International Military Education and Training	757	800	700	-100

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 Opportunity: Economic opportunity programs will address the challenges faced by Eastern Caribbean youth, particularly their ability to enter the formal economy. U.S. assistance will continue to support youth workforce development and entrepreneurship activities across the Eastern Caribbean. While supporting economic competitiveness objectives, programs create alternatives for youth who might otherwise be lured into criminal activity. U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of regional and national institutions and community civil society organizations to boost the economic, political, and social engagement with youth.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will build the capacity of youth-serving entrepreneurial organizations to support the growth of entrepreneurship among youth.

Global Climate Change: Small island developing states are especially vulnerable to climate change, climate variability, and sea-level rise which erodes infrastructure and can have deleterious impacts on economic activities and the provision of public services. With FY 2015 Global Climate Change Initiative funding totaling \$5.5 million, USAID will support regional- and country-level adaptation strategies. The program will help improve the regulatory environment, build public awareness on climate variability, adapt to changes, improve science and data systems for improved decision making, and promote a green economy that includes environmentally sustainable tourism. Assistance will have a strong focus on initiatives in the critical areas of freshwater resilience and coastal and marine management.

Key Interventions:

- FY 2015 funding will build climate study capacity in the region, including strengthening technical organizations in meteorology, hydrology, coastal, and marine science.
- U.S. assistance will develop teaching and research related to climate change with an emphasis on cross-sectoral adaptation, including short courses in climate change.
- Activities will include work in coastal/marine and freshwater sectors to identify adaptation strategies.

Basic Education: The quality of primary grade reading and mathematics in the Eastern Caribbean is a concern for the region's governments. USAID-supported basic education activities will improve quality of reading at the primary school level across the region. USAID will build the capacity of local systems to deliver reading programs and improve standards for curriculum development. The activity will engage regional institutions to strengthen education ministries in each country and ensure sustainability. USAID will work with other donors to leverage resources to strengthen mathematics education.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen Caribbean education systems to ensure youth are better educated and trained to meet the needs of the market. Programs will engage the business community to invest in the development of workforces through mentorship, apprenticeship/internship, and partnership.

Social Services: USAID will work with national governments and key donors to enhance social service delivery that targets vulnerable communities where poverty, neglect, and lack of economic empowerment pose the gravest threat to at-risk youth, and where social services can be used to reinforce USAID youth programming. Social protection activities will be designed to support a reduction in gender-based violence in these communities, and develop strategies for reducing poverty and gender inequality.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. funds will support the establishment and strengthening of community and social support services to at-risk and vulnerable youth.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through 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.

State Programs

Although some progress has been noted, the Caribbean continues to have some of the highest HIV infection rates of any region outside of sub-Saharan Africa, particularly in key populations.

USAID Programs

As part of the PEPFAR Caribbean Regional HIV and AIDS Partnership Framework, USAID/Barbados and Eastern Caribbean will manage FY 2015 funding and program in Guyana, Barbados, and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States. Funding for the Jamaica HIV/AIDS program passes through USAID/Barbados and Eastern Caribbean, but the programs are managed by USAID/Jamaica.

Key Intervention:

- In linkage with PEPFAR, Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean will receive \$6.9 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET will support Eastern Caribbean governments' capacity to secure and monitor their borders and territorial seas to prevent transnational threats, such as transnational criminal organizations, from becoming entrenched in the region. Training and technical assistance to local Coast Guards and other security forces will help countries maintain operational readiness to conduct maritime security activities, including patrol and interdiction efforts. IMET will support professionalization of the Eastern Caribbean security forces as well as technical training in targeted areas, such as maritime skills capacity development. The following countries in the Eastern Caribbean will receive IMET funding: Antigua and Barbuda (\$120,000); Barbados (\$110,000); Dominica (\$110,000); Grenada (\$110,000); St. Kitts and Nevis (\$100,000); St. Lucia (\$50,000); and St. Vincent and the Grenadines (\$100,000).

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support leadership, professionalization, and technical skills capacity development to support citizen security efforts and improve maritime security in the region.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID collects performance data on the effectiveness of its programs to allow for informed decision-making. In FY 2013, a Performance Evaluation for two youth development programs was completed and is being used to inform youth programming. USAID plans a performance evaluation of the Climate Change Capacity Building Program. These evaluations will influence future programmatic and budgetary decisions by identifying accomplishments and recommendations for future sector-specific activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID supports an enhanced, whole-of-mission, systematic approach to monitoring and evaluation to ensure strong stewardship of resources and improved effectiveness.

With program implementation spread across a wide geographic area, key to the success of the Mission's Regional Development Cooperation Strategy (RDCS) will be the development of a strong performance management system. Consistent with USAID's Evaluation Policy, USAID will perform a series of impact and performance evaluations for each Development Objective over the course of the RDCS. These evaluations will examine whether interventions are achieving the intended results and generate learning opportunities that will inform future program designs. USAID will expand its staffing to include a Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, and develop a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plan for the mission.

State Western Hemisphere Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance for the Western Hemisphere supports host nation efforts to counter threats to citizen security, strengthen the rule of law and democratic institutions, and foster economic opportunity. The State WHA request includes funding for hemispheric initiatives that address citizen security threats that directly affect U.S. national security under the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI). The requests for CARSI and CBSI include funding from specific appropriation accounts, as described, that are mutually reinforcing. The State WHA request also includes requests for Pathways to Prosperity in the Americas and Summit of the Americas-related commitments.

CARSI partners with Central American governments to address the severe levels of crime and violence facing their citizens from narcotics traffickers, organized crime, and domestic and transnational gangs. CARSI assists nations in stemming the flow of narcotics, arms, weapons, precursors, and bulk cash generated by illicit drug sales; improving social and economic opportunities for at-risk populations; investigating, prosecuting, and dismantling gangs and criminal organizations; and strengthening law enforcement and justice sector institutions in Central America. CBSI combats rising crime and violence in the Caribbean region, which threatens both U.S. and Caribbean security. After careful strategic planning and dialogue with our Caribbean partners, U.S. assistance focuses on substantially reducing illicit trafficking, improving public safety, and promoting social justice. The Pathways to Prosperity initiative promotes inclusive economic growth and opportunity for all segments of the population. The Summit of the Americas request will support commitments stemming from the next Summit to be held in Panama in 2015.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	221,291	242,449	189,938	-52,511
Economic Support Fund	82,311	104,784	90,000	-14,784
Foreign Military Financing	9,494	7,500	5,000	-2,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	125,000	125,000	92,000	-33,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,486	5,165	2,938	-2,227

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.

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	221,291	*	189,938
Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)	60,296	*	56,500
Economic Support Fund	18,802	*	28,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
Foreign Military Financing	9,494	*	5,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	30,000	*	22,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	*	1,500
Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI)	145,619	*	130,000
Economic Support Fund	50,619	*	60,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	95,000	*	70,000
Economic Policy	12,639	*	1,000
Economic Support Fund	12,639	*	1,000
Summit of Americas Commitments	251	*	1,000
Economic Support Fund	251	*	1,000
Other	2,486	*	1,438
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,486	*	1,438

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI): The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)-managed CARSI programs will support rule of law and governance activities to bolster Central American national and municipal-based crime prevention strategies; economic and social development efforts; community-based policing and crime observatories; social service delivery for at-risk women and youth; and good governance activities in areas of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua vulnerable to drug trafficking, gangs, and organized crime. These funds will be used to address the underlying causes of crime and violence both in the streets and households of Central America by continuing strategic investments to build sustainable capacity for local stakeholders working on crime prevention; strengthening local and regional coordination on citizen safety strategies; and providing at-risk women and youth with productive alternatives to crime via after-school activities, vocational training and job placement assistance, and local private sector and civil society engagement. The United States ensures prevention assistance addresses regional security challenges faced by all seven nations of Central America. Limited funds will also be used to improve coordination across countries and assist in the formulation of policies on prevention and juvenile justice.

Key Interventions:

- CARSI will improve targeting of community-based youth development programs focusing on recreation, education, and professional development through identification of those most at-risk, and will consolidate programs and services in high-crime areas that lower risk factors of the individuals and communities most susceptible to gang recruitment.
- USAID will continue to push the public-private partnerships agenda on social prevention to build innovative alliances and maximize private sector contributions, specifically looking at regional private sector networks and at leveraging larger sums at a minimum one-to-one ratio.
- CARSI will incorporate best practices and lessons learned from other parts of the region and world into USAID's citizen security portfolio.
- USAID anticipates launching a program to support regional and local crime observatories' ability to share information in alignment with the Central American Integration System's Security Strategy.

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI): To support CBSI efforts to increase citizen security and address the causes of crime and violence, USAID assistance promotes social justice through crime

prevention activities in targeted communities as well as police, justice sector, and anti-corruption reforms. USAID's activities will increase economic opportunities and skills for at-risk youth and vulnerable populations, improve community and law enforcement cooperation, improve the juvenile justice sector, and reduce corruption in the public and private sectors. USAID is implementing CBSI programs in the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Guyana, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Key Interventions:

- CBSI at-risk youth programming seeks to steer youth away from crime, violence, and other risky behaviors via workforce development, vocational training, rehabilitation, and professional development. Between FY 2011 and FY 2013 nearly 29,000 youth participated in USAID's workforce development training through CBSI. By the end of FY 2015, USAID's target is to surpass 55,000 youth served by increasing USAID investments in youth programming.
- Assistance will improve cooperation among community members and law enforcement and the judiciary. USAID community-based policing activities in Jamaica will improve crime prevention, intervention, and law enforcement; develop a culture of lawfulness; and enhance the police force's ability to be a more community-oriented institution. USAID's Community Justice Houses provide access to mediation, public defense, and other services to vulnerable people in the Dominican Republic. The Community Justice Houses served more than 37,000 people in FY 2013, with anticipated service to increase to 58,000 people in FY 2014 and 39,000 people in FY 2015 with plans to transfer this successful program to be funded by the Dominican government in subsequent years.
- Assistance will strengthen the juvenile justice sector. USAID's approach to juvenile justice reform involves strengthening national regulatory frameworks; working with judges and police to divert youth to alternative sentences, including participation in our own at-risk youth programs; and working within juvenile detention centers to assist youth in custody to develop vocational skills and make life plans for after their release. Currently, nearly half of juvenile offenders in the Eastern Caribbean are housed in prisons with adult populations. USAID's current juvenile justice activities are on track to reduce this number to 40 percent by the end of FY 2015, with aims of reducing it to 10 percent by the end of FY 2016.
- Efforts will continue to address corruption, promote transparency, and combat trafficking in persons, with a threefold approach of strengthening key agencies and Ministries from within, promoting stronger legislative and policy postures, and raising civil society awareness and engagement. Particular focus in Jamaica will be on combatting issues of financial and organized crime. USAID will support the police reform process in the Dominican Republic, including training local level police investigators and prosecutors, and ensuring the process is inclusive and responsive to citizen needs.

Pathways to Prosperity in the Americas: Increasing economic growth and inclusive prosperity in the Americas are key elements to achieving the full potential of the hemisphere. The Pathways initiative promotes inclusive economic growth and opportunity, and seeks to ensure the benefits of trade are more equitably shared amongst all segments of the population. Requested U.S. assistance will advance the four pillars of the Pathways initiative: empowering small business; facilitating trade; building a modern workforce; and promoting sustainable practices and environmental cooperation. U.S. assistance will support the Pathways regional partnership to foster broad-based U.S. and hemispheric economic growth to meet the goals of small business development; financial reform; environmental cooperation; workforce and entrepreneurial development; strong labor protections; and customs modernization.

Key Interventions:

- Program goals are expected to include small business development including access to credit and markets; financial inclusion through regulatory reforms; trade infrastructure modernization and

customs training; improving workforce education and development; public participation in environmental decision-making; labor protections efforts; and support for cleaner production practices through universities and market access programs.

- Public outreach and broader stakeholder engagement will support nongovernmental organizations, governments, and the private sector from across the Hemisphere in developing new and innovative solutions to common hemispheric challenges identified by Pathways partner governments.

Summit of the Americas: Funds will be used to support initiatives stemming from U.S. participation in the 2012 Summit of the Americas and U.S. proposals for the 2015 Summit of the Americas to be held in Panama.

Key Intervention:

- Funding will support initiatives relating to the 2015 Summit, including support for an improved dialogue between government and private sector leaders at future Summits and promotion of economic opportunity and inclusion.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI): Funds will deepen regional security cooperation, increase detection and monitoring capabilities, enhance information sharing, and build long-term sustainment capabilities. U.S. assistance will support stabilization operations and security sector reform. Resources will focus on maritime security support to countries to address illicit activity and transnational threats to the region. Partner nations and regional institutions, such as the Regional Security System, will receive assistance to strengthen capacity to execute maritime security operations, improve regional domain awareness and information sharing, sustain and maintain assets, and enhance professionalization and technical skills of the security forces through training.

Key Interventions:

- FMF will support efforts to build the maritime security capacity of CBSI participating partner nations to protect and patrol their maritime and land borders against transnational threats.
- FMF will support efforts to increase domain awareness and information sharing to improve partner nations' ability to gather and analyze information on regional threats.
- FMF support will enhance partner nations' maritime operational readiness through a focus on sustainment and maintenance efforts, as well as the development of logistical systems.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI): CARSI INCLE funds will support continued programming intended to weaken the structure and diminish the influence and violence of transnational criminal organizations operating in Central America. CARSI law enforcement assistance is designed to make sustainable impacts on crime, gangs and illicit trafficking by building the capabilities of police and security services, improving police academies, and strengthening border inspection capabilities. In some Central American countries, law enforcement institutions have matured, allowing for assistance to be targeted towards continued professionalization of, and leadership by, the institutions. Elsewhere, support to law enforcement requires basic provision of training, mentoring and equipment support. Among other programs, investments in maritime and land interdiction; aviation support; efforts to combat impunity; vetted and special investigative units; asset forfeiture; money laundering and firearms interdiction assistance; transnational anti-gang units; and border security enhancements will build host-nation capacity, thereby bolstering the attempts of Central American governments to provide enhanced levels of citizen safety. Security gains enable economic growth and social opportunities.

Rule of law programs are building the capacity of judicial actors, bolstering prosecutorial capacity, and enhancing the effectiveness of courts and prisons. Funds will enable Central American governments to investigate, prosecute, and incarcerate criminals and dismantle criminal organizations effectively. U.S. assistance will train police investigators, prosecutors, judges and prison officials to provide them with the skills and competencies needed to counter the increasingly sophisticated transnational criminals in the region, while building trust and cooperation among law enforcement elements through joint training workshops. In some cases, recent national legislative changes will allow for greater development of asset forfeiture cases, for the ultimate benefit of those national populations. Additional focus on alternatives to pre-trial sentencing will reduce prison crowding, and innovative approaches such as mobile courts and video hearings allow for greater responsiveness and transparency by governments. Funds will provide community policing training and support to model precincts, improved prison management mentoring and support, police academy curriculum development and police reform, and other support.

Key Interventions:

- CARSII will continue providing local law enforcement with training, equipment, advisors and other support to security and justice sectors, including task forces. Assistance includes modern police techniques including targeted policing presence where crime rates are highest, advancement of police professionalization and internal affairs; management and destruction support for precursor chemicals and other dangerous materials; and training on intelligence-led policing, criminal investigations, operations and officer safety.
- Vetted units, comprised of host country law enforcement officers operating with U.S. government mentors, establish trustworthy foreign partners with which the U.S. government can share operational intelligence and material assistance with a reduced risk of corruption. The units work to combat trafficking of narcotics, firearms, cash, and persons, as well as to counter transnational gangs. Increases in the number and value of narcotics interdictions throughout the region, in particular, demonstrates the potential of many of these fledgling units.
- CARSII has established model police precincts that address core crimes in local communities and train local police on how to work more closely with the community. Officers receive training, equipment, and other support, greatly increasing their investigative and community policing capabilities, while other community engagement projects improve relations and trust with law enforcement. CARSII works with local police and community organizations to support police-youth athletic leagues and build model precincts, which have already reduced crime and gang influence in some of the region's most dangerous neighborhoods.
- Counternarcotics efforts support such activities as maritime and land interdiction, aviation support, drug demand reduction and rehabilitation, and poppy eradication. These efforts are targeted to combat rising international drug trafficking in Central America, including through disruption of dismantlement of criminal networks.

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI): CBSI programming will continue efforts to strengthen the capacity of partner nations to combat transnational and related domestic crime and violence, as well as promote regional cooperation to address the shared threat. Equipment and training for law enforcement personnel, capacity-building to strengthen partner nations' abilities to combat money laundering and other financial crimes, and technical assistance to develop strong justice sector institutions will help to promote citizen security throughout the Caribbean region. CBSI programs that seek to professionalize law enforcement will provide basic and advanced capacity-building training and equipment so that law enforcement agencies throughout the region can address criminal threats and carry out effective operations. Funds will also support programs to increase the proficiency of host nation personnel charged with ensuring border and port security. To combat the flow of narcotics, specific training will be provided for police units and agencies in charge of combating narcotics, and efforts may help to develop

or support vetted units. To combat financial crimes that may underpin violent and transnational crime, assistance will support technical assistance and capacity-building for officials to effectively investigate and prosecute cases. Under CBSI, U.S. assistance will support efforts to strengthen justice sector institutional capacity, independence, transparency, and accountability. Funds may also support educational and training programs for justice sector entities, including police, prosecutors, and judges.

Key Interventions:

- Funds will support training and equipment to enhance law enforcement capacity in areas such as investigations, operations, and border and port security.
- Activities will support efforts to counter narcotics flows through training, equipment, and technical assistance to strengthen host nation interdiction capacity and enhance regional cooperation in interdiction efforts. These efforts may include assistance to develop or support vetted units.
- Technical assistance to combat financial crimes and money laundering will build the capacity of partner nation officials to investigate and prosecute these cases.
- As the professionalism and capabilities of law enforcement increase, funds to strengthen the justice sector will ensure our Caribbean partners have independent and effective justice sector institutions with the expertise and capabilities to manage forfeited assets and effectively prosecute criminals.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI): Antiterrorism assistance funds will benefit partner nations in the Caribbean – The Bahamas, Jamaica, Dominican Republic, and Trinidad and Tobago – to build advanced, self-sustaining counterterrorism capacity of law enforcement to deter, detect, and respond to terrorism threats. In particular, U.S. assistance in the Caribbean will focus on preventing terrorists from transiting through, operating in, or establishing safe havens in the region.

Key Intervention:

- Assistance is expected to include training and associated equipment in areas such as border security, fraudulent document detection, airport security management, maritime interdiction of terrorism, investigation of terrorist incidents, and digital forensics.

Other: Funding will support antiterrorism assistance to build advanced, self-sustaining law enforcement counterterrorism capacity, counterterrorism finance, export control, border security, and terrorist interdiction efforts. This assistance will support targeted training, equipment and support specifically designed to improve the capability of law enforcement organizations in Brazil, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, and Peru to combat terrorists and terrorist organizations that may operate in or transit through their countries.

Key Intervention:

- Funding will support antiterrorism assistance, counterterrorism finance, export control, border security, and terrorist interdiction efforts.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Both CARS and CBSI include a regular reporting and monitoring component; Caribbean posts provide Washington with quarterly whole-of-government reporting on implementation and results, while CARS countries provide monthly reports. During FY 2013 the Government Accountability Office (GAO) completed reviews of Global Climate Change, the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas, CARS and CBSI. One of the GAO goals was to evaluate the extent to which U.S. agencies reported CARS results and evaluated CARS activities.

Additionally, an assessment was performed of the Community-Based Policing program in Jamaica. During FY 2013 a mid-term performance evaluation was performed of the at-risk youth and citizen security-focused program, “A Ganar,” in the Eastern Caribbean. Several performance and impact evaluations of CARSI and CBSI are planned for coming years in Central America and the Caribbean. Also, USAID through Vanderbilt University is conducting a three-year impact evaluation of its CARSI-funded social prevention programs in four countries (El Salvador, Panama, Guatemala, and Honduras), looking at baseline, mid-point and final data in both treatment and control communities (120 total). Preliminary findings present statistically significant evidence that citizen security initiatives supported in USAID treatment communities are having the desired impact in reducing crime rates and improving public perception of security. Several more performance and impact evaluations of CARSI and CBSI are planned for coming years in Central America and the Caribbean. The Department of State intends to establish a monitoring and evaluation system that facilitates the tracking of performance data to assess State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs CBSI programs, which will be used in the design and implementation of future programs.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation activities continue to provide information to guide the State Western Hemisphere’s program development, design, and implementation. CARSI’s and CBSI’s regular monthly and quarterly reports inform on-going program implementation, out-year planning, and funding prioritization. As a result of the GAO report on CARSI, the Department will seek to better capture the scope of progress in the region through a results framework developed via an interagency process so that results can better inform policy. For example, CARSI assistance programs will be targeted at areas and regions most at risk of security threats posed by trafficking, transitional crime, and violence in Central America.

As a result of the assessment of the Community-Based Policing program in Jamaica, the new Community Empowerment and Transformation program was designed and launched. This was possible due to the initial work accomplished, but with more focus on areas highlighted in the evaluation of the previous program, including invigorating the Jamaican Constabulary Force (JCF) and improving linkages between the JCF and community and civil society organizations. One key recommendation from the A Ganar evaluation was to narrow the age range of youth being served in these programs. USAID has taken this recommendation, and not only applied it to the A Ganar program, but has included narrower age ranges for target populations in the Barbados and Eastern Caribbean, by incorporating this policy into the five-year Regional Development and Cooperation Strategy.

USAID Central America Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance through the USAID Central America Regional program prioritizes crime prevention, trade, climate change, food security, and HIV/AIDS prevention. Programs also support regional harmonization and integration. U.S. assistance will help to reduce trade barriers by strengthening key regional inter-governmental and national government institutions. Programs will also address trade and food security issues, environmental challenges, and HIV/AIDS interventions through the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	33,065	32,491	31,992	-499
Development Assistance	12,421	11,500	11,000	-500
Global Health Programs - State	12,253	12,600	12,601	1
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,391	8,391	8,391	-

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)

Regional Citizen Security: Crime and violence remain a key development challenge for Central American countries. In the northern triangle – El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras – crime rates are among the highest in the world. The region faces alarming levels of impunity in homicides and gender-based violence, including trafficking in persons, a lack of justice mechanisms to effectively handle criminal cases, and improper systems to track and report on disappearances and trafficking of persons. Also, human rights violations related to citizen security in the region are at a critical level. The regional citizen security program will provide limited DA funds to contribute to regional activities. These activities are primarily funded by the Central America Regional Security (CARSI) program to continue strengthening the Central American Integration System's (SICA) Central American Observatory (OBSICA) on citizen safety. Activities will improve the quality, uniformity, reliability, and timeliness of regional citizen security data, including increasing the observatory’s capacity to undertake comprehensive analyses to inform policy decisions, and promote the exchange of best practices and effective strategies across the region.

Key Intervention:

- USAID will provide technical assistance and training to SICA member countries and OBSICA to monitor, analyze, and produce reliable information on citizen security in the region to assist decision-makers and advocates in developing citizen security policies.

Regional Economic Growth: The regional program will continue supporting the goals and priorities of the Feed the Future and Global Climate Change Presidential Initiatives. USAID will support regional economic harmonization and integration to facilitate trade, reduce costs of doing business, and mitigate the effects of climate change. Assistance will be closely coordinated with SICA and other key regional organizations.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen effectiveness and regional institutional capacity for analysis and formulation of agriculture and trade policies. Interventions will support a regional platform for dissemination of sustainable agriculture practices through producer to market networks, including streamlining and enhancing intra/inter-regional sanitary registrations.
- USAID assistance of \$8.0 million in Global Climate Change Initiative funding will support global reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce vulnerabilities in targeted sectors to climate-related events by supporting clean energy, combating deforestation, and building climate-resilience in the region. The program will support carbon-based incentives to reduce emissions; promote renewable energy and intra-regional energy trading; and improve the capacity of vulnerable communities to adapt to climate change.
- USAID will encourage regional trade by identifying and providing financing for private sector franchises through a Development Credit Authority mechanism.
- USAID will continue assistance to promote compliance with the Central America-Dominican Republic-United States Free Trade Agreement environmental commitments through Pathways to Prosperity funding. The intervention anticipates improving and harmonizing regulations, and strengthening environmental impact assessment procedures.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. The Central America region will provide GHP-State and GHP-USAID funding to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the region. HIV/AIDS interventions in Central America are funded with GHP-USAID and GHP-State funds.

State Programs:

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts via the Department of State will support the goals and principles of the GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with the PEPFAR, the Central American Regional Program will receive \$12.6 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

USAID Programs: Assistance provided through the GHP accounts via USAID will support the goals and principles of the GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. The Central America Regional HIV/AIDS Program is aligned with the Central America Regional Partnership Framework signed in March 2010 by the U.S. government and the Council of Central American Ministers of Health, comprised of the Minister of Health from each of the seven Central American countries. The goal of the Central America Regional Partnership Framework is to reduce HIV/AIDS incidence and prevalence in key populations. To this end, the U.S. government currently supports the Central American response to the HIV epidemic in prevention, health systems strengthening, strategic information, and improvements in the policy environment to more effectively address HIV/AIDS.

In Central America, the HIV epidemic is relatively stable. Country-level prevalence rates, however, mask the disproportionate impact that HIV and AIDS have on most at-risk populations, including men who have sex with men, transgender women and commercial sex workers, as well as key populations, including vulnerable ethnic groups such as the Garífuna.

Key interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with the PEPFAR, the Central America Regional Program will receive approximately \$8.4 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: A final performance evaluation for the Central America Regional Biodiversity Activity is expected to begin in FY 2014 and will serve as the basis to assess the impact of USAID's biodiversity funding and provide guidance going forward. USAID is currently working on a Monitoring and Evaluation umbrella contract that will facilitate procurement of performance evaluations planned for FY 2015 and beyond.

USAID conducted two portfolio reviews of regional activities in FY 2013 to determine areas of action on strategic, management and operational issues. Additionally, USAID conducted a portfolio review of regional projects in November 2013, to determine strategic, management, and operational issues, particularly relating to projects and programs that will help to shape the five-year Regional Development Cooperation Strategy.

USAID held separate quarterly financial and pipeline reviews in the first quarter of FY 2014. USAID's Central America Regional program became one of 17 pilot countries that will be implementing Aid Tracker Plus performance monitoring indicator system in FY 2014. The system will allow USAID to consolidate its performance monitoring, enabling users to see results in real time and manage performance reporting.

In May 2013, USAID conducted a mid-term assessment of the Central America Partnership Framework that covered activities executed by four U.S. government agencies. The broad goal of the evaluation was to assess how well the Partnership Framework was contributing to the sustainability of national HIV/AIDS program efforts and to identify challenges and gaps to inform future PEPFAR programming. The assessment concluded that U.S. government efforts are widely valued across the region, and continue to fill important resource and technical gaps in national HIV/AIDS strategies. In many cases, PEPFAR-supported activities are seen as providing leadership and political support for priority efforts focused on key populations. These activities are also perceived to have contributed significantly to improving capacity and the policy environment in the region. In general, the quality of technical assistance delivered through four U.S. government agencies and their partners is highly valued. However, there is a perception that coordination and sharing of information across the agencies and with their partners could be improved. The Central America Regional HIV/AIDS Program will advance new opportunities to improve communication and coordination among all implementing agencies and their partners.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The regional biodiversity evaluation will help ascertain the impact of USAID's biodiversity funding and provide guidance on future design in the sector.

USAID developed standardized monitoring and evaluation procedures through a Mission Order and adopted the Aid Tracker Plus performance indicator monitoring system. The implementation of the standard operating procedure, portfolio reviews, financial and pipeline analyses and performance management tasks has allowed USAID to analyze conditions necessary to ensure efficient performance.

USAID will also carry out sector studies and assessments as part of an umbrella monitoring and evaluation contract to facilitate procurement of performance evaluations and monitoring and assessment activities that are planned for FY 2015 and beyond.

The results of the Central America Partnership Framework mid-term assessment will be the basis to address the larger structural barriers such as stigma and discrimination that make key populations vulnerable to contracting HIV/AIDS in the first place. In addition, the assessment results will result in programmatic changes to promote an increase in local governments' use of their own resources to address HIV infection.

USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States interest in the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region is shaped by close geographic proximity and the region's strong economic, social, and cultural ties to the United States. USAID development goals coincide with U.S. foreign policy goals and national security interests, as a more prosperous, democratic, and peaceful Western Hemisphere. Our ability as a nation to tackle challenges such as border security, air quality, or increasing U.S. exports depends, in part, on stability and prosperity in Latin America.

USAID's LAC Regional Program (LAC/RP) will therefore focus on regional priority goals: 1) Strengthen bilateral and regional institutions; 2) Accelerate transition to climate-resilient, low-emission, sustainable economic growth; 3) Strengthen democratic values and practices; 4) Make citizens safer in their communities; and 5) Reduce social-environmental conflicts related to extractive industries.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	38,089	32,050	34,524	2,474
Development Assistance	30,096	28,050	31,774	3,724
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,993	4,000	2,750	-1,250

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)

Strengthen Bilateral and Regional Institutions: LAC countries span the range of the development continuum. LAC/RP's role is to help bilateral and multilateral institutions address key gaps in investment and strengthen the capacity of public and private institutions. Weak institutional capacity limits the ability of governments to provide quality basic services, including health and education. LAC/RP therefore helps institutions identify and adopt leading practices that will better enable them to improve institutional effectiveness, provide services to citizens, and foster a competitive regulatory environment.

Key Interventions:

- Help governments adopt new tools and approaches to strengthen public financial management, including both revenue collection and expenditure management.
- Build the capacity of regional and country-level institutions to help agricultural producers access markets, including meeting relevant product standards.
- Improve the regional evidence base on reading improvement by rigorously evaluating promising early-grade reading interventions in select countries of the region.
- Forge links between employers, higher education and vocational training institutions and young people interested in learning relevant skills to enter or advance in the labor force.
- Accelerate adoption of life-saving interventions during the vulnerable 72 hours after birth and strengthen family planning commodity supply chains and extend reach to areas where unmet need is high.

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Accelerate Transition to Climate-Resilient, Low-Emission, Sustainable Economic Growth: Climate change poses a serious threat to prosperity and poverty reduction, yet it also creates opportunities for innovation and for investments that will deliver long-lasting environmental and economic benefits. Expansion of renewable energy sources to replace costly imported fuels and the creation of new markets for clean technology open the door to sustained growth. Biodiversity loss and natural resource degradation also threaten to undermine progress towards sustained economic prosperity and democratic stability. In recognition of the importance of these issues, LAC governments are increasingly calling for proven tools and methodologies to help them respond to climate change and address threats to biodiversity. Many of these approaches are not site-specific and can be adopted region-wide. Through the Global Climate Change Initiative, LAC/RP will help develop and disseminate these technically sophisticated tools to build resilience and promote sustainable development in the region.

Key Interventions:

- Help policymakers and planning authorities better access high quality scientific information, programs and decision-making tools to improve their knowledge of and response to climate change impacts on critical water supplies in order to enhance climate change resilience and minimize climate change disruptions to key economic activities in the region.
- Support key LAC countries in articulating concrete actions, policies, programs, and implementation plans to advance economic growth, improve environmental management, and reduce the growth rate of greenhouse gas emissions, while meeting development goals.
- Create tools and approaches that help communities engage more productively with the private sector on topics including resource management and carbon credits; improve the capacity of sub-national governments to play a critical role in community-based Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation Plus (REDD+) programs; and bring communities, governments and the private sector together to develop new approaches to negotiate REDD+ contracts.

Strengthen Democratic Values and Practices: Over the past decade, political, legal and operational space for civil society and the media in Latin America has been shrinking. Some democratically elected leaders have veered towards authoritarianism, launching legal and regulatory practices to limit the fundamental freedoms of expression, association and information for civil society organizations (CSOs), the media, and private citizens. The ability of CSOs and journalists to advocate for their own rights will prevent democratic backsliding across the region. A regional program has the potential to complement existing bilateral programs and prevent backsliding in countries where USAID has little or no in-country presence.

Key Interventions:

- Pilot activities to support civil society groups that have not been traditionally active advocates for basic democratic freedoms.
- Support an on-line platform for journalists to collaborate with one another on sensitive cross-border topics such as narcotics trafficking, providing training and access to investigative tools such as on-line databases.
- In countries where civil society is most under threat and USAID's presence is limited, USAID will support cross border partnerships between civil society groups to improve digital security, legal standing, and self-protection.

Make Citizens Safer in their Communities: Over the past several decades, many countries in the LAC region have experienced great progress in economic growth, social indicators, and democratic strengthening. But a significant swath of the region is facing a marked deterioration in citizen security. Nearly all of the top ten most violent countries in the world are located in LAC. As demonstrated by the Americas Barometer surveys and constraints to growth analyses, high crime and violence are structural

impediments to achieving development outcomes in democracy, the environment, economic growth, education, and health. Myriad field-level approaches and models are underway as individual Missions tackle these complex problems within the constraints of their local contexts and resources. This presents an opportunity for a virtual learning lab, building on evidence and practice based programming. However, the country-centric program approach is a challenge to learning and information sharing across Missions especially since crime, violence, and conflict do not respect borders. Transnational problems require a collaborative, regional approach to ensure consistency and anticipate the bubble effect across borders. LAC/RP evaluates best practices and develops ways to scale-up proven approaches across the region.

Key Interventions:

- Conduct targeted public opinion surveys, focus groups and polls to measure values and attitudes about democracy, governance, and citizen security. These analytical services will directly guide policy and programmatic decisions on citizen security, evaluate best practices and inform Agency efforts to take citizen security reforms to scale.

Reduce Social-Environmental Conflicts Related to Extractive Industries: Throughout the region, particularly in remote areas with significant biodiversity, socio-environmental conflicts have been in the rise as a result of extractive industries such as gold mining, oil and gas, and logging. LAC/RP will work to address the causes and structural underpinnings of these conflicts.

Key Interventions:

- Develop tools and methodologies through which governments, civil society, and the private sector can engage more constructively to reduce and/or mitigate conflicts arising from extractive activities that negatively impact areas of significant biodiversity.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. The regional health program guides the transition of countries from high levels of USAID support to greater self-sufficiency through partnerships with multi-lateral and private sector organizations that will provide sustainable support for continued institutional strengthening.

Through its health programming, LAC/RP will support health systems strengthening and work towards a sustainable health sector in LAC countries. Programming will promote targeted initiatives in maternal and child health and train health care providers in the most up-to-date lifesaving interventions. LAC/RP will provide technical assistance to help LAC countries address weaknesses and gaps in their supply chains for contraceptives and other essential drugs and supplies.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. programs will work to ensure an uninterrupted supply of family planning commodities for couples who choose to use them, and provide technical assistance to improve supply chain systems that reach underserved populations where unmet family planning need is high.
- USAID will coordinate with the regional actors, including the Pan American Health Organization, to promote the adoption of evidence-based practices that strengthen service delivery in the areas of family planning and maternal and child health.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken by LAC/Regional Sustainable Development:

- Recently completed education assessments, initiated in FY 2012 and FY 2013, included an assessment of basic education policy reform in the LAC region, and an evaluation of the Scholarships for Education and Economic Development higher education program (SEED), both of which will inform future regional program design for basic and higher education funding.
- An ongoing impact evaluation of regional programming for at-risk youth is helping to isolate the effects of the use of sport in at-risk youth programming, which will inform the growth of current youth programming and inform the development of future programming.
- A health assessment was completed for the regional HIV program.
- Assessments in FY 2013 and FY 2014 to pinpoint public financial management weaknesses in LAC countries and to assess energy needs in the Caribbean will guide work into FY 2015.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID is using findings from the FY 2011 assessment of the Centers of Excellence for Teacher Training program, which measured the program's impact over a two-year period, to design new and follow-on interventions to strengthen programming that improves education quality. Findings from the evaluation of the SEED program are being used to inform budget decisions and design of future higher education activities. In early FY 2015, LAC/RP will finalize its impact evaluations of USAID's community crime prevention programs in Central America (through the Central America Regional Security Initiative) and along the Mexico-U.S. border (through the Merida Initiative). These evaluations will inform the U.S. government's understanding of the effectiveness of community-based prevention programs and will help USAID continue to improve its programming to improve citizen security in the region.

USAID South America Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Each year an area of the Andean Amazon twice the size of Massachusetts is cleared or burnt for resource extraction, agricultural expansion, or illicit activities. If unchecked, deforestation will threaten the Amazon's rich biodiversity; cripple the region's carbon capture and climate regulation abilities; taint its supply of fresh water; and impact the hemisphere through more frequent and intense weather events. Another risk is new, drug-resistant strains of malaria. Infectious diseases are not contained by political borders. Inadequate prevention and treatment can lead to widespread public health threats capable of reaching the United States. Thus, malaria prevention and control is a priority for the President's Global Health Initiative (GHI) in eleven countries in Latin America. Addressing deforestation and infectious diseases is especially difficult due to inadequate infrastructure, limited government presence, and migratory populations. The USAID South American Regional (SAR) program is assisting the region's governments, civil society organizations, and private sector entities in addressing these challenges by working across boundaries to advance U.S. foreign assistance priorities and confront current and imminent threats to regional security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	13,072	16,500	5,500	-11,000
Development Assistance	9,551	13,000	2,000	-11,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,521	3,500	3,500	-

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)

Environment: The Andean Amazon faces deforestation, habitat degradation, and biodiversity loss due to the expansion of the agriculture frontier, cattle ranching, and illegal or unsustainable logging and gold mining. The root causes are: (1) limited government and community capacity for natural resource management; (2) limited access to programs for sustainable resource management and production; and (3) weak market linkages for local producers and operators to expand economic opportunities. The environmental initiatives of the USAID SAR program work hand-in-hand with USAID bilateral missions to confront transboundary challenges and improve environmental protection by conserving biodiversity, combating deforestation and forest degradation, improving natural resource management, and mitigating climate change. Efforts to address regional issues encompass programmatic and financial support provision in Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru; technical assistance to Brazil; and support to regional institutions focused on conservation and climate change across the Amazon basin.

Key Interventions:

- \$2.0 million will support the ongoing Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon (ICAA). The ICAA program, which includes several grants and contracts, will continue to build the capacity of South American NGOs and cooperating local, sub-regional, and national institutions to address threats to indigenous lands and the broader Amazon biome. ICAA works with indigenous groups and other civil society actors to improve territorial management and reduce environmental threats; promote public participation and transparency in policy and regulations

decisions impacting parks and protected areas; and create viable economic opportunities for groups involved in natural resource and protected area management.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Inadequate prevention and treatment of infectious diseases can lead to widespread public health threats capable of reaching the United States. Activities support country efforts to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goal of reversing the incidence of malaria by 2015. Between 2000 and 2012, USAID support for malaria prevention and control contributed to a 66 percent decrease in the number of malaria cases reported annually by Amazon and Central American countries participating in the program. Paradoxically, this achievement created a new challenge. As malaria transmission rates decrease, so does the availability of qualified healthcare workers with significant malaria experience. Further, in 2012, Suriname and Guyana reported a delay in the elimination of malaria parasites by the combination of drugs used for treating falciparum malaria (the most severe type of malaria in the region). In FY 2013, USAID began supporting the response to this warning sign of the potential emergence of resistance to antimalarial treatment, and will continue to do so throughout FY 2015. USAID promotes collaboration between partners in the United States and South and Central America to strengthen health systems and increase the ability of partner governments to reduce the impact of malaria and other infectious diseases. Programs work in South America and Central America.

Key Interventions:

- **Malaria:** Funding of \$3.5 million for the Amazon Malaria Initiative (AMI), under the President's Malaria Initiative will provide technical assistance to national malaria control programs and support a regional network for the surveillance and containment of resistance to anti-malarial drugs. AMI will help nations re-define, strengthen, and maintain capacities for implementing and monitoring programs against malaria. This includes malaria diagnosis and treatment; quality assurance and control of supplies and services; undertaking surveillance and reacting to outbreaks or the re-introduction of falciparum malaria; addressing malaria in low transmission settings and in special circumstances (e.g., among isolated communities); and responding to the potential emergence of resistance to artemisinin treatment. USAID will also invest in raising awareness among policy-makers, public opinion leaders, and the general public of the need to sustain malaria prevention and control efforts.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID plans to launch two evaluations in FY 2014, including the final evaluation of the Maximus Project which promotes sport among disabled persons and a mid-term performance evaluation of the second phase of the ICAA. In FY 2013, USAID launched the mid-term evaluation of the ongoing Amazon Malaria Initiative. This will be concluded in FY 2014 and the results will be used to inform budget and programmatic decision making.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As noted above, no evaluations were completed in FY 2013. Continuous monitoring of ongoing activities is taken into account throughout implementation and the results of ongoing evaluations will be available this year and will be taken into account as appropriate.

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.

Afghanistan - OCO

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

FY 2015 will be the first year after Afghanistan selects a new president and takes over full responsibility for its own security. This request of \$1.6 billion in civilian assistance resources is necessary to maintain core programming that will support economic growth and ensure the new Afghan administration is able to sustain the development gains of the last twelve years. The FY 2015 request takes into account Congressional recommendations and redefines the U.S. course for a responsible glide path, consistent with international commitments, to a sustainable assistance program. The request is higher than the level recommended by Congress for Afghanistan in FY 2014 in order to provide necessary support in the period following transition when continued momentum in security, governance, economic and social sectors, particularly for women, will be essential for keeping Afghanistan on a stable path of progress.

The request recognizes that FY 2015 is the beginning of a new era for U.S. assistance efforts in Afghanistan. The resources requested will allow the United States to complete major projects initiated in prior years in order to reap the full benefit of prior investments; bolsters the new government and the economy as they adjust to post-transition realities; and puts in place the systems necessary for Afghans to sustain the development gains of the last twelve years with less support from international donors.

Over the past decade Afghanistan has relied heavily on donor support; a key objective shared with all Afghans is to significantly reduce Afghanistan's dependence on foreign aid over the course of the next decade. In FY 2015, the U.S. focus will be to help the government increase its revenues and improve critical service delivery as Afghanistan moves into the next phase of its development with lower levels of donor support. As such, FY 2015 assistance will center on four primary objectives:

First, U.S. resources will support sustainable economic growth through efforts aimed to improve the business enabling environment, promote regional trade, generate employment, strengthen budget and tax administration, and maintain improvements made in infrastructure development. As a large percentage of the Afghan population relies on agriculture for its livelihood, the United States will continue to place particular emphasis on improving food security, promoting high value crops, and strengthening farm-to-market value chains. Increased commerce and trade will increase Afghan public revenues, thereby reducing Afghan reliance on foreign aid.

Second, the United States will work in close cooperation with Afghan counterparts to sustain notable achievements in education, health, and women's rights. The United States will maintain access to quality basic education through capacity building of the Ministry of Education, including training of new teachers and ongoing professional development. Access to technical and vocational training opportunities will be expanded to address the needs of a growing youth population. Additionally, U.S. assistance will continue to prioritize efforts that expand educational opportunities for women through community-based education initiatives. Similarly, health activities - implemented in close cooperation with other donors - will support Afghan government-led delivery of basic and essential health services through ongoing systems strengthening efforts. Given the country's chronic malnutrition rates, a new area of focus in FY 2015 will be nutrition.

Third, U.S. programs will work in Kabul and at the sub-national level to support Afghan institutions in becoming more effective, accountable, and responsive to the needs of the people. In this regard, community stabilization programs will transition to a focus on local governance, whereby local governance systems will be strengthened to better deliver services as a means of increasing their legitimacy. At the same time, the United States will continue to build civil society's capacity to monitor

government and demand accountability. In FY 2015, it will be critical for U.S. programs to provide the support for the new Afghan government, including a new Parliament, in the wake of the 2015 parliamentary elections. Active U.S. programs, started in 2013, will provide support to the parliamentary elections process, helping to ensure an inclusive, transparent, and credible election.

Fourth, the United States will continue to assist Afghanistan in its effort to establish a functioning justice system and increase access to justice – both critically important to long-term stability. The coordinated U.S. government strategy is to support Afghan government and civil society efforts to increase access to fair, efficient, and transparent justice based on Afghan law. FY 2015 programs will focus on increasing access to justice by building upon past efforts in further developing institutional capacity, providing legal education, and increasing public awareness of judicial rights and mechanisms and holding judicial institutions accountable. Consistent with the U.S. - Afghanistan Strategic Partnership Agreement, the U.S. Civilian-Military Strategic Framework for Afghanistan, and the U.S. Counternarcotics Strategy for Afghanistan, FY 2015 funding will support efforts to strengthen the Afghan Government's capacity to combat the drug trade as a critical element of securing stability and countering the link between narcotics and criminal, insurgent, and terrorism networks. Counternarcotics efforts will be less operational and more focused on advising, mentoring, and training for relevant ministries and law enforcement units. Funds will also support programs aimed at incentivizing poppy eradication, alternative livelihoods, and drug demand reduction. FY 2015 programs will also continue to develop links between the informal and formal justice systems, and combat trafficking-in-persons. In concert with other efforts in the sector, the Department of State will partner with the government to increase its capacity to manage a safe, secure, and humane corrections system that discourages the radicalization of prisoners, as well as develop correctional sector leadership and capacity.

Corruption remains a formidable obstacle to effective governance, economic development and stability in Afghanistan. The formation of a new Afghan government in 2014 and the election of a new Parliament in 2015 will provide important opportunities to increase transparency and accountability, and to reduce the corrosive effect of corruption on economic activity and government credibility. Counter-corruption efforts will focus on reducing opportunities by improving systems, developing investigation and prosecution capabilities, and strengthening civil society and independent media oversight.

In FY 2015, the United States will continue to prioritize issues affecting women. Although the circumstances for Afghan women have improved significantly since 2001, the United States will seek to solidify and build upon the positive gains of the last 12 years. Thus, U.S. government agencies will continue to mainstream gender issues into all policies and programs so that the decreases in assistance funding in Afghanistan do not disproportionately affect women. Additionally, stand-alone gender programs will promote the inclusion of the next generation of Afghan women leaders in the public, private and civil society sectors, with an ultimate goal of generating a critical mass of professional females to help break down discriminatory social norms.

U.S. programming will support a transition from short-term relief to Afghan-led, sustainable development. Previous interventions that have focused on stabilization of key areas through local service delivery will transition to activities that strengthen local governance structures to increase government capacity to provide services. Transition from relief to development will also require FY 2015 resources to continue building the Afghan government and civil society's capacities in disaster risk reduction for natural and conflict-induced disaster situations. Though the need for humanitarian assistance will persist, efforts across U.S. programming will be increasingly focused on building long-term improvements in place of solely short-term impacts. Leaders in humanitarian assistance, such as Food for Peace, will continue to work with Embassy colleagues to build linkages between emergency food assistance response and long-term development assistance that can improve nutrition and increase food security, as well as build resilience among Afghan communities.

The United States and the international community have publicly assured the Afghan government and the Afghan people many times of the sincere long-term commitment. However, that commitment is linked to Afghan actions. At the Tokyo Conference in July 2012, the United States and other donors agreed to work toward channeling 50 percent of development assistance through the Government of Afghanistan. The United States believes responsibly increasing on-budget assistance will help improve Afghan ownership of development challenges, the overall sustainability of development efforts, and increase government capacity. However, the United States is cognizant of limited Afghan government ability to absorb funding and will calibrate our assistance to the government based on its progress toward Tokyo Framework reforms and capacity to effectively manage and safeguard U.S. funding. In all cases, the United States will develop programs to ensure accountability and oversight of U.S. funding.

The Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework (TMAF) includes measurable reform benchmarks and calls for a greater portion of donor funding to be directly conditioned on specific reforms via incentive mechanisms. These reforms are designed to strengthen the institutions of government and better prepare the Afghan people for the transition from wartime to a peacetime economy and polity. Follow-through on the Tokyo Framework reforms will help ease the transition from a state overwhelmingly dependent on donor assistance to greater self-sufficiency underpinned by a trade and investment driven economy. The United States and the Afghan government agree that TMAF reforms are critical to Afghanistan’s continued development. In line with Tokyo commitments, a percentage of assistance will be provided via incentive mechanisms, including the existing incentive program under the World Bank’s Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF). The United States has made clear to the Afghan government that meeting the U.S. commitment to channel up to 50 percent of development assistance through the Afghan budget depends on their progress on Tokyo Framework reforms.

The Embassy has done extensive planning for ensuring effective oversight of projects and activities in an environment of restricted mobility following the drawdown of international military forces. The resulting strategy involves a multi-tiered monitoring approach that relies on several layers of data collection and verification, from a variety of sources, to maintain oversight and accountability of projects. The multi-tiered monitoring approach is an intensive process employing high levels of information sharing among monitoring actors and effective tools to support U.S. development goals and proper management of funds.

Over the past 12 years, the Department of State and USAID have concentrated on programming in Afghanistan that would have a lasting and sustainable positive impact. FY 2015 resources will ensure the substantial achievements made through past U.S. investments are sustained, and that Afghanistan is on a path to greater self-sufficiency with the ability to maintain stability and increase living standards. Now, more than ever, U.S. efforts must support Afghans to take on responsibility for their own development and security. U.S. assistance programs during this period will support the long-term objective shared with Afghan partners – a strong and sovereign Afghanistan where Afghans find security, peace, prosperity, and dignity.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,191,163	951,000	1,432,400	481,400
Overseas Contingency Operations	2,191,163	951,000	1,432,400	481,400
Economic Support Fund	1,601,445	752,000	1,107,400	355,400

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	568,806	180,000	325,000	145,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	20,912	19,000	-	-19,000

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)

Good Governance: As Afghanistan proceeds into a new era with the complete transition of security responsibility, U.S. military operations shifting to a train, advise and assist mission, and the election of a new Afghan president in 2014 and Parliament in 2015, governance and political institutions will play a critical role in a successful transition to Afghan-led development and political and economic stability. With \$25.0 million in FY 2015 resources, USAID will provide support to the newly-elected Afghan government to continue promoting a more capable, accountable, and responsive government that can serve the Afghan people with lower levels of international assistance. USAID will transition its stabilization programming to a focus on strengthening sub-national governance systems. It will also continue to increase awareness on the issue of trafficking-in-persons and strengthen the capacity of Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA) officials to effectively formulate and implement strategies to reduce its prevalence.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will seek to improve provincial government authorities' competencies in planning and budgeting.
- USAID will assist GIROA at the central and municipal governance levels to strengthen their capacities to raise and manage revenues, deliver services, and be accountable to citizens.
- USAID will raise awareness about trafficking-in-persons and build capacity of institutions to address this issue from a policy, legal, and service delivery perspective.

Rule of Law and Human Rights: Improved rule of law and access to justice are essential for long-term stability, good governance and economic growth in Afghanistan. U.S. government programs aim to help GIROA provide its people with transparent, affordable, and effective dispute resolution mechanisms as well as a safe, secure, and humane corrections system that meets international standards and cultural requirements. USAID programs will seek to emplace sustainable mechanisms for GIROA to govern and provide basic services, including delivery of justice, to the population in an accountable manner. With FY 2015 ESF-OCO resources, we will support rule of law initiatives at the district, provincial, and national levels focused on increasing access to justice, building capacity, and promoting transparency and accountability. FY 2015 programs will remain focused on building Afghan ownership and sustainable operation of law enforcement institutions. USAID programs will promote civil society to create a demand for legal rights and government protection of individual rights.

USAID will strive to assist the Afghan government to increase its legitimacy, and to promote a culture that values rule of law above self-interest. FY 2015 assistance will support both the formal and traditional justice sectors in Afghanistan to increase GIROA transparency and accountability, thereby increasing public confidence of the justice system.

The durability of the 2014 transition depends in part on GIROA's ability to establish a legitimate, reliable justice system with clear rules that are consistently and fairly enforced. FY 2015 ESF-OCO funding of \$13.0 million will continue to support the training of new and sitting judges in judicial ethics and other substantive legal topics, as well as promote curriculum reform in secular and Islamic law faculties,

consistent with agency rules for such assistance. Programming will also support civil society organizations and GIRoA institutions in their efforts to combat corruption. In the informal justice sector, programs will continue to work with local community leaders to ensure that traditional dispute resolution mechanisms are in line with the Afghan Constitution, adhere to human rights standards, and include the participation of women. Additionally, programming will provide enhanced capacity building support to GIRoA officials at the nexus of the informal and formal justice sectors. Programs will also increase citizens' knowledge of and ability to access their legal rights. Ensuring that women have access to justice and are able to participate as decision makers will remain a priority for all rule of law activities.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will work with Afghan justice institutions to build the capacity of the formal justice sector to increase the public's access to courts, align traditional dispute resolution with the Afghan constitution and international human rights standards, and increase transparency and accountability and reduce corruption through improved government and public oversight of the justice system.
- USAID intends to intensively train judges, community elders, and other key stakeholders in the justice sector, along with capacity building and improved administrative systems that will result in increased performance of the court system and will align the Traditional Dispute Resolution system with the Afghan Constitution.

Afghanistan Reconstruction: The Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF), a multi-donor trust fund managed by the World Bank, will remain an important vehicle by which the U.S. government will pool funds with other donor resources to improve the performance and accountability of the Afghan government through an on-budget approach. The ARTF Incentive Program provides discretionary operations and maintenance funds to GIRoA if it meets key benchmarks in the areas of public financial management, governance and civil society, investment climate, and sub-national governance. In FY 2015, USAID will disburse approximately \$250.0 million to ARTF. In addition, USAID will provide \$100.0 million in bilateral incentive funding through the ARTF.

Key Interventions:

- USAID funds channeled through the ARTF will continue to improve the quality of educational inputs and processes as a foundation for a long-term strategy to improve the quality of educational outcomes achieved through investment in human resources (teachers, principals, and educational administration personnel), physical facilities, promotion of school-based management, and capacity building of provincial and district education departments.
- USAID also will improve the health of the Afghan people by supporting the Ministry of Health to enhance its ability to provide basic health services, promote healthy behaviors, and more competently manage the sector on its own.
- In a new area under the ARTF, USAID will contribute funding to reduce stunting and malnutrition and improve access to water sources and sanitation facilities at a local level, while promoting improved hygiene and sanitation practices.
- As a cross-cutting emphasis, USAID funding for the ARTF will strengthen the ability of select line ministries to provide services to the Afghan people by supporting the design and implementation of ministry-specific reform programs, which include systematic monitoring and the recruitment of qualified management-staff.
- FY 2015 resources also will accelerate GIRoA reforms under the TMAF by disbursing USAID's own bilateral Incentive Funding through the ARTF Recurrent Cost Window upon proof of satisfactory progress in key TMAF areas.

Civil Society: Afghan civil society and media organizations play a critical role in Afghanistan's emerging democracy, helping individuals and communities to articulate their interests and concerns to the government and in the public sphere. While both civil society and the independent media have made

substantial progress in the past decade, there is work to be done in empowering Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to facilitate citizen engagement in policy development and political reform. Independent media also plays a key role in increasing citizen engagement in the public sphere, providing Afghans—including those in remote areas—with access to news and information, and contributing to transparency and accountability by giving citizens the information they need to monitor the implementation of government policies. With \$13.0 million in FY 2015 resources, USAID will support civil society and media engagement that enables Afghan citizens to influence policy, monitor government accountability, and serve as advocates for political reform.

Key Interventions:

- USAID programs will support civil society networks and coalitions, build CSO sectoral expertise so that they can better advocate and hold government accountable, and promote civic education to increase demand for quality services and greater civic participation.
- USAID programs will continue to support Afghan independent media's effort to better inform citizens through quality public affairs programming and analysis of current events.

Political Competition and Consensus Building: The United States will continue supporting Afghan electoral management bodies, political entities, and CSOs in their efforts to plan and administer successful Parliamentary and district council elections in 2015. USAID assistance will continue to focus on supporting the Independent Elections Commission, Independent Electoral Complaints Commission, and the Media Commission in their two lines of effort: internal institutional capacity building and administering elections within the Afghan operating environment and with resources available. Other programs will provide training to political parties, issues-based coalitions, and civil society groups, such as domestic observers, to participate more effectively in the Afghan political process and to be more responsive to constituent interests. Important voter and civic education programs will engage and inform the Afghan population nationwide about the importance of the democratic electoral and political process, as well as individual rights and responsibilities to participate in that process. These efforts will support the newly elected government of Afghanistan as well as activities planned for the 2015 parliamentary elections, and for the first time ever district council elections. Total FY 2015 ESF-OCO resources for political competition and consensus building is \$20.5 million.

Key Interventions:

- Based on the lessons learned between 2004/2005 and 2009/2010 elections, USAID will continue to provide targeted assistance to Afghan election management bodies, focused on continued strengthening of key institutions and increasing their ability to independently administer future elections using their own financial resources.
- In addition, USAID will expand its work in civic education, which will provide support to CSOs for the aim of increasing citizen awareness about their rights and their knowledge of the electoral process, as well as encouraging and increasing their participation in these processes.
- Finally, USAID is committed to continue working on strengthening political entities and domestic observer groups there will be ongoing capacity building programs focused on empowering these two important stakeholders within the electoral landscape to actively participate in the process and provide strong checks and balances on the work done by the election management bodies.

Supporting Victims of War: In FY 2015, \$5 million of ESF-OCO funds will support humanitarian assistance to civilian victims of conflict in Afghanistan. The effort will be closely coordinated with the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs, and Disabled as well as the World Bank.

Countering Trafficking-in-Persons (C-TIP): In coordination with ongoing and future planned C-TIP activities at USAID Missions in Pakistan and the Central Asian Republics, USAID will mitigate the effects that an increase in cross-border trade and transit might have on exacerbating human trafficking in

the region. With \$5.0 million in FY 2015 ESF-OCO funds, this activity would raise awareness around C-TIP and strengthen the capacity of GIRoA officials to effectively formulate and implement strategies to reduce the prevalence of trafficking-in-persons, both within country and in neighboring countries.

Key Intervention:

- USAID's C-TIP programming will continue to focus on technical capacity building support to Afghan government officials at the national and sub-national level, to lead change in attitudes, practices, and processes; awareness raising to potential victims and their families, as well as community leaders and educators, of the risks and perils of human trafficking; education of the Afghan public and responsible government officials on how to identify and protect victims and to prevent the future occurrence of human trafficking in Afghanistan; and strengthening of internal, cross-border, and regional networks of governmental and non-governmental entities to facilitate and coordinate identification, care, repatriation and reintegration, cross-border investigations, and consensus-building for necessary reforms.

Health: Investments in the health sector to respond to a rapidly growing population are crucial to Afghanistan's sustainable development and, as such, are among USAID's highest priorities. U.S. government assistance, in partnership with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), the World Bank, the European Union, and other donors, has contributed to significant advances in the health status of Afghanistan since 2002. This substantial effort has resulted in marked decreases in the maternal, infant, and under-five mortality rates. The introduction of the Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) in 2003 and the Essential Package of Hospital Services (EPHS) in 2005 is widely credited as a major engine behind these successes. With FY 2015 resources, USAID will utilize on- and off-budget mechanisms to maintain and enhance gains in the health sector, strengthen the capacity of the MoPH and other Afghan institutions to deliver quality health services more effectively, and implement innovative financing options for service delivery that decrease reliance on external assistance. This will continue to promote increasing Afghan stewardship of the health sector and health services. Additionally, funding will support nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions, as well as diagnosis, treatment, and control of diseases such as HIV/AIDS, TB, and polio. Total health related ESF-OCO funding in FY 2015 is \$102.0 million.

Key Interventions:

- Through the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund, a multi-donor trust fund managed by the World Bank, USAID will provide on-budget assistance to the MoPH to improve access to, availability of, and use of high quality primary health care services, especially for women and children.
- HIV/AIDS: FY 2015 resources will address critical gaps in the national HIV/AIDS response through the BPHS. Resources will support the training of health facility staff on HIV prevention and broader HIV/AIDS education to clients, targeting high-risk groups.
- Tuberculosis (TB): USAID will continue to expand the managerial and technical capacity of the MoPH's National Tuberculosis Program while increasing access to and the quality of TB directly-observed therapy, short-course (DOTS) training for health workers at primary health facilities. Resources will promote the comprehensive implementation of TB activities in BPHS/EPHS and MoPH health facilities and universal access to TB services to improve TB prevention, diagnosis, and treatment.
- Other Public Health Threats: FY 2015 resources will further strengthen key health systems functions, such as management and governance, health financing, human resources, and health management information. USAID will also foster sustainability by assisting the MoPH to strengthen engagement with the private sector to increase accessibility to and the quality of health services. Polio interventions will be a primary focus.
- Maternal and Child Health: FY 2015 resources will continue to support MoPH efforts to increase access to health products and high quality basic health care services at facility and community levels,

as well as provide information and counseling that Afghan women need to ensure healthy pregnancies, childbirth, and child survival. USAID will support activities to strengthen routine immunization and the pharmaceutical system, and assist the MoPH to strengthen public-private partnerships. Funds will also assist disease surveillance systems, including polio surveillance, to assist GIRoA and the MoPH to prevent and respond to epidemics.

- **Nutrition:** USAID will support the MoPH in improving the quality of nutrition-related services and nutritional outcomes within the BPHS and at the household and individual level. Key nutrition interventions include exclusive breastfeeding, vitamin-A supplementation, diagnosis and treatment of anemia, micronutrient supplementation, zinc supplementation and oral rehydration for children with diarrhea, and promotion of nutrient-rich foods. USAID will promote integration of optimal nutritional practices through a cross-sector approach that includes health and agriculture. FY 2015 resources will be used to increase adoption of improved nutrition behaviors, country capacity and commitment to nutrition, and access to and use of quality nutrition services.
- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** Assistance will support improved access to and quality of water resources, as well as improved sanitation.

To further reduce health risks, USAID will partner with the Afghan government and selected communities to improve hygiene and sanitation behaviors by translating information, knowledge, and lessons learned into practice. FY 2015 resources will strengthen integration of hygiene and sanitation behavior change communication within the BPHS at the community level through health posts, health sub-centers, mobile health teams, and basic health centers.

Education: Investments in the education sector, particularly in market-driven technical and vocational education and training programs, are helping to build human capital, promote the development of a skilled workforce that can meet the demands of a growing and diverse economy, and bolster Afghanistan's sustainable development. Working in close collaboration with GIRoA counterparts and international donors, FY 2015 assistance (\$122.0 million) will support the strategic goals of increasing and maintaining equitable access to quality basic and higher education for all Afghans by improving the government's service provision capacity, targeting educational access for girls, training teachers, increasing technical and vocational education and training opportunities for youth, and establishing two- and four-year post-secondary programs.

Key Interventions:

- **Basic Education:** USAID will promote equitable access to quality basic education for all children through teacher training, textbook provision, and strengthening the capacity of communities to initiate and operate schools in underserved areas of the country. USAID will provide out-of-school youth with training in basic literacy and numeracy, life skills, workforce readiness, and technical skills at the community and provincial level. Moreover, FY 2015 funds will support a nation-wide, early-grade reading and math program in formal Ministry of Education (MoE) schools. This will be done while strengthening the technical and institutional capacity of the MoE at the national-, provincial-, and district levels.
- **Higher Education:** FY 2015 resources will help the MoE carry out activities under its strategic plan to improve the quality of academic programs and build a cadre of professionals able to meet the needs of an emerging economy. USAID will support technical and vocational education and training in disciplines with high labor market demand and the establishment of partnerships with U.S. and regional universities to increase the number of faculty members with graduate degrees, as well as increase access to technical disciplines which are essential for workforce development.

Economic Growth and Infrastructure: Economic growth and private sector development are essential in consolidating and maintaining stability at the national and local levels in Afghanistan. FY 2015 resources will help GIRoA to promote broad-based private sector development and investment, foster job

creation, improve fiscal sustainability, and build stronger trade linkages between Afghanistan and other economies in the region. USAID will support an active and participatory role for women in the formal economy through increased access to credit, workforce development training, and advisory services for women-owned businesses. USAID's programs will continue to promote Afghan ownership and sustainability through full alignment with GIRoA's National Priority Programs and the goals identified under the TMAF.

USAID also will strengthen capacity within GIRoA to develop and implement programs that improve the business climate and support the private sector. FY 2015 infrastructure programming will focus on supporting an electricity network that is better managed, more sustainable, and more efficiently distributed to a larger number of consumers, and on capacity building for partner ministries to ensure the operation and maintenance of Afghanistan's power and roads infrastructure. In addition, with FY 2015 resources, USAID will continue providing technical assistance and quality assurance/quality control support for ongoing infrastructure; expanding power generation, transmission, and distribution; and promoting long-term sustainability in the sector through the commercialization of electricity services and the enhancement of Afghan capacity to manage the sector. Consistent with its prior strategic shift in this sector, USAID will fund operations and maintenance versus new physical infrastructure investments to ensure sustainability of investments made to date.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will promote the acceleration of inclusive, sustainable development by economically empowering women and reducing gender gaps through a comprehensive effort to increase women's access to credit and markets and by strengthening technical and workforce knowledge and experience for women professionals and entrepreneurs.
- USAID will continue its support to public-private partnerships that leverage significant private sector resources for critical investments in private enterprises, energy and water infrastructure, and social development resources in strategically important regions and economic zones.
- Continued support for technical assistance and operations and maintenance of key infrastructure will help GIRoA protect and sustain previous U.S. government investments, particularly those in the transportation, water, and energy sectors.
- USAID will continue providing critical quality assurance and engineering services for its infrastructure projects to ensure quality construction and sustainability as well as to provide related capacity building to key ministries.
- To further safeguard investments in the transport sector, USAID will develop GIRoA's institutional capabilities and revenue generation facilities to operate and maintain the country's road network and establish a Roads Authority.
- USAID will promote an enabling environment for private sector activity through improved foreign and domestic trade regimes and a strengthened financial sector.
- USAID intends to stimulate the expansion of productive small and medium enterprises to create jobs, increase domestic and foreign investment, and improve sales of domestic products and services.
- USAID intends to build capacity within the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum to develop, promote, and manage mineral tenders for investors.

Agriculture: Agriculture remains a critical component of the Afghan economy and a major focus for the U.S. economic strategy for Afghanistan. USAID's agriculture sector programming is focused on three main thematic areas: improving household food security, increasing the production of high value crops with demonstrated market potential, and increasing job creation and economic integration through agribusiness and market linkage development. FY 2015 resources to be used for agriculture will engage Afghan partners to increase the productivity of cereal and livestock production, improve the efficiency of irrigation and watershed management, strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock (MAIL) to provide agricultural services at the national and sub-national level, and increase

access to agricultural credit. ESF-OCO resources are targeting areas important to food security, job creation, and economic opportunity. These are critical to economic and political stabilization, given that the vast majority of the population works in agriculture.

FY 2015 efforts continue the strategy of moving away from short-term stabilization activities and towards longer-term and more sustainable development in the agriculture sector. USAID will continue to integrate its Alternative Development and Agricultural Development activities. FY 2015 Alternative Development funding will be used to support agricultural activities through regional programs that cover areas that have historically grown poppy, particularly in the south and east. The objective of this assistance will be to provide farmers with sustainable agricultural development alternatives to growing poppy. The investments will focus on core economic growth zones and on increasing the productivity and profitability of targeted value chains, particularly for high value crops.

Key Interventions:

- Addressing agricultural policy constraints will be a key objective of USAID programs in the sector.
- FY 2015 funding will be used to improve household income and food security through the increase of productivity in wheat, high value crops (e.g., orchard crops, grapes, raisins, and melons), and livestock. This will include the introduction of improved varieties and production practices, as well as the introduction of improved crop storage systems to reduce post-harvest losses.
- A particular emphasis will be placed on improving cultivation techniques for perennial crops (e.g., such as the trellising of grapes) and post-harvest processing techniques to add value at the farm and market intermediary level and to increase employment.
- USAID programs will improve the effectiveness of “value chains” for wheat, high value crops, and livestock, including through the identification and alleviation of constraints that limit the ability of producers to access markets and expanded access to quality agricultural inputs and other private sector services.
- FY 2015 resources will support the expansion of small and medium agricultural enterprises to create jobs, increase investment, and improve sales of domestic products and services. Improving access to credit for farmers and agribusinesses will be a critical component of such support.
- FY 2015 funds will support efforts to improve the efficiency of water use in irrigation systems, through the rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation infrastructure and the introduction of improved on-farm water management techniques. USAID also will support efforts to rehabilitate watersheds to reduce erosion.
- USAID programs will seek to increase the role of women in agriculture and improve household nutrition.
- Increasingly, USAID will strengthen the capacity of MAIL to carry out applied research, provide extension services to producers, and address policy constraints. This may include rehabilitating research stations and laboratories in seven provinces.
- Support also will strengthen Afghanistan’s analytic framework and baselines to better assess and interpret food security, vulnerability, and famine dynamics and conditions. This area of engagement will include timely and rigorous early warning and vulnerability information on emerging and evolving food security issues in Afghanistan to ensure appropriate GIRoA, donor, and civil society response.

Strategic Communications: U.S. core strategic communications priorities are countering violent extremism, expanding media outreach/advancing Afghan communication capacity, and promoting the continued advancement of Afghan women and girls. Prior investments in these fields are paying off; the United States has built a solid foundation for providing alternatives to the extremist messages of the Taliban and other like-minded groups. In addition, there has been a marked increase in the quantity and quality of independent Afghan media outlets over the past few years, and Afghan women have seen significant advancements. FY 2015 programs will build on these successes. In particular, it will be

critical to ensure that the gains made by women endure, including their active role in government and civil society as well as their increasing presence in educational institutions. In a climate of domestic uncertainty—highlighted by the April 2014 presidential election and the drawdown of international military forces—the U.S. government must remain engaged with Afghanistan and continue to work towards building a critical mass of young leaders who can ensure the future success of their country.

Key Interventions:

- Counter violent extremism through the dissemination of moderate messages.
- Utilize independent media to continue the development of democratic principles and critical, objective thinking and reporting.
- Provide scholarships for women to the American University of Afghanistan and the American University of Central Asia to sustain gains made by women.
- Develop international and regional educational exchange and scholarship programs to promote integration as a core component of Afghan stability and to build capacity.
- Promote strong English teaching departments and partnerships with U.S. universities at select Afghan universities. This will support the regional integration strategy and relationships with the United States.
- Continue to engage with Afghan civil society groups as they learn to become effective advocates and representatives of constituencies that cut across tribal and ethnic lines.
- Promote the integration of women into Afghan leadership positions.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Counternarcotics: Funding will continue to support a comprehensive program aimed at addressing counternarcotics production, consumption, and trafficking in Afghanistan. The illicit drug trade in Afghanistan fuels the insurgency, promotes corruption, and undermines the long-term stability of Afghanistan and the region. The FY 2015 INL counternarcotics program will continue to focus on developing an indigenous capability for Afghanistan to address the narcotics problem. Specifically, funding will continue broad efforts to build the capacity of supply reduction and drug interdiction programs operated through the Afghan Ministry of Counter Narcotics (MCN) and the Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA). Additionally, INL will work with the relevant Afghan ministries to develop and manage drug policy, including regional cooperation, implementing incentive-based supply reduction programs such as the Good Performers Initiative (GPI), promoting provincial action against illicit crops through Governor Led Eradication (GLE), and improving public information and drug demand reduction programs. In addition, funds will be used to increase operational sustainability through infrastructure improvements and increased mentoring.

Key Interventions:

- Support mobility, training, and mentoring assistance for the CNPA vetted units to build capacity within Afghan drug law enforcement, especially in technical areas such as electronic surveillance and intelligence analysis.
- Support Afghan-led drug supply reduction initiatives and facilitate collaboration between central and provincial counternarcotics authorities, including through political incentives to reduce illicit crop cultivation like GPI and GLE; regional cooperation with regional partners on cross-border narcotics activity; and stronger research, monitoring, and verification of drug-related trends.
- Build the capacity of relevant Afghan authorities to implement anti-drug public awareness and messaging campaigns, as well as to partner effectively with Afghan media and civil society to build public support for eliminating the supply of and demand for illicit narcotics.

- Work with Afghan authorities to mitigate the growing public health crisis of drug use through public outreach, improve addiction prevention and treatment programs, and drug demand reduction activities.
- Support the growing capacity of the Afghan MCN to effectively monitor, oversee, and guide implementation of the Afghan government's National Drug Control Strategy, including through stronger policy, administrative, financial, and human resources capacity.
- Funds also will be used to support additional program management and oversight requirements in Afghanistan, and other allowable administrative costs, including aviation support, operations and maintenance, transportation, and personnel recruitment and training.

Administration of Justice Programs: Building a fair, effective, and transparent justice sector remains a fundamental prerequisite to Afghanistan's long-term stability. The FY 2015 INL justice program will continue to help the Afghan government provide justice services, while simultaneously helping citizens access justice through support to civil society and public education initiatives. Support will continue for legal education programs to build a cadre of capable and ethical public servants. Special attention will be given to programs to protect and promote the rights of women and their roles in the justice sector. There will be continued cross-cutting emphasis on sustainability in all programs. The Corrections System Support Program will continue to develop the organizational capacity of the Afghan General Directorate for Prisons and Detention Centers (GDPDC), through capacity building assistance, including advisory and training support for prisons, detention centers, juvenile rehabilitation centers, and women's prisons. An emphasis will be placed on programs to mentor and train Afghan prison officials, and equip and support prisons, detention centers, and juvenile rehabilitation facilities. Developing sustainable vocational, educational, industries, and agricultural programs for prisoners will remain a priority, as will renovation support to address security and humanitarian needs at key correctional facilities. Program goals will include effective prisoner classification and case management, inmate rehabilitation and industries programs, and implementation of alternatives to incarceration to reduce severe overcrowding.

Key Interventions:

- Promote the use of transparent bureaucratic systems in the justice ministries, as well as effective and integrated communication and processes across justice ministries, including criminal case tracking.
- Support legal education initiatives to ensure that Afghan justice practitioners can effectively perform in their jobs, and provide long-term sustainability for the justice sector. Support the development of training offices inside governmental justice institutions to facilitate the transfer of the training mission to the Afghan government.
- Strengthen access to justice by promoting legal awareness and supporting defense attorneys. Protect women and children by promoting women's legal rights, supporting the professional development of Afghan female justice practitioners, and providing shelters and legal aid for indigent women.
- Support programs that promote transparency, fight corruption, and build demand for an accountable government.
- Support programs for vulnerable inmate populations including women and their children, and juveniles housed in Juvenile Rehabilitation Directorate facilities.
- Provide a broad array of capacity building efforts, including embedded mentors at the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Centers headquarters, a standards compliance team, and U.S.-based training for Afghan correctional officers.
- Funds also will be used to support additional program management and oversight requirements in Afghanistan, and other allowable administrative costs, including aviation support, operations and maintenance, transportation, and personnel recruitment and training.
- Counter significant criminal activity, including national security crimes, during the transition period through targeted interventions with specialized units of investigators and prosecutors, and specially designated courts.

- Support Afghan police units providing security to lawyers and judges engaged in bringing criminals to justice, particularly those in danger because of their work in sensitive areas such as countering narcotics trafficking and national security cases.
- Support rehabilitation programs at provincial prisons across Afghanistan; provide assistance for alternatives to incarceration; and support Afghan capacity to monitor prisons and detention centers through partnerships with civil society groups.
- Support infrastructure development projects to address security vulnerabilities and necessary renovations in prisons most at risk from the insurgency.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Embassy's Coordination Directorate (CD) maintains a strong link with key leaders and staff within USAID, ISAF, and U.S. Forces - Afghanistan (USFOR-A) to share concerns and best practices on oversight and management, project coordination, and ensuring that funds do not go to malign actors. A representative example of CD's efforts to ensure adequate project-level monitoring and consideration of performance in decision-making is the release of a Mission-wide policy on Monitoring Contracts and Grant Oversight, issued in November 2013.

This Mission-wide monitoring policy is the result of the need to ensure that adequate project-level monitoring continues to take place with the expected decrease in U.S. Direct Hire mobility as the international forces in Afghanistan draw down. The policy requires in-depth monitoring plans at a project level to verify responsible stewardship of taxpayer dollars. For each of its assistance programs, USAID is putting in place a Multi-Tiered Monitoring Approach to collect and verify implementing partner reporting data, using a variety of information sources and tools, so as to triangulate findings. This approach positions each Project Manager to gather and analyze monitoring data from various monitoring actors, triangulate data to ensure confidence in the reporting, and use the results to make programmatic decisions. For example, under USAID's Multi-Tiered Monitoring Approach, monitoring actors are: Tier 1: U.S. government (USAID and other agencies), Tier 2: implementing partners, Tier 3: GIRoA (internal M&E systems, observation) and other donors, Tier 4: civil society, local organizations, and beneficiaries, and Tier 5: independent monitoring contractors. With respect to Tier 5, USAID has independent monitoring contractors in place, and such capacity is being expanded, to provide objective validation and quality assessments on projects. The contractors use a variety of monitoring methods to verify project data, including GPS/date/time-stamped photos, site visits, crowd-sourcing, and interviews.

To effectively implement such an approach, USAID is devoting increased staff and funding resources toward the Multi-Tiered Monitoring Approach. It has stood up an Implementation Support Team, which is designed to mitigate challenges to development objectives during Afghanistan's transition. The team is centralizing, reviewing, and analyzing project performance and operating environment information, including security information, and identifying trends that might affect projects across the portfolio. Because this unit will be able to make real-time, evidence-based programmatic recommendations to USAID leadership, it will help the Mission be responsive to changes in the operating environment and to make timely decisions to maximize project impact and best allocate budget resources.

Similarly, the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) provides rigorous oversight to ensure that program activities occur according to the agreements it has with implementers. Regular and consistent reporting by INL partners, through a multi-tiered approach, is required as part of the basic oversight framework. INL also is taking steps to expand its monitoring staff.

The above monitoring efforts are complemented by additional monitoring and evaluation tools—such as Performance Management Plans (PMPs)—that are tailored to each project’s particular strengths, weaknesses, and information gaps. Under each PMP, there are project level indicators (baselines and targets) that help program officers regularly evaluate if, how, and to what degree activities help achieve core U.S. objectives in Afghanistan.

Finally, USAID will continue to implement USAID Forward in Afghanistan, focusing on delivering results that matter for the Afghan people. This will include streamlining processes and using innovative solutions to complex situations. While Afghanistan is one of the most challenging environments in which USAID operates, these reforms will enable USAID activities to be much more effective.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Over the past year, USAID completed nine performance evaluations and initiated nine others in Afghanistan. The findings from these evaluations are improving project management and being incorporated into numerous project designs across all sectors. Also, in November 2013, USAID conducted a comprehensive portfolio review of its assistance programs to review performance, implementation and management concerns, and budget limitations vis-a-vis strategic priorities. Below are some examples of how the results derived from USAID’s oversight measures have been used to improve projects, discontinue components of non-performing activities, and inform new designs:

A final performance evaluation of Kabul City Initiative was done to provide best-practice recommendations to promote the effectiveness of municipalities in democratic governance at the sub-national level. USAID used the conclusions and recommendations from this evaluation to shape strategy for possible future interventions at the municipal level. Shared lessons also benefited other donors working at the municipal level as well as the Kabul Municipality and other service- providing entities that aim to improve municipal service delivery in Afghanistan. In addition, a special performance evaluation for the Regional Afghan Municipalities Program for Urban Population (RAMP UP) Project was performed to study and document the successes and weaknesses of the project across the country, and to develop recommendations to promote the effectiveness of municipalities in democratic governance at the sub-national level. Findings from this evaluation were incorporated into new project designs.

A mid-term performance evaluation for the Disease Early Warning System (DEWS) Project is underway. The Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) will use the results of this evaluation to determine the future of DEWS and whether DEWS should stand alone as a disease surveillance, reporting, and response system or be integrated with other surveillance and response systems. USAID will use the results of this evaluation to improve the overall quality of disease surveillance, reporting, and response in Afghanistan.

The Measuring Impact of Stabilization Initiatives Project has completed two waves of surveys and is now completing a third wave to analyze the effect of stabilization activities on people's perceptions of stability. Building upon the baseline wave completed in 2012, the second wave of the perception survey occurred in 82 Afghan districts, and incorporated approximately 36,000 survey responses. The third wave is following a similar methodology. The results of this and subsequent iterations of the survey will help USAID better understand the impact of stabilization activities and focus its efforts both technically and geographically by revealing what does and does not work.

In October 2013, USAID terminated a contract that was to perform a Public Financial Risk Assessment of the Supreme Court to inform the feasibility of working with this institution on-budget. The contract was terminated due to failure on the part of the Supreme Court to work with the contractor. As a result, the Mission was able to more strategically program budget resources toward activities that have demonstrated success.

Pakistan - OCO

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Pakistan plays a critical role in U.S. counterterrorism efforts, nuclear nonproliferation, regional stability, the peace process in Afghanistan, and regional economic integration and development. The United States therefore has a deep interest in a stable, democratic, and prosperous Pakistan, as well as long-term constructive bilateral cooperation. Looking to FY 2015 and beyond, Pakistan will continue to be a critical player in the region's future stability, security, and growth. However, even as the country continues to make progress after undertaking its first democratic civilian-to-civilian transition in the nation's history in 2013, Pakistan faces significant challenges to its internal security, economy, and energy sector, all of which have the potential to diminish its future economic and social trajectory and negatively impact the nation's future stability. U.S. assistance efforts underpin the mutual objectives of the U.S.-Pakistan Strategic Dialogue framework, and also align with the new government's own stated priorities, often characterized as tackling the "three Es" – economic growth, energy, and extremism – sometimes adding the fourth "E" of education. Robust security and civilian assistance that contributes to a more secure, stable, tolerant, democratic, and prosperous Pakistan will over the medium- and long-term make the region safer and contribute to U.S. security.

The U.S. civilian assistance program focuses on five priority sectors: increasing the capacity and efficiency of the power sector to help Pakistan address the energy gap that undermines its stability and growth; fostering private sector-led economic growth and agriculture to help Pakistan increase economic opportunities for its growing population; supporting stabilization efforts in regions susceptible to activity by violent extremists, particularly on the border with Afghanistan; increasing access to and the quality of education to support Pakistan's employment needs in a growing economy; and improving maternal and child health to help ensure Pakistan's increasing youth population makes a positive contribution to the nation's future. Programs also aim to increase private sector trade and investment regionally and bilaterally; improve infrastructure; and strengthen Pakistan's governance and service delivery with the long-term mutual goal of helping Pakistan move beyond international assistance.

Security assistance will continue to build the counterinsurgency and counterterrorism capabilities of Pakistan's security forces and remains critical to enabling security in the tribal areas. This assistance bolsters Pakistan's ability to provide security for its citizens – particularly along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border – and encourages improved U.S.-Pakistan military-to-military engagement. In FY 2015, Foreign Military Financing (FMF) will be the primary funding tool to support the counterinsurgency and counterterrorism needs of the Pakistan military.

As the United States reduces and realigns troops from Afghanistan, it is critical that the U.S. government's assistance program funding levels in FY 2015 reflect our continued need for robust engagement with Pakistan in recognition of its role in the stability and prosperity of the region. U.S. assistance in both OCO and base funding will be integral to the success of these efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,050,817	605,707	767,000	161,293
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,050,817	605,707	767,000	161,293
Economic Support Fund	703,749	519,878	446,000	-73,878
Foreign Military Financing	280,171	42,229	280,000	237,771
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	57,400	34,400	41,000	6,600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	9,497	9,200	-	-9,200

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)

Energy: Assistance for the energy sector is the United States' highest priority for ESF-OCO in Pakistan. Energy gaps in Pakistan that cause substantial brownouts have a devastating effect on Pakistan's productivity, growth, investment, employment, and even political stability; economists estimate it saps roughly two percent of Pakistan's annual Gross Domestic Product growth. A more efficient and sustainable energy sector is critical to economic growth and to achieving long-term goals in Pakistan. It is also a priority for the Government of Pakistan (GOP), which has begun substantial reforms of their troubled sector, including in the context of its International Monetary Fund (IMF) program. Bilaterally, the Energy Working Group is a platform for substantial U.S.-Pakistan policy and assistance collaboration under the Strategic Dialogue.

The goal of U.S. energy assistance and FY 2015 energy request is to support the GOP in developing an energy environment that will attract private sector investment and increase cost recovery, decrease technical and commercial losses, and add megawatts (MW) to the grid through visible power generation projects, including renewable energy. With FY 2015 funds, U.S. efforts in support of the energy sector will include capital investment and policy reform that can have a critical impact on Pakistan's economic growth and productivity.

FY 2015 resources will continue to support large-scale infrastructure projects to increase Pakistan's power supply in the long-term, as well as smaller projects to increase available power immediately. U.S. efforts will also help Pakistani institutions build the capacity needed to manage the power sector effectively, improve cost-recovery and efficiency, and implement policy reforms that will greatly increase access to power in the long term.

Key Interventions:

- FY 2015 funds will contribute to efforts that will cumulatively add and/or save 2,000 MW of capacity in targeted transmission, hydro, and thermal projects by the end of calendar year 2015.
- U.S. assistance will support policy reform and technical efficiency of the energy sector.

Economic Growth and Agriculture (EGA): Economic growth in Pakistan facilitates regional integration, fosters stability, and reduces the appeal of extremism in a population currently growing faster than

opportunities for employment, thereby advancing Pakistan's stability and U.S. national security goals. Pakistan's economic revitalization is the top priority of Prime Minister Sharif's government. U.S. assistance in this sector supports a variety of U.S. foreign policy objectives, from supporting Pakistan's long-term stability and growth, to regional stability through regional economic integration, to building bilateral trade and investment ties – “trade not just aid” - between the U.S. and Pakistan that will benefit both countries. EGA programs promote competitiveness of Pakistan agriculture and non-agriculture private sector actors. By 2019, it is envisioned that U.S. economic growth and agriculture sector programs can help to increase the incomes of 500,000 Pakistani households (two million people), raise the total value of assisted exports by \$250.0 million per year, and increase domestic sales of assisted product lines by \$300.0-500.0 million. Programs in this sector employ a multi-pronged approach that support job creation and growth through policy reform; access to finance for small and medium enterprises; training; private sector partnerships that increase agricultural productivity; and improved water management.

The FY 2015 request for economic growth and agriculture includes initiatives designed to promote international and regional trade, improve the business environment, and support the private sector. Many EGA assistance activities align with and reinforce the policy reforms mandated in the IMF program. Assistance to private sector entities will help Pakistan's small-and- medium size enterprises become more capable of accessing external and domestic markets and grow faster by increasing access to finance, encouraging technological innovation, and strengthening business associations. Improving the business environment will include promoting policy reforms that remove government involvement in markets, easing access to credit through new financial products, and improving government transparency.

U.S. agriculture assistance will continue to focus on improving the competitiveness of targeted livestock, dairy, and horticulture value chains in Pakistan by: increasing productivity by training farmers and agricultural technicians on new techniques and management practices as well as making improved technologies available through U.S. exports to Pakistan; helping farmers increase their access to domestic and international markets; and facilitating policy reforms such as privatization of agricultural markets. The outcomes of these efforts will include: improved efficiency in agricultural production, processing, and marketing; increased employment opportunities for rural and urban residents; and expanded private investment in agriculture and agribusiness.

The U.S. government will continue to support reliable trade research to enable sound policy and decision making by both public and private sectors, specifically through their capacity to analyze the impact of various bilateral agreements in order to take full advantage of trade liberalization to generate economic growth. In order to better focus these efforts, the U.S. government will prioritize sectors driven by local and international demand where Pakistan has a competitive and comparative advantage.

With FY 2015 assistance, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) will continue to focus on animal and plant disease control, good farming practices, and the improvement of watershed conservation techniques and irrigation systems. In addition, USDA will work with the government and universities on improving agricultural forecasting and promoting trade. These efforts, in collaboration with other USAID programs and activities, will increase agricultural yields and milk production; build institutional capacities to better regulate animal and plant health issues and provide other government services; promulgate internationally accepted standards for agricultural trade; improve Pakistan's food security position; and promote stronger U.S. government and university linkages with Pakistani agricultural scientists.

Programs conducted through the U.S. Department of Commerce's International Trade Administration (ITA) will focus on helping to diversify the Pakistani economy away from its traditional reliance on textile and garment manufacture through assistance to high-potential export sectors such as gems and

jewelry, sporting goods, and furniture. ITA will also focus on enhancing Pakistan's capacity to export through programs on logistics and supply chain management. ITA will recruit reverse trade missions and delegations, and conduct seminars to familiarize business representatives, designers, and other industry specialists with best practices and technologies to increase efficiencies and global competitiveness.

The Department of Commerce's Commercial Law Development Program (CLDP) will provide legal and regulatory capacity building for the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources and the Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority's legal staff in order to help them better manage their oil and gas resources. CLDP will also continue technology transfer programs to support economic development through commercialization of university-based research. Finally, CLDP will conduct commercial law education and implementation programming to help increase knowledge and understanding of modern contract-based commercial systems, thereby improving the transparency and predictability of commercial transactions and relationships in Pakistan.

Key Interventions:

- The Financial Markets Development project will strengthen the GOP's financial management capability, provide new financial products to small and medium-sized enterprises, and provide support to planned reforms associated with the IMF program.
- The Commodity Import Program will promote growth of the agricultural sector through financing Pakistani imports of U.S. products, commodities, and technologies. Financing will also support value added products that meet market requirements and proper post-harvest handling, transport, grading, packaging, and marketing.
- The Trade and Regional Economic Integration Project will support engagement between the private-sector and the GOP to facilitate regional economic integration, including accelerating identification of reform areas, analysis, formulation of reform initiatives, and support for their adoption and implementation. It will also work with the private sector and the GOP to increase border administration efficiency and enable increased bilateral and regional business linkages.
- USDA will focus on animal and plant disease control, the development of disease-resistant seeds, good farming practices, the introduction of watershed conservation techniques, and alternative irrigation systems.
- The Department of Commerce will continue its efforts to promote trade diversification and a more transparent commercial and legal enabling environment.

Stabilization: FY 2015 resources support continued stabilization efforts, a key assistance priority that cuts across multiple sectors, in regions susceptible to activity by violent extremists, particularly on the border with Afghanistan. In particular, they will strengthen the capacity of civilian authorities to maintain security, govern, and deliver essential services in education, health, sanitation, and justice; to promote citizen engagement; to increase economic opportunities and improve livelihoods, including improving regional economic integration; to improve physical access to areas on the Afghanistan and Pakistan border, with economic and security benefits; and to respond to the needs of populations vulnerable to man-made and natural disasters. U.S. government efforts have been historically focused on the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and, following the Swat insurgency, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province. That prioritization is likely to continue following transition in Afghanistan in 2014 with investments in infrastructure for economic opportunity (roads, irrigation systems and energy), infrastructure for essential services (hospitals, schools, water and sanitation), and community/citizen engagement. Increasing concern over areas of instability within other parts of Pakistan, however, calls for tailored stabilization approaches and projects elsewhere, with particular program emphasis on youth and employment generation efforts in Karachi, northern Sindh, and southern Punjab.

Key Interventions:

- The Governance, Justice and Representation Project will promote citizen participation in defining and advocating priorities and needs; enhance structures and processes for resolving conflict; frame citizen attitudes, knowledge and behaviors on citizenship, inclusion and tolerance; and, strengthen responsive representation of citizen concerns.
- The Essential Services Project will work with federal, provincial and local government entities to facilitate the repair or reconstruction of priority service delivery infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, and water and sanitation facilities. Additional resources will be applied to improve service delivery capacity and extend the reach of public and private service providers in these areas of concern.
- The Economic Opportunities Project will continue to work with its GOP partners to build or repair infrastructure that will enhance economic opportunity. New, improved or enhanced roads and markets, irrigation and electrical systems will characterize this application of U.S. assistance. The U.S. government will also work through relevant private and public partners to improve business productivity, expand micro- and small enterprises, and support skill development for improved livelihoods, especially among at-risk youth from areas of conflict.
- The Community Engagement Project will continue to work with its partners in the provincial and federal government and among the international donor community to respond to the immediate needs of individuals and communities negatively impacted by disaster and conflict.

Education: With FY 2015 funding, USAID will work with Pakistan to help improve the quality of and access to education, specifically focusing on improving opportunities for learning and obtaining employment. This supports Pakistan's effort to educate its population and thereby underpin long-term stability and economic growth. To continue the development of the next generation of professionals, FY 2015 assistance funds for education will continue the effort to improve the skills of 90,000 teachers and enable 3.2 million additional children to read at or above grade level by 2018, as well as expand access to higher education. Education programming also provides opportunities to build lasting connections between U.S. and Pakistani people and institutions, improving cooperation and long-term perceptions of each country.

Basic Education: Assistance programs in FY 2015 will continue programs to help federal and provincial governments improve the quality of education, while expanding enrollment in and completion of primary and secondary schools. Specifically, USAID will continue to work with the Provincial Government of Sindh, as well as KP, Baluchistan, Punjab, and other provinces, to improve teachers' reading instruction and assessment ability, and mobilize communities to increase school accountability and access and improve education management in a system where illiteracy remains close to 80 percent. Working with federal and provincial governments, as well as the business community, the United States will also continue to improve school infrastructure and better equip schools to support greater access and strengthen instruction. In cooperation with the World Bank, the United Kingdom's Department for International Development and other donors, the U.S. government will work directly with the provincial governments to continue education reforms that will lead to more effective and efficient school systems.

Higher Education: USAID will continue to support partnerships between U.S. and Pakistani teacher training colleges that improve college and university curricula and pedagogy, better preparing future teachers. Through joint U.S.-Pakistan university partnerships, FY 2015 resources will continue to enable research for science and technology innovation of interest to both countries. These resources will also be used to help solidify gains made in prior years in the establishment of Centers for Advanced Studies in energy, water, and agriculture – sectors key to economic development in Pakistan. The Centers create linkages between U.S. and Pakistani universities in order to carry out graduate scholarship programs,

develop curricula more relevant to future employers, forge partnerships with the private sector, and provide grants for applied and policy research. U.S. assistance will also continue to support in-country scholarships to talented, yet economically disadvantaged, Pakistanis to attend top-tier Pakistani universities.

Finally, the FY 2015 request will support academic programs, including a Fulbright program, funding Pakistani students and professionals in various stages of their education and/or career to visit the United States, participate in university courses with U.S. students, and complete short-term internships in their fields of study.

Key Interventions:

- FY 2015 funded assistance will support the Pakistan Reading Program to enable 3.2 million children to read at or above grade level by 2018.
- The Improving Education Quality program will support the development of the next generation of education professionals and increase literacy in Pakistan.
- The Fulbright Program will fund Pakistani students to earn university and advanced degrees in the United States and complete short-term internships in their fields.
- U.S.-funded Merit and Needs Based Scholarships will assist talented, yet economically disadvantaged, Pakistanis to attend top-tier Pakistani universities.
- Centers for Advanced Studies will create linkages between U.S. and Pakistani universities to develop updated curricula more relevant to employers and forge partnerships with the private sector.

Health: Pakistan's unchecked population growth and poor quality health services continue to strain Pakistan's economy and social sectors; economists estimate that roughly 2-3 percent of annual Gross Domestic Product (comparable to losses from energy sector inefficiencies) is lost for countries with the poorest nutrition indicators, such as Pakistan. A slower growing and healthier population is critical to economic growth and to achieving long-term stability goals in Pakistan.

With FY 2015 funds, USAID aims to improve the health outcomes of women and children in Pakistan through targeted service delivery and system strengthening. In FY 2015, assistance in the health sector will continue to focus on improving government and private sector capacity to deliver essential family planning, maternal, and child health services. Over the course of its five-year health program, U.S. assistance will contribute to a 20 percent reduction in maternal, infant and under-five mortality and a 22-30 percent increase in modern contraceptive prevalence. With complementary activities, USAID hopes to contribute to a 20 percent reduction in stunting through high-impact, evidence-based interventions.

Key Interventions:

- Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Services will support the scale-up and further development of high-impact maternal, newborn and child health interventions while incorporating critical family planning and reproductive health care into public and private sector services.
- The Health Communications activity will use commercial marketing techniques and behavior change communications to increase public knowledge and promote healthy behaviors. This intervention will help increase the use of quality family planning services, pre and post-natal care; the use of affordable services and commodities; and the adoption of improved nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene practices.
- Health Commodities and Supply Chain programs will assist the public sector to improve its logistics management system including the forecasting, procurement, quality assurance and distribution of critical health commodities.

- The Health Systems Strengthening activity will provide technical assistance to the health and population sectors to reform and improve service delivery. This includes: strategies to improve quality and access to family planning and maternal and child health services; improving planning, budgeting and coordination; building public-private partnerships; improving transparency and developing innovative health financing options.

Cross-Cutting Issues: In support of the five sectors previously described, the U.S. government remains committed to rigorous monitoring and evaluation practices as well as building capacity of local partners.

The U.S. government will continue to invest in a Monitoring and Evaluation Program that helps ensure greater accountability and transparency in the use of U.S. resources by completing necessary monitoring and evaluation tasks. Ultimately the goal is to strengthen evidence-based budgetary and programmatic decision-making processes, improve program performance, and provide greater insight into achievements and the impact of U.S. assistance programs.

FY 2015 funds will support programs by building the institutional capacity of Pakistani organizations including GOP entities. This will enable work with more local implementing partners, including host government entities considered essential to meet U.S. strategic objectives while building their institutional capacity.

The FY 2015 request will also provide academic and professional development opportunities through education and training exchange programs. This enables Pakistani community leaders, professionals, and students that show exceptional potential to attain first-class instruction in the United States or the region in their respective fields and connects them to a larger network of U.S. and other experts that they can continue to work with following their return home. The range of educational programs utilized makes it possible to reach talented individuals across all regions of Pakistan and throughout Pakistani society.

U.S. resources will also be directed to enhance the space where civil society can strengthen the capacity of human rights and democratic institutions, including the media; support activists and defenders who advocate on behalf of vulnerable populations; and combat intolerance and push for reform of discriminatory laws used to suppress religious freedom.

Key Interventions:

- Capacity building activities will help local partners to strengthen internal processes and systems while increasing the sustainability of U.S. programs.
- Continued educational programs and training activities will fund Pakistani students to earn university and advanced degrees in the United States and complete short-term internships in their fields of study.
- Grants to build capacity and provide support to human rights organizations; promote accountability, rule of law and access to justice; and enhance media transparency.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

As the United States proceeds with transition in Afghanistan in 2014, FMF-OCO will be even more essential to maintain Pakistan's ability to enforce stability in its western border region. FY 2015 funds will bolster the counterinsurgency (COIN) and counterterrorism (CT) capabilities of Pakistan's security forces and encourage continued improvements in U.S.-Pakistan military-to-military engagement.

FMF-OCO ensures Pakistan's security forces are trained and equipped to perform activities that contribute to our shared national and regional security goals. Continuing prior year efforts, FY 2015 funding strengthens Pakistan's COIN capability and supports its long-term efforts to combat militants in

the western border region, especially the FATA and KP. All security assistance will be focused on supporting seven COIN/CT capabilities that were identified and agreed to with the GOP as the priority areas of focus for U.S. security assistance:

- Precision Strike: to develop Pakistan's ability to identify and engage CT targets with precision.
- Air Mobility and Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR): to improve Pakistan's rotary-wing and fixed transport capability in order to move troops to remote areas and to provide basic CSAR capabilities to improve troop survivability.
- Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (Counter-IED) and Battlefield Survivability: to improve Pakistan's ability to detect, counter, and survive IEDs by providing individual and collective protective equipment for close combat and joint fires operations.
- Battlefield Communications: to enhance Pakistan ground forces' command and communication to facilitate more effective COIN and CT operations and prevent friendly fire.
- Night Vision: to provide unit sets of night vision devices to the Pakistan Army and Air Force to assist with their night operations.
- Border Security: to improve Pakistan's control of its side of the Afghanistan-Pakistan border.
- Maritime Security/Counternarcotics: to improve maritime security capabilities for the Pakistan Navy, Coast Guard, and Maritime Security Agency to enhance participation in international coalition maritime operations; and to improve their ability to interdict illicit trafficking in drugs, persons, and weapons along the Makran Coast.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support Pakistan's attack helicopter fleet, weapons, and night vision devices for COIN operations in the FATA.
- FY 2015 funds will support precision strike/Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) aircraft and weapons replenishment for the Pakistan Air Force.
- U.S. assistance will purchase cutters for the Pakistan Navy, ISR aircraft, and follow on support for aging defense platforms to enhance participation in multinational maritime security operations in the Arabian Sea and counter-piracy operations in the Indian Ocean.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Stabilization: INCLE-OCO assistance builds the capacity of Pakistan's civilian law enforcement to effectively enforce its laws through enhanced professional capability, survivability, and mobility. INCLE-OCO assistance will be used to support the capacity-building of civilian law enforcement entities throughout Pakistan through equipment, training, infrastructure, and instructor development. Law enforcement training will cover topics such as organizational and leadership development, criminal investigation and crime scene management, and police academy management.

Key Interventions:

- INCLE-OCO assistance will be used to increase the professionalism, management, and training capacity of Pakistani police forces. Equipment and infrastructure assistance will help Pakistan's civilian law enforcement forces counter violent extremism by increasing their security and operational reach, particularly in KP, FATA, and Sindh.
- INCLE-OCO assistance will build the capacity of Pakistan civilian law enforcement to patrol ungoverned areas with increased air mobility.

Counternarcotics: INCLE-OCO assistance will be used to increase the capacity of Pakistan's civilian law enforcement to stem the flow of illicit narcotics and provide support to decrease the cultivation and use of drugs in Pakistan. Using FY 2015 funds, the U.S. government will continue to build upon gains

made in reducing opium poppy cultivation while increasing capacity to interdict shipments of illegal narcotics and chemical precursors and combat drug abuse within Pakistan.

Key Intervention:

- Counternarcotics assistance will continue efforts to reduce the cultivation, trafficking, and consumption of illegal narcotics within Pakistan and across its borders through interdiction, crop control, counternarcotics road, and drug demand reduction programming.

Rule of Law: INCLE-OCO assistance builds the capacity of the rule of law sector to investigate, adjudicate, and incarcerate criminal actors in Pakistan. Prosecutorial and judicial training will include trial advocacy skills, police-prosecutor coordination, counterterrorism prosecutions, professional ethics, and case load management. Additionally, correctional training will focus on prison management and proper classification and housing of prisoners and infrastructure and equipment assistance will improve the security and management of high-priority correctional facilities.

Key Intervention:

- INCLE-OCO-funded training and advisory assistance will improve law and order in Pakistan by providing training and technical assistance that will improve the ability of police, prosecutors, judges, and corrections officials to investigate, prosecute, convict, and incarcerate criminals.

Iraq - OCO

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Situated between Syria and Iran, Iraq stands as a critical strategic partner in advancing U.S. security, economic, and political interests in the region. The State Department's bilateral assistance request reflects these realities through programs and activities addressing conventional weapons destruction, anti-terrorism, border control and export security, and military cooperation. Iraq also must continue to address its own political development, economic integration and diversification, and internal security. The State Department will provide targeted technical assistance in the areas of rule of law, human rights, private sector-led economic growth, and conflict mitigation.

The Iraq Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) foreign assistance request for FMF at \$250.0 million supports efforts to develop Iraq's long-term military capabilities, particularly in counterterrorism, and professionalism. The State Department has requested these funds under the OCO title because the size and scope of these activities remain extraordinary. The \$184.0 million (-42.4 percent) reduction from FY 2013 reflects the joint U.S.-Iraqi development plan of Iraq taking on more of its own platform sustainment costs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	528,362	350,302	250,000	-100,302
Overseas Contingency Operations	528,362	350,302	250,000	-100,302
Economic Support Fund	72,333	22,500	-	-22,500
Foreign Military Financing	434,029	300,000	250,000	-50,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	13,499	23,052	-	-23,052
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,501	4,750	-	-4,750

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)

Strengthening Iraqi Capacity to Address the Country's Security Needs: The independence and professionalism of the Iraqi military is critical to Iraq's full assumption of security responsibilities, and will provide an important vehicle for cementing the United States' enduring partnership with Iraq. Utilizing FY 2015 FMF-OCO funding, U.S. investments will continue to build Iraqi long-term self-sufficiency by developing enduring logistics capabilities and institutions and by promoting the professionalization of the Iraqi security forces. In particular, the approach to building self-sufficiency will support activities focused on three primary lines of effort: logistics and sustainment capacity building; training and education; and initiatives to address targeted counterterrorism requirements.

Key Interventions:

- *Integrating Best Practices to Promote Military Readiness:* A portion of the funds will be used to build national logistics and supply frameworks with a goal of increasing the operational readiness of the Iraqi military forces.

- *Promoting Professionalism and Military Cooperation:* Activities will be undertaken to both encourage academic partnerships between U.S. and Iraqi defense institutions and support the Iraqi Security Forces in developing military doctrine.
- *Combating Terrorism:* FMF will be utilized to address targeted counterterrorism training and equipping requirements.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The State Department maintains dedicated programs for assessments, monitoring, and evaluation of all U.S. assistance. In addition to fiscal and technical programmatic oversight, the planned activities also take into account the need to address the issues of matching Iraqi funds and the real benefits for the constituencies being served. The Department and its partners continue to routinely monitor progress through portfolio reviews, regular project reporting, Iraqi field monitors, and site visits to the extent that security conditions allow. Monitoring and evaluation are an integral part of the FMS cases in Iraq that are funded through FMF-OCO. Furthermore, the Embassy and the Office of Security Cooperation regularly work with the Iraqi Ministry of Defense to ensure that all FMS cases — those funded by the Iraqi government and those funded with FMF-OCO — are well-coordinated and address the most critical needs.