Congressional Budget Justification

Foreign Operations

Appendix 2

FISCAL YEAR 2016

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III. SELECTED KEY ISSUES

IV. REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

Africa

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East Asia and the Pacific

Acronym List

ABR	Annual Budget Review
ACSBS	Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security
ACOTA	Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance
AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
AF	Bureau of African Affairs, Department of State
AFRICOM	United States Africa Command
AMISON	African Union Mission in Somalia
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
AQIM	Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb
ARCT	Africa Regional Counterterrorism
ARF	Association of Southeast Asian Nations Regional Forum
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATA	Anti-Terrorism Assistance
AU	African Union
CAFTA-DR	Central American and Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CARSI	Central American Regional Security Initiative
CBJ	Congressional Budget Justification
CBSI	Caribbean Basin Security Initiative
CCF	Complex Crises Fund
CDC	U.S. Centers for Disease Control
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
CLA	Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting Plan
CIF	USAID Capital Investment Fund
CIO	Contributions to International Organizations
CIPA	Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities
COP	Country Operational Plan
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CT	Bureau of Counterterrorism, Department of State
CTE	Counterterrorism Engagement
CTF	Counterterrorism Finance
CVE	Countering Violent Extremism
CWD	Conventional Weapons Destruction
DA	Development Assistance
DCHA	Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance, USAID
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DF	Democracy Fund
DG	Democracy and Governance
DO	Development Objective
DoD	Department of Defense
DoJ	Department of Justice
DoS	Department of State
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course protocol
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
DRL	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State
DSCA	Defense Security Cooperation Agency

E-IMET	Expanded International Military Education and Training
E3	Bureau for Economic Growth, Education and Environment, USAID
EAP	Bureau of East Asia and Pacific Affairs, Department of State
ECA	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State
EC-LEDS	Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies
EFAC	Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund
EG	Economic Growth
EGCI	Energy Governance Capacity Initiative
ENR	Bureau of Energy Resources, Department of State
ERMA	U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
ESF	Economic Support Fund
EU	European Union
EXBS	Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security
FMF	Foreign Military Financing
FP/RH	Family Planning/Reproductive Health
FTF	Feed the Future
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCC	Global Climate Change
GCCI	Global Climate Change Initiative
GDA	Global Development Alliance
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GH	Bureau for Global Health, USAID
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHI	Global Health Initiative
GHP	Global Health Programs
GIS	Global Information System
GSCF	Global Security Contingency Fund
GJD	Governing Justly and Democratically
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICASS	International Cooperative Administrative Support Services
ICS	Integrated Country Strategy
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDA	International Disaster Assistance
IDEA	Office of Innovation and Development Alliances, USAID
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IMET	International Military Education and Training
INCLE	International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Depart. of State
IO	Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State
IO&P	International Organizations and Programs
IOM	International Organization of Migration
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
ISN	Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, Department of State
J/TIP	Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Department of State
LAC	Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, USAID
LEDS	Low Emission Development Strategy
LMI	Lower Mekong Initiative
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MANPADS	Man-Portable Air Defense Systems

MARP	Most at Risk Population
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDR	Multiple Drug Resistant
MDR-TB	Multi-Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis
MEPI	Middle East Partnership Initiative
MRA	Migration and Refugee Assistance
NADR	Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs
NAS	Narcotics Affairs Section
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCO	Non-Commissioned Officer
NEA	Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCO	Overseas Contingency Operations
ODC	Office of Defense Cooperation
OE	USAID Operating Expenses
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OES	Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Department of State
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, USAID
OGAC	Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, Department of State
OPHT	Other Public Health Threats
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives, USAID
OU	Operating Unit
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PFG	Partnership for Growth
PISCES	Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System
PKO	Peacekeeping Operations
P.L. 480	P.L. 480 Title II/ Food for Peace
PM	Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State
PME	Professional Military Education
PMI	President's Malaria Initiative
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PPD	Presidential Policy Directive
PPL	Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning, USAID
PREACT	Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism
PRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, Department of State
QDDR	Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review
RAT	Rating Assessment Tool
R2DT	Relief to Development Transition
RDQA	Routine Data Quality Assessments
RDSC	Regional Development and Cooperation Strategy
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation Plus
RLA	Resident Legal Advisor
RSO	Regional Security Office
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SA/LW	Small Arms/Light Weapons

SCA	Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs, Department of State
SDAF	Special Defense Acquisition Fund
S/GAC	Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, Department of State
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SSR	Security Sector Reform
TB	Tuberculosis
TCO	Transnational Crime Organization
TI	Transition Initiatives
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TIP	Terrorist Interdiction Program
TSCTP	Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USG	United States Government
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WACSI	West Africa Cooperative Security Initiative
WARSI	West Africa Regional Security Initiative
WASH	Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WHA	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, Department of State
WHO	World Health Organization
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WPS	Women Peace and Security
WTO	World Trade Organization
YALI	Young African Leaders Initiative

OVERVIEW

This two-volume presentation of the Foreign Operations budget covers the FY 2016 Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) foreign assistance request to advance peace, security and stability and strengthen our economy while combating global challenges. The foreign assistance request of $33.7 billion is an integral part of the $50.3 billion total request that supports the worldwide national security, foreign policy, and development missions of the Department of State and USAID.

The foreign assistance request funds critical U.S. development and national security priorities including addressing the crisis in Syria and countering the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL); investing in clean energy, sustainable landscapes, and adaptation; addressing the root causes of migration from Central America; countering Russian pressure and aggressive actions; reinforcing our commitment to Afghanistan and Pakistan; bolstering growth in Africa ; and investing in innovation and technology for more sustainable development outcomes. The FY 2016 foreign assistance request of $33.7 billion is 4 percent above the FY 2014 level. Specifically, the request:

- Supports efforts to counter ISIL and responds to the Syria crisis with $3.5 billion to strengthen regional partners, provide humanitarian assistance, and strengthen Syria's moderate opposition to advance the conditions for a negotiated political transition in Syria.

- Provides $2.3 billion to meet strategic objectives in Afghanistan and Pakistan, an increase of 12 percent over FY 2014. In Afghanistan, the request sustain the gains made over the past decade, particularly in health and education; funding is prioritized for economic self-sufficiency, good governance, rule of law, and women's rights as laid out in the Strategic Partnership Agreement. The United States and Pakistan also continue to strengthen cooperation in areas of joint interest: counterterrorism and security, regional stability, and Pakistan's long-term economic and political stability.

- Provides $1 billion for an inclusive whole-of-government approach to support the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America (Strategy) which will promote prosperity, governance, and security. Funding will address the common economic and security challenges in Central America with programs that support broad, sustainable development objectives. The Strategy complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified by the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in their Alliance for Prosperity Plan.

- The request includes $8.2 billion for the Global Health Initiative, which will lead to the advancement of basic human rights and dignity by supporting a comprehensive and integrated global health strategy focusing on three strategic areas: Creating an AIDS-Free Generation, Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths, and Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases. The request provides over $4.6 billion for bilateral HIV/AIDS programs; $1.1 billion for the U.S. contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; more than $2.0 billion to accelerate progress towards ending preventable child and maternal deaths, including $235.0 million for Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance; and $327.5 million to combat other infectious diseases, including tuberculosis and neglected tropical diseases.

- Invests $808.3 million in the Global Climate Change Initiative to support a healthy global environment, climate-smart growth, and improved resilience to the impact of climate change. The increase in GCCI funding supports a $350.0 million State Department contribution to the

Green Climate Fund (GCF), which will help developing countries leverage public and private finance and invest in reducing carbon pollution and strengthening resilience to climate change.

- Continues efforts to break the vicious cycle of hunger and poverty by increasing productivity in the agricultural sector, promoting resilience and addressing the root causes of recurrent food crises through the $978.0 million for the President's Feed the Future initiative (FTF). In FY 2016, FTF will continue to work aggressively toward the goals of reducing rates of poverty and stunting by 20 percent in FTF focus countries and meeting New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition in Africa and 2013 G-8 Summit nutrition policy commitments.

- Provides $5.6 billion for humanitarian assistance to address ongoing crises including those in and around Syria and Iraq, South Sudan, and the Central African Republic. With respect to food aid reform, the request includes new authority to use up to 25 percent ($350 million) of the appropriation in emergencies for interventions such as local or regional procurement of food, food vouchers, or cash transfers. This flexibility makes emergency food aid more timely and cost-effective, improving program efficiencies and performance, and allowing the U.S. to assist more emergency beneficiaries annually with the same level of resources.

- Reinforces the importance that the United States places on our ties with sub-Saharan Africa by providing $268.0 million in funding for important Africa initiatives, including Power Africa, Trade and Investment Capacity Building, the African Peacekeeping Rapid Response Partnership, the Security Governance Initiative, and the Young African Leaders Initiative. These investments are critical to help to stimulate growth, unlock opportunities, and create a secure, enabling environment for the next generation.

- Supports the Administration's Asia-Pacific rebalance by providing $845.6 million in funding, an 8 percent increase over FY 2014, to deepen security ties and alliances; increase economic growth and trade; strengthen partnerships with emerging powers; support an effective regional architecture; and expand democratic development to maximize regional prosperity and U.S. national and economic security.

- Overall, provides $2.9 billion for democracy, human rights, and governance programming worldwide, an increase of 46 percent over FY 2014. Africa, East Asia and the Pacific, Near East Asia and the Western Hemisphere all see increases of more than 75 percent over FY 2014.

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

Overview

The Department of State and USAID continue to collect and use data and information to assess foreign assistance efforts as well as the ongoing performance and impact of foreign assistance programs. Ongoing performance monitoring data provides a picture of how our programs are doing, and we employ deeper analysis and program evaluation to understand "why" or "what" about them is working. Following is a description of: (1) how we are building new evidence and strengthening agency capacity for rigorous monitoring, program evaluation, and data analytics to inform future decision-making; and (2) how State and USAID have acted on existing evidence to inform foreign assistance programmatic and budget decisions. The FY 2016 Annual Performance Plan (APP) and FY 2014 Annual Performance Report (APR) for the Department of State and USAID provides a more comprehensive review of the level of performance and progress towards achieving the Strategic Objectives and Performance Goals in the Joint Strategic Plan. The FY 2016 APP and FY 2014 APR will be posted on www.performance.gov in March 2015.

Building Agency Capacity to Collect Evidence
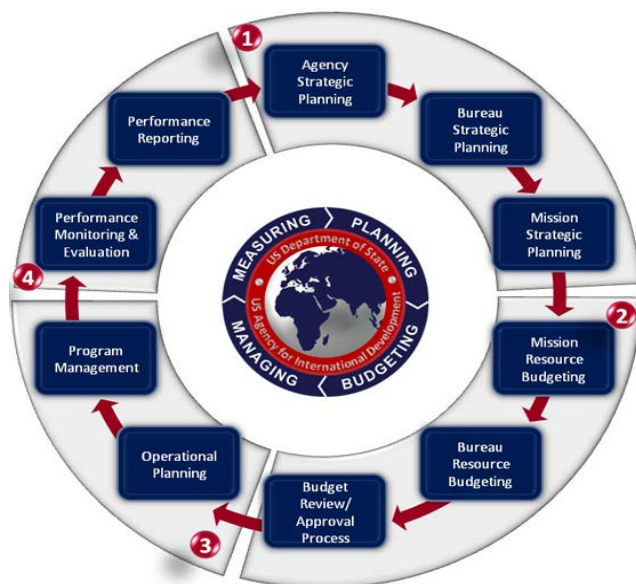
As a result of 2010 QDDR recommendations, State and USAID significantly modified their approach to the annual planning, budgeting and performance management cycle to create important feedback loops between strategic planning, budgeting, program management, and monitoring and evaluation that maximize the impact of Department of State and USAID resources. The *Managing for Results Framework* puts State Department bureau and mission strategic planning before the budgeting process so budget requests are informed by and support the goals and objectives bureaus and missions want to achieve.

While USAID's planning and resource request already flowed along those lines, the Agency has been implementing a similar integrated *Program Cycle* (see diagram) to strengthen evidence-based strategic and project planning, adaptive implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and learning to ensure high impact results.
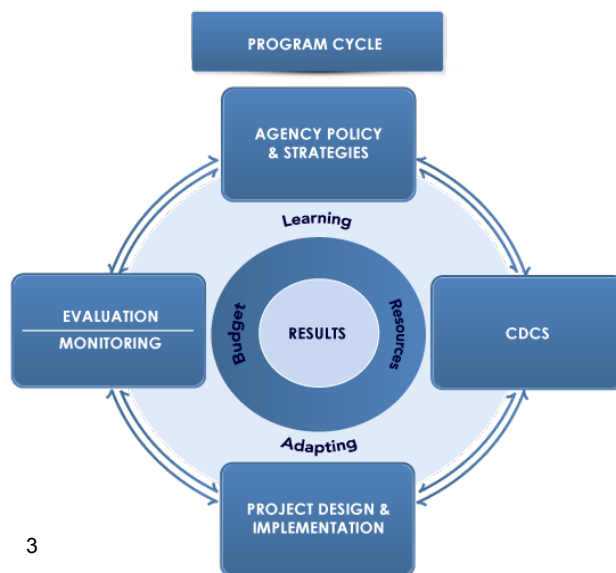
Both State and USAID have developed and strengthened program and project management guidelines to assist bureaus and missions in aligning and managing programs to meet our desired goals; robust monitoring and evaluation practices provide feedback on progress in achieving our short- and long-term goals. This process has been fully implemented, with monitoring and evaluation results used in the planning process more than ever before.

Program Evaluation

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

Some key advancements in program evaluation capacity building include:

- State Bureaus continue to build capacity for evaluation, drawing upon completed evaluations in programming and budgeting deliberations, and planning for evaluation at program inception.
- Since the USAID Evaluation Policy was put into place in January 2011, USAID bureaus and missions have increased the number of programs under evaluation, producing hundreds of evaluation reports each year. USAID evaluation reports are published at the Development Experience Clearinghouse available at dec.usaid.gov.
- State has issued policy guidance on the public dissemination of results of evaluations reports. Summaries of results of all evaluations funded by foreign assistance monies will be posted to a searchable web page off of state.gov beginning in 2015.
- USAID is working to assess how to best evaluate programs in complex environments. As an initial step, USAID has released a discussion note on methods for complexity-aware monitoring that may also be appropriate for evaluations in complex environments. USAID is beginning complexity aware monitoring trials with a few missions and projects to learn how best to apply this method.
- USAID has published a suite of templates, checklists and guidance documents called "How-To Notes," "Technical Notes" and "Advisory Notes" to support staff in planning, designing and managing an evaluation. These include: *How-To: Prepare Evaluation Reports*, *How To Prepare an Evaluation SOW* [statement of work]; Technical Notes on Focus Group Interviews, Evaluative Case Studies, Impact Evaluation, Conducting Mixed-Method Evaluations; Advisory Notes on Setting Evaluation Targets in the PPR, How to

Use PPL's Evaluation IDIQ, Managing an Evaluation Discussion on Roles; Template for a Multi-Year Evaluation Plan; and Checklist on Drafting an Evaluation SOW.

- A State *Evaluation Community of Practice* meets monthly, featuring presentations on recently completed evaluations and special guests sharing best practices. The community has more than 300 members.
- The *Evaluation Interest Group* at USAID includes discussions of evaluation methods and practice as well as best practices in managing foreign assistance evaluations. USAID has also developed ProgramNet, an online forum available to USAID staff for learning and discussion about strengthening all USAID Program Cycle components (including strategic planning, project planning, performance monitoring, evaluation and learning).
- State has revised its two courses on evaluation – "Managing Evaluations" and "Evaluation Designs and Data Collection Methods" – based on feedback and experience from the implementation to better meet staff needs.
- State continues to integrate elements of the *Managing for Results Framework* in its Foreign Service Institute classroom and online curriculum for civil service employees, Foreign Service Officers, and Foreign Service Nationals.
- USAID will update its successful training courses for staff to build capacity for program evaluation – which have already reached about 15 percent of all USAID staff since 2011. The updated courses will include performance monitoring topics as well as evaluation and more of the content will be made available through online training courses.
- USAID is partnering with other organizations to ensure the agency is current on state-of-the-art evaluation methods. For example, USAID is a member of the *International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)* and the agency is supporting the EvalPartners initiative to build the evaluation capacity of local partners for mutual accountability.
- State sponsored a competition for supplemental funding in the fall of 2014 to support collaborative evaluations under State's policy. The competition encouraged partnerships between bureaus at State, with USAID, and with international organizations.
- State continues to collect information on evaluations through the evaluation registry and combine this data with the Evaluation Management System to track the number, type, and cost of evaluations as well as reveal trends in regions, topics and other areas as the amount of data grows.
- USAID has commissioned an independent evaluation of the utilization of evaluations at USAID. The study, to be completed in FY2015, will improve understanding of how evaluations are used and what factors hinder or promote evaluation use.

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

- State continues to support staff in stronger program and project management with resources that include:

- o A Program and Project Management Community of Practice that includes a community website and blog, meetings, networking events, and a speaker series that brings in internal and external experts in program and project management.
  - o An internal website that provides State staff access to policies, guidance documents, tools, and examples to assist them in understanding and executing each component of the *Managing for Results Framework*.
  - o The *Program and Project Management Guidebook: A Practical Guide for Department of State Program and Project Managers.*
  - o The *Project Design Guidebook*, which emphasizes the importance of defining how success will be measured and evaluated.

- USAID continues to support capacity building for design and planning that are integrated with evaluation, learning and budgeting through revised guidance and other resources.
  - o To ensure performance monitoring and evaluation informs learning and project design, USAID has created the Program Cycle Network – a suite of support mechanisms that allow USAID to tap into knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation expertise and to build capacity of USAID staff and partners
  - o The Agency is in the process of updating Acquisition and Assistance Policies to support the integrated evidence-based planning approaches with the flexibility to adjust ongoing projects and programs for greatest effectiveness.
  - o In addition to its ProgramNet site for internal learning on strategic and project planning, USAID has launched www.usaidlearninglab.org to provide the forum for similar collaboration with our partners. These sites are regularly monitored and updated as necessary.

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

- USAID has revised its performance monitoring directives in ADS 203 as part of its operational policies and launched world-wide performance monitoring workshops to integrate this practice in a strategic manner in missions around the world. USAID has trained staff in creating Performance Management Plans linked to Country Development Cooperation Strategies that measure project and strategy results, mapping out how and when to collect data for monitoring and evaluation of projects and strategies, and defining the process for using that information to inform decision making by a USAID mission for current and future programming.
- In response to the Security Sector Assistance Presidential Policy Directive, several bureaus at State and USAID have revised their performance indicators. These indicators were integrated into the annual FY 2014 Foreign Assistance Performance Plan and Report for reporting by all Department of State and USAID operating units receiving foreign assistance funding.
- The Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources at the Department of State is conducting a Performance Data Needs Study to determine what performance data are currently used by

various stakeholders at State and USAID, how and when these data are used by stakeholders to inform decisions, and perceptions about what additional performance data various stakeholders think they could use. The information gathered by this study will help the Department of State structure the annual performance data call to better serve performance data needs and uses among stakeholders.

- USAID is rolling out an updated system for managing data, AIDTracker Plus, integrating it with performance monitoring training to ensure that the system is used effectively to manage projects.

Acting on Evidence in Foreign Assistance Programming and Budgeting

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

Third-Party Data to Support Decision Making

- The FY 2016 Foreign Assistance budget request process fostered interagency collaboration on strategies and data by tracking and analyzing country progress, as reported by third-party data from multiple sources, along five dimensions: (1) economic reforms; (2) governing justly and democratically; (3) economic performance; (4) investing in people; and (5) peace and security. A State/USAID team, called Country Data Analytics (CDA), synthesizes data for use by missions and bureaus. The CDA analyses facilitate an evidenced-based discussion as to how foreign assistance resources should be allocated. The common set of performance indicator data for all countries allows foreign assistance budget analysts, bureaus and missions to identify how performance compares with other countries, groups of countries in the same region, and/or globally.
- The budget cycle continued to benefit from an expanded use of the use of third-party data, as did strategic planning processes now underway:
  - o Country data packages were distributed to every Operating Unit, where budget analysts used the data to inform resource requests.
  - o The data was used to inform "round tables" where functional and regional bureaus come together to discuss effective allocations of foreign assistance funding.
  - o The data was used in Integrated Country Strategy processes, resulting in more informed strategic planning.
  - o Data packages are provided to headquarters units undertaking development of their Joint Regional and Functional Bureau Strategies.
- In an effort to expand the use of country performance data to inform foreign assistance, a web-based analytic platform with a core set of indicators selected by an interagency team will be made available during 2015 to State Department, USAID, and other agencies. The project will allow for interactive analysis of country performance indicators (e.g., gross domestic product or under-five mortality) in sectors across multiple countries using state-of-the-art visualizations. This tool is designed to make analysis of country performance easier and more comparable across countries and sectors, while reducing costs by avoiding

duplication in vetting and standardizing data. The new tool will also be available to the public.

Using Program Evaluation and Program Assessment Findings

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

President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR):

- PEPFAR is shifting the way it works to more effectively control the HIV epidemic. This new alignment is anchored in a data-driven approach that strategically targets populations at greatest risk in geographic areas with the highest HIV-burden. As stated in the *PEPFAR Blueprint for Creating an AIDS-free Generation*, we must go where the virus is and put our resources where we can achieve the greatest impact. Expanding site-level data collection and analyses across the entire PEPFAR initiative permits much improved geographic mapping of the HIV epidemic at a granular level and supports decision-making to strengthen programmatic impact and efficiency.

Bangladesh:

- Evaluation findings and the recommendations were used to revise the USAID's follow-on activity in the area of local governance. For example, the highly successful model of street dramas and community theater events were added to the activity.
- Evaluation findings were used to inform strategic changes to improve implementation of a health project. This included addressing inefficiencies in the distribution of Misoprostol tablets at the community level and investigation of options for increasing male involvement in family planning.
- As part of a results-based approach, the Bureau of Counterterrorism at State conducted an evaluation of its Anti-terrorism Assistance programming in Bangladesh. One of a series of performance evaluations of ATA, the Bangladesh study looked at program effectiveness, institutionalization and sustainability, strategic objectives, and integration with other counterterrorism efforts. The evaluators found the program to be largely on track in most areas with the exception of integrating with other efforts. CT is addressing nine recommendations, including one on better integration targeted for 2016.

El Salvador:

- State performed a mid-term evaluation of the Partnership for Growth (PFG) in El Salvador in collaboration with USAID and Millennium Challenge Corporation. The PFG aims to achieve accelerated, sustained, and broad-based economic growth in partner countries, through bilateral agreements between the United States Government and the partner's national governments. It requires rigorous, joint analyses of countries' individual constraints to growth before developing joint action plans to address the most pressing constraints and to establish high-level mutual accountability for the goals and activities selected to alleviate them. The evaluation team found the PFG El Salvador initiative to have made great progress in developing a partnership where both governments participate in decision making. Further, the whole-of-government approach in El Salvador succeeded in focusing the initiative and promoting efficiency. Overall, objectively verifiable information was

collected within the initiative. While improvements can be made to monitor data more systematically, better leverage a structured bilateral management team and produce goal-level work plans, the progress of several PFG selected interventions provides evidence of the effectiveness of the overall initiative at mid-term.

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

Georgia:
- Findings from a mid-term evaluation of the Judicial Independence and Legal Empowerment Project, especially those related to working on the demand side with civil society organizations, were used by the implementing partner to adjust its course of action during the final year of the project.
- Evaluation findings validated the design of USAID's Restoring Efficiency in Agricultural Production (REAP) activity. The evaluation findings were posted with the REAP solicitation, and contributed substantially to increasing the quality of incoming proposals.

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

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

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

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

Uganda:

- State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration examined the effectiveness of gender-based violence prevention programming by the bureau and UNHCR with field-based evaluations. The analysis employed standard rapid appraisal methods and found that the primary NGOs funded by PRM used a variety of strategies that overall were effective. In some cases, basic infrastructure such as medical services and safe houses was inadequate and additional attention is needed to counter the harmful effects of traditional norms. PRM is implementing a number of recommendations including using established local programs and encouraging partners to collect confidential feedback from survivors as well as expand the use of the GBV information management system in countries of operation.

West Bank Gaza:

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

Data Driven Reviews of Agency Priority Goals

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

- Assisting more than seven million farmers and others in applying new technologies or management practices, where increasing yields are leading to both improved nutrition and increased incomes;
- Reducing the all-cause mortality rate for children under five by an estimated two deaths per one thousand live births across USAID-assisted countries;
- Strengthening the capacity of over 1,800 officials and practitioners in 11 countries through participation in the Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) Global Partnership;
- Increasing the number of prime contract acquisition dollars obligated to U.S. small businesses worldwide; and
- Ensuring 80% of nonimmigrant visa applications are reviewed within three weeks of application.

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

The USAID GeoCenter improves the effectiveness of USAID's development programs by geographically assessing where resources would likely maximize impact. The GeoCenter team works directly with field missions and Washington-based bureaus to integrate geographic analysis into the strategic planning, design, monitoring, and evaluation of USAID's development programs. To date, the GeoCenter has leveraged $20.5 million worth of existing high-resolution

imagery for development projects, at no cost to the Agency. More than 450 USAID staff have been trained in the "geographic approach to development" by the GeoCenter, and 80 Operating Units have received geospatial technical assistance. GeoCenter analyses and maps of livelihoods in Niger, unaccompanied children from Central America, and Ebola-affected areas in West Africa have informed USAID activities and investments in those regions.

Development Innovation Ventures

USAID's Development Innovation Ventures uses a tiered approach to evidence-based grant-making. DIV invests small amounts into new solutions, evaluates them rigorously, and then invests more in the most promising solutions. DIV has invested in over 100 solutions with over half being evaluated by a randomized control trial. Of these solutions, seven associated research reports are in the process of being published in peer reviewed journals, and other NGOs and/or governments are adapting five rigorously tested solutions for scale.

DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2014 - FY 2016

($000)

	FY 2014 Enduring Actual	FY 2014 OCO Actual	FY 2014 Actual Total	FY 2015 Estimate Enduring	FY 2015 Estimate OCO	FY 2015 Estimate Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Request Enduring	FY 2016 Request OCO	FY 2016 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150) and International Commissions (Function 300)	**44,490,674**	**6,520,000**	**51,010,674**	**41,750,846**	**9,258,000**	**51,008,846**	**2,526,381**	**47,906,385**	**7,047,452**	**54,953,837**	**3,924,991**
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150 Account) Only	**44,364,757**	**6,520,000**	**50,884,757**	**41,627,897**	**9,258,000**	**50,885,897**	**2,526,381**	**47,786,320**	**7,047,452**	**54,833,772**	**3,927,875**
Total - State Department and USAID (including 300)	**40,343,388**	**6,509,584**	**46,852,972**	**38,232,736**	**9,247,300**	**47,480,036**	**2,526,381**	**43,230,316**	**7,047,452**	**50,277,768**	**2,797,732**
DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT & RELATED ACCOUNTS	**13,917,591**	**1,817,703**	**15,735,294**	**13,897,727**	**1,768,603**	**15,666,330**	**36,420**	**15,536,601**	**1,849,122**	**17,385,723**	**1,719,393**
DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT	**13,157,527**	**1,807,287**	**14,964,814**	**13,131,060**	**1,757,903**	**14,888,963**	**36,420**	**14,748,178**	**1,849,122**	**16,597,300**	**1,708,337**
Administration of Foreign Affairs	**9,831,220**	**1,732,887**	**11,564,107**	**9,320,860**	**1,683,503**	**11,004,363**	**36,420**	**10,031,102**	**1,699,122**	**11,730,224**	**725,861**
State Programs	**6,694,525**	**1,391,109**	**8,085,634**	**6,493,539**	**1,350,803**	**7,844,342**	**36,420**	**7,162,732**	**1,507,422**	**8,670,154**	**825,812**
Diplomatic and Consular Programs[1]	**6,617,625**	**1,391,109**	**8,008,734**	**6,437,139**	**1,350,803**	**7,787,942**	**36,420**	**7,096,332**	**1,507,422**	**8,603,754**	**815,812**
Ongoing Operations	4,750,471	490,835	5,241,306	4,309,024	361,097	4,670,121	36,420	4,769,195	439,459	5,208,654	538,533
Worldwide Security Protection	1,867,154	900,274	2,767,428	2,128,115	989,706	3,117,821	-	2,327,137	1,067,963	3,395,100	277,279
Capital Investment Fund	**76,900**	**-**	**76,900**	**56,400**	**-**	**56,400**	**-**	**66,400**	**-**	**66,400**	**10,000**
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance[2]	**2,399,448**	**275,000**	**2,674,448**	**2,063,255**	**260,800**	**2,324,055**	**-**	**2,085,097**	**134,800**	**2,219,897**	**(104,158)**
Ongoing Operations	785,351	275,000	1,060,351	822,755	10,800	833,555	-	785,097	10,800	795,897	(37,658)
Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,614,097		1,614,097	1,240,500	250,000	1,490,500	-	1,300,000	124,000	1,424,000	(66,500)
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	**737,247**	**66,778**	**804,025**	**764,066**	**71,900**	**835,966**	**-**	**783,273**	**56,900**	**840,173**	**4,207**
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)[3]	21,800	8,500	30,300	23,500	15,000	38,500					(38,500)
Office of the Inspector General[4]	69,406	49,650	119,056	73,400	56,900	130,300		82,400	56,900	139,300	9,000
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs[5]	567,811	8,628	576,439	589,900	-	589,900		623,079	-	623,079	33,179
Representation Expenses[6]	8,030	-	8,030	8,030	-	8,030		8,446	-	8,446	416
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	28,200	-	28,200	30,036	-	30,036		29,807	-	29,807	(229)
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services	9,242	-	9,242	7,900	-	7,900		7,900	-	7,900	-
Buying Power Maintenance Account[7]	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,537	-	1,537	1,300	-	1,300		1,300	-	1,300	-
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	31,221	-	31,221	30,000	-	30,000		30,341	-	30,341	341
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (non-add)	*158,900*	-	*158,900*	*158,900*	-	*158,900*		*158,900*	-	*158,900*	-
International Organizations	**3,031,181**	**74,400**	**3,105,581**	**3,518,042**	**74,400**	**3,592,442**	**-**	**4,470,252**	**150,000**	**4,620,252**	**1,027,810**
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,265,762	74,400	1,340,162	1,399,151	74,400	1,473,551	-	1,540,029		1,540,029	66,478
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)[8]	1,765,419	-	1,765,419	2,118,891	-	2,118,891	-	2,930,223		2,930,223	811,332
Peace Operations Response Mechanism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		150,000	150,000	150,000
Related Programs	**169,209**	**-**	**169,209**	**169,209**	**-**	**169,209**	**-**	**126,759**	**-**	**126,759**	**(42,451)**
The Asia Foundation	17,000	-	17,000	17,000	-	17,000	-	12,000	-	12,000	(5,000)
Center for Middle Easter-Western Dialogue	96	-	96	96	-	96	-	96	-	96	(1)
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	400	-	400	400	-	400	-	400	-	400	-
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	13	-	13	13	-	13	-	13	-	13	-
East-West Center	16,700	-	16,700	16,700	-	16,700	-	10,800	-	10,800	(5,900)
National Endowment for Democracy	135,000	-	135,000	135,000	-	135,000	-	103,450	-	103,450	(31,550)

DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2014 - FY 2016

($000)

	FY 2014 Enduring Actual	FY 2014 OCO Actual	FY 2014 Actual Total	FY 2015 Estimate Enduring	FY 2015 Estimate OCO	FY 2015 Estimate Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Request Enduring	FY 2016 Request OCO	FY 2016 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
International Commissions (Function 300)	**125,917**	**-**	**125,917**	**122,949**	**-**	**122,949**	**-**	**120,065**	**-**	**120,065**	**(2,884)**
International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses	44,000	-	44,000	44,707	-	44,707	-	47,281	-	47,281	2,574
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	33,438	-	33,438	29,000	-	29,000	-	28,400	-	28,400	(600)
American Sections	**12,499**	**-**	**12,499**	**12,561**	**-**	**12,561**	**-**	**12,330**	**-**	**12,330**	**(231)**
International Joint Commission	7,664	-	7,664	7,663	-	7,663	-	7,508	-	7,508	(155)
International Boundary Commission	2,449	-	2,449	2,525	-	2,525	-	2,422	-	2,422	(103)
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,386	-	2,386	2,373	-	2,373	-	2,400	-	2,400	27
International Fisheries Commissions	**35,980**	**-**	**35,980**	**36,681**	**-**	**36,681**	**-**	**32,054**	**-**	**32,054**	**(4,627)**
Broadcasting Board of Governors	**729,080**	**4,400**	**733,480**	**731,367**	**10,700**	**742,067**	**-**	**751,436**	**-**	**751,436**	**9,369**
International Broadcasting Operations	721,080	4,400	725,480	726,567	10,700	737,267	-	741,436	-	741,436	4,169
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	8,000	-	8,000	4,800	-	4,800	-	10,000	-	10,000	5,200
Other Programs	**30,984**	**6,016**	**37,000**	**35,300**	**-**	**35,300**	**-**	**36,987**	**-**	**36,987**	**1,687**
United States Institute of Peace	30,984	6,016	37,000	35,300		35,300	-	36,987		36,987	1,687
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	**28,836,857**	**5,129,593**	**33,989,450**	**26,138,667**	**7,489,397**	**33,628,064**	**2,489,961**	**30,624,284**	**5,198,330**	**35,822,614**	**2,241,598**
U.S Agency for International Development	**1,222,169**	**91,038**	**1,313,207**	**1,275,936**	**125,464**	**1,401,400**	**24,663**	**1,626,326**	**65,000**	**1,691,326**	**289,926**
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,059,229	81,000	1,140,229	1,090,836	125,464	1,216,300	19,037	1,360,000	65,000	1,425,000	208,700
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	117,940	-	117,940	130,815	-	130,815	-	203,326	-	203,326	72,511
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	45,000	10,038	55,038	54,285	-	54,285	5,626	63,000	-	63,000	8,715
Bilateral Economic Assistance	**16,791,909**	**3,894,165**	**20,686,074**	**15,311,079**	**5,626,380**	**20,937,459**	**2,459,998**	**17,855,250**	**3,812,330**	**21,667,580**	**730,121**
Global Health Programs (USAID and State)	8,443,750	-	8,443,750	8,453,950	-	8,453,950	312,000	8,181,000	-	8,181,000	(272,950)
Global Health Programs - USAID [9]	[2,773,750]	-	[2,773,750]	[2,783,950]	-	[2,783,950]	[312,000]	[2,755,000]	-	[2,755,000]	[-28,950]
Global Health Programs - State	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	-	[5,426,000]	-	[5,426,000]	[-244,000]
Development Assistance (DA)	2,507,001	-	2,507,001	2,507,001	-	2,507,001	-	2,999,694	-	2,999,694	492,693
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	876,828	924,172	1,801,000	560,000	1,335,000	1,895,000	1,436,273	931,000	810,000	1,741,000	(154,000)
Transition Initiatives (TI)	48,177	9,423	57,600	47,000	20,000	67,000	-	67,600	-	67,600	600
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	20,000	20,000	40,000	20,000	30,000	50,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	(20,000)
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,041	-	8,041	8,120	-	8,120	-	9,200	-	9,200	1,080
Economic Support Fund (ESF) [10, 11]	2,932,967	1,656,215	4,589,182	2,602,622	2,114,266	4,716,888	711,725	3,952,161	2,183,330	6,135,491	1,418,603
Democracy Fund	130,500	-	130,500	130,500	-	130,500	-	-	-	-	(130,500)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	1,774,645	1,284,355	3,059,000	931,886	2,127,114	3,059,000	-	1,634,595	819,000	2,453,595	(605,405)
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	50,000	-	50,000	50,000	-	50,000	-	50,000	-	50,000	-
Independent Agencies	**1,329,700**	**-**	**1,329,700**	**1,331,500**	**-**	**1,331,500**	**-**	**1,704,100**	**-**	**1,704,100**	**372,600**
Peace Corps	379,000	-	379,000	379,500	-	379,500	-	410,000	-	410,000	30,500
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	-	898,200	899,500	-	899,500	-	1,250,000	-	1,250,000	350,500
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	-	22,500	22,500	-	22,500	-	18,100	-	18,100	(4,400)
U.S. African Development Foundation	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-	26,000	-	26,000	(4,000)

DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2014 - FY 2016
($000)

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Department of Treasury	**23,500**	**-**	**23,500**	**23,500**		**23,500**	**-**	**28,000**		**28,000**	**4,500**
International Affairs Technical Assistance	23,500	-	23,500	23,500	-	23,500	-	28,000	-	28,000	4,500
Debt Restructuring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Security Assistance	**7,366,063**	**1,144,390**	**8,510,453**	**6,704,491**	**1,737,553**	**8,442,044**	**5,300**	**7,285,562**	**1,321,000**	**8,606,562**	**164,518**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	1,005,610	344,390	1,350,000	853,055	443,195	1,296,250	-	967,771	226,000	1,193,771	(102,479)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	630,000	70,000	700,000	586,260	99,240	685,500	5,300	609,334	390,000	999,334	313,834
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	235,600	200,000	435,600	144,993	328,698	473,691	-	430,200	65,000	495,200	21,509
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	105,573	-	105,573	106,074	-	106,074	-	111,715	-	111,715	5,641
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)[12]	5,389,280	526,200	5,915,480	5,014,109	866,420	5,880,529	-	5,166,542	640,000	5,806,542	(73,987)
Global Security Contingency Fund[12]	-	3,800	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Assistance	**3,006,449**	**-**	**3,006,449**	**2,774,974**	**-**	**2,774,974**	**-**	**3,126,846**	**-**	**3,126,846**	**351,872**
International Organizations and Programs[9]	339,720	-	339,720	344,170	-	344,170	-	315,000	-	315,000	(29,170)
Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds	**2,666,729**	**-**	**2,666,729**	**2,430,804**	**-**	**2,430,804**	**-**	**2,811,846**	**-**	**2,811,846**	**381,042**
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	186,957	-	186,957	186,957	-	186,957	-	192,920	-	192,920	5,963
International Development Association (IDA)	1,355,000	-	1,355,000	1,287,800	-	1,287,800	-	1,290,600	-	1,290,600	2,800
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,000	-	111,000	111,000
African Development Bank	32,418	-	32,418	32,418	-	32,418	-	34,118	-	34,118	1,700
African Development Fund (AfDF)	176,336	-	176,336	175,668	-	175,668	-	227,500	-	227,500	51,832
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,500	-	13,500	13,500
Asian Development Bank	106,586	-	106,586	106,586	-	106,586	-	5,608	-	5,608	(100,978)
Asian Development Fund	109,854	-	109,854	104,977	-	104,977	-	166,086	-	166,086	61,109
Inter-American Development Bank	102,000	-	102,000	102,020	-	102,020	-	102,020	-	102,020	0
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	6,298	-	6,298	3,378	-	3,378	-	-	-	-	(3,378)
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	143,750	-	143,750	136,563	-	136,563	-	168,263	-	168,263	31,700
Clean Technology Fund[10]	209,630	-	209,630	184,630	-	184,630	-	170,680	-	170,680	(13,950)
Strategic Climate Fund[10]	74,900	-	74,900	49,900	-	49,900	-	59,620	-	59,620	9,720
Green Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	-	150,000	150,000
North American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,000	-	45,000	45,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-	31,930	-	31,930	1,930
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	133,000	-	133,000	-	-	-	-	43,000	-	43,000	43,000
Transfer to Multilateral Trust Funds[11]	-	-	-	29,907	-	29,907	-	-	-	-	(29,907)
International Monetary Fund	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**62,000**	**-**	**62,000**	**62,000**
Export & Investment Assistance	**(879,933)**	**-**	**(879,933)**	**(1,282,813)**	**-**	**(1,282,813)**	**-**	**(1,063,800)**	**-**	**(1,063,800)**	**219,013**
Export-Import Bank	(669,600)	-	(669,600)	(1,032,600)	-	(1,032,600)	-	(875,000)	-	(875,000)	157,600
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(265,406)	-	(265,406)	(310,213)	-	(310,213)	-	(262,500)	-	(262,500)	47,713
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	55,073	-	55,073	60,000	-	60,000	-	73,700	-	73,700	13,700
Related International Affairs Accounts	**85,100**	**-**	**85,100**	**86,826**	**-**	**86,826**	**-**	**133,874**	**-**	**133,874**	**47,048**
International Trade Commission	83,000	-	83,000	84,500	-	84,500	-	131,500	-	131,500	47,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,100	-	2,100	2,326	-	2,326	-	2,374	-	2,374	48

DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2014 - FY 2016
($000)

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Department of Agriculture	**1,651,126**	**-**	**1,651,126**	**1,657,626**	**-**	**1,657,626**	**-**	**1,611,626**	**-**	**1,611,626**	**(46,000)**
P.L. 480, Title II	1,466,000	-	1,466,000	1,466,000	-	1,466,000	-	1,400,000	-	1,400,000	(66,000)
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	185,126	-	185,126	191,626	-	191,626	-	191,626	-	191,626	-
Local and Regional Procurement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000	20,000
Rescissions											
Administration of Foreign Affairs	**-**	**(427,296)**	**(427,296)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Diplomatic & Consular Affairs	-	(427,296)	(427,296)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export & Investment Assistance	**(23,000)**	**-**	**(23,000)**	**(30,000)**	**-**	**(30,000)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**30,000**
Export-Import Bank	(23,000)	-	(23,000)	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	-	-	-	-	30,000

Footnotes

1/ The FY 2014 level reflects the following transfers: $1,500,000 transferred to the International Litigation Fund; $97,000 transferred to Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance; $21,800,000 transferred to Conflict Stabilization Operations; $7,811,000 transferred to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs; $730,000 transferred to Representation Expenses; $43,762,000 transferred from the Buying Power Maintenance Account; $100,000 transferred from Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities. The FY 2015 level reflects the following transfers: $23,500,000 transferred to Conflict Stabilization Operations.

2/ The FY 2014 level includes $97,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance.

3/ The FY 2014 level includes $21,800,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular programs to Conflict Stabilization Operations. The FY 2015 level includes $23,500,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular programs to Conflict Stabilization Operations. The FY 2016 PB includes $38.99 million in D&CP for Conflict Stabilization Operations.

4/ The OCO request for the Office of the Inspector General is for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR). Additional detail on the SIGAR request is discussed in the OCO chapter.

5/ The FY 2014 level includes $7,811,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs.

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

7/ The FY 2014 level includes $43,762,000 transferred to Diplomatic and Consular Programs from the Buying Power Maintenance Account.

8/ The FY 2014 level includes $100,000 transferred to Diplomatic and Consular Programs from Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities.

9/ The FY 2014 Enduring level includes the transfer of $4.3 million from the International Organizations & Programs account to the Global Health Programs - USAID account.

10/ The FY 2014 Actual level includes the transfer of $50 million from the Economic Support Fund for the Clean Technology Fund ($25 million) and the Strategic Climate Fund ($25 million), in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014.

11/ The FY 2015 Estimate level includes an anticipated transfer of $29.907 million from the Economic Support Fund in accordance to sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2015. Allocations to individual multilateral trust funds will be determined after consultation with the Committees of Appropriations.

12/ The FY 2014 OCO level reflects the transfer of $3.8 million from the Foreign Military Finance account to the Global Security Contingency Fund. The FY 2016 President's Budget does not include a separate appropriations request for the Global Security Contingency Fund and requests up to $25 million in transfer authority from other security assistance accounts.

Feed the Future

Initiative Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Over 800 million people suffer from chronic hunger, while more than 3.1 million children die each year from under-nutrition.   The President's Feed the Future initiative, a USAID-led, whole-of-government effort, is the primary vehicle through which the U.S. government is pursuing its global food security objectives.   The U.S. Government and its partners invest in country-led, evidence-based strategies that are targeted to raise incomes, improve nutrition, and enhance food security.   The overall goals of the initiative in focus countries are to: 1) reduce the prevalence of poverty by 20 percent; and 2) reduce the prevalence of stunted children under five years of age by 20 percent, in areas targeted for investment (i.e. "geographic zones of influence").   In addition, the initiative seeks to increase the resilience of vulnerable populations and reduce the likelihood of food security crises in countries with recurrent crises, including the Horn of Africa and the Sahel.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	GHP
TOTAL STATE/USAID (Not Including Nutrition)	**977,960**	**900,260**	**77,700**	*[101,000]*
Agriculture & Rural Development: Focus Countries & Programs[1]	896,660	863,260	33,400	
Aligned Agriculture Programs	81,300	37,000	44,300	
[Nutrition][2]	*[101,000]*			*[101,000]*

[1] Additional details for regional funding for FTF and funds managed by the Bureau for Food Security discussed in separate sections.

[2] Funding for nutrition programs incorporated into Feed the Future is requested separately in the President's Budget as part of the Global Health Programs request.

Development Assistance (DA)

Key Interventions:
Address the root causes of hunger, poverty, and food crises by investing in agricultural development in Feed the Future (FTF) focus countries: The request of $450.5 million in Development Assistance for FTF focus countries represents 46 percent of the total FTF request.   FTF funding will support focus country efforts to refine and implement a country-led, comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and under-nutrition and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development.   In FY 2016, FTF will expand its climate resilient agriculture programming by further promoting drought and heat tolerant cereal varieties, expanding work on legumes to promote soil fertility, and scaling water conserving technologies such as drip irrigation.

These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad based economic growth through agricultural development.   FTF focus countries were identified on the basis of prevalence of chronic hunger and poverty in rural communities; potential for rapid and sustainable agricultural-led growth; host government commitment to country investment plans; and opportunities for regional synergies through trade.

- Bangladesh: More than 120 million Bangladeshis live on less than $2 per day, 30 percent of women are chronically under-nourished, and 41 percent of children under five are stunted. In FY 2014, nearly 2 million farmers applied improved technologies or management practices, including the use of fertilizer applied in the ground near the roots of crops, aquaculture, and improved rice varieties. FY 2016 investments will build upon activities that have already demonstrated significant impact. Programs will promote nutrition messaging along with the cultivation of high-value commodities, such as horticulture and fish, to increase the incomes of farmers and improve the availability of nutrient-dense foods in markets and households. Funding will strengthen agricultural policies, regulations, the private sector, and institutions that promote the adoption of improved technologies, such as high yielding rice and vegetable seeds, mechanization, and irrigation.

- Cambodia: Despite strong economic growth since the mid-1990s, Cambodia remains a low-income, food-deficit country. Nearly a quarter of all Cambodians are food deprived and over 40 percent of children are stunted. In FY 2014, FTF activities enabled farmers to increase sales of horticulture products and rice from a total of $3 million in FY 2013 to $10.4 million in FY 2014. Additionally, 440 private enterprises adopted new practices and reported total increased incremental sales of $5.07 million. With FY 2016 funds, FTF will improve and diversify agricultural production systems and promote the adoption of improved cultivation techniques, crops, and post-harvest management. Programs will build the skills and the expertise needed for rural households, civil society, the private sector, and government to achieve food security and meet the challenges posed by climate change.

- Ethiopia: Ethiopia is among the poorest countries in the world, with 36.8 percent of the population living below $1.25 per day. Stunting rates are high, but declining, with a recent study showing a decline in stunting from 58 percent to 40 percent between 2000 and 2014. In FY 2014, over 420,000 people benefited from improved technologies made available through FTF projects, such as improved seed varieties. USAID's efforts have led to an increase in wheat and maize yields by 24 percent for 4 million people. In FY 2016, FTF will focus on agricultural market development for staple commodities, such as maize, wheat, chickpeas, livestock, and dairy, and higher-value crops such as coffee, sesame, and honey. These efforts will complement, and in some cases will be integrated with, ongoing humanitarian assistance activities, to build the economic resilience of vulnerable populations in areas of pastoralism and lower agricultural productivity.

- Ghana: While Ghana continues to experience impressive economic growth and poverty reduction, an estimated 22 percent of the population (1.15 million) in the north live below the poverty line and approximately 36 percent of the children under five are stunted, constraining the achievement of development outcomes over the long term. Through the introduction of new technologies, labor saving practices, and improved post-harvest handling, farmers working with FTF achieved gains in gross margins in FY 2014, increasing smallholder income. For 48,400 farmers, 42 percent of whom are women, average gross margins increased over project baselines by 88 percent in the production of soybeans, 85 percent in rice, and 37 percent in maize. FTF works with farmers, fishing families, coastal communities, and research partners to identify, adapt, and disseminate promising technologies to intensify production, while mitigating emissions and natural resource depletion. This includes drought-tolerant seeds, fertilizer deep placement, alternate wet-and-dry rice production, and conservation agriculture. In FY 2016, FTF will focus on increasing the scale and depth of proven activities to poor communities across the north, including increasing farmer productivity and the resilience and nutrition of the very poor.

- Guatemala: Working in the impoverished but agriculturally-promising Western Highlands, Feed the Future, in FY 2014, provided technical assistance and market support to 8,500 smallholder coffee growers and 8,400 horticultural producers to raise their productivity and incomes. In FY 2014, the

value of total sales in horticulture increased by 25.5 percent above the previous year's level.   Given the prevalence of chronic malnutrition, the highest in the Western Hemisphere, FTF activities also emphasize nutrition-sensitive agriculture, including nutrition training to extension agents; consistent nutrition messaging between projects; production of improved breeds of goat and bean varieties to boost protein consumption; and promotion of home gardens for dietary diversity.   In FY 2016, FTF will continue its technical assistance for agriculture and farm management practices, link farmers to markets and increase the nutrition impact of its agricultural projects.

- Honduras: In FY 2014, FTF assisted over 30,000 families, lifting 2,234 more families out of extreme poverty during the year.   By improving the productivity of maize, one of the traditional staples, FTF activities enable smallholders to switch to high-value horticulture and coffee.   Maize yields increased by 16 percent between FY 2013 and FY 2014, 59 percent above the FY 2011 baseline.   Horticulture yields have increased by 104 percent above baseline values and the value of total sales among beneficiary farmers increased 16.5 percent.   Despite a drop in coffee yields and sales due to the coffee rust outbreak, the number of coffee growers and area planted continue to grow.   FY 2016 funding will provide technical assistance to aid small farmers with best agricultural practices, link them to formal markets through mutually beneficial relationships with brokers and exporters, and expand non-farm microenterprise and employment opportunities.

- Kenya: Despite its relatively high per capita income level, over 40 percent of Kenya's population lives in poverty.   FTF is helping to lower that poverty rate with activities that helped stimulate total sales of $15 million from targeted horticultural crops in FY 2014.   FY 2016 funding will focus on increasing the production and quality of products in the maize, dairy, horticulture, and livestock value chains. FTF will help to diversify livelihoods, transform the livestock sector and strengthen associations and cooperatives in the dry lands.   To promote the economic resilience of vulnerable populations, FTF will invest in comprehensive and integrated programs that combine livelihoods and livestock production with marketing, financial services, nutrition, and women's empowerment.

- Malawi: Malawi has one of the highest child stunting rates in the world at 47 percent.   Agricultural production is largely dependent on a single rainy season and remains highly vulnerable to recurring drought.   In FY 2014, an increase in hectares planted with groundnut by FTF beneficiaries led to a total production of 244,000 metric tons, a 20 percent increase in total production over the baseline. FY 2016 funding will support value chain development activities for legumes, including groundnuts, and horticulture in south central Malawi and increase seed availability by working with agro-producers to expand local seed production.   Programs will assist the Government of Malawi with analysis of agricultural policies and build the organizational and technical capacity of national and non-state stakeholders.

- Mali: Over 43 percent of the population lives on less than $1.25 per day, with 70 percent of the population living in rural communities.   In FY 2014, FTF programs helped to bring roughly 63,000 hectares under improved management and assisted over 65,000 farmers adopt improved seeds and production practices.   In focus regions, FY 2016 funds will support FTF activities in priority food commodities such as rice, millet, sorghum, and livestock.   Activities will promote food security through: the development, adaptation, dissemination, and scaling of technological innovations; expanded access to agricultural inputs, reductions in regulatory barriers to cross-border trade, and increased capacity of producer organizations and water user associations.   Investments in Mali will improve the quality and volume of animal production, animal health services, alternative feed sources, and market linkages.   FTF will also facilitate loans to small and medium sized agricultural enterprises to provide the capital needed to fuel agro-business growth. FTF funding is also focused on increasing resilience of vulnerable populations to help prevent recurrent food crises.

- Mozambique: About 55 percent of the people in Mozambique live on less than $1.25 per day and 44 percent of children less than five years of age are stunted. USAID's efforts in FY 2014 helped 35,000 farmers apply improved technology, such as improved seeds and new fertilizer packages, to achieve better yields on 23,000 hectares and realize $11.5 million in incremental sales of produce. FY 2016 funds will help small and medium-scale farmers and rural enterprises in producing, marketing, processing, and exporting agricultural products including oilseeds, fruits, and pulses, encourage increased investment in agriculture, expand the availability of fortified foodstuffs and highly nutritious crops, and change nutrition and sanitation behavior in target communities. FTF will continue to strengthen farmer associations, cooperatives and agro-service centers to provide smallholders with linkages to markets. FTF will also stimulate access to credit for micro, small, medium, and larger-sized enterprises along the various agricultural value chains.

- Rwanda: Agriculture continues to be one of the main drivers of growth and poverty reduction in Rwanda, accounting for 39 percent of GDP and 80 percent of employment. Dairy is an important source of nutrition and income. In FY 2014, 10,600 dairy farmers adopted new technologies and best farm practices, such as silage, vaccination, and milk hygiene. This enabled them to improve milk quality and increase the quantity of milk produced and sold, raising the average price per liter of milk at farm level and increasing participant farmers' gross margins per cow by 18 percent. FY 2016 resources will continue to strengthen beans, maize, and dairy productivity through market-driven interventions and public-private partnership investments. FTF activities will train entrepreneurs, youth, and leaders of farmer-based organizations; promote the expansion and diversification of financial services to the poor; and address basic nutrition needs of women and children under the age of five.

- Senegal: FTF activities in Senegal focus on nine districts representing 43 percent of the population (5.7 million people). Within this zone of influence, an estimated 34 percent live below the poverty line (roughly 245,000 households) and an estimated 25 percent of children under five are stunted. In FY 2014, FTF engaged 76,000 households through agriculture and nutrition interventions. USAID trained 91,715 individuals in improved technologies and management practices and facilitated access to credit and markets. As a result, men and women farmers, most of whom are smallholders, sold almost 136,700 tons of processed grains valued at $19.1 million. In addition, FTF funded 39,000 women of maternal age who participated in Mother-to-Mother groups and who demonstrated progress in adopting Essential Nutrition Actions, including exclusive breastfeeding, complementary infant feeding, and water purification. In FY 2016, investments in Senegal will continue to scale innovative value chain activities, including certified seed production and distribution, improving processing and storage capacity, and facilitating access to capital and markets. Activities such as conservation agriculture, rain index insurance, and the use of drought-tolerant varieties will be expanded to help more farmers adapt to changing rainfall patterns.

- Tanzania: In Tanzania, over 42 percent of children are stunted and 43 percent of the population lives on $1.25 per day or less. Because agriculture accounts for 28 percent of GDP and 77 percent of the labor force, it has tremendous potential to reduce poverty and improve lives. Program activities in FY 2014 resulted in the adoption of new technologies and better agricultural management practices by over 90,000 producers, who applied them in over 100,000 hectares of smallholder farmland. As a result of strategic collaboration with producers, farmers, and associations, gross rice margins increased by 15 percent over last year and maize yields increased to 30 percent over the baseline. FTF will address poverty and stunting in FY 2016 through a suite of interventions, including farmer to market development in rice, maize, and horticulture. Funding will be invested in: farm-to-market roads and other rural infrastructure; food processing and fortification; improved nutrition behaviors; policy analysis and recommendations; research and development; and leadership training.

- Uganda: Uganda contains nearly half the arable land in East Africa and benefits from abundant rainfall and two growing seasons, yet yields are 30 percent below potential and post-harvest losses are as high as 40 percent. In FY 2014, over 365,000 farmers received training and assistance, resulting in higher productivity among beneficiary farmers of maize, coffee, and legumes. An impact study of FTF's largest activity found increased incomes of between $200 and $300 for participating maize and coffee farmers. FY 2016 funding will support increased access to drought and disease resistant crop varieties, including Uganda's staple maize, and will scale up research and the adoption of vitamin-enriched staples, such as sweet potatoes. Assistance will also support Ugandan private and public sector institutions to improve the enabling environment for agricultural development, trade, and adaptation to climate change. Funding will help to: increase the production of maize, legumes, and coffee; improve market linkages; expand financial services that support the agriculture sector and provide support for trade-related sanitary standards and quality management systems.

- Zambia: With 40 percent of southern Africa's water resources, Zambia has tremendous agriculture potential. Although nearly 80 percent of the rural population was living on less than $1.25 per day when measured in 2010, Feed the Future efforts are impacting persistent rural poverty. In FY 2014, FTF projects trained 200,000 farmers (60 percent women) in these areas, resulting in 136,000 farmers applying new technologies on 110,000 hectares of land. FY 2016 funding will support Zambian smallholder farmers and will increase food security by focusing on: diversifying agricultural productivity; expanding value chains, market linkages, and small farmers' access to domestic and regional markets; enacting policy reforms to better enable private sector investments; improving economic resilience of the most vulnerable households, with a focus on nutrition and its linkages to agriculture; and increasing the sustainability of Zambia's natural resource base.

Address the root causes of hunger, poverty, and food crises by investing in agricultural development in FTF aligned agricultural programs: Feed the Future requests $37 million in Development Assistance to work with aligned countries to implement agricultural development programs.

Key Interventions:
- Guinea: To address ongoing food insecurity, FY2016 FTF resources will support farmers with activities aimed at improving production and marketing, as well as household nutrition. By building sustainable production systems linked to markets, Feed the Future will assist producers in Guinea withstand future shocks.

- Nigeria: In FY 2014, funding supported increased on-farm production, resulting in the production of 429,000 metric tons of agricultural commodities valued at $236 million, with project assisted households achieving $103 million in incremental sales over baseline sale values. In FY 2016, FTF resources for Nigeria will increase productivity and reduce post-harvest losses for important West African crops, such as rice and cassava. To address the needs of vulnerable groups, funding will support nutrition interventions, access to financial services, and agricultural activities that improve household income and nutrition. Resources will also be used to improve the enabling environment for agricultural growth and business development, including working with the Government of Nigeria to build policy analysis skills, improving the trade environment, and promoting laws and regulations which foster private sector investment and the dissemination of improved agricultural technologies. Improved trade in agricultural products between Nigeria and neighboring countries will benefit the entire region.
- Sierra Leone: To address food insecurity and reduce poverty, the Government of Sierra Leone has made agriculture its top priority. Agriculture has the potential to improve household wealth, generate employment, and trigger private sector development, as the sector employs about two-thirds of the workforce, accounts for 46 percent of Gross National Product and 25 percent of export earnings. FY2016 FTF resources will support farmers with activities aimed at improving production and

marketing, as well as household nutrition.   Improved storage, marketing, trade, and processing of rice, horticulture, and other agricultural products will improve food security and dietary diversity.

<u>Sustain agricultural investments through U.S. cooperation with South Africa on global food and nutrition security</u>: Through trilateral cooperation efforts, FTF will leverage the significant expertise, research capabilities, investment, and leadership of partner countries for the benefit of FTF focus countries.   Feed the Future seeks to develop and implement joint food and nutrition security-related projects with strategic partners in focus countries, as well as strengthen historical U.S. linkages and collaborative relationships with the governments, private sector, and nongovernment partners of FTF strategic partners.

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- Proposed $1 million to fund FTF strategic partnership programs.   Collaboration with South Africa's Department of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries helped to catalyze increased South African investment to improve regional food security; accelerate the transfer of improved production (including inputs), processing, storage, and marketing technologies within the maize, soy and groundnut value chains; and expand and improve partnerships between South African and companies based in FTF focus countries.   With FY 2016 funding, the United States and the South Africa Strategic Partnership for Food Security will continue to build upon South Africa's economic and regional strengths to address food security challenges on the continent.

<u>Expand local and regional trade, harmonized regulatory standards and practices, and other transnational initiatives for raising agricultural incomes and productivity at the household and community level and through private enterprise</u>: FTF regional programs will promote expanded access to regional markets; help build resilience in countries without USAID mission presence; mitigate risks associated with drought, disaster, and disease; and build the long-term capacity of regional organizations to address regional challenges.   The FY 2016 request includes $96.36 million in funding for regional programs.

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- Regional funding will support programs in the Sahel; East, West and Southern Africa; Asia; Latin and Central American, and the Caribbean.

- Regional programs will continue to: help establish common regulatory standards; support trade, tariff, and macroeconomic policy reform and evidence-based policy making; establish and strengthen regional commodity exchanges and associations; coordinate infrastructure investments to support regional development corridors; build and strengthen regional research networks to promote dissemination of new technologies, knowledge, and best practices; increase commercialization and scaling of improved agricultural methods and technologies, and support cross-border management of natural resources.

- Regional programs will expand regional market opportunities, particularly for smallholder farmers and pastoral livestock producers that will provide incentives for participants to adopt improved technologies to increase productivity and production quality.   Support for harmonizing policies and regulations will contribute to an improved enabling environment for the private sector, encouraging increased investments in post-harvest storage and other facilities and services along priority value chains.   Integrated markets will enable traders to take advantage of regional diversity and varied harvest periods, moving staple foods from surplus to deficit areas.   Regional coordination will expand the availability of and access to improved technologies, knowledge, and inputs. Support to regional institutions will strengthen financial management, internal policy development, monitoring and evaluation, and gender mainstreaming, improving their ability to develop policies and implement action plans to address agriculture sector growth and rural development.

- Regional programs will support resilience efforts through the scaling-up of best practices to reduce the vulnerability of communities, including in the dry lands of the Horn of Africa and the Sahel. Activities will also improve access to food for vulnerable populations, link vulnerable smallholders to markets, diversify incomes, and improve intra-regional trade.

Transformed production systems and improved nutrition: With $146.4 million in the FY 2016 request (representing 15 percent of the total FTF request), USAID will continue to lead implementation of the FTF Research Strategy by engaging and leveraging research from U.S. universities, international research centers, the private sector, and local institutions in partner countries to solve development challenges. These programs aim to improve agricultural productivity, increase incomes, and enhance household nutrition through focused research on the development and dissemination of improved agricultural technologies and best practices, the implementation of enhanced agricultural policies, and targeted human and institutional capacity building.

Key Interventions:
- Funding will support research that helps smallholder farmers adapt to climate change and build resilience; improves the production and processing of safe, nutritious agricultural products; develops new animal vaccines, as well as crops and animals resistant to pests and diseases; integrates small-scale irrigation, mechanization, crop and animal diversification, resource-conserving technologies, and geospatial analysis in smallholder production systems; and strengthens the capacity of partner governments and institutions to achieve inclusive agricultural growth and improved nutrition.

- Research on the production and processing of safe, nutritious agricultural products will be closely linked to extension and outreach, and to an ongoing learning agenda on factors affecting household nutrition, with a goal of preventing undernutrition, especially in women and children. The research and learning agenda includes improving access to and utilization of fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, dairy and legumes, and understanding the influence of environmental factors such as water contamination and mycotoxins, which affect stunting through their impact on the immune system.

Inclusive agriculture sector growth through market-based innovation, partnerships, technologies, and policies: For economic growth to be sustainable, the private sector must invest in infrastructure, agriculture, education, and innovation. By leveraging private-sector resources and expertise, FTF will increase commercialization of technologies, improve the agriculture and nutrition enabling environment, and promote inclusive market growth, in the pursuit of our common goal of food security and support for the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition. The FY 2016 request includes $42 million to support these efforts.

Key Interventions:
- Feed the Future will support public-private alliances in sustainable agriculture and improved food security and nutrition. Funding will support new approaches to food security through innovative partnerships that improve market access for food-insecure households in focus countries and through public and private-sector actions to achieve technology adoption that will help FTF countries increase agricultural productivity.

Strengthened planning and implementation of food security and resilience programming: In addition to country-specific resources to address resilience and the root causes of recurrent food crises, the request includes $109 million to support vulnerable rural communities in areas with high concentrations of chronic hunger, under-nutrition, and stunting, including through programs that support rural safety nets. These efforts support country-led efforts to address the root causes of food insecurity and vulnerability in areas beset by recurrent humanitarian crises, ultimately reducing the need for continued large-scale, humanitarian

food aid responses over the long-term.   Of this amount, $80 million to the Community Development Fund (CDF) will support community-based development activities in chronically food insecure populations, providing an alternative to the use of non-emergency food assistance, including for monetization, in those cases where in-kind food assistance is not a necessary component of the program or local procurement of food is more appropriate and efficient. Funding community development directly, rather than through food assistance, is intended to increase the Title II food assistance resources available to meet emergency food needs.

Key Interventions:
- Funding will support livelihood diversification and the expansion of economic opportunities, microfinance, and savings.   These programs help to reduce vulnerability to production, income, and market disruptions related to droughts, floods, and food price volatility, as well as longer-term stresses such as population pressure and climate change.

- Country Support funds will assist countries to develop effective enabling policy environments that encourages private investments that lead to increased agricultural productivity; assists farmers and other food producers connect to growing national, regional, and global markets; introduces and scales new technologies and management practices; and improves nutrition practices through a broad spectrum of activities, including food fortification and water, sanitation, and hygiene strategies.

Increased accountability and learning through the generation of empirical evidence regarding the results and impacts of food security programs: Monitoring and Evaluation ensures that FTF maximizes results with the resources invested.   Funding will support program evaluation, performance monitoring, and knowledge-sharing activities that provide critical empirical evidence to inform programming and investment decisions.

Key Interventions:
- With $18 million in requested FY 2016 resources, FTF will perform impact evaluations to determine the measureable effects of FTF investments and performance evaluations to identify the results, constraints, and lessons-learned from FTF project implementation.   Interim population based surveys will measure FTF progress, including top level indicators for poverty, stunting, and underweight children.   Funding will also develop the capacity of target countries to collect and analyze valid and reliable statistics for strategic planning and therefore monitor economic indicators, demographics, and other measures of the country's status and welfare.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Key Interventions:
Address the root causes of hunger, poverty, and food crises by investing in agricultural development in FTF focus countries: The request includes $30 million in Economic Support Funds for FTF focus countries. FTF funding will support focus country efforts to refine and implement country-led comprehensive food security strategies to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development.

Key Interventions:
- Haiti: Agriculture development is central to Haiti's long-term efforts to grow its economy, reduce poverty and hunger, and promote a healthy population.   Haitian agricultural production, processing, and marketing have been stagnant or declining for 50 years, despite the fact that agriculture continues to employ the largest portion of the population.   During FY 2014, the Feed the Future West program trained and certified 580 additional Master Farmers.   Master Farmers fill a critical gap, providing

extension services in areas otherwise unreached with improved farm management practices and technologies. In addition, a total of 284 farmer field schools helped over 6,500 farmers try new technologies and management practices in the cacao, banana, rice, maize, and bean value chains. FTF investments in FY 2016 will increase yields, stabilize hillsides above productive plains, and strengthen agricultural markets. Programming will focus on: increasing crop yields through improved extension services and innovative technology for science-based soil fertilization; improving rural infrastructure; increasing access to seeds, fertilizer, and other inputs; and strengthen nutrition messages and services.

- <u>Liberia</u>: Agriculture accounts for one half of Liberia's GDP, and more than two-thirds of Liberians depend on agriculture for their livelihood, with women and children particularly dependent on the sector. Over 40,000 farmers applied improved technologies on 6,300 hectares. In FY 2016, funding will focus on the production and marketing of basic staples, such as rice and cassava, expanding income generating opportunities and increasing dietary diversity through vegetable horticulture and goat husbandry programs, working in nearly all of the most heavily impacted areas. It will also: promote cross-cutting support in food security, including agriculture policy advocacy and research such as pricing and trade policies; coordinate partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture and private companies to deliver extension services; and improve market structures such as market price information systems.

- <u>Nepal</u>: According to the World Food Program, two of every three Nepalis suffer from food insecurity every year. In FY 2014, over 89,000 rural households benefited directly from U.S. interventions, the majority of which were vulnerable households, including disadvantaged groups and caste and ethnic minorities. FTF interventions also increased the prevalence of children between 6 - 23 months receiving minimum acceptable diet from 45 percent in FY 2013 to 54 percent in FY2014. FY 2016 FTF funding will focus on increasing smallholder farmer production of vegetables and improving the production and accessibility of livestock and staple food crops such as rice, maize, and lentils. Funds will improve irrigation systems and promote seed, fertilizer, and technology use to increase overall productivity and household incomes. Training will be provided to smallholder farmers, input service providers, and extension agents from multiple ethnic and caste groups on best production methods, nutrition, hygiene, and female-friendly farming methods.

- <u>Tajikistan</u>: Tajikistan is a chronically food insecure country with limited government capacity and a high dependence on remittances for income. Nationally, agriculture accounts for 23 percent of gross domestic product and employs 75 percent of the labor force in Tajikistan. In FY 2014, an estimated over 127,000 rural households in Tajikistan received U.S. assistance that improved their food security. FY 2016 funding will promote food security by: improving food production through fostering better inputs, extension, technology, and practices for small-holder farmers and improving household food utilization to address stunting and under-nutrition; reforming rural irrigation systems; increasing the use of improved agricultural inputs; and facilitating linkages among agricultural actors with the goal of increasing the production and profitability of the agriculture sector. Programs will help to strengthen the development of a market economy in Tajikistan through land reform and land market development, as well as increase public demand for implementation of agrarian reforms.

<u>Address the root causes of hunger, poverty, and food crises by investing in agricultural development in Feed the Future aligned agricultural programs</u>: Feed the Future will provide $44.3 million in Economic Support Funds to work with aligned countries.

Key Interventions:

- Burma: Burma is a resource-rich country with access to large and growing markets, but a quarter of the country's people still survive on less than $1.25 per day. Decades of isolation, compounded by cumbersome regulations and unpredictable policies have stifled agricultural development, which continues to employ 66 percent of the population. Low crop yields, high transport costs, and poverty and malnutrition still plague rural Burma. FY 2016 FTF funding will empower small-scale farmers and assist small and medium enterprises to improve livelihoods, alleviate poverty and deepen the country's nascent reforms. Activities will promote increased productivity and producer incomes by expanding farmers' access to agricultural inputs, finance, and markets; work with the public and private sectors; and promote a positive policy enabling environment. Efforts to strengthen the link between food production, nutrition and health will continue with interventions to address the needs of vulnerable groups.

- Democratic Republic of Congo: The DRC is ranked 176 out of 182 in the Human Development Index, and according to the World Bank, has the highest rate of extreme poverty (87 percent) in the world. USAID's FY 2014 efforts in western DRC resulted in cassava yields 58 percent higher than the target for the year and double the mean on-farm yields of the provinces of Kinshasa, Bas Congo, and Bandundu. Activities in FY 2016 will target staple and cash crops, focusing on enhancing yields from farmer's fields, improving post-harvest processing and value addition, and facilitating market linkages. USAID will pursue policy reforms at the national level, such as reducing import and export barriers, and at the local level, such as addressing petty corruption. These reforms will increase profitability and facilitate wider adoption of improved practices. USAID expects its investments to increase farmer incomes and provide enhanced community stability, particularly in the conflict-affected eastern DRC.

- Egypt: Nearly 30 percent of Egyptians are employed in the agriculture sector. In Upper Egypt, where most FTF interventions are focused, poverty rates are over 40 percent. Programs in FY 2016 will seek to: catalyze the production of high value commercial horticulture value chains; improve smallholder productivity; link smallholders to market channels; and improve compliance with quality standards, such as Global Good Agriculture Practice (Global GAP) and Fair Trade, to improve smallholder access to local and international fresh produce markets and consequently improve their socio-economic conditions on a sustainable basis.

- Georgia: In FY 2014, the U.S. government improved management practices on 16,000 hectares of land, benefited over 68,000 rural households, created nearly 3,000 jobs in agriculture, and introduced new technologies to over 24,500 individuals. FY 2016 funding will address competitiveness by increasing the productivity and sales of individual firms. FTF will provide technical assistance to the Government of Georgia to remove constraints to productivity in the business environment; improve agricultural policy analysis and formulation; and enhance agricultural education and extension services. Integrated activities will: support rural enterprise development; link small-scale farmers to agribusinesses; facilitate domestic and regional market linkages; introduce modern value-adding technologies; facilitate access to rural credit; strengthen agricultural associations; support product consolidation and marketing; improve post-harvest handling practices; and expand agriculture storage capacity.

- South Sudan: Despite the challenges in program implementation posed by ongoing conflict in FY 2014, USAID helped to expand domestic production past subsistence by supporting improved on-farm management techniques and technologies. USAID's work in the 'Greenbelt' area of Central, Eastern, and Western Equatorial States helped to develop 585 farmer-based organizations, reaching over of 13,500 farmers in the groundnuts, sorghum, cassava, and maize value chains. FY 2016 funding will enable smallholder farmers, including women, to increase their knowledge of modern farming practices

and their access to high-yielding seeds and other agricultural inputs and storage and marketing techniques. FTF will continue expansion of local production to address market needs more broadly and address food security needs, in collaboration with humanitarian efforts.

- Yemen: Agriculture employs over half of the country's economically active workforce and is the foundation of the country's rural society. However, during the past decade, agricultural production has decreased, resulting in food shortages, extremely high dependency on expensive food imports, high unemployment, and increased poverty, hunger and malnutrition. FTF will continue to address a number of constraints that have been identified in the agriculture sector including: low levels of private sector investment; poor water resource management and infrastructure; and the difficulty of farmers to access information and markets. Programs support agricultural extension services, community-level investments in water, repairs of basic tools and machinery in agricultural areas, and community-level investments in key agricultural value chains to increase crop yields for domestic consumption and improve market access. The specifics of U.S. assistance will be dependent on the operating environment and governance structures in Yemen in FY 2016. The U.S. government is monitoring these developments and will consult closely with Congress on adjustments in programming activities.

- Zimbabwe: Although Zimbabwe's economy and food security situation has improved since the economic collapse of 2008/2009, vulnerable households still struggle to either grow or procure sufficient food. In FY 2014, agricultural development and livelihoods activities assisted nearly 88,000 rural households. FY 2016 funding will continue to promote the move of rural households away from humanitarian assistance and toward self-sufficiency through training in improved technologies and management practices for a variety of high value and staple food crops, dairy, and livestock. Activities will promote market-oriented production, farm-to-market linkages, and increase access to finance for farmers and agribusiness. Assistance will also promote an agricultural recovery driven by the private sector.

Sustain agricultural investments through U.S. cooperation with India on global food and nutrition security: Through trilateral cooperation efforts, FTF will continue to leverage the significant expertise, research capabilities, investment, and leadership of India for the benefit of FTF focus countries.

Key Interventions:
- Proposed $3 million to fund FTF strategic partnership programs. In FY 2016, FTF will continue to advance triangular cooperation with FTF focus countries through private sector engagement and research collaboration, as well as government-to-government initiatives.

Expand local and regional trade, harmonized regulatory standards and practices, and other transnational initiatives for raising agricultural incomes and productivity at the household and community level and through private enterprise:

Key Interventions:
- The FY 2016 request includes $400,000 in ESF for the Middle East Regional programs. Similar to other regional programs, funding will promote expanded access to regional markets; mitigate risks associated with drought, disaster, and disease; and build the long-term capacity of regional organizations to address regional challenges.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: FTF undertook several monitoring and evaluation activities in FY 2014:

- To date, monitoring and evaluation funds have been used to complete population baseline surveys in FTF countries, assess country agricultural data and statistical systems, and design and conduct baseline data collection for at least nine rigorous impact evaluations.

- In FY 2014, USAID streamlined and refined the FTF indicators to improve their utility for performance management and reporting, and supported overseas missions and interagency partners to report against the Feed the Future Results Framework to promote accountability and learning.

- In FY 2014, USAID promoted use of the Gender Integration Framework (GIF) tool to identify constraints to achieving women's empowerment in the agriculture sector and the programmatic and policy interventions and approaches to best address these constraints.   The GIF builds on the logic and results of the innovative Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI), which tracks women's empowerment and gender parity across five domains (production, resources, income, leadership, and time use).

- In FY 2014, USAID made improvements to the Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS), the interagency platform for performance monitoring of FTF investments at projects.   Improvements during FY 2014 opened the reporting module to more users, in addition to several changes to improve the user interface.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget, Policy, or Programmatic Choices: Performance is integrated into all budget and programmatic decisions.   Using monitoring and evaluation findings, USAID routinely reviews country progress on key performance indicators, the Feed the Future Results Framework, and its financial status such as pipelines and mortgages.   The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- Monitoring and evaluation funding will support impact evaluations, which demonstrate which results can be attributed to FTF interventions and whether and how programs are achieving their specific objectives.   Impact evaluations provide the best available empirical evidence to inform policy and funding decisions.

- USAID will widely disseminate monitoring and evaluation findings, case studies, best practices, and lessons learned about the effectiveness of agricultural development and food security programming.

The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by FTF informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- Revisions to country levels based on programmatic and financial performance.

- Renewed focus on nutrition sensitive agriculture in order to sustain gains in nutrition and to reach FTF's ambitious stunting reduction targets.

- Increased attention to the scaling of key value chains and interventions, including horticulture and legumes.

- Increased support for climate smart agriculture based on data that indicates the effect of climate variability on agricultural productivity in FTF assisted countries.

Feed the Future: Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative*

($ in thousands)	All Accounts	DA	ESF
TOTAL	1,078,960	900,260	77,700
Nutrition (GHP Account)	101,000	-	-
State/USAID - Agriculture and Rural Development	977,960	900,260	77,700
Focus Countries	480,500	450,500	30,000
Bangladesh	50,000	50,000	-
Cambodia	8,000	8,000	-
Ethiopia	50,000	50,000	-
Ghana	40,000	40,000	-
Guatemala	18,000	18,000	-
Haiti	10,000	-	10,000
Honduras	15,000	15,000	-
Kenya	42,000	42,000	-
Liberia	7,000	-	7,000
Malawi	16,000	16,000	-
Mali	25,000	25,000	-
Mozambique	22,500	22,500	-
Nepal	8,000	-	8,000
Rwanda	28,000	28,000	-
Senegal	32,000	32,000	-
Tajikistan	5,000	-	5,000
Tanzania	62,000	62,000	-
Uganda	30,000	30,000	-
Zambia	12,000	12,000	-
Strategic Partners	4,000	1,000	3,000
India	3,000	-	3,000
South Africa	1,000	1,000	-
Regional Programs	96,760	96,360	400
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	2,000	2,000	-
USAID Asia Regional	900	900	
USAID Central America Regional	1,500	1,500	-
USAID Country Support (BFS)	27,260	27,260	-
USAID East Africa Regional	20,000	20,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	1,000	1,000	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	400	-	400

($ in thousands)	All Accounts	DA	ESF
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,700	2,700	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	10,000	10,000	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	7,000	7,000	-
USAID West Africa Regional	24,000	24,000	-
Research and Development	146,400	146,400	-
BFS - Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD)	400	400	-
BFS - Research and Development	146,000	146,000	-
Monitoring and Evaluation	18,000	18,000	-
BFS - Monitoring and Evaluation	18,000	18,000	-
Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	42,000	42,000	-
BFS - Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	42,000	42,000	-
Economic Resilience	109,000	109,000	-
BFS - Community Development	80,000	80,000	-
BFS - Disaster Risk Reduction	5,000	5,000	-
BFS - Market Access for Vulnerable Populations	24,000	24,000	-
Aligned Agricultural Programs	81,300	37,000	44,300
Burma	14,000	-	14,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,000	-	4,000
Egypt	5,000	-	5,000
Georgia	3,000	-	3,000
Guinea	6,000	6,000	-
Nigeria	25,000	25,000	-
Sierra Leone	6,000	6,000	-
South Sudan	10,000	-	10,000
Yemen	4,300	-	4,300
Zimbabwe	4,000	-	4,000

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

Global Climate Change Initiative

The objective of the President's Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI) is to help countries grow their economies in a way that reduces carbon pollution, builds their resilience to climate-related impacts and disasters, and mobilizes investment for the climate and clean energy solutions of the future.

According to global climate statistics, all of the ten hottest years on record have come since 1998, and 2014 was the hottest of all years on record. The number of heat waves, droughts, and major storms in some regions is expected to increase, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Each decade has been significantly warmer than the prior decade since the mid-1970s, strong evidence that changes in climate are well underway. Current and future warming is projected to have major direct and indirect impacts on the United States.

The third National Climate Assessment outlines a range of current and projected impacts of rising greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations to coasts, water supply, agricultural productivity and health in the United States. These impacts will have significant impacts on regional and national economies, and will be more or less severe depending on our success in tackling GHG emissions globally.

Climate change is projected to have major impacts on weather-sensitive economic sectors and water supply abroad, with especially adverse effects on poor and vulnerable countries, impacting their ability to develop and achieve prosperity. Extreme weather events such as drought, floods, and storms aggravate problems such as poverty, social tensions, and environmental degradation that reduce prospects for prosperity and undermine development. The Council of Economic Advisers estimates that warming of three degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, instead of two degrees Celsius, could increase annual economic damages by approximately 0.9 percent of global output. To put this percentage in perspective for the United States, 0.9 percent of estimated 2014 U.S. GDP is approximately $150 billion[1], and the incremental costs beyond three degrees Celsius would be even greater. The Department of Defense and independent defense assessments have identified climate change as a threat multiplier in vulnerable parts of the world, with significant national security risks for the United States.

Successfully combatting climate change will require decisive global action. It is strongly in the U.S. interest that fast-growing developing countries do their part to stem their emissions, even as we work to do the same. This initiative request comes at a pivotal moment as both developed and developing countries prepare goals for reducing GHG emissions in the post-2020 period to submit as part of a new global agreement on climate change. The strength of these goals will have a significant bearing on the severity of anticipated climate impacts both in the United States and abroad.

The GCCI is essential in leveraging effective GHG reduction efforts from developing countries. The GCCI is central to the Administration's implementation of the President's Climate Action Plan, fulfilling the President's determination to ensure that the United States is playing a leadership role in this effort. The GCCI helps countries undertake climate mitigation efforts, and it will help us ensure through global negotiations that developing countries do their part. These investments ensure that the United States is a leader in helping vulnerable countries cope with climate change impacts, and in helping put the globe on a path to cleaner and more efficient development.

GCCI programs not only benefit our efforts to protect our climate system, they promote our broader development objectives. Virtually all GCCI programs have important benefits for food security, health,

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[1] These percentages apply to gross world output and the application of them to U.S. GDP is illustrative.

sustainability, economic development and poverty reduction, and regional stability, all of which benefit the U.S. and global economy:

- **Clean Energy** programs support the development of energy services that promote cleaner air, greater energy access, and reduced GHG emissions. Programs provide technical and financial assistance to public and private sector projects and programs that leverage additional sources of financing, mobilize partnerships with the private sector, and encourage future replication through private investment.

- **Sustainable Landscapes** programs protect the world's remaining tropical forests, reduce emissions, support more resilient and sustainable agricultural practices, and enhance land use governance around the world. By helping developing countries reduce deforestation and improve sustainable land management, programs ensure a level playing field for sustainably produced forest products, including from the United States.

- **Adaptation** programs help poor and especially vulnerable countries and communities build resilience to current weather- and climate-related disasters, such as floods, droughts, and storms. By building resilience to the effects of extreme weather events, programs reduce the risk of damage, loss of life, and broader instability that are exacerbated by lack of preparedness. Helping developing countries manage climate and weather-related risks protects decades of progress in reducing poverty and improving economic growth in vulnerable countries.

To support these objectives, the FY 2016 Budget requests $1.3 billion for the GCCI, of which $348.5 million is for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), $459.8 million is for the Department of State, and $481.3 million is for the Department of the Treasury. This funding includes $500.0 million for U.S. contributions to the new Green Climate Fund (GCF). This request builds on the Bush Administration's earlier pledge of $2.0 billion to the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) to promote cleaner, more resilient development. The U.S. pledge to the GCF has helped leverage up to $7.2 billion in pledges from other developed and developing countries, and will mobilize significant resources from other institutions and the private sector. The GCF pledges made by the United States and other countries come at a time when many developing countries are for the first time developing plans to limit their emissions. In this context, the U.S. contribution to the GCF will help secure the emission reductions we seek from other countries to ensure the global action is fair and effective.

In addition to the USAID and Department of State requests, outlined in detail below, the Department of Treasury's request includes $481.3 million in GCCI funding. The Department of Treasury's request includes $230.3 million to meet the remainder of the U.S. pledge to the CIFs, of which $170.7 million is for the Clean Technology Fund and $59.6 million is for the Strategic Climate Fund, which supports clean energy, adaptation, and forests. The Treasury request also includes $168.3 million for the Global Environment Facility (GEF), of which approximately $101.0 million is anticipated to target clean energy and forest-related activities that contribute to the GCCI. The Treasury request also includes $150.0 million for the GCF.

The Green Climate Fund
The GCCI request includes $500.0 million for the GCF, including $350.0 million for the Department of State and $150.0 million for the Department of Treasury. FY 2016 will be the first year in which the United States requests funds to fulfill the $3.0 billion pledge toward the initial resource mobilization of the GCF, not to exceed 30 percent of total confirmed pledges, that the President announced in November 2014.

Program Description

The GCF is a new multilateral fund designed to foster resilient, low-emission development. The GCF will employ a range of financial instruments to support projects and programs in developing countries that promise the greatest impact in reducing GHG emissions and building resilience. It will also mobilize private sector capital and foster stronger policy environments that better address the challenges of a changing climate. Key features of the GCF include:

- **A dedicated Private Sector Facility**: Unlike other climate funds, from its beginning the GCF will have a dedicated Private Sector Facility (PSF). The PSF has two primary objectives: 1) to support local private sector actors to engage in resilient, low-emission activities; and 2) to mobilize additional capital from investors around the world. The GCF Board is advised by a standing Private Sector Advisory Group, composed of business leaders from developed and developing countries, including the United States.

- **Work in both mitigation and resilience**: The GCF supports both mitigation and resilience activities in roughly equal measure, building up expertise in both areas and positioning itself to capitalize on synergies between them. This balance makes the GCF unique compared with other funds.

- **Inclusive governance and wide donor base**: The GCF's governance structure – headed by a 24-member Board with an equal number of developed and developing countries – gives it a high level of international buy-in and collaboration, with a corresponding ability to attract non-traditional donors. Further, the United States has its own GCF Board seat and a strong say in how the institution is designed and operates. The Board is non-resident and meets three times per year.

- **World-class safeguards and accountability mechanisms**: The GCF will require among the strongest fiduciary standards and social and environmental safeguards of any multilateral fund in climate finance today. This will help promote GCF-financed projects and programs that are responsibly designed and implemented, and help ensure that their financial resources are managed prudently and transparently.

- **Global reach**: The GCF will work through a large network of public and private partners to reach a broader set of countries, regions, and communities than most other climate funds, as well as to unlock opportunities in both adaptation and mitigation in hard-to-reach locations.

The GCF is a multilateral fund established with a Secretariat in the Republic of Korea and with the World Bank currently serving as its trustee. Although it has a Secretariat, the GCF will leverage and rely heavily on the capabilities of existing institutions – including multilateral development banks, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private sector entities – to execute the projects and programs it finances.

Because the GCF is expected to begin approving project and program funding proposals by the end of calendar year 2015, the first request for funding is contained in the FY 2016 Budget. The Treasury Department and the State Department have worked together to shape the GCF into an institution that advances U.S. global priorities while also incorporating key features to ensure adequate oversight of U.S. contributions.

How the GCF Promotes U.S. Interests

The GCF will fund activities across a variety of sectors, including transport, water and other infrastructure, energy generation and efficiency, and land use, including agriculture and forestry. Through these investments, the GCF will support development that is resilient, resource-efficient, and

minimizes the potential negative impact on citizens' health and well-being. Doing so will advance U.S. interests in four key areas:

First, the GCF will catalyze economic growth in key export markets beneficial to U.S. jobs and economic growth. Emerging-market economies where the GCF is expected to be active are major engines of global economic growth and key trade and investment partners of the United States. By enabling these countries to secure the electricity they need, increase resource efficiency, and improve resilience to extreme climate events, the GCF will help to expand markets for U.S. exports and investment.

Second, in addition to broadly supporting U.S. exports and investment, the GCF will directly support U.S. companies in the sectors in which it invests. For example, of the top 30 markets for U.S. renewable energy exports—as determined by the Commerce Department—more than half are eligible for GCF investments. Like the Clean Technology Fund, the GCF is expected to directly finance some clean energy projects that have U.S. sponsors or use U.S. equipment and services. More broadly, GCF investments in clean energy will help create new and growing markets in which U.S. companies are well-placed to participate.

Third, by enabling dynamic economies to grow with lower emissions, the GCF will help ensure that U.S. efforts to cut GHG emissions are reciprocated by other countries and have a real chance to arrest climate change. Many emerging markets are already among the largest GHG emitters, and their emissions are growing quickly. Enabling them to make the transition to cleaner energy sources and increased resource efficiency will be essential for the success of our collective effort to keep GHG emissions below dangerous levels.

Finally, experts, including those at the Department of Defense, have identified climate change as a "threat multiplier" that can exacerbate existing threats to U.S. and international security, such as competition for natural resources, disease, and civil strife. Many of the world's poorest countries are also among the most vulnerable to climate change. By enabling vulnerable countries to build resilience to changing weather patterns, sea level rise, and extreme weather events, our investments through the GCF will help counter security threats that otherwise would have to be confronted with more costly interventions. In addition, the GCF's resilience investments will help safeguard the billions of dollars of development support that the United States invests in other sectors, especially health, food security, and infrastructure.

Meeting our GCF Commitments
The United States pledged $3.0 billion to the initial resource mobilization of the GCF, not to exceed 30 percent of total signed contribution agreements. Of that pledge, Treasury and State are requesting a total of $500.0 million in FY 2016: $350.0 million through the Department of State and $150.0 million through the Department of Treasury. This joint effort is a reflection of the strong, ongoing interagency partnership on U.S. participation in the GCF.

U.S. leadership in the GCF is critical to securing resources from other countries. For example, the U.S. pledge and engagement was a direct factor in securing:
- A pledge from Japan that will make it the second largest donor to the GCF;
- Pledges from Australia and Canada; and
- Increases in pledges from a number of countries, such as Austria and Norway, both of which doubled their initial pledge due in part to U.S. action.

Notably, five developing countries that are U.S. partners – Colombia, Indonesia, Mongolia, Panama, and Peru – have already pledged resources to the GCF, as have the Republic of Korea and Mexico. More are expected to contribute in the future.

<u>**Results and Accountability**</u>
To ensure accountability and achieve results the GCF has:
- Adopted high quality interim environmental and social safeguards and initial fiduciary standards. The GCF will continue to raise the quality of these safeguards and standards over the next three years;
- Established three oversight mechanisms that are independent of the Secretariat and that report directly to the Board , including:
    o An independent integrity unit that will investigate allegations of fraud or corruption in GCF activities;
    o An independent redress mechanism that will address any complaints from local communities about GCF-funded activities; and
    o An independent evaluation unit that will assess the performance of GCF-funded activities in addressing the GCF's objectives.
- Established an Ethics and Audit Committee of the Board, on which the United States sits, to help exercise oversight of the GCF; and
- Developed its initial results management framework, which will be continually refined as operational experience is gained. This framework includes a core set of results indicators for all GCF-funded activities and additional sector-specific indicators.

The GCF will support mitigation and adaptation activities. GCF programming will be determined by the GCF Board, of which the United States is a member. Accordingly, GCF funding is not factored into the GCCI pillar allocations described in this Congressional Budget Justification.

State/USAID Programs

<u>**Overview**</u>
State and USAID invest in clean energy, sustainable landscapes and adaptation through the GCCI to support a healthy global environment, climate-smart growth, and improved resilience to the impacts of climate change for the most vulnerable countries.

Request by Pillar and Fiscal Year (State/USAID, excluding GCF)

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**478,000**	*****	**458,300**
Adaptation	184,000	*	155,800
Clean Energy	170,500	*	190,500
Sustainable Landscapes	123,500	*	112,000

Request by Pillar and Account (State/USAID, excluding GCF)

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request	DA	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	**458,300**	**305,800**	**115,300**	**37,200**
Adaptation	155,800	131,500	18,000	6,300
Clean Energy	190,500	87,800	71,800	30,900
Sustainable Landscapes	112,000	86,500	25,500	-

Agency Priority Goal: Low-Emission Development Strategies (LEDS)
USAID and the Department of State coordinate closely in implementing the GCCI. A prominent example of this coordination is the LEDS program, which serves as the focus of the State/USAID Agency Priority Goal for climate change.

Through USAID's Enhancing Capacity for Low-Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) and the Department of State's Low-Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS-GP), the United States works with a targeted group of countries on the development and implementation of long-term, economy-wide strategies to promote sustainable, lower-emissions growth. This approach lies at the heart of the U.S. climate change mitigation agenda and plays a significant role in providing developing countries the tools and expertise they need to formulate their national climate targets to contribute to an international climate agreement through the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

By September 30, 2015, U.S. bilateral assistance under Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) will reach at least 25 countries and will result in the achievement of at least 45 major individual country milestones, each reflecting a significant, measureable improvement in a country's development or implementation of low emission development strategies. Also by the end of 2015, at least 1,200 additional developing country government officials and practitioners will strengthen their LEDS capacity through participation in the LEDS Global Partnership and that capacity will be meaningfully applied in at least 25 countries.

USAID
USAID will use $348.5 million in FY 2016 for global climate change programs. In accordance with USAID's Climate Change and Development Strategy, USAID pursues three objectives: 1) accelerate the transition to low- carbon economic growth by supporting country-developed LEDS and other investments in clean energy and sustainable landscapes; 2) increase the resilience of people, places, and livelihoods through investments in adaptation; and 3) strengthen development outcomes by integrating climate change in USAID programming, learning, policy dialogues, and operations. USAID will deepen its engagement in countries that are large global emitters and well-placed to make big changes in how they power their economies. This will include investments in Clean Energy programming in targeted Asian countries in support of the Asia-Pacific region rebalance and in targeted African countries to integrate Power Africa and LEDS activities. The pace of reform in pursuit of low-emission development is expected to quicken in many countries that are partnering with the United States on LEDS, with governments and private sector actors responding to price signals as the cost of solar and wind becomes competitive with that of fossil fuels in many locations, and the international imperative to define and pursue a voluntary GHG emission target grows.

Another USAID priority is to address the major causes of deforestation by working with governments, the private sector, and NGOs to improve business practices and land-use management to reduce tropical deforestation and increase economic growth. This includes partnerships with companies to realize the

commitments they have made to stop commodity-driven tropical deforestation under the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020. To strengthen the resilience of countries contending with a fast-changing climate, USAID is helping lead a new Public-Private Partnership on Climate Data and Information for Resilient Development announced by President Obama at the U.N. Climate Summit in 2014. This partnership will make existing climate data, scientific information, outlooks, tools, and services more accessible to decision-makers and individuals around the world. USAID will continue to support the Global Resilience Partnership and work to integrate and leverage Agency efforts related to climate change adaptation and resilience.

Department of State
The Department of State will use $459.8 million for the GCCI. This includes $350.0 million for the GCF and $109.8 million for core GCCI programming through the Bureaus of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES), Energy Resources, and International Organization Affairs (excluding the GCF). Department of State funding supports targeted bilateral and plurilateral initiatives, as well as key multilateral institutions on climate change. Department of State programs will continue to reinforce U.S. diplomatic efforts in multilateral fora such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Montreal Protocol, as well as through initiatives such as the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, the Clean Energy Ministerial, and the U.S.-Africa Clean Energy Finance initiative. The Department of State's ability to work through these initiatives with key developing countries supports the international negotiating process and is crucial to shaping effective global approaches to both mitigation and adaptation.

Continued U.S. support for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations is vital to ensure that the decisions we make domestically and internationally on climate change are based on sound science and that decision makers around the world are informed by high quality assessments. U.S. support for the IPCC advances state-of-the art assessments of climate change science and technology, including through enhancements related to global observation systems, climate modeling, building resilience to climate impacts, and mitigating the emissions that cause climate change. The United States will also continue to support the UNFCCC, the principal forum for multilateral climate negotiations.

Adaptation: Building Resilience to Climate-Related Disasters and Damages
The FY 2016 request includes $155.8 million for adaptation programs. Building resilience is a critical investment that can, for example, reduce future expenditures on disaster response. Adaptation programs help countries adapt to the impacts of climate change, maintain hard-won development gains, and contribute to stability and sustainable economic growth.

USAID Adaptation Programs
USAID will use $141.5 million to help more than 20 countries and six regional programs in areas that are most vulnerable to climate change. Under its current Climate Change and Development Strategy, USAID prioritizes small island and coastal states, such as Bangladesh, Dominican Republic, Maldives, Mozambique, and Philippines; less developed countries, especially in Africa, such as Ethiopia and Mali; and glacier-dependent states, including Colombia and Nepal.

The Agency's Adaptation Framework approach prioritizes assistance that furthers a country's development agenda while increasing the resilience of people, places, and livelihoods to changes in climate. In FY 2014, USAID adaptation programs assisted an estimated 760,000 stakeholders with making climate-informed decisions and adopting climate-resilient practices. Assistance is often directed at key stakeholders such as meteorologists and agricultural extension agents, whose services in turn benefit many others. Adaptation programming focuses on making better data available, developing tools and building capacity to make this data accessible and useful for decision-making, improving national and

local governance on climate adaptation, and identifying and promoting climate-smart development practices. In the Philippines, for instance, where all 100 million people live on or near the coast, U.S. assistance fostered the adoption of design factors higher than current standards to make reconstruction in Typhoon Haiyan-affected areas more robust and to reduce the risks of damage caused by natural disasters. For instance, in storm-surge and flood-prone areas, classrooms will be elevated by three meters. USAID also helps protect vulnerable coastlines through the regeneration of mangroves. This not only protects low-lying fields, homes, and infrastructure, but also nurtures marine wildlife and fisheries and sequesters carbon.

SERVIR Global, a USAID partnership with NASA, increases the use of earth observations (obtained from satellites and other geospatial information) in development decision-making. In 2014, SERVIR established a fourth hub in the Mekong, serving the Lower Mekong countries Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam. In 2014, SERVIR also provided weather information to decision-makers in Kenya, Bangladesh, and Nepal who used it to improve flood early warning, inform insurance products, and detect forest fires. Small investments in improved climate data and governance yield significant benefits for reduced vulnerability. Programs also help identify and disseminate effective, adaptive practices. In Indonesia, USAID is helping local water utilities pilot and evaluate managed aquifer replenishment to reduce flooding and improve water supply. In the Dominican Republic, an alliance involving local communities, the tourism industry, and USAID is bearing fruit, as a dozen new coral reef nurseries were established to support coral reef restoration as a way of protecting coasts from storm-surge erosion.

USAID will conduct climate-risk screening, as directed by Executive Order (E.O.) 13677, through training, platforms for exchanging knowledge and best practices, and targeted technical assistance. USAID will seed E.O. implementation with Adaptation funds for analysis, development, and piloting of screening tools to implement the E.O. In addition, it will seek to incorporate climate resilience into broader development programs using non-GCCI funds. USAID's climate adaptation priorities in FY 2016 include consolidating gains in the global provision of improved weather and climate data through initiatives like the Public-Private Partnership on Climate Data and Information for Resilient Development. In support of implementing the Agency Climate Change Adaptation Plan and E.O. 13677, USAID will continue to build upon its climate change integration efforts in key sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure and energy. USAID will participate actively in the newly established Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture, sharing knowledge and policy options among partner countries, both developed and developing. USAID is also supporting the African Union in its efforts to integrate climate change considerations into national agricultural investment plans, to increase African food security in the face of climate change.

USAID will cross-fertilize climate change adaptation and humanitarian response work through its Resilience agenda in the Sahel and Horn of Africa, and in Asia, including Nepal and the Philippines. Investment in partnerships such as the Global Resilience Partnership will bring new tools and private-sector players into efforts to reduce the impact of climate shocks in particularly vulnerable countries to better link humanitarian and development assistance. For example, USAID will fund an integrated program in targeted zones of Niger and Burkina Faso in West Africa's Sahel, where chronic poverty, food insecurity, drought, and violent extremism collide. The program is increasing farmers' capacity to include proven climate change adaptation practices such as water harvesting, bioreclamation of degraded land, conservation farming, farmer-managed natural regeneration, and integrated soil fertility management, which address many of the biophysical effects that are expected to worsen as a result of climate change.

Department of State Adaptation Programs
Department of State adaptation funding for core GCCI programs ($14.3 million) will include support for the National Adaptation Plan Global Network. Vulnerable countries will work through the network to enhance leadership on adaptation, facilitate learning and exchange, and improve coordination and collaboration to help strengthen efforts by vulnerable developing countries to mainstream adaptation into their national development planning and programs.

A portion of the Adaptation funding will also be used to support the UNFCCC, including the work of the Adaptation Committee, and to the IPCC for research and analysis of climate impacts.

Promoting Clean Energy
The FY 2016 request includes $190.5 million for Clean Energy programs. Clean energy reduces pollution, advances other development objectives including increasing energy access and improving health, and reduces negative economic, environmental, and health impacts in the United States. Clean Energy programs reduce GHG emissions from energy generation and energy use in four priority areas: 1) energy efficiency; 2) low-carbon energy generation; 3) clean transport; and 4) energy sector reforms that are preconditions for sustainable clean energy development, including the preparation of necessary conditions to attract private investment. Emissions reductions will follow from policy and sector reforms that can produce transformative results for sustainable economic growth.

Investment in energy infrastructure in developing countries is expected to exceed $30 trillion over the next 25 years. Now is the time to work with developing country partners to develop and deploy cleaner energy technology alternatives that support sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction; promote secure, diversified, and cost-effective energy supplies; provide trade and investment opportunities for U.S. firms; and reduce GHG emissions for decades to come.

USAID Clean Energy Programs
USAID requests $108.0 million in FY 2016 to help 16 countries and a half-dozen regional programs promote clean energy and energy efficiency technologies and practices. Under its Climate Change and Development Strategy, USAID prioritizes major global emitters, such as India, Mexico, South Africa, and Ukraine; energy-insecure countries with rapidly growing emissions, such as Philippines and Indonesia; and regional leaders, such as Bangladesh and Colombia, which are keen to demonstrate the possibilities of low-carbon growth and renewable energy. These countries are actively implementing clean-energy-related reforms identified in their low-emission development or green growth strategies.

USAID missions are increasingly integrating technical assistance on finance mechanisms into their programming, leveraging public and private capital for clean energy. In 2014, for example, by providing potential new hydropower plants with transparent regulations, trading tools and risk mitigation options, Georgia created the investment framework that private developers demanded, allowing renewable energy producers in Georgia to sell electricity into local and regional electricity markets. These reforms and direct USAID technical assistance resulted in International Finance Corporation -financed construction of the 175 megawatt (MW) Shuakhevi and the 10 MW Skhalta hydropower plants with a cumulative investment value of $241.0 million. In Indonesia, USAID helped mobilize $93.0 million in clean energy investment, including helping to complete three on-grid, small-scale hydro projects of 9.8 MW and a small biomass unit in Bali, which provided energy access to 74,000 people while reducing or avoiding 45,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) in FY 2014.

USAID clean energy priorities include helping partner countries implement reforms informed by the EC-LEDS program and supporting Power Africa. A significant focus of USAID's EC-LEDS work will be on helping partner countries mobilize private investment capital to implement their low emission development strategies. USAID's partnership with the Department of Energy (DOE) National Renewable

Energy Lab supports EC-LEDS and will continue to be a key part of the Agency's work on Clean Energy. For example, the partnership's clean energy work in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Philippines, and Vietnam includes renewable energy policy design and assessment, national capacity building for low-emission development, and transportation and alternative fuel analysis.

Since the intermittent nature of hydro, wind and solar power calls for larger, interconnected grids that can take full advantage of renewable energy when it is available, mobilizing investment in smart grid technologies and grid integration will be a priority in India and in many regional programs. In India, the Partnership to Advance Clean Energy supports clean energy investment at the national and state level by helping to create a policy environment that will attract private investment, while Greening the Grid, a program drawing on DOE expertise, will provide technical assistance to energy systems planners, regulators, and grid operators to overcome challenges associated with integrating variable renewable energy sources into the grid. USAID will also pilot a clean energy investment program in the Caribbean, capitalizing on the fact that renewable energy is increasingly more affordable than imported fossil fuels.

Department of State Clean Energy Programs
Funding is directed toward specific initiatives to address climate change, including major bilateral, plurilateral, and multilateral partnerships designed to have significant benefits for emission reduction and resilience. Department of State Clean Energy funds ($82.5 million) will support core GCCI programs to accelerate clean energy deployment; reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) like black carbon, methane, and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); mobilize private investment in clean energy; and enhance cooperation on low-emission development strategies. Department of State funding will support efforts to unlock low-carbon energy transformation in developing countries and to enhance coordination and cooperation to advance low-carbon growth.

Secretary Kerry has made regular practical cooperation with major GHG emitters a top priority. The Department's Clean Energy priorities include cooperation with China, the world's largest emitter of GHGs, to develop and expand on the U.S.-China Climate Change Working Group, including implementation of the 2013 Presidential agreement to phase down HFCs, and comprehensive initiatives across multiple sectors including motor vehicles and fuels, power generation, buildings, and industry. State Department-supported GCCI activities with China were essential in enabling the United States and China to make a joint announcement of their climate-mitigation targets in November 2014. Cooperation with India, the world's third-largest emitter and the country with the fastest-growing emissions, will support the U.S.-India Partnership to Advance Clean Energy, which has already mobilized significant private investment. It will also include coordination on adaptation, air quality, forestry as well as a joint climate fellowship initiative under the bilateral Joint Working Group to Combat Climate Change. These technical activities, engaging the private and public sectors, provide the foundation for continuing progress toward realizing ambitious and transparent climate-mitigation targets by China and India, which is crucial to ensure that U.S. domestic climate action is complemented effectively by the other two major GHG emitters.

The Low-Emission Development Strategy Global Partnership (LEDS-GP) and bilateral EC-LEDS support program are also at the heart of the U.S. strategy to facilitate significant emission reduction contributions that UNFCCC parties are expected to make at the Paris climate negotiation in 2015.

Requested funds will also continue to support the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate (MEF) and Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) processes, which engage the world's most important energy economies to accelerate the dissemination of clean energy technologies and practices such as energy efficient buildings, smart grids, super-efficient appliances, and solar technologies. Nineteen new standards or policies to improve the efficiency of lighting, televisions, and ceiling fans have either been adopted or proposed as a direct result of the CEM's Super-efficient Equipment Appliance Deployment

initiative. India recently became the first country in the world to set comprehensive quality and efficiency standards for LED lights; these standards alone are expected to save as much as 277 terawatt hours of electricity and avoid 254 million metric tons (MMT) of CO2 emissions between 2015 and 2030, the equivalent of the emissions from approximately 67 coal-fired power plants for one year. The Global Lighting and Energy Access Partnership has helped enable the sale of more than 5.7 million quality-assured lighting systems in Africa alone, extending productivity and health benefits to more than 28 million people in 29 countries. FY 2016 funding will expand efforts to scale-up clean energy deployment in emerging economies such as India, Indonesia, Mexico, and South Africa.

The State Department works to mobilize international emission reduction through the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC), a coalition of 46 countries (with more than 90 total partners), works to reduce SLCP emissions that cause more than 30 percent of current global warming, millions of premature deaths, and extensive crop losses. In roughly three years, the CCAC has raised pledges and contributions for funding from eleven countries, totaling over $58 million, attracting significant support for achieving near-term benefits for climate change, health, energy security, and food security. The Global Methane Initiative (GMI), a partnership of 43 countries (including all top 10 methane-emitting nations), catalyzes policies and projects to reduce methane emissions – the second-largest contributor to anthropogenic climate change after carbon dioxide – while promoting clean energy access, environmentally and financially sustainable business practices, improved air and water quality, industrial safety, and U.S. exports. In 2013 alone, U.S.-supported GMI efforts led to reductions of more than 40 MMT CO2 equivalent.

The Department will enable countries to accelerate their transition to low-emissions development through investments in clean energy via the development and improvement of enabling environments (policies, laws, regulations, and institutions) for investment in clean energy and renewable energy generation. Programs may include providing technical assistance to enable clean energy projects within regional power markets, so that they may increasingly integrate renewable energy, and providing technical support to overcoming barriers to geothermal development.

The Department of State will continue to support the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF), which remains an important and extremely effective mechanism for large-scale reductions of GHGs. The Montreal Protocol has phased out almost 100 different chemicals and put the ozone layer on the path to recovery by mid-century. It has also achieved massive climate benefits because most of the ozone- depleting substances (ODS) it has phased out are among the world's most potent GHGs. From 1991 to 2013, the MLF approved more than 6,950 projects and activities that phased-out over 460,000 tons of consumption and production of ODS (weighted by their ozone-depletion potential) in developing countries.

Funding for the UNFCCC, the IPCC, and related bodies continues to support diplomatic and scientific efforts necessary for international consensus and action on climate change, including in support of the deployment of clean energy. The Department of State may also support programs focused on leveraging private finance to expand access to clean energy such as the Global Climate Finance Facility, U.S.-Africa Clean Energy Finance initiative, U.S.-Asia Clean Energy Program, and the Pilot Auction Facility for Methane and Climate Mitigation that the United States helped launch in partnership with the World Bank.

Sustainable Landscapes: Conserving Forests and Promoting Sustainable Land Use
The FY 2016 request includes $112.0 million for Sustainable Landscape programs. GHG emissions from deforestation, agriculture, and other land use account for one-quarter of emissions worldwide. In developing countries, this figure is closer to 40 percent. For the least developed countries collectively, more than 60 percent of emissions comes from the land sector. In individual developing countries, the percentage of overall emissions may reach 60-90 percent. As countries agree to mitigation commitments

through the climate negotiations, sustainable landscapes activities often represent the greatest opportunity to reduce emissions in particular countries. Sustainable Landscapes programs generate other critical benefits ranging from forest protection and biodiversity conservation to more sustainable food production and generation of rural employment. The same activities that reduce GHG emissions from landscapes can bolster rural economies and increase the resilience of ecosystems.

Targeting emissions through land-use planning and enforcement, reducing incentives for land conversion, restoring productivity of degraded lands, and improving better management of forests, mangroves, and other productive landscapes can improve emission trends and sustain economic growth over the long term. By helping developing countries better manage and realize the economic opportunities of their lands and natural resources, the United States is ensuring a level playing field for sustainably produced products, including from the United States.

These programs take on the drivers of international deforestation and land use change: unsustainable forest clearing for agriculture, illegal logging, poor governance, and a failure to share the economic benefits of sustainable forest and land management with local communities. They seek to engage a wide range of stakeholders – governments, the private sector, indigenous people's local communities, and civil society – in transforming how land is valued and used. Sustainable Landscapes programming contributes to other development goals – such as economic growth, food security, good governance, and health – and produce the benefits of cleaner air, cleaner water, and increased water availability.

USAID Sustainable Landscapes Programs
USAID will use $99.0 million to help twelve countries and six regional programs promote sustainable forestry and land-use management and practices. Programs focus on countries and regions in the Amazon, Congo Basin, and other globally important forests. USAID also directs resources to countries with high emissions from land use that are committed to acting on the problem, including those participating in the EC-LEDS program. These include, for example, Bangladesh, Mexico, Vietnam, and Zambia.

Through Sustainable Landscapes programs, USAID strengthens countries' ability to monitor and manage their forests and other landscapes at the national level. This national focus is critical to prevent simply shifting deforestation from one area of the country to another. In FY 2014, USAID Sustainable Landscapes programs helped bring millions of hectares of forests under more sustainable management and reduced or sequestered tens of millions of metric tons of carbon. In Indonesia, a country where forests are disappearing faster than anywhere else in the world, USAID supported the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and the Indonesian palm oil industry to develop the "Indonesia Palm Oil Pledge." The pledge was signed by four of the world's largest palm oil producers and traders at the U.N. Climate Change Summit in September 2014.

Local communities in Indonesia applied what they had learned from USAID programs and decreased timber harvesting in stressed ecosystems, improved soil management, and reduced disaster risks. Through these and other measures, nearly 1 million hectares of natural tropical forests were put under improved management or conservation in 2014. This included more than 230,000 hectares of world-class mangroves in Papua, which are known to have some of the highest forest carbon levels in the world. In Bangladesh, Sustainable Landscapes programs focused on reforestation, working with more than 6,000 men and 4,500 women to plant almost a million trees on homestead and public lands. Roughly a third of those trees are lumber, fruit, or fuel wood trees; a third are mangrove trees that stabilize coastal areas next to the Sundarban Reserve; and a third help stabilize dunes on eroding coastal land.

To help countries implement their forestry- and land use-related LEDS goals, USAID will address commodity-driven deforestation in support of the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020, particularly through partnerships with the private sector and civil society in countries such as Indonesia and Colombia, to address high rates of deforestation due to production of palm oil and other commodities. USAID will identify opportunities for GHG emission reductions from management of agricultural systems and from reducing agriculture's pressure on forests through support to the Collaborative Group for International Agricultural Research, aligning GCCI and Feed the Future priorities. A key outcome will be estimates of GHG emissions associated with different agriculture development scenarios and management practices that could be adopted by different countries. This analysis – an initial global snapshot followed by country case studies – will inform USAID's agriculture investment decisions in the future.

Department of State Sustainable Landscapes Programs
Funds of $13.0 million include support for bilateral, plurilateral, and multilateral initiatives to address developing countries' mitigation efforts in the land sector. Bilateral and plurilateral initiatives include programs such as Climate Fellows, SilvaCarbon, and may include efforts on climate resilient agriculture. Climate Fellows will build national capacity to implement reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) activities, preserve forests, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by providing technical support to key countries through advisors placed in-country for several years. The provision of one Climate Fellow to a developing country can double the capacity of a team working on critical REDD+ issues like forest monitoring. SilvaCarbon funding provides access to U.S. technical experts and resources to develop the terrestrial carbon mapping and monitoring systems required under REDD+, and which underpin national GHG inventories. Climate Fellows and SilvaCarbon will support a range of activities which complement work that may be supported through the GCF. For example, technical support programs like Climate Fellows and SilvaCarbon provide targeted technical and operational support at the request of forest country governments, a need the GCF is not designed to address. Climate resilient agriculture activities would work in the agricultural sector to address the links between mitigation, resilience, and agricultural productivity.

Multilateral initiatives may include a contribution to the BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL) or the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). ISFL has been designed to pioneer linkages between forest and agricultural landscapes in country programs, increasing the capacity of developing countries to achieve and monitor mitigation results at a large scale. ISFL supports systematic structural reforms that underpin many mitigation and development efforts related to land use, but which often go unfunded by project-level interventions. A contribution to the FCPF would provide significant support to protect forests through the implementation of REDD+ strategies, including the completion of financing, safeguards, or monitoring plans. U.S. contributions to ISFL and FCPF have significant, tangible impacts on the ground in developing countries.

FY 2016 Global Climate Change Request

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	Adaptation	Clean Energy	Sustainable Landscapes
Total State/USAID GCCI Funding	808,300	N/A	N/A	N/A
Green Climate Fund (State)*	350,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Economic Support Fund		N/A	N/A	N/A
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	350,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
OES/CC Climate Change	350,000	N/A	N/A	N/A

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	Adaptation	Clean Energy	Sustainable Landscapes
State/USAID GCCI Programs	458,300	155,800	190,500	112,000
Development Assistance	305,800	131,500	87,800	86,500
Africa	73,000	35,000	19,000	19,000
Ethiopia	8,000	5,000	3,000	-
Ghana	2,000	-	2,000	-
Kenya	2,000	-	2,000	-
Malawi	6,000	2,000	-	4,000
Mali	3,000	3,000	-	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	-	-
Rwanda	2,000	2,000	-	-
Senegal	2,000	2,000	-	-
South Africa	5,000	-	5,000	-
Tanzania	3,000	3,000	-	-
Uganda	3,000	3,000	-	-
Zambia	4,000	-	-	4,000
USAID Africa Regional	8,500	3,000	5,000	500
USAID Central Africa Regional	8,500	-	-	8,500
USAID Sahel Regional Program	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	5,000	3,000	2,000	-
USAID West Africa Regional	5,000	3,000	-	2,000
East Asia and Pacific	83,800	37,000	21,800	25,000
Cambodia	9,000	4,000	-	5,000
Indonesia	21,000	5,000	8,000	8,000
Philippines	23,000	14,000	5,000	4,000
Timor-Leste	3,000	3,000	-	-
Vietnam	10,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	17,800	8,000	5,800	4,000
South and Central Asia	37,500	12,500	16,000	9,000
Bangladesh	15,000	6,000	4,000	5,000
India	19,500	3,500	12,000	4,000
Maldives	3,000	3,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	51,000	19,500	13,000	18,500
Dominican Republic	3,000	3,000	-	-
Guatemala	8,500	3,000	-	5,500
Honduras	3,000	3,000	-	-
Jamaica	5,000	3,000	2,000	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	Adaptation	Clean Energy	Sustainable Landscapes
Mexico	12,500	-	6,000	6,500
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	4,000	4,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	8,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	7,000	500	2,000	4,500
USAID Asia Regional	1,500	1,500	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	1,500	1,500	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	5,000	5,000	-	-
DCHA/PPM	5,000	5,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	54,000	21,000	18,000	15,000
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment	54,000	21,000	18,000	15,000
Economic Support Fund	115,300	18,000	71,800	25,500
Europe and Eurasia	11,500	-	11,500	-
Georgia	2,500	-	2,500	-
Ukraine	4,000	-	4,000	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	5,000	-	5,000	-
South and Central Asia	6,700	3,000	3,700	-
Kazakhstan	2,550	-	2,550	-
Nepal	4,150	3,000	1,150	-
Western Hemisphere	24,500	7,000	5,000	12,500
Colombia	16,500	5,000	5,000	6,550
Peru	8,000	2,000	-	6,000
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	66,600	8,000	45,600	13,000
OES/CC Climate Change	66,600	8,000	45,600	13,000
International Organizations and Programs	37,200	6,300	30,900	-
International Organizations	37,200	6,300	30,900	-
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	11,700	6,300	5,400	-
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	25,500	-	25,500	-

* GCF funding is not factored into the GCCI pillar allocations, because GCF programming – including decisions about support to mitigation and adaptation activities – will be determined by the GCF Board, of which the United States is a member.

Global Health Initiative

Initiative Overview

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

The Global Health Initiative (GHI) is the Obama Administration's strategy to save lives and create stronger nations. It does this through smart, sustainable health investments that target the symptoms of and pathways out of poverty and provide valuable assistance for American partners to deliver services effectively. Led by the Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Department of Health and Human Services, and joined by a host of other federal agencies, GHI builds on current platforms including those established by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI). GHI has achieved a unified approach to the sustained impact of health programs, including by forging deep partnerships and shared responsibility for improved health across the globe through U.S. diplomatic efforts.

GHI maximizes the health impact of every dollar invested through a strategic focus on ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from infectious diseases. GHI seeks to deliver a focused, cost-effective, and results-oriented program to address the most challenging health issues, and will continue working to enhance the integration of quality interventions within the broader health and development programs of the U.S. government and others. For GHI programs administered by the Department of State and USAID, $8.2 billion is requested in the Global Health Programs (GHP) account.

Global Health Programs Account

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual *	FY 2015 Estimate **	FY 2016 Request
GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS (GHP)	**8,443,750**	**8,453,950**	**8,181,000**
Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths (EPCMD)	**2,031,768**	*	**2,097,500**
Malaria	665,000	*	674,000
Maternal & Child Health	703,438	*	770,000
Of which, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance	*175,000*	*	*235,000*
Family Planning / Reproductive Health	526,330	*	538,000
Nutrition	115,000	*	101,000
Vulnerable Children	22,000	*	14,500
Creating an AIDS-free Generation	**6,000,000**	*	**5,756,000**
HIV/AIDS	6,000,000	*	5,756,000
Of which, Global Fund	*1,650,000*	*	*1,106,500*

Global Health Programs Account

($ in thousands)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases	**411,982**	*****	**327,500**
Tuberculosis	236,000	*	191,000
Global Health Security (formerly PIOET)	72,500	*	50,000
Neglected Tropical Diseases	103,482	*	86,500

*   FY 2014 Actual includes $4.3 million transferred in from the International Organizations and Programs account.

**   FY 2015 Estimate reflects the estimated funding level for FY 2015 at the Account level.   Detailed allocations below the Account level are not available.

The Vision

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

Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths: The world has made remarkable strides in both public and private efforts toward saving the lives of women and children, yet maternal and child mortality remains a critical problem in developing countries.

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

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

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

PEPFAR, the largest effort by any nation to combat a single disease, continues to work towards achieving ambitious HIV prevention, care, and treatment goals while strengthening health systems and emphasizing country ownership.   With a focus on transparency and accountability for impact, PEPFAR continues to actively work in close collaboration and partnership with host-country governments, civil society, multilateral institutions, the private sector and other stakeholders to sustainably control the HIV/AIDS epidemic.   PEPFAR is committed to supporting activities that are grounded in science and that are

optimally focused programmatically and geographically to control the epidemic, critical to saving lives and preventing new HIV infections in a targeted and strategic approach.

PEPFAR continues to move beyond an emergency response to focusing on sustainable control of the epidemic. The FY 2016 request will support targeted global HIV/AIDS efforts through a new $300.0 million PEPFAR Impact Fund, which will be awarded to countries that take concrete steps to realign their national HIV/AIDS programs to focus on the highest-burden areas and sites, leveraging improved site-level data. PEPFAR is already realigning its own programmatic portfolio to focus on these high-burden areas, and the Impact Fund will intensify this impact by leveraging the actions of national governments. The State Department will allocate Impact Fund dollars to those countries with the greatest need and ability to realign resources based on evidence to reach epidemic control, increase their own share of HIV budgets, and take greater ownership of data collection and expenditure analysis in alignment with the goals articulated in *PEPFAR 3.0 Controlling the Epidemic: Delivery on the Promise of an AIDS-free Generation*. Putting country leadership – both government and civil society – in an empowered and accountable position to meet the needs of their populations will advance the goal of a successful and sustainable HIV response.

Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases: While the GHI emphasizes two key areas where the U.S. government can make a marked difference – ending preventable child and maternal deaths and creating an AIDS-free generation – U.S. government efforts will also continue to combat other infectious diseases that threaten the lives of millions of people each year, including tuberculosis (TB), neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), influenza, Ebola, and other emerging threats. The FY 2016 request includes $327.5 million GHP-USAID for programs to fight these other infectious diseases.

Key Results:
- As of September 30, 2014, PEPFAR is supporting life-saving antiretroviral treatment (ART) for 7.7 million men, women, and children (of which, 4.5 million are receiving direct support and 3.2 million are benefiting from essential technical support to partner countries).
- In FY 2014, PEPFAR supported HIV testing and counseling for more than 56.7 million people (including more than 14.2 million pregnant women) as well as care and support for more than 5 million orphans and vulnerable children.
- As of September 30, 2014, PEPFAR has supported more than 6.5 million voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC) procedures in Eastern and Southern Africa as well as training (including pre-service training) for more than 140,000 new health care workers in PEPFAR-supported countries to deliver HIV and other health services.
- In the last two years, USAID has helped achieve an 8 percent reduction in under five mortality in its 24 priority countries, saving 500,000 lives.
- In FY 2014, the President's Malaria Initiative protected over 89 million people with a prevention measure (insecticide-treated nets and/or indoor residual spraying) and distributed 58 million treatments of life-saving drugs to targeted populations.
- From 2006-2014 over $8.0 billion of drugs for NTDs have been donated by the pharmaceutical industry to USAID-supported countries, resulting in the delivery of more than 1 billion treatments to approximately 468 million people through USAID integrated programs.

FY 2016 Global Health Programs (GHP) Request
The GHP account funds health-related foreign assistance managed by the Department of State and USAID. The FY 2016 request reflects a comprehensive and integrated global health strategy to implement GHI by taking the investments made through PEPFAR and PMI, and in MCH, family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH), nutrition, TB, NTDs, and other programs, and expanding their reach by linking individual programs in an integrated system of care.

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

Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths
The FY 2016 request provides over $2.0 billion in pursuit of this goal.

<u>Maternal and Child Health (MCH)</u>: The FY 2016 request includes $770.0 million to support programs that work with country and global partners to increase the wide-spread availability and use of proven life-saving interventions, and to strengthen the delivery systems to help ensure the long term sustainability of these programs.   USAID will extend coverage of proven, high-impact interventions to the most vulnerable populations in high-burden countries.

Funding will support a limited set of high-impact interventions that will accelerate the reduction of maternal and newborn mortality, including the introduction and scale-up of new child vaccines.   For FY 2016, $235 million is requested within MCH for Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, in support of the Administration's four-year $1 billion pledge to this important partner.   These funds will support the introduction of new vaccines, especially pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines that have the greatest potential additional impact on child survival.   Other priority child health interventions include essential newborn care; prevention and treatment of diarrheal disease, including increased availability and use of household and community-level water, sanitation, and hygiene; and expanded prevention and treatment of pneumonia, particularly at the community level.   Resources will be provided to combat maternal mortality with expanded coverage of preventive and life-saving interventions, such as prevention and management of post-partum hemorrhage, hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, and sepsis, as well as contributory causes of maternal death such as anemia.   Simultaneously, resources will support efforts to build the health systems capability required to provide functioning referral systems and comprehensive obstetric care.   The MCH program will also work to leverage investments in other health programs, particularly FP/RH, nutrition, and infectious diseases.   Within the total, up to $40 million will be provided to integrated health programs to fill funding gaps as we continue to refocus PEPFAR programs geographically and programmatically for greatest impact.   This will ensure continued service delivery of USAID health programs in areas where PEPFAR resources are being drawn down.

<u>Malaria</u>: U.S. assistance of $674.0 million will continue to support the comprehensive strategy of PMI, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions.   According to the World Health Organization's (WHO's) World Malaria Report 2014, the estimated number of malaria deaths in the Africa region has decreased by an estimated 54% and among children under five years of age by 58% from 2000 to 2013.   During this same time period WHO estimates that 3.9 million malaria deaths were averted among children under five years of age in Africa.   WHO estimates that most of the gains were observed since 2007, suggesting that PMI has contributed to these reductions.

In PMI-supported countries, there is evidence of positive impacts on malaria-related illness and death.   In 17 of the 19 PMI countries (Angola, Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia) where at least two data points are available from national household surveys, declines in all-cause mortality rates among children under five have been observed – ranging from 18 percent (in both Liberia and Nigeria) to 55 percent (in Zambia).

While a variety of factors are influencing these mortality declines, malaria prevention and control efforts are playing a major role in these reductions.   Ninety percent of all malaria deaths occur in sub-Saharan

Africa, and the vast majority of these deaths are among children under five.   USAID, through PMI, will continue to scale up malaria prevention and control activities and invest in strengthening delivery platforms in up to 24 African countries as well as support the scale-up of efforts to contain the spread of multidrug-resistant malaria in the Greater Mekong region of Southeast Asia and the Amazon Basin of South America.   PMI will support host countries' national malaria control programs and strengthen local capacity to expand the use of four highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures, including indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets, artemisinin-based combination therapies to treat acute illnesses, and interventions to prevent malaria in pregnancy and pilot new proven malaria control strategies as they become available.   Funding will also continue to support the development of new malaria vaccine candidates, antimalarial drugs, new insecticides, and other malaria-related research with multilateral donors.

FP/RH: FY 2016 funding of $538.0 million will support programs that improve and expand access to high-quality voluntary FP services and information as well as other reproductive health care and priority health services.   It is estimated that 225 million women in the developing world have an unmet need for FP, resulting in an estimated 57 million unintended pregnancies annually.   FP is an essential intervention for the health of mothers and children, contributing to reduced maternal mortality (through preventing unintended pregnancy), healthier children (through breastfeeding), and reduced infant mortality (through better birth spacing).   Activities will be directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number, timing, and spacing of births and toward reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity.   Activities will also support the key elements of successful FP programs, including mobilizing demand for modern FP services through behavior change communication; commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation.   Priority areas include leveraging opportunities to expand services through MCH and HIV platforms; contraceptive security; community-based approaches; expanding access to voluntary long-acting and permanent contraceptive methods; promoting healthy birth spacing; and focusing on cross-cutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

Nutrition: Good nutrition is central to successful development and is the defining link between the Global Health and Feed the Future Initiatives.   More than 200 million children under age five and one in three women in the developing world suffer from undernutrition.   Undernutrition leads to irreversible losses to children's cognitive development, resulting in lower educational attainment and lower wages.   The FY 2016 request includes $101 million for USAID to expand evidence-based approaches to nutrition and support innovative new approaches that will improve outcomes for the most vulnerable populations. Activities focus on the prevention of undernutrition through integrated services.   These include nutrition education to improve maternal diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification through fortified or biofortified staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens; and delivery of nutrition services such as micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition.

Vulnerable Children: The FY 2016 request of $14.5 million includes funding for the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund, which supports projects that strengthen the economic capacity of vulnerable families to protect and provide for the needs of their children, strengthen national child protection systems, and facilitate family reunification and social reintegration of children separated during armed conflict, including child soldiers, street children and institutionalized children.   Support for implementation of the Action Plan on Children in Adversity is also included under Vulnerable Children.   Children in adversity include those affected by HIV/AIDS, in disasters, or who are orphans, trafficked, exploited for child labor, recruited as soldiers, neglected, or in other vulnerable conditions.   This effort integrates models of assistance and measures results to help ensure that children ages 0-18 not only survive, but also thrive.

Creating an AIDS-free Generation
The GHP account is the largest source of funding for PEPFAR and this account is overseen and coordinated by the Department of State's Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy. The request includes $5.8 billion ($5.4 billion GHP-State and $330 million GHP-USAID) for country-based HIV/AIDS activities; technical support, strategic information, and evaluation support for international partners; and oversight and management. PEPFAR implementation is a broad interagency effort that involves the Department of State, USAID, the Peace Corps, and the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, Commerce, and Labor as well as local and international non-governmental organizations, faith- and community-based organizations, private sector entities, and partner governments.

Integrated HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care, and Treatment and Other Health Systems Programs ($4.3 billion, including $4.0 billion in GHP-State and $236.0 million in GHP-USAID):

- GHP-State funding of $4.0 billion will support PEPFAR's core activities that will advance progress toward sustainable control of the HIV epidemic in a programmatically- and geographically-focused approach in countries with greatest need and, ultimately, achieve an AIDS-free generation. Funding supports a combination of high-impact HIV interventions, focusing on: combination prevention, including prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT), ART, VMMC procedures, and the provision of condoms; orphans and vulnerable children, including holistic services for families; neglected and hard-to-reach populations, such as pediatrics, adolescent girls and key populations; and health systems, which includes human resources for health; commodity procurement; supply chains; and laboratory systems.

- U.S. assistance of $236.0 million in GHP-USAID contributes to PEPFAR's global fight against the HIV/AIDS epidemic by targeting funds to meet critical needs of USAID field programs and by providing technical leadership worldwide. Funding supports centrally driven initiatives that catalyze new interventions at the field level, translate research findings into programs, and stimulate scale-up of proven interventions. GHP-USAID field resources leverage larger contributions from multilateral, international, private, and partner country sources by providing essential technical assistance for health systems strengthening, sustainability, capacity building, and country ownership. In addition to country programs, USAID also will continue to support the development of advanced product leads.

International Partnerships ($1.2 Billion, including $1.1 billion in GHP-State and $94 million in GHP-USAID):

- PEPFAR will continue to expand multilateral engagement with the goal of leveraging the work of multilateral partners to maximize the impact of country programs. A total of $1.1 billion is requested in GHP-State to support a $45 million contribution to UNAIDS and a $1.1 billion contribution to the Global Fund, fulfilling President Obama's pledge to provide $1 for every $2 pledged by other donors to the Global Fund and completing the U.S. commitment to the 2014-2016 replenishment.

- GHP-USAID funding of $94 million is requested to support the Commodity Fund, which is used to procure condoms, HIV vaccine development, and major research with worldwide impact including microbicides research activities.

Oversight and Management: GHP-State funding of $162.0 million will support costs incurred by multiple U.S. government agency headquarters including: supporting administrative and institutional costs; management of staff at headquarters and in the field; management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts; and the administrative costs of the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy.

Technical Support, Strategic Information, and Evaluation: GHP-State funding in the amount of $80.0 million will be used for central technical support and programmatic costs and strategic information systems that monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions.   This will increase transparency, oversight and accountability across PEPFAR and its interagency partners.   PEPFAR aims to support the expansion of the evidence base around HIV interventions and broader health systems strengthening in order to support sustainable, country-led programs.   While not a research organization, PEPFAR works with implementers, researchers, and academic organizations to help inform public health and clinical practice.   Technical leadership and direct technical assistance activities (including scientific quality assurance) are supported for a variety of program activities, including treatment, prevention, and care, as well as cross-cutting efforts such as human capacity development, training for health care workers, and supply chain management.

Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases
TB: The FY 2016 request includes $191.0 million for programs that address a disease which is the leading cause of death and debilitating illness for adults throughout much of the developing world.   Globally, 1.5 million people die annually from TB, and there are 9 million new cases of TB each year.   There are also approximately 480,000 cases of multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB each year, which are difficult to cure and are often deadly.   USAID program efforts focus on early diagnosis and successful treatment of the disease to both cure individuals and prevent transmission to others.   Funding priority is given to those countries that have the greatest burden of TB and MDR-TB.   Country-level expansion and strengthening of the Stop TB Strategy will continue to be the focal point of USAID's TB program, including increasing and strengthening human resources to support the delivery of priority health services such as Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS) implementation, preventing and treating TB/HIV co-infection, and partnering with the private sector in DOTS.   In particular, USAID will continue to accelerate activities to address MDR-TB and extensively drug resistant TB, including the expansion of diagnosis and treatment, and infection control measures.   USAID collaborates with PEPFAR, other U.S. government agencies, and the Global Fund to integrate health services and strengthen delivery platforms to expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions.

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

Global Health Security *(formerly Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats)*: In our globalized world, no country is more than a flight away from a dangerous pathogen, underscoring the critical nature of the Administration's Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA).   The Ebola epidemic in West Africa vividly illustrates the perils of any country having weak disease prevention, detection, and response capacities, particularly in geographic areas where new public health threats are likely to emerge.   The FY 2016 request includes $50.0 million in support of the GHSA to help accelerate progress toward a

world safe and secure from infectious disease threats, in partnership with other nations, international organizations and public and private stakeholders.   USAID seeks to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks.   Nearly 75 percent of all new, emerging, or re-emerging diseases affecting humans at the beginning of the 21st century originated in animals (zoonotic diseases), underscoring the need for the development of comprehensive disease detection and response capacities that span the traditional domains of animal health, public health, ecology, and conservation.   In particular, activities will expand surveillance to address the role of wildlife in the emergence and spread of new pathogens; enhance field epidemiological training of national partners; and strengthen laboratory capability to address infectious disease threats.   Using a "One Health Strategy*,"* professionals from public health, medicine, veterinary medicine, and wildlife conservation will be engaged to strengthen their capacity to monitor and respond to animal viruses that are becoming threats to public health.

GHP Country-Specific Allocations
Assistance provided through the GHP sub-accounts (GHP-State and GHP-USAID) will support GHI principles, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation.   Each of the countries and investments reflected in the chart that follows is essential for achieving the outcomes and objectives envisaged in GHI. The FY 2016 requests for GHP funding are further described in the respective country and program narratives elsewhere in the Congressional Budget Justification and Annexes.

Global Health Initiative - FY 2016 Request

By Strategic Framework

$ in thousands	Total	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Tuberculosis	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Global Health Security	Vulnerable Children
TOTAL	8,181,000	5,756,000	674,000	770,000	538,000	101,000	191,000	86,500	50,000	14,500
Africa	4,840,156	3,486,096	582,500	299,560	333,200	62,300	76,500	-	-	-
Angola	45,299	17,299	24,000	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	23,500	-	17,000	3,500	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	45,804	45,804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	9,000	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	32,860	18,860	9,000	2,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	45,475	45,475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	138,405	138,405	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	190,175	70,175	50,000	34,000	22,000	2,000	12,000	-	-	-
Djibouti	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	320,413	187,213	40,000	39,000	33,700	8,500	12,000	-	-	-
Ghana	68,297	12,297	28,000	8,000	13,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Guinea	17,500	-	12,000	2,500	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	538,080	456,680	35,000	12,000	27,400	3,000	4,000	-	-	-
Lesotho	47,438	47,438	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	30,500	3,500	12,000	8,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	49,000	-	26,000	9,000	14,000	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	160,388	103,488	24,000	14,500	12,700	4,200	1,500	-	-	-
Mali	58,350	4,500	25,000	13,650	11,000	4,200	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	366,401	298,301	29,000	16,000	13,000	5,100	5,000	-	-	-
Namibia	43,513	43,513	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	530,152	356,652	75,000	48,000	37,000	2,000	11,500	-	-	-
Rwanda	117,559	73,559	18,000	10,000	13,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	55,535	4,535	22,000	8,500	16,000	4,500	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	356,050	346,550	-	-	-	-	9,500	-	-	-
South Sudan	47,300	13,800	6,000	18,000	8,000	-	1,500	-	-	-
Swaziland	43,313	43,313	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Global Health Initiative - FY 2016 Request
By Strategic Framework

$ in thousands	Total	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Tuberculosis	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Global Health Security	Vulnerable Children
Tanzania	491,916	393,581	46,000	13,135	28,000	7,200	4,000	-	-	-
Uganda	408,376	320,176	34,000	13,000	29,000	7,200	5,000	-	-	-
Zambia	391,607	334,732	24,000	12,275	13,000	3,600	4,000	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	118,750	93,750	15,000	3,000	2,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	14,000	-	2,500	8,000	2,000	-	1,500	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	8,600	3,600	-	1,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	6,300	-	-	1,500	4,000	800	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,600	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	14,400	3,000	-	1,000	10,400	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	211,077	105,877	15,500	31,500	26,000	1,500	30,700	-	-	-
Burma	24,500	10,000	8,000	3,000	2,000	-	1,500	-	-	-
Cambodia	35,622	14,122	4,500	5,500	5,000	1,500	5,000	-	-	-
China	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	42,000	10,000	-	20,000	-	-	12,000	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	6,200	6,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	31,200	-	-	2,000	18,000	-	11,200	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,000	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	53,142	53,142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	14,913	10,913	3,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	32,615	28,015	-	-	-	-	4,600	-	-	-
Ukraine	31,615	28,015	-	-	-	-	3,600	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Near East	9,500	-	-	6,000	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	9,500	-	-	6,000	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	185,019	38,294	-	57,225	49,250	15,000	25,250	-	-	-
Bangladesh	71,200	-	-	30,000	25,000	7,200	9,000	-	-	-
India	47,500	20,000	-	11,500	10,000	-	6,000	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	3,750	-	-	-
Nepal	38,775	3,000	-	14,725	14,250	6,800	-	-	-	-

Global Health Initiative - FY 2016 Request
By Strategic Framework

$ in thousands	Total	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Tuberculosis	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Global Health Security	Vulnerable Children
Tajikistan	5,500	-	-	1,000	-	1,000	3,500	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	15,294	15,294	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	213,985	169,535	3,500	18,750	16,500	5,700	-	-	-	-
Brazil	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	15,113	15,113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	13,000	-	-	3,000	6,500	3,500	-	-	-	-
Guyana	6,636	6,636	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	129,213	104,013	-	14,000	9,000	2,200	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	22,281	22,281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	20,992	20,992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	2,750	-	-	1,750	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	3,500	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	3,250	-	-	2,250	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	14,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,500
SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	14,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,500
GH - Global Health	440,119	95,204	72,500	115,715	104,750	14,500	37,450	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	486,845	94,045	-	235,000	2,800	2,000	16,500	86,500	50,000	-
Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance	235,000	-	-	235,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	28,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
Microbicides	45,000	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	86,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,500	-	-
Global Health Security (*formerly Pandemic Influenza/Other Emerging Threats*)	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-

Global Health Initiative - FY 2016 Request

By Strategic Framework

$ in thousands	Total	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Tuberculosis	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Global Health Security	Vulnerable Children
TB Drug Facility	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	13,500	-	-	-
MDR Financing	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
New Partners Fund	2,800	-	-	-	2,800	-	-	-	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	5,000	-	-	4,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Data, Analysis, and Research Center (DAR)	2,000		-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Innovation Center (DI)	3,000	-	-	2,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	1,738,934	1,738,934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additional Funding for Country Programs	345,434	345,434	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Partnerships	1,151,500	1,151,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oversight/Management	162,000	162,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender

Initiative Overview

I.   Overview

To achieve successful outcomes for U.S. foreign policy priorities, including stability, prosperity, and peace, the FY 2016 foreign assistance budget request supports U.S. promotion of gender equality and advancement of the political, economic, social, and cultural status of women and girls.

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

II.   Policy Framework

Today, a range of policies reflects this strategic focus on gender equality and advancing the status of women and girls to support U.S. foreign policy objectives.   The U.S. National Security Strategy specifically recognizes that countries are more peaceful and prosperous when women are accorded full and equal rights and opportunity, and that, when those rights and opportunities are denied, countries often lag behind.   The Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development's Joint Strategic Plan (JSP; 2014) and Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR; 2010) identify and integrate a focus on gender equality, making women an integral part of U.S. diplomacy and development—not simply as beneficiaries, but as agents of peace, reconciliation, development, growth and stability.   The impending QDDR will reaffirm this commitment.

To realize the vision outlined in the National Security Strategy, the JSP and the QDDR, the Department of State and USAID issued policy guidance on *Promoting Gender Equality to Achieve our National Security and Foreign Policy Objectives* (2012) and *Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy* (2012), respectively.   In 2014, Secretary Kerry issued additional policy guidance on *Promoting Gender Equality and Advancing the Status of Women and Girls,* reemphasizing the commitment to gender equality as a top strategic priority.   Complementary in scope, these policies require that gender equality be integrated into policy development, strategic and budget planning, program design and implementation, management and training, and monitoring and evaluation of results.

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

The Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-based Violence (GBV) Globally, released in August 2012 -- and accompanied by an Executive Order directing its implementation -- marshals U.S. expertise and capacity to address gender-based violence more effectively and establishes a government-wide, multi-sector approach that identifies, coordinates, integrates and leverages current efforts and resources. The USAID Vision for Action to End Child Marriage was released shortly thereafter and is a pillar of the U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to GBV Globally.   The Vision is focused on strengthening implementation efforts and results/programming on early and forced marriage in the next three to five years, and focuses both on prevention and response to early and forced marriage because this practice undermines efforts to promote sustainable development and disadvantages girls in numerous and significant ways.

III.   Gender in Strategic Planning and Budgeting

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

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

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

The Gender Key Issue revision improved State and USAID's ability to report on planned expenditures and programmatic results related to gender equality, female empowerment, and gender-based violence. In combination with a set of specific indicators that were developed to strengthen gender-related performance reporting, the revision also enhanced the ability to communicate about the effectiveness of gender equality investments to stakeholders.   In response to evaluation requirements outlined in the President's Executive Order on the National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS), State and USAID developed a fourth component of the Gender Key Issue to cover WPS.   The four components of the Gender Key Issue definition now include:

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

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

- *Gender-Based Violence (GBV),* which includes activities aimed at preventing and responding to GBV, that results in physical, sexual, and psychological harm to either women or men, girls or boys. Forms of gender-based violence include, but are not limited to, female infanticide; child sexual abuse; sexual coercion and abuse; neglect; domestic violence; elder abuse; and harmful traditional practices such as early and forced marriage, "honor" killings, and female genital mutilation/cutting; and

- *Women, Peace, and Security (WPS),* which includes activities that advance peace and security for all by fully integrating women and girls as equal partners in preventing conflict, reducing instability and building peace; protecting women from gender-based violence; promoting women's engagement and the integration of gender perspectives in conflict prevention and mitigation, early warning, preparedness, or response planning and activities; and ensuring equal access to relief and recovery assistance, in countries affected by conflict, crisis, and insecurity.

IV.   FY 2016 Budget Request: Advancing National Security and Foreign Policy Goals by Advancing Gender Equality and the Status of Women

In the FY 2016 request, $1.7 billion is attributed to Gender as a Key Issue, with overall gender attributions broken out as follows:

- $353.5 million for Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Primary
- $1,241 million for Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Secondary
- $142 million for Gender-Based Violence

The FY 2016 request includes $137.9 million to advance the status of women and girls specifically within the peace and security sector.   These programs seek to strengthen women's participation as political leaders, as well as their capacity as citizens to constructively engage the government in key democratic processes and to contribute to community-based conflict mitigation efforts.   In Afghanistan, for example, resources will continue to strengthen women-led civil society groups to develop networking and communications skills and to advocate for women's rights and welfare.

At the intersection of education and gender, and in collaboration with the Office of the First Lady, The Department of State and USAID will launch an expanded Let Girls Learn initiative.   The $250 million whole-of-government initiative will build on ongoing U.S. efforts that currently support more than a million adolescent girls world-wide every year. The initiative will improve access to quality education and healthcare, and help address violence and other barriers to education that adolescent girls face. Let Girls Learn will also involve continued support for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) interventions to reduce HIV infections in young women, and expand USAID's programs in support of adolescent girls' education, including expanded investments in educating adolescent girls in Afghanistan. These and other investments will deepen the U.S. commitment to adolescent girls, helping girls and young women thrive and play a fuller role in their respective societies and economies.

Investments in women and girls' health, education, and economic opportunities seek to support conditions for stable societies in countries affected by conflict and transition.   For example, in order to identify GBV as a cause and consequence of societal breakdown and insecurity and to prevent and respond to this global scourge, programs will mobilize and empower women and men to prevent and mitigate such violence; work with communities to address norms that perpetuate the acceptability of gender-based

violence, and challenge harmful gender-based attitudes and practices; support policies and programs to prevent and respond to gender-based violence; increase access to psychosocial, legal, and health services; and support special protection for women and children in conflict and humanitarian emergencies.

Additional programs will promote women's participation in decision-making positions in the security and justice sectors, including peace-building; support partnerships between policy and community members, with a particular emphasis on including women; and support the provision of legal services, including for survivors of gender-based violence.   Funding will support programs that provide training for women working in judicial and security sectors, and gender sensitization and GBV training for judicial and law enforcement officials.

Elevating the status of women in foreign assistance to promote peace and security is just one example of how the U.S. is maximizing dollars and promoting national security and foreign policy objectives. Efforts to integrate gender equality into programs in order to maximize outcomes are clear throughout the FY 2016 budget request -- from the Global Health Initiative, which has a particular focus on women, girls, and gender equality in order to improve health outcomes, to the Feed the Future Initiative, which has integrated gender equality and female empowerment objectives into strategy, program design, and monitoring and evaluation.

In addition, the Secretary's Office of Global Women's Issues will continue the Department's Full Participation Fund to support the integration of gender into operations, diplomatic activities, and foreign assistance programs.   Efforts also support the Global Women, Peace, and Security Initiative to promote women's participation in peace-making and security; protect women and girls from violence and the myriad threats inherent in conflict and post-conflict environments, including early and forced marriage; and enable women to participate in the reconciliation and peace process in post conflict and conflict countries.

Working in tandem with State, USAID is requesting foreign assistance funding to implement USAID's Gender Policy and accelerate women's leadership activities throughout the Agency.   The majority of funding will be programmed for women's leadership, rights, and empowerment including support for efforts to reduce and respond to gender disparities and GBV, as well as to promote women's leadership by identifying and scaling up best practices and developing new activities for women and girls to realize their rights, determine their life outcomes, and influence decision-making.   USAID will identify Missions poised to implement catalytic activities and provide them with the technical assistance to support integration of these topics into existing portfolios.

Funding will also support innovative partnerships that will leverage other donor and non-governmental resources to advance the rights of women and girls globally; support women's economic empowerment and access to technology; prevent and respond to child, early, and forced marriage and other forms of gender-based violence; and address other gender issues.   Foreign assistance will also support specific programmatic objectives related to Women, Peace, and Security.   Key interventions in this area will include the provision of strategic and logistical support for women's participation in peace processes, dialogues around political transition, security initiatives, and reconstruction planning; engaging women and girls in community-level violence prevention and conflict mitigation; supporting the protection of women and girls from conflict and crisis-related GBV and trafficking in persons, and targeted investments in women's economic empowerment to accelerate recovery and build resilience to crisis and conflict.

Gender - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	NADR CWD	MRA	FFP
TOTAL	1,714,680	1,737,462	256,844	421,900	460,649	279,765	231,250	31,022	8,000	250	25,000	22,782
Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Primary	346,553	353,553	68,136	87,014	69,433	63,490	50,350	8,130	-	-	-	7,000
Africa	138,278	145,278	24,510	51,284	56,494	5,990	-	-	-	-	-	7,000
Angola	700	700	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	468	468	-	-	468	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	291	291	-	-	291	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	773	773	-	-	773	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	9,212	9,212	-	5,000	222	3,990	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2,826	2,826	200	1,500	1,126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	160	160	-	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2,892	2,892	-	-	2,892	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	2,269	2,269	-	850	1,419	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	22,091	22,091	-	13,334	8,757	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	870	870	-	870	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	10,531	10,531	-	-	10,531	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	710	710	-	-	710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	4,911	4,911	-	-	4,911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	36,435	36,435	17,500	18,250	685	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	12,576	12,576	1,000	1,000	10,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	183	183	-	-	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	766	766	-	-	766	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	6,523	6,523	-	3,500	3,023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	7,128	7,128	5,150	-	1,978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	3,067	3,067	-	-	3,067	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	3,336	10,336	-	-	3,336	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000
State Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	900	900	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	660	660	660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	5,100	5,100	50	-	4,850	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	3,849	3,849	-	-	3,849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	991	991	-	-	791	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	100	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	160	160	50	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	NADR CWD	MRA	FFP
Europe and Eurasia	1,240	1,240	-	-	250	950	-	40	-	-	-	-
Armenia	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	250	250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	400	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	300	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	250	250	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	48,750	48,750	-	4,750	-	44,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	27,500	27,500	-	-	-	27,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	8,250	8,250	-	4,750	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	91,680	91,680	18,500	10,700	3,280	8,700	50,350	150	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	29,200	29,200	18,500	10,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	2,689	2,689	-	-	2,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	8,850	8,850	-	-	-	8,500	350	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	200	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	591	591	-	-	591	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	15,489	15,489	2,520	780	4,559	950	-	6,680	-	-	-	-
Colombia	1,230	1,230	-	-	-	950	-	280	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	332	332	-	-	332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	780	780	-	780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	162	162	-	-	162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	174	174	-	-	174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	520	520	520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	6,400	6,400	-	-	-	-	-	6,400	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	3,515	3,515	-	-	3,515	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	376	376	-	-	376	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	2,556	2,556	2,556	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	48	48	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Monitoring and Evaluation	1,246	1,246	1,246	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Research and Development	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Country Support (BFS)	262	262	262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA/DRG - Elections and Political Process Fund	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA/DRG - Global Labor Program	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	600	600	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	600	600	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	NADR CWD	MRA	FFP
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	14,500	14,500	-	14,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	14,500	14,500	-	14,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	1,060	1,060	-	-	-	-	-	1,060	-	-	-	-
INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	160	160	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	-	-	-
INL - Demand Reduction	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	8,000	8,000	3,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAB - Data, Analysis, and Research Center	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAB - Development Innovation Center	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAB - Global Solutions Center	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	100	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	100	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	2,200	2,200	-	-	-	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	200	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Secondary	1,225,675	1,241,457	169,345	322,447	346,011	190,823	180,550	16,249	-	250	-	15,782
Africa	683,194	698,976	106,015	185,496	336,435	53,748	-	1,500	-	-	-	15,782
Angola	14,239	14,239	-	13,582	657	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	7,000	7,000	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	39	39	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	-	2,890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,890
Burundi	3,909	3,909	-	1,150	2,759	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	16,230	16,230	-	-	16,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	11,307	11,307	-	-	11,307	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	26,107	26,107	-	4,500	11,607	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	32,189	32,189	14,115	-	18,074	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	17,600	17,600	10,100	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	7,000	7,000	2,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	76,260	76,260	7,250	15,550	53,460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	2,759	2,759	-	820	1,939	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	23,742	23,742	-	6,032	17,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	1,600	1,600	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	14,986	15,986	1,000	837	13,149	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Mali	26,600	28,600	6,900	19,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Mozambique	31,504	31,504	-	-	31,504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	2,656	2,656	-	-	2,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	500	2,448	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,948

Gender - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	NADR CWD	MRA	FFP
Nigeria	61,445	61,445	14,450	11,900	35,095	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	6,103	6,103	-	3,250	2,853	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	24,400	24,400	5,400	19,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	14,002	14,002	-	-	-	14,002	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	26,217	26,217	-	-	26,217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	10,561	10,561	-	2,000	1,061	6,000	-	1,500	-	-	-	-
Sudan	1,582	1,582	-	-	-	1,582	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	4,300	4,300	-	-	4,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	89,753	89,753	14,300	26,000	49,453	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	25,357	25,357	3,150	-	22,207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	58,576	58,576	8,520	24,275	25,781	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	25,541	33,485	-	15,300	6,087	4,154	-	-	-	-	-	7,944
African Union	300	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	1,100	1,100	1,000	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	300	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	3,100	3,100	2,700	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	7,830	7,830	7,830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	55,038	55,038	24,953	12,731	2,271	14,783	-	50	-	250	-	-
Burma	16,750	16,750	-	3,800	-	12,650	-	50	-	250	-	-
Cambodia	6,046	6,046	3,300	2,250	496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	200	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	15,319	15,319	10,388	4,450	481	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	1,950	1,950	1,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2,021	2,021	2,000	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2,275	2,275	2,275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	3,270	3,270	1,270	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,248	2,248	1,400	-	848	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,633	1,633	-	-	-	1,633	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,326	3,326	2,370	210	446	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	15,726	15,726	-	-	-	15,017	-	709	-	-	-	-
Albania	700	700	-	-	-	550	-	150	-	-	-	-
Armenia	850	850	-	-	-	800	-	50	-	-	-	-
Belarus	1,310	1,310	-	-	-	1,310	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,409	6,409	-	-	-	6,270	-	139	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	1,100	-	100	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	2,827	2,827	-	-	-	2,577	-	250	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	168	168	-	-	-	168	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	NADR CWD	MRA	FFP
Ukraine	1,893	1,893	-	-	-	1,893	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	349	349	-	-	-	349	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	35,930	35,930	-	4,750	-	31,180	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	4,300	4,300	-	-	-	4,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	500	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	14,080	14,080	-	4,750	-	9,330	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	2,750	2,750	-	-	-	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	264,927	264,927	4,710	22,700	97	56,420	180,550	450	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	200,300	200,300	-	-	-	31,800	168,500	-	-	-	-	-
India	12,500	12,500	3,500	8,500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	810	810	-	-	-	810	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	31,810	31,810	900	14,200	-	16,610	-	100	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	17,050	17,050	-	-	-	4,700	12,050	300	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	1,550	1,550	-	-	-	1,500	-	50	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	597	597	-	-	97	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	200	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	78,336	78,336	29,683	11,770	7,208	18,675	-	11,000	-	-	-	-
Colombia	1,525	1,525	-	-	-	1,525	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,904	1,904	450	600	854	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	5,250	5,250	5,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	12,561	12,561	9,396	3,165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	187	187	-	-	187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	18,072	18,072	-	4,255	6,167	7,350	-	300	-	-	-	-
Honduras	6,500	6,500	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1,100	1,100	100	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	1,120	1,120	1,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	400	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	4,100	4,100	-	-	-	4,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	200	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	1,000	1,000	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	15,200	15,200	-	-	-	4,500	-	10,700	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	2,150	2,150	2,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	6,217	6,217	3,467	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	850	850	350	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	NADR CWD	MRA	FFP
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,984	1,984	1,984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA/CMM	50	50	50				-		-	-	-	-
DCHA/DRG - Core	500	500	500				-		-	-	-	-
DCHA/PPM	1,434	1,434	1,434				-		-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment	2,000	2,000	2,000				-		-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	85,000	85,000	-	85,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	85,000	85,000		85,000								
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	2,540	2,540	-	-	-	-	-	2,540	-	-	-	-
INL - Demand Reduction	2,500	2,500			-	-	-	2,500				
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	40	40			-	-	-	40				-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	700	700	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES/FTA-E FTA Environment	300	300			-	300						-
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	400	400			-	400						
Special Representatives	300	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	300	300			-	300						
Gender-Based Violence	142,452	142,452	19,363	12,439	45,205	25,452	350	6,643	8,000	-	25,000	-
Africa	59,006	59,006	1,700	7,687	40,864	6,405	-	2,350	-	-	-	-
Angola	1,716	1,716	-	1,064	652		-	-	-		-	-
Botswana	1,911	1,911	-		1,911		-	-	-		-	-
Burundi	2,400	2,400	-	700	1,700		-	-	-		-	-
Cameroon	15	15	-		15		-	-	-		-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	1,040	1,040	-		1,040		-	-	-		-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	9,021	9,021	-	3,338	193	4,490	-	1,000	-		-	-
Ethiopia	1,377	1,377	100		1,277		-	-	-		-	-
Ghana	983	983	-		983		-	-	-		-	-
Guinea	300	300	-	300			-	-	-		-	-
Kenya	4,612	4,612	-		4,612		-	-	-		-	-
Lesotho	193	193	-	100	93		-	-	-		-	-
Liberia	1,765	1,765	-			1,415	-	350	-		-	-
Malawi	3,157	3,157	-	180	2,977		-	-	-		-	-
Mali	250	250	100	150			-	-	-		-	-
Mozambique	1,153	1,153	-		1,153		-	-	-		-	-
Namibia	316	316	-		316		-	-	-		-	-
Nigeria	580	580	-		580		-	-	-		-	-
Rwanda	678	678	-	250	428		-	-	-		-	-
Senegal	1,250	1,250	500	750			-	-	-		-	-
South Africa	10,526	10,526	500		10,026		-	-	-		-	-

Gender - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	NADR CWD	MRA	FFP
South Sudan	1,070	1,070	-	-	70	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	207	207	-	-	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	5,664	5,664	-	-	5,664	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2,155	2,155	-	-	2,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	4,036	4,036	-	-	4,036	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	1,281	1,281	-	305	776	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	300	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	550	550	-	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	4,579	4,579	1,138	772	1,675	694	-	300	-	-	-	-
Burma	650	650	-	-	-	550	-	100	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	432	432	50	300	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	2,036	2,036	1,088	-	748	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	473	473	-	-	473	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	144	144	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	844	844	-	472	372	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	1,013	1,013	-	-	125	700	-	188	-	-	-	-
Armenia	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	793	793	-	-	-	700	-	93	-	-	-	-
Georgia	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Serbia	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	125	125	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	500	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	11,891	11,891	2,015	420	906	-	350	200	8,000	-	-	-
Afghanistan	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2,100	2,100	2,000	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
India	574	574	-	-	574	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	520	520	-	420	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	350	350	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	15	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	332	332	-	-	332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	21,013	21,013	4,510	1,060	1,635	10,653	-	3,155	-	-	-	-
Colombia	2,008	2,008	-	-	-	1,353	-	655	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,047	1,047	360	300	387	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	550	550	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2,200	2,200	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	160	160	-	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	NADR CWD	MRA	FFP
Haiti	1,107	1,107	-	-	107	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	1,250	1,250	-	500	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	6,800	6,800	-	-	-	5,300	-	1,500	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	1,891	1,891	1,400	260	231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	2,500	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	2,500	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	450	450	-	-	-	-	-	450	-	-	-	-
INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	330	330	-	-	-	-	-	330	-	-	-	-
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-
Special Representatives	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women, Peace and Security is a non-add to the Gender attribution topline. WPS attributions are already embedded within either Gender Primary, Gender Secondary or GBV attributions.												
Women, Peace and Security	137,452	137,952	21,569	500		-	69,236	21,850	24,297	-	-	-
Africa	40,113	40,113	12,475	500		-	23,488	-	3,650	-	-	-
Ethiopia	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	1,300	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	16,656	16,656	-	-	-	16,306	-	350	-	-	-	-
Mali	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	10,075	10,075	10,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	500	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	4,300	4,300	-	-	-	1,000	-	3,300	-	-	-	-
Sudan	1,582	1,582	-	-	-	1,582	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	2,300	2,300	-	-	-	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	2,300	2,300	-	-	-	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	4,945	5,445	800	-	-	4,145	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	4,145	4,145	-	-	-	4,145	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	300	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

$ in thousands for all items	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	NADR CWD	MRA	FFP
Europe and Eurasia	9,654	9,654	-	-	-	8,667	-	987	-	-	-	-
Albania	150	150		-			-	150	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,882	5,882	-	-	-	5,650	-	232	-	-	-	-
Georgia	265	265	-	-	-		-	265	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	3,227	3,227	-	-	-	2,977	-	250	-	-	-	-
Moldova	40	40	-	-	-	40	-		-	-	-	-
Montenegro	50	50	-	-	-		-	50	-	-	-	-
Serbia	40	40	-	-	-		-	40	-	-	-	-
Near East	14,150	14,150	-	-	-	14,150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	500	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	150	150	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	29,610	29,610	1,110	-	-	5,650	21,850	1,000	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	21,500	21,500	-	-	-		21,500	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	1,100	1,100	1,100	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	5,650	5,650	-	-	-	5,650	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1,350	1,350	-	-	-		350	1,000	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	10	10	10	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	32,336	32,336	5,700	-	-	8,136	-	18,500	-	-	-	-
Colombia	636	636	-	-	-	636	-		-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2,200	2,200	2,200	-	-		-		-	-	-	-
Haiti	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-		-	-	-	-
Honduras	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-		-		-	-	-	-
Mexico	100	100	-	-	-		-	100	-	-	-	-
Peru	6,400	6,400	-	-	-		-	6,400	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	200	200	-	-	-	200	-		-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	18,300	18,300	-	-	-	6,300	-	12,000	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,484	1,484	1,484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA/CMM	50	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA/PPM	1,434	1,434	1,434	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	160	160	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	-	-	-
INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) is an important Presidential priority and an integral part of the Administration's nuclear nonproliferation and arms control strategy. The Bureau of Arms Control, Verification and Compliance (AVC) works with foreign governments and international organizations, like the Preparatory Commission (PrepCom) for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), to put into place the Treaty's verification regime in order to acquire monitoring data and information as a basis for U.S. compliance determinations and to encourage Parties' compliance with their legal obligations once the Treaty enters into force. Maintaining our level of contribution toward our annual assessment and our additional contribution-in-kind activities are currently the most visible elements of our support for this important treaty.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**32,000**	*****	**33,000**	**1,000**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	32,000	*	33,000	1,000

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)
CTBT International Monitoring System (IMS)

- As a signatory state to the CTBT, the United States receives an assessment ("dues") annually, as determined by a modified United Nations Scale of Assessments, for its contribution to fund the approved budget of the PrepCom. Additionally, because U. S. nationals are employed by the PrepCom's Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS), it receives an assessment for reimbursement of U.S. income taxes paid by the organization on those employees' salaries as per a tax reimbursement agreement. The PrepCom is charged with the establishment, operation, and maintenance of the IMS, a worldwide network of 321 seismic, hydroacoustic, infrasound and radionuclide sensing stations designed to detect nuclear explosions worldwide. The data produced by the IMS are a useful supplement to U.S. National Means and Methods to monitor for nuclear explosions. In addition, the organization is continuing to develop the on-site inspection element of the CTBT's verification regime, which will enable the fielding of inspection teams to investigate ambiguous events to determine if they were nuclear explosions.

Key Interventions:
- The CTBT on-site inspection (OSI) regime involves the deployment of a 40-person team with several tons of equipment to remote areas to carry out a suite of scientific measurements in the field. To aid in the development of this regime, the PrepCom has just carried out an Integrated Field Exercise (IFE14). This exercise built on the previous large-scale Integrated Field Exercise conducted in 2008, as well as numerous tests focused on individual aspects of an OSI. The PrepCom is beginning the process of a detailed evaluation of IFE14 with a view to identifying where to focus subsequent OSI development work.

- The IMS is a large-scale, globally distributed system of individual sensing stations. Each Station consists of several large pieces of equipment that must be maintained, repaired, and replaced on an ongoing basis to ensure that data are provided consistently with high quality. The PrepCom is in the

process of developing and testing a logistics system, based on the practical experiences of network operation that can provide cost-effective, timely equipment servicing and replacement.

- The International Data Centre's (IDC) current design is based on 1990's computer hardware technology and software. A major project of the PrepCom is a redesign of the IDC to move the software from proprietary, commercially available software and dependencies to an open-source software platform designed for modern computer hardware.

- A system of digitally signing IMS data at the station has been deployed to provide validation of data integrity. The PrepCom is currently implementing a public key infrastructure for managing the encryption keys for signing the data and validating commands sent to the IMS stations. The PrepCom is also progressively implementing validation of the digital signatures for an increasing number of stations into operational data handling processes.

CTBT PrepCom

- Voluntary contributions, which may be provided as in-kind support, will expedite completion of all elements of the CTBT's verification regime, and increases the capability of the regime to contribute to U.S. National Means and Methods for nuclear explosion monitoring. U.S. support provided by this additional funding assists the PTS in increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of the Treaty's verification regime. The Nuclear Testing Verification and Monitoring Task Force (VMTF), consisting of representatives from the Departments of State, Energy, Defense, and the Intelligence Community, consults with the PTS and identifies projects to assist with its most pressing needs. Current and future projects fall into the following categories: improve the radionuclide component of the IMS; support the development of on-site inspection expertise, techniques, equipment and procedures; support the evaluation of the Integrated Field Exercise carried out in late 2014; enhance IMS Waveform technology and maintenance support for the IDC; support for re-engineering the hardware and software infrastructure of the IDC, and assist selected states to develop capable National Data Centers.

Key Interventions:
- One of the most confounding factors for the CTBT IMS radioxenon monitoring network is the release of xenon and iodine from facilities producing medical and industrial isotopes, in particular molybdenum-99 by fission. Funds will assist PTS efforts to engage medical isotope producers to use techniques to reduce their xenon emissions, provide information on such emissions to the IDC, and begin defining how medical isotope data should be used when it is received by the IDC.

- Funds will support continued development of regional models for use with Regional Seismic Travel Time (RSTT) software provided to the PTS to give the IDC state of the art capability to seamlessly merge regional seismic and teleseismic data.

- Funds will also enable continued contractor support for the re-engineering of the International Data Centre hardware and software infrastructure.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The PTS provides regular monthly reports to member States on IMS station metrics including the status of station construction, certification, and maintenance; data volume and data quality received from each IMS station; the number of events detected by the IMS stations; the number of radionuclide samples analyzed at Treaty-designated radionuclide laboratories; the results of laboratory proficiency tests; volume of data and products transmitted to each member state; and many other indicators of system performance. Many indicators are also available on a continuous, near-real-time basis through the online

Performance Reporting Tool (PRTool) through a secure web portal.   These activities, together with PTS activities to develop the On-Site Inspection element of the verification regime, are also briefed to the PrepCom member States by PTS officials. As a PrepCom member State, the United States does not directly participate in the PTS monitoring and evaluation activities; however, we do closely track reporting on these activities to ensure funds are being effectively managed and that development efforts are producing a robust and effective verification regime.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a member State, the United States makes use of current performance reporting by the PTS and their proposed activities for the coming year to participate in establishing a program of work and determine the PrepCom budget each year, setting priority areas for expenditures and directing actions to address performance issues.   The United States selects projects for voluntary contributions in kind based upon an assessment of where performance improvements can be made via such contributions.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2016 Plans

The PrepCom budget is based on the consensus priorities set by the member States and reflected in an approved annual program of work, which in turn determines the amount of each State's annual assessment.

State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States Government has made significant strides over the last decade in decimating al-Qa'ida (AQ)'s core leadership but still faces enduring and dynamic terrorist threats. These threats have become more geographically dispersed, with the rise of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the decentralization of AQ and its affiliates, the flow of foreign fighters to Iraq and Syria, and the resonance of violent extremist ideology amid sectarian and disaffected populations. In his commencement speech at West Point in May 2014, President Obama underscored that the U.S. government must strengthen the capacity and cooperation of a broad range of partners that can help disrupt and degrade these diffuse threats. President Obama also noted the United States must broaden its tools and strategies to address these threats and the environments that enable them.

The Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT) seeks to strengthen bilateral, regional, and multilateral partnerships and build civilian capacity across key regions to advance the U.S. government's top counterterrorism policy priorities. In line with the U.S. strategy to degrade and ultimately defeat ISIL, the Bureau continues to focus on expanding international cooperation against ISIL, disrupting ISIL finances, exposing ISIL's true nature, and curbing the flow of foreign fighters to Iraq and Syria. The Bureau is leading the U.S. government's diplomatic efforts to encourage partner countries to take more effective action to address the foreign fighter threat, in line with UN Security Council Resolution 2178. Concurrently, in line with the National Strategy for Counterterrorism (2011), the Bureau continues to build the capacity of key partners to counter and prevent terrorist safe havens and recruitment by AQ affiliates and adherents across the Middle East, South Asia, East Africa, and the Maghreb and Sahel regions of northwest Africa.

CT uses its centrally managed funds to improve foreign partners' ability to successfully deter, disrupt, apprehend, prosecute, and incarcerate terrorists, while securing borders and reducing the flow of funds to terrorist organizations. At the same time, the Bureau works with a range of partners to identify populations most vulnerable to violent extremist recruitment and messaging and develop programs to break the cycle of recruitment and radicalization to violence. The Bureau also uses its funding to build the capacity of regional, multilateral, and international bodies to promote counterterrorism cooperation and best practices. Over the last several years, the Bureau has played an instrumental role in the establishment of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) and related institutions, including the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law (IIJ), the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF), and *Hedayah*, the international center of excellence for countering violent extremism.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**109,956**	*****	**493,891**	**383,935**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**18,300**	*****	**390,000**	**371,700**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	18,300	*	390,000	371,700
Enduring/Core Programs	**91,656**	*****	**103,891**	**12,235**
Economic Support Fund	-	*	8,000	8,000

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	91,656	*	95,891	4,235

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF funds are a crucial tool in the Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)'s efforts to counter violent extremism.   The main goal of CT's countering violent extremism program (CT/CVE) is to deny terrorism new recruits by reducing sympathy and support for violent extremism.   CT/CVE looks to accomplish this goal through the following lines of effort: (1) building resilience among communities most at risk of recruitment and radicalization to violence; (2) countering violent extremist narratives and messaging; and (3) increasing partner nation and civil society political will and capacity to counter violent extremism.

Working with USAID and other partners, CT develops and supports programs that can build the resilience of targeted communities and populations to violent extremist messaging and recruitment.   This includes providing positive alternatives to at-risk communities and providing alternative peer networks and opportunities for at-risk youth.   ESF funds will be used to provide training to vulnerable youth in leadership and community engagement, and in the creative use of media for CVE, as well to enable local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and key community influencers to sway youth from violence through community engagement activities.   ESF funds will be used to help partners develop, support, manage, and evaluate counter-radicalization and recruitment plans, especially as they deal with the return of foreign fighters from Iraq and Syria.

CT also develops and supports programs to discredit violent extremist messaging and offer alternative narratives.   ESF funds will be used to support influential civil society leaders as they work to undermine the appeal of violent extremist groups, especially ISIL and AQ affiliates, and to delegitimize their political and ideological narratives.   CT will continue to support efforts to amplify local voices that undercut the legitimacy of violent extremists, including victims and survivors of terrorism, former militants, and religious and social leaders.   Such voices credibly highlight the destruction and devastation caused by terrorism, as well as the hypocrisy of key extremists.   Women often play distinct roles in their families and communities and can provide a first line of defense against radicalization and recruitment to violence.

Key Interventions:
- Approximately $3 million in ESF will be used to expand CVE's counter-narrative and counter-messaging programming to delegitimize the ideology, narratives, tactics, and recruitment efforts of ISIL and other violent extremist groups, targeting in particular communities in the Gulf, Southeast Asia, North Africa, and the Western Balkans that are significant sources of foreign fighters.
- Approximately $2 million in ESF will be used to amplify local voices — local government, religious leaders, youth, civil society actors, and victims and survivors of terrorism — to (1) counter violent extremist narratives online, via traditional media, and through direct engagement; and (2) enhance their technical capacity to reach broader audiences regarding the threat of violent extremism.
- Approximately $3 million in ESF will support CVE's ongoing commitment to the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF), the first public-private fund that will provide grants to local, grassroots organizations for community-based projects focused on education, vocational training, civic engagement, media, and women's advocacy as tools to counter violent extremism. This funding will address the drivers of violent extremism in recipient countries, including Bangladesh, Indonesia, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, and Pakistan.   In addition, the GCERF is considering creating an anti-ISIL "thematic" window for international donors to support

counter-recruitment projects in Iraq, neighboring countries, and significant foreign fighter source countries.

- Approximately $1 million will support *Hedayah*, the international center for CVE excellence in Abu Dhabi, through specialized training to relevant government institutions and civil society groups, particularly with reference to the Middle East.
- With up to $1 million, CVE will continue providing targeted small grants, under the Local Grants Program (LGP) to build the capacity of local partners, including civil society groups, in at-risk communities.
- Approximately $1 million will be used to support CVE program development, program management, and monitoring and evaluation, including oversight for the Local Grants Program.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

CT's NADR-funded programs are designed to cultivate civilian partners around the world capable of dealing with terrorist challenges within their borders effectively within a rule-of-law framework.   In weak states, terrorists can cultivate safe havens and operate across borders, thereby threatening national and regional stability.   CT designs, oversees, and manages programs to build the capacity of civilian actors to detect, disrupt, and deter terrorist activities, as well as prosecute and incarcerate terrorist suspects while respecting human rights and engaging vulnerable communities.   CT's NADR programming focuses on countries and regions that serve as sources of financing, recruitment, transit, or safe haven for terrorist organizations and individuals affiliated with such groups.   There are five major anti-terrorism programs funded through the NADR accounts and managed by the CT Bureau: the Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program, the Counterterrorism Engagement with Allies (CTE) program, the Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) program, the Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) program, the Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI), and the Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP).

Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA): From prevention of terrorist attacks to terrorist attack response, ATA helps partner nations build critical capabilities across a wide spectrum of counterterrorism skills.   NADR/ATA funds will continue to provide training courses, consultations, seminars, and equipment relevant to investigations, border security, protection of critical targets, leadership and management, regional coordination and cooperation, critical incident management, and cyber security.   As terrorist networks continue to adjust their tactics and strategies, ATA will continue to adapt and refine its counterterrorism training initiatives to meet evolving threats.   The justification for country-specific ATA funding levels can be found in the regional perspectives section of the Congressional Budget Justification.   This funding request, totaling $33 million in FY 2016, covers crucial program support and administration costs that allow the ATA program to remain dynamic and state-of-the-art in order to address evolving terrorist threats.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately $6.5 million in ATA funds requested will support new course development, including course revisions and rewrites, course evaluations, IT software for various visual specialist projects, and ongoing curriculum development/oversight-related travel.   Of this amount, up to $4.5 million will be used for the final field testing (or "pilot testing") of new and updated counterterrorism training products prior to their formal addition to the curriculum.   The ATA partner nations which may receive such pilot training courses – based on validated need, policy objectives, and English-speaking capability – include the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uganda.
- ATA funds totaling approximately $25.4 million will be used for program administration and support, including telecommunications, shipping, multimedia services, translations, and fleet management. Funds will also support the ATA classroom and boardroom audio-visual equipment, various systems equipment, and general supplies for training activities, and will fund contractor salaries, travel, and

management of the ATA warehouse, where materials procured for train and equip programs are staged and inspected for quality control and compliance with applicable laws and regulations before being transported to end users.

- Funds totaling approximately $0.9 million will go towards conducting capabilities assessments and program evaluation and monitoring activities, to ensure that programs are building the capacity of partner nations and CT is meeting its stated goals and objectives.
- Approximately $0.1 million is requested for equipment such as cyber computer labs, replacement kits for critical training equipment, and other equipment grants.

Counterterrorism Engagement with Allies (CTE):   CTE program funds are used to build the capacity of regional, multilateral, and international bodies to promote effective counterterrorism policies and programs, as well as build political will and capacities among foreign government officials and civil society.   Working with and through regional and multilateral bodies has multiple benefits; increasing the engagement of U.S. partners and allies, reducing the financial burden on the United States, and enhancing the legitimacy of U.S. and partner counterterrorism efforts.   In FY 2016, CTE funding will support a spectrum of CT initiatives and training to build the capacity of foreign partners in the following areas: strengthening criminal justice institutions to promote the rule of law and human rights while countering terrorism; countering the global phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters; supporting victims of terrorism and prison de-radicalization; strengthening border security, including travel document security; countering terrorist financing, including kidnapping for ransom (KFR); improving global supply-chain security; strengthening maritime and aviation security; protecting critical infrastructure and countering terrorist use of the Internet; and implementing the UN Global CT Strategy and UN Security Council resolutions related to counterterrorism.

CTE funds help ensure the necessary international architecture is in place to address evolving terrorism threats, particularly by investing in the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) and related institutions. Since its launch in 2011, the GCTF brings together civilian-focused CT policymakers and practitioners from different national departments and agencies to set priorities, mobilize resources, and assist partners in becoming more capable.   The Forum has identified essential priorities and developed eleven sets of good practices in a variety of CT disciplines while identifying new capacity-building opportunities and facilitating improved coordination among donors, to encourage more coherent and strategic international engagement in key countries and regions.   The Forum has inspired the establishment of three international institutions, all of which now exist as independent institutions: IIJ, GCERF, and *Hedayah*. CTE supports continued efforts to promote these institutions and build critical regional CT cooperation and capacity.

Key Interventions:
- $2 million – CTE funding will support programs at the IIJ in Malta to train police, prosecutors, parliamentarians, judges, and prison officials from transition countries in North and West Africa and the Middle East on preventing and responding to terrorist activity and other security challenges within a rule-of-law framework.
- CTE funding will support wide range of practitioner-focused GCTF activities in key regions, as well as the implementation of GCTF good practices on CT-related criminal justice and other international CT standards and norms.
- CTE funding will continue to be directed towards multilateral and regional fora, including the UN's Office on Drugs and Crime Terrorist Prevention Branch, the UN's Counterterrorism Implementation Task Force and the UN Counterterrorism Centre, as well as NGOs.
- $100,000 - A portion of this funding will support CTE program development, program management, and monitoring and evaluation.

Counterterrorism Finance (CTF): CT uses a range of tools and programs to isolate and weaken terrorist groups and their support networks.   The Bureau leads Department of State efforts to designate terrorist organizations and individuals, including freezing their financial assets and blocking their financial transactions.   CT also helps build the capacity of foreign partners to detect illicit funds, especially those from terrorist organizations emanating from, transiting through, or entering their countries, by helping them identify deficiencies in their national anti-money laundering (AML) and countering the financing of terrorism (CFT) regimes and building knowledge and skills to address those deficiencies.   In addition to providing practical training, CTF's capacity building programs emphasize mentorship and follow-up.

The CTF program will focus primarily on "priority" countries – those affected by terrorist financing who have the political will to address the problem.   CTF funding will be used to help host countries build their AML/CFT legal frameworks to meet the international standards established by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the UN, including establishing and implementing sound financial regulatory systems covering both the formal and informal sectors; developing effective financial intelligence units that can identify illicit financing, analyze suspicious transactions, and disseminate information; and equipping law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and judges to investigate and develop evidence to prosecute and adjudicate AML/CFT cases.

Federal agencies such as the Department of Justice's Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training (OPDAT) and Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Department of the Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN), the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and the Department of Homeland Security's Homeland Security Investigations will implement these programs, along with several non-governmental organizations.   In addition, some CTF programs will be targeted to address specific challenges relating to foreign fighters and KFR.

Key Interventions:
- Up to $7 million to continue to fund CTF-focused Resident Legal Advisors (RLAs) at U.S. embassies in priority countries who focus on building national and regional AML/CFT legal frameworks.
- Up to $2 million to provide specialized training in stemming cross-border financial crimes to foreign intelligence, law enforcement, and judicial authorities.
- Up to $3 million to implement training that involves assessments, training, mentoring, and train-the-trainer components to bolster and sustain the capacity of priority countries to investigate and prosecute terrorist financing and to strengthen the capacity of those countries to confiscate and properly dispose of assets from TF investigations.
- Up to $1 million to design and implement courses and workshops, such as the current "Comprehensive Exchange," to bring together national and regional agencies to cooperate to address TF threats, including combating foreign fighters, kidnapping for ransom, and virtual currencies, as well as implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1267.
- $700,000 for grant funds to international organizations, NGOs, and federal agencies to provide assessments, typologies, and mentoring.
- Utilize a portion (up to $300,000) of the funds for program development, program management, and monitoring and evaluation.

Countering Violent Extremism (CVE):   CT uses NADR funding to build the CVE capacity of law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners, complementing ESF-funded programs.   CT will continue to use NADR funding to build the capabilities of law-enforcement entities in priority regions to counter violent extremism and build strong ties with vulnerable communities.   For example, NADR-funded community-oriented policing projects involve law enforcement in trust-building activities with at-risk communities through mentoring, leadership, and violence-prevention activities.   CT will also continue to

use NADR funds to provide technical assistance to justice sector officials on the rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremists, including incarcerated individuals and returning foreign fighters.

Key Interventions:

- Up to $1.5 million in NADR funds will expand CVE's community-oriented policing efforts, including in countries where ISIL and other violent extremists are recruiting and radicalizing youth to violence, and where police engagement with at-risk communities is not otherwise supported or implemented. These efforts will implement and sustain the Global Counterterrorism Forum Good Practices on Community Engagement and Community-Orientated Policing as Tools to Counter Violent Extremism.
- Approximately $0.5 million will continue to support training for prison and detention officials on how to recognize and mitigate signs of radicalization to violence in their facilities, as well as training in how to work with incarcerated terrorists to disengage from violent extremist behavior and sustain that disengagement post-release.
- Building on recent lessons learned and further evaluation, approximately $0.7 million will continue to support small grants under the Local Grants Program designed to build law enforcement capacity to (1) use traditional and social media to develop and disseminate counter-narratives or messages to violent extremist ones; (2) partner with women, victims organizations, religious leaders, and civil society on CVE initiatives; and (3) coordinate and work with non-law enforcement civilian institutions (e.g., social service ministries and agencies) on CVE activities.
- Approximately $0.3 million will support CVE program development, program management, and monitoring and evaluation, including oversight for the local grants program.

Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI):   CT uses RSI funding to foster regional law-enforcement cooperation and advance innovative capacity-building programs.   RSI provides a flexible source of funding to respond to major gaps or opportunities identified by U.S. embassies.   CT will continue to use RSI funds to address the most urgent terrorism challenges, in particular stemming the flow of foreign fighters to Syria and Iraq, countering terrorist safe havens in key regions and countries (e.g., South Asia, Yemen, the Horn of Africa, and the Sahel and Maghreb regions of Africa), countering ISIL's messaging and recruitment, and countering terrorism by Iran and Hizballah.

Key Interventions:

- Programming geared toward enhancing partner nation capability to set up interagency intelligence fusion centers.
- Assistance and mentor-based training to foreign prosecutors, investigators, and judiciary to develop capacity to better investigate, prosecute, and handle terrorism and complex crime cases.
- Support for regional initiatives tackling priority CT issues such as countering the foreign terrorist fighter threat, kidnapping for ransom, and border security.

Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP): CT uses TIP funding to provide a state-of-the-art border security system, known as the Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System (PISCES), and associated host-nation training to 22 key CT priority countries to help them identify, disrupt, and deter terrorist travel.   In FY 2014, approximately 323,000 passengers per day were processed through PISCES systems around the world.   In FY 2014, the number of Ports of Entry (POEs) using upgraded biometric PISCES systems to process travelers increased from 85 to 102, or 64 percent of active PISCES POEs. The increased use of biometrics has greatly strengthened the ability of PISCES partner countries to detect or deter terrorists traveling under alias identities or false documentation.   They have also further constrained terrorist groups' efforts to plan and implement operations, and to establish safe havens.

TIP funding will support the expansion of PISCES programs in other high-CT-priority countries,

potentially including Cameroon, Bangladesh, Tunisia, Jordan, Egypt, and the Philippines, as resources, security, and political conditions permit. In FY 2014, Mali became the 22nd country to begin implementation of the PISCES system. CT has received an increasing number of requests by current partner nations for additional PISCES installations and enhanced capabilities for PISCES to interface and network with host nation and international databases. In FY 2014, TIP successfully deployed in selected East and West African countries a transportable and self-contained version of the PISCES system, designated as "PISCES Portable." This portable system is a cost-effective way for partner nations to expand border screening to remote locations lacking the facilities and infrastructure needed to support a fixed PISCES system. TIP funding will be used to expand the use of such portable systems at key land border-crossing points. In FY 2014, TIP also initiated a pilot program to establish back-up solar power generation for suitable PISCES installations, for use at locations where power is unreliable.

Key Interventions:
- With the requested funds, CT will support software and hardware upgrades needed to maintain the system as a state-of-the-art border control system in existing partner countries, offer PISCES to new partners, selectively expand the PISCES footprint based on CT priority, and respond to partner requests for new information sharing capabilities.
- After the September 2013 Westgate Mall attack in Kenya, several PISCES partner nations including Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania indicated interest in system enhancements that would allow them to share data regionally in a secure, real-time environment. In response, TIP proposes to invest $2 million to develop and pilot a capability in PISCES for International Information Sharing Partnerships (IISP). With the IISP, PISCES would establish a multinational platform to support enhanced CT cooperation.
- TIP will expand the deployment of second generation PISCES Portable systems in key CT partner nations, with an emphasis on East and West Africa.
- Based on results of a planned pilot for an Advanced Passenger Information (API) capability, TIP will incorporate API capability into the PISCES baseline and offer it to PISCES partner nations on a cost-sharing basis.
- A portion of requested funding will support TIP program development (including the option of providing a U.S.-generated watch list), program management, and monitoring and evaluation.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

Counter Terrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF): $390.0 million in CTPF funds will build sustainable partnerships and employ targeted interventions to contain, counter, and prevent terrorism and violent extremism. The request builds on existing authorities but provides the Department with flexibility to transfer funds to other State Department foreign assistance accounts to support three strategic objectives: (1) Preventing and Countering Terrorist Safe Havens, (2) Addressing Foreign Fighter Flows, and (3) Countering Iranian-Sponsored Terrorism.

Funds will be used to support partner efforts to reduce or control terrorist safe havens, as well as combat support and recruitment networks in the Middle East, North Africa and the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, South and Central Asia, and other select countries as required to protect the national security of the United States. These projects will be calibrated to address complex threats and local conditions. Programs will build the CT capacity of our partners to respond to and manage terrorist threats in a rule of law framework, and more broadly address the underlying conditions fueling violent extremism. CTPF funds will be targeted towards regions, countries, communities, and other relevant actors where a serious or emerging terrorist threat exists that endangers U.S. interests, is likely to destabilize a viable partner, or will undermine regional stability.

Funds will be used to support partner efforts to stop the flow of foreign fighters to join groups such as Al-Nusrah or the Islamic State of Iraq and to prepare for foreign fighters' potential return. Funds will

support efforts to help partner governments develop and implement appropriate legal regimes, address terrorist travel via targeted train and equip programs, and expand ongoing Global Counterterrorism Forum initiatives and rehabilitation programs.

Funds will be used to build law-enforcement capacity to counter Hizballah's external networks, assist governments in countering Iranian and Hizballah-related terrorist financing and illicit activities (including through the development of sanctions regimes), and enable key partners to limit Iran's ability to build effective terrorist networks and militia forces, such as Kata'ib Hizballah and Asai'ib al-Haq, as well as constrain their reach.

Countering and preventing violent extremism will be among the most critical areas of focus for State in the CTPF. Efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism will be based on the most current assessments and will prioritize those areas where threats are acute, including where safe-havens already exist, places associated with emerging threats, and areas where terrorists exploit underlying political and socio-economic weaknesses. In addition, efforts will be concentrated in areas of greatest impact on U.S. security and those most ripe for intervention. However, determining the precise allocation of CTPF funds to specific efforts to counter and prevent violent extremism is premature at this stage, given how rapidly the terrorist threat has been evolving. The precise programming allocations will be determined by an interagency process based on our assessment of the threat, our partners' capabilities, and critical civilian gaps.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: CT remains committed to improving the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of its activities and continues to makes strides in managing for results. Over the past two years, the Bureau has stood up an M&E team to expand Results-Based Management approach and created a CT M&E Guide, which serves as a general reference tool and will be instrumental in enhancing monitoring and evaluation of CT projects. In FY 2014, the Bureau created a Monitoring Working Group to share best practices and lessons learned, undertook two comprehensive, country-level monitoring trips, conducted site visits to multiple projects in the field, and instituted a requirement that all projects clearly articulate objectives tied to Bureau goals, specify activities that support those objectives, and establish performance measures designed to determine progress. In addition, CT conducted one external evaluation and has planned two more to be implemented in 2015. These evaluations provide insights into past program performance and effectiveness that will be applied in future across all CT programs.

Highlighted below are specific examples of monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by CT programs over the last year:

Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA): The ATA program's monitoring and evaluation activities include the extensive site visits, assessments, evaluations, course reviews, and other activities outlined below.
- In FY 2015, the CT Bureau plans to evaluate the mentoring/advising model currently used in ATA's program in Afghanistan. This evaluation, the third evaluation of ATA programming, is expected to generate a case study of best practices and lessons learned that can improve the ATA strategic and programmatic framework for building effective, sustainable CT capacities in other ATA partner nations.
- The ATA program conducted 15 capabilities assessments in FY 2014 that looked at ATA assistance in each country at all levels, from policy and strategy to implementation and operations, including partner nation political will and sustainability of the training provided. These assessments were designed to inform the overall direction of a country program and ensure the country program is

being implemented effectively given the country's unique law enforcement system.

- CT staff conducted on-site visits to monitor CT programs in Mauritania and Niger in FY 2014. These trips yielded findings and recommendations that will improve program delivery, reporting, and coordination between Posts, Diplomatic Security, and CT.
- Independent evaluations were also carried out for nine ATA courses in FY 2014. Evaluations measure all aspects of learning and focus on whether the course goals and learning objectives are properly reflected in course content and the Course Design. The findings, best practices, and lessons learned have been incorporated into course and curriculum design and will improve ATA's ability to achieve results.
- Staff from Diplomatic Security's Office of Antiterrorism Assistance conduct frequent site visits to each partner nation on a regular basis. Each course implemented in the field is attended by a U.S. Embassy official from the Regional Security Office.
- Finally, CT and DS established a joint planning group in FY 2014 to review and improve existing planning and performance measurement. The group aims to develop new processes as necessary to ensure that the program substantially contributes to broader U.S. strategic goals and builds measurable, self-sustaining counterterrorism capacity in partner law enforcement entities. Selected accomplishments to date include enhancements in strategic planning and program design/development, such as new pre-assessment scoping guidance, opportunity analysis, and standard operating procedures for strategic goals, programmatic objectives, and performance management plans.

Counterterrorism Engagement with Allies (CTE):   The nature of multilateral capacity-building presents specific monitoring challenges, as there tend to be multiple actors working concurrently or consecutively to build upon others' interventions.   Outcomes are difficult to attribute to any specific project, but over the continuum, and with the assistance of focused evaluations, CT will be able to ascertain how each intervention advanced efforts toward U.S. government and international priorities.

- For each program implementer, CTE expects continuous monitoring and evaluations to be conducted after each project activity. CTE has successfully encouraged its implementers to include in project budgets sufficient funding to undertake independent evaluations in the final stages of implementation of the grant.
- At an output level, CTE measures the number of officials trained and the number of activities conducted that promote the adoption of counterterrorism policies and practices. At the outcome level, CTE measures the extent to which capacity building efforts lead to the development, adoption, and/or implementation of new practices, processes, and approaches.
- CTE closely monitors participating countries' political will and absorptive capacity, as well as their ability to effectively and independently apply best practices in order to achieve the intended outcomes defined between CT and the program implementers.

Counterterrorism Financing (CTF):   CTF staff continue to build the monitoring capacity of the office's implementing partners while overseeing enhancements to CTF's monitoring systems.   CTF requires from implementers provision of after-action reports once the training or exercise takes place, as well as quarterly reports that describe the status of each of the obligated projects and updated data on the performance measures used to assess progress towards project objectives.   CTF recently worked with DOJ's OPDAT to develop a list of standard indicators to assess project performance and established a requirement that CTF-funded RLAs provide weekly or bi-weekly reports describing their activities for the period as well as anticipated future activities.   CTF maintains frequent contact via phone, email and meetings with its implementers to track current and planned programs and exercises.   In addition, CTF staff conducts monitoring visits to assess training programs and attends interagency and international meetings in which CTF program activities are discussed.   A CTF planning tool has been developed to identify AML/CFT deficiencies in host countries.   That tool, along with others in various stages of

design, will be used to develop country-based, multi-year strategies based on identified needs are consistent with U.S. government policy priorities. These monitoring tools will also serve as the basis for developing evaluations of priority activities and countries, including the second CTF evaluation set to commence in the first quarter of FY 2015.

Countering Violent Extremism (CVE):   CVE is a nascent field, as are the related attempts at M&E.   It remains challenging to establish causal links between specific CVE programming and reduced sympathy and support for terrorism in a given context.   Nevertheless, at the project level, CVE is working to develop an M&E approach that moves beyond measuring outputs to assessing outcomes.   Extensive and ongoing monitoring – and initial evaluation – of CVE programs demonstrates early signs of positive impact, as outlined below.

- Broad CT/CVE M&E Efforts: In order to provide more support and guidance to U.S. Embassies, Missions, and implementing partners, CT/CVE created and disseminated standardized M&E resources, including a list of illustrative indicators, a Performance Monitoring Plan template, and more specific quarterly and final project report guidelines to support project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.   CT/CVE, in collaboration with the Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, is holding a CVE Workshop for posts in November 2014 to instruct posts on developing effective CVE projects with a robust M&E component.
- CVE Local Grants Program (LGP):   CT/CVE provides funds of up to $0.1 million to support CVE proposals submitted by U.S. Embassies and Missions.   Each proposal lists a specific desired outcome, expressed as an end-state, which can be credibly attributed to the project.   Any project has at least one, but preferably two, measurable indicators that could support a claim of progress toward the desired outcome.   One common way to measure an indicator is before-and-after surveys of participants' attitudes and/or behaviors.
- During FY 2014, CT/CVE conducted a site visit to a project in Sabah, Malaysia focused on building community resilience via an implementing partner that organizes thematically-focused workshops for community leaders and law enforcement.   The site visit allowed CT/CVE to observe the workshop and engage with participants and stakeholders.   CT/CVE was able to witness first-hand the impact of the project on communities, as well as on key stakeholders within the Malaysian government. While meeting with Eastern Sabah Security Command (ESSCOM) officials, CT/CVE learned that this project created a sustainable platform for the newly established ESSCOM to engage with its constituent communities.   Not only has ESSCOM been more willing to engage, senior ESSCOM officials have routinely participated in the workshops.   These engagements also helped identify the need for ESSCOM to have an enduring presence within communities; currently, for example, ESSCOM does not have police stations and therefore is not a part of the everyday security apparatus.

Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI):   RSI continuously monitors the efficacy of its programs via regular site visits by field-based CT/RSI Regional Coordinators, and occasionally by Washington-based staff. RSI requires regular reporting from project implementers and makes appropriate funding allocation decisions based on both the results reported by the implementers and the assessments of CT staff.   In line with the ongoing CT monitoring and evaluation effort, RSI selects several projects per fiscal year to monitor.   The monitoring can be conducted by CT staff or contracted personnel.

Examples of projects monitored include the RSI-funded border post at the Djibouti-Somalia border at Loyada and the recently completed evaluation of the ongoing RSI-funded Algeria forensics/investigations program being implemented by the Department of Justice's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program.   The Djibouti monitoring visit was conducted by CT-based RSI staff, along with Embassy Djibouti personnel.   The Algerian forensics lab evaluation was undertaken by a third-party contractor with participation by CT-based RSI staff and Embassy Algiers personnel, and was commissioned to document the effectiveness and impact of this program.

Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP):   TIP implements several program M&E activities:

- TIP maintains a 24/7 Help Desk for host nation managers or technicians to contact regarding problems or issues that may arise with their PISCES system.
- TIP sends a technical team to each PISCES country on an annual basis; higher priority countries receive more than one technical visit per year.   Prior to each technical trip, management holds an Operational Readiness Review with the technical team to identify trip objectives, lay out the work schedule, and note any performance or security risks.   These trips allow the technical team to assess how well the system is being used, check equipment inventories, and determine any need to address training or equipment shortcomings.   Upon completion of the trip, the technical team meets with management for an after-action review to assess whether the objectives were fully met.   If serious issues are reported, program management may contact the U.S. Embassy as appropriate with follow-up requests.
- When an initial PISCES installation is deployed in a new country or when a major new capability is added to the PISCES system, TIP sends an Independent Verification and Validation (IV & V) team to confirm that the installation was performed correctly and is functioning as designed.   The IV&V team also determines whether host nation personnel were properly trained to use the new system and confirms that the software and hardware are performing in the expected manner.
- TIP endeavors to schedule an annual managerial visit to each PISCES country.   Program managers meet with Embassy and host nation officials to seek candid feedback on system performance, discuss planned system improvements and agree on a work program and schedule for the coming year.   These managerial visits allow for closer monitoring, evaluation, and alignment of U.S. and host nation program goals.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The CT Bureau recently stood up an Office of Strategy, Plans, and Initiatives (SPI) to review on an ongoing basis how the Bureau's programs and activities are advancing the Bureau's strategic goals, strategic objectives, and performance goals.   The SPI office will work with program managers to monitor how CT's programs across funding lines are promoting strategic objectives in key countries and regions.   For example, SPI oversaw a pilot "CT Deep Dive" in Indonesia in 2014 that looked at existing projects, country needs and capacity in order to develop a three- to five-year strategic programming plan for that country.   Going forward, SPI will conduct these in-depth reviews on priority countries and regions to better inform policy and programmatic choices.

The CT Bureau also continues to augment the Project Activity Management System, a repository of CT programming information as well as an online vehicle to track a project's life cycle and serve as an analytical tool to inform programming decisions.   CT will continue to use M&E mechanisms – site visit reports, project results, assessments, evaluation findings, and recommendations – to tailor future programs in FY 2015 and beyond.   Below are examples of how CT programs used monitoring and evaluation materials to inform its budget and programmatic choices.

Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA):   Information from evaluations, assessments, and course revisions has been used in the following ways:

- The 15 capabilities assessments conducted in 2014 led to changes and refinements in strategic and programmatic direction for ATA programming in all partner nations assessed.   A recent field assessment of the program in Indonesia, for example, provided critical awareness – through onsite observation and interaction with officers – of the comparative capabilities of various police units.   Additionally, field monitoring yielded granular information on relevant issues like organizational structure, human resources, and budget, which will shape and focus the ATA program's efforts to allocate resources and training toward the most appropriate units.
- The monitoring visits to Mauritania and Niger in 2014 yielded a number of important insights that are

now shaping future course design and planning.   In Mauritania, the monitoring team found that the ATA program would benefit from more narrowly-scoped strategic priorities and workplans, and that the Mauritanians have reached a skill level at which additional mentoring activities would be useful. These findings will influence future strategic planning and programming decisions.

- The results of all nine course evaluations in 2014 were used to update course curricula and modernize both course content and delivery methodology in accordance with adult learning theory.   For example, as a result of an FY 2014 external review for the Protection of National Leadership course in which several participants were observed to lack comprehensive driving experience, enhanced visuals were added to presentations to assist with the identification of the important components of an automobile and demonstrate how to apply the skills necessary to operate a motor vehicle safely. Additionally, videos on Vehicle Emergency Evacuation procedures were added to the supplemental Protection of National Leadership driving module to increase knowledge of participants on specialized protective driving maneuvers.

Counterterrorism Engagement with Allies (CTE):   CTE's M&E approach is predicated on measuring the results and impact of CTE program and activity objectives.   This approach allows CTE to ensure projects are delivered to the intended institutions and beneficiaries as prescribed by the collaboratively developed Statements of Work, which include project objectives tied to CT goals, activities and performance measures at the output and outcome level.   CTE's concerted monitoring activities, in conjunction with monitoring conducted by CTE's implementers, provides data for analysis that encourages informed, strategic decisions on current and future budgets, policies and programs.

Analysis of the monitoring data collected, both qualitative and quantitative, facilitates understanding of the levels of political will and capacities among foreign government officials and civil societies to counter terrorism.   Through these activities, CT will strengthen multilateral organizations' ability to promote more effective policies and programs by working with other government agencies, NGOs, and civil society.

Countering Terrorism Financing (CTF):   The CTF unit continues, modifies, or discontinues programs based on the results of reporting, monitoring and evaluation of its funded programs, and the terrorist finance environment in a given country.   These decisions are made after thorough analysis of both implementer past performance and the ability of the given approach to achieve results.   For example, successful projects serve as models for future programming and are expanded for greater impact; projects that demonstrate utility but do not fully achieve results receive adjustments in design and approach; and projects that cease to be a priority or respond to issues that are being covered by other donors are discontinued.   CTF uses information from site visits to refine program needs and revise future iterations of a particular project.   CT evaluations of Bureau-funded programs provide insights and recommendations and identify best practices that will lead to changes in CTF project design and a broader strategic approach, which will in turn have budgetary ramifications.

Countering Violent Extremism (CVE):   For each project, CT/CVE requires implementing partners to elaborate an M&E plan and allot five percent of project budget to M&E of results.   CVE M&E plans are developed during project design and clearly specify project objectives, project outputs (lower-level, tangible deliverables), project outcomes (deeper level of results capturing participants' level of learning, their actions post-training, and the results of those actions) and data sources used for measuring project performance and results (e.g., surveys, focus groups).   In addition, project implementers are required to submit after-action, quarterly, and final reports, along with financial reports of their activities.   Failure to submit these reports will result in withdrawal of funding for the next reporting period.   An ability to report project outputs and outcomes that demonstrate a high degree of goal achievement may lead to an extension of the grant and hiring of the implementing partner for additional CVE activities.

Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI): RSI routinely utilizes performance information to inform budget and programmatic choices.

- Under the auspices of Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) Sahel Region Capacity-Building Working Group, RSI funded two events in FY 2014 that focused on strengthening border security capabilities and cooperation in the Maghreb and the Sahel. These workshops brought together key stakeholders from the participating countries to discuss the current operational challenges, including the issues of communication and coordination, as well as ways to strengthen the necessary legal/policy frameworks to enable more effective counterterrorism cooperation across shared borders. Both events sought to encourage the development of a comprehensive approach to border security in the Maghreb/Sahel, specifically in the realm of cross-border hot pursuit of suspected terrorists and other criminals. These trainings led to the development of a framework that will serve as a guide for future bilateral agreements on border security and cooperation. CT was closely involved in the planning and implementation of these trainings, and CT staff will remain engaged to make sure that the outcomes of this project will be utilized to shape CT-funded programs beginning in 2015.

- Ongoing program monitoring conducted in FY 2014 indicated several implementers could not complete the projects they had previously undertaken due to various programmatic and/or political considerations. This change in events led CT to pull back the funding from the implementers in question and re-allocate funds toward other implementers and projects. CT is utilizing the lessons learned to reframe the way forward with regard to working with the implementing partners in question.

CT will continue to use information gathered from monitoring activities, including site visits by CT staff, the field-based RSI Regional Coordinators, and reporting from project implementers, to shape funding decisions in FY 2015 and 2016. RSI programming will aim to identify key counterterrorism issues and concerns across the eight designated RSI regions, develop a common strategic approach to address counterterrorism issues, form a basis for closer cooperation between and among regional partner nations and promote field-driven interagency cooperation.

Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP): In response to growing requests by partner nations for a capability to screen for terrorists in remote areas where infrastructure is inadequate to support a standard fixed PISCES system, TIP commissioned a competitiveness study by an outside contractor. From the study options presented, management chose to pilot three platforms: PISCES Lite, PISCES Portable, and PISCES Mobile, with each subjected to rigorous lab and domestic field testing. PISCES Lite, the largest and most complicated of the three options, ranked low on cost/benefit and reliability analysis and was dropped from further consideration before it was deployed overseas. PISCES Portable and PISCES Mobile were successfully field tested in FY 2013 in Tanzania and Kenya. Evaluations from the field from host nation end users has led to the consolidation of the PISCES Portable system from two hardened cases to one which has been lightened to enable it to be transported as checked luggage. Given the operational success of the PISCES Portable in two African countries in FY 2014, the program plans to purchase significant numbers of the improved PISCES Portable units in FY 2015 to meet growing host nation demand.

It was determined that the PISCES Mobile needed more user-friendly (i.e., simpler) features to enable host-nation officials to efficiently process and screen travelers. In addition, program management is exploring a viable business process to enable PISCES Mobile to fit within the overall PISCES country business model before reaching a decision on whether to invest major program resources.

In the case of one PISCES country, the IV&V team determined that host nation officers had failed the scenario-based testing for new biometric upgrades. Remedial training was offered to the host nation, but later technical team visits determined that host nation officers still failed to use the biometric upgrades in a consistent manner. After a managerial visit in which the issue was discussed with host nation officials,

it was decided that no further expansion of the PISCES system will occur in this country until the host nation demonstrates the political will to improve its biometric collection performance.

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State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Promoting freedom and democracy and protecting respect for human rights around the world are central elements of U.S. foreign policy. DRL has the policy lead within the U.S. government for advancing human rights and democracy.   In support of these goals, DRL conducts foreign assistance programs, primarily in support of civil society partners to help build sustainable democratic institutions that respect the rights of all citizens.   DRL's foreign assistance supports activities in all areas of the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective, with a specific focus on human rights and civil society programming. DRL will continue to focus its activities in countries where governments commit egregious human rights violations, democracy and human rights advocates are under pressure, and governments are undemocratic or in transition.   The bureau's programmatic strategy primarily is to work with local civil society, including independent media, to enable those already striving to strengthen democratic institutions and promote accountability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**70,500**	*****	**60,000**	**-10,500**
Democracy Fund	70,500	*	-	-70,500
Economic Support Fund	-	*	60,000	60,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

DRL supports the efforts of reformers in new and fragile democracies, strengthens democratic institutions, promotes respect for the rule of law in crisis, and develops rule of law infrastructure to protect human rights.   As political space opens around the globe, the bureau's programs maximize those opportunities and expand its work with civil society actors and with governments to build the capacity and expertise necessary to realize the full potential of these countries.   With respect to transitional justice, DRL strives to restore the relationship between citizens and the state in countries where a legacy of gross human rights violations impacts individual and community participation in democratic processes.

Key Interventions:
- The Global Transitional Justice Fund will continue to fund innovative programs to support accountability for human rights violations and atrocities.   Programs will help to combat impunity and create the foundation for stable democratic transitions by engaging citizens in transitional justice processes that restore their relationship with formerly abusive state institutions.
- U.S. assistance will provide support political parties to understand how to and to strengthen their issue-based work with constituencies for which civil society organizations advocate.

DRL will continue to provide quick programmatic responses to human rights crises and unforeseen openings to promote positive reforms and promote human rights. DRL will provide U.S. leadership in promoting a free and open Internet and will continue to sustain its support in China, the bureau's largest country assistance program, and fund a range of projects that complement U.S. policy of principled engagement and emphasize areas where financial support from the Chinese government is improbable, i.e. protecting populations at risk. Programs will promote the rights of the most marginalized members of Chinese society, including ethnic minorities, religious minorities, migrant workers, persons with

disabilities, and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) persons.

Other DRL programs will continue to support advocacy for robust legal protections against discrimination and hate crimes; teaching tolerance and acceptance; and building capacity to advocate for human rights violations, including monitoring and documenting human rights issues; and direct assistance to victims of discrimination and hate crimes violations.

Internet Freedom (IF): DRL will program 15 percent of its foreign assistance budget on Internet freedom activities, which at the FY 2016 request level for DRL would be $9.0 million. The Bureau supports those on the front lines advancing Internet freedom. Programming is guided by the Department's Internet freedom strategy, and the Department consults closely with Congress. Assistance is divided into four priority areas: (1) technology to expand open and uncensored access to information and communication; (2) helping users, particularly in hostile environments, both online and offline to better protect themselves by enabling them to share content with each other and the outside world through digital training and support with less opportunity for interference by repressive regimes; (3) supporting policy and advocacy projects that target countries with sufficient political space for advocacy but which are moving in a non-democratic direction on Internet freedom; and (4) overall research on the state of Internet freedom and evaluations of existing IF initiatives.

The total amount of the FY 2016 internet freedom request is $18.0 million. This funding is allocated across three bureaus within the Department of State and USAID: $9.0 million in DRL, $7.0 million in Near East Regional Democracy program, and $2 million in the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance.

Key Interventions:
- DRL will invest in research that provides real-time updates to activists on new Internet restrictions.
- U.S. assistance will support technology tools that protect activists' information and their contacts from being tracked by malicious third parties.
- The FY 2016 request will fund technologies that enable secure documentation of human rights violations and abuses via mobile phones.
- DRL will sponsor organizations to conduct digital safety trainings that teach journalists and human rights activists how to guard their communications to avoid politically motivated reprisals.
- U.S. assistance will support IF advocacy mentoring to organizations in countries where freedom of expression online is at risk.

Rapid Response Funds: The United States will provide $6.0 million in DRL fund to support a range of rapid response programs that provide quick financial and technical support to human rights defenders, civil society organizations, as well as individuals who are severely persecuted for their religious beliefs, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

Key Intervention:
- DRL will support the following Rapid Response funds in FY 2016: Lifeline (provides emergency assistance to civil society organizations); Dignity for All (for LGBT activists); Justice Defenders (to assist human rights lawyers); Protection for Journalists Initiative (to provide training on how to operate safely in difficult environments); and the Global Gender-Based Violence Initiative (for survivors of the most egregious cases of gender-based violence).

China: The United States will provide $8.4 million in DRL funds to support the development of civil society, freedom of information and expression, and public participation. These efforts will work toward developing a functioning open government information system in China and will bolster the ability of Chinese citizens to participate meaningfully in local government decision-making.

Key Intervention:
- The United States will fund programs that support the rule of law and labor rights to help China's legal system become more transparent and fair and to uphold worker rights in factories.

International Religious Freedom: The United States will provide $3.0 million in DRL funds to uphold a basic universal human right that also serves as a source of stability in countries worldwide. DRL will support interfaith cooperation and counter religious intolerance and violent extremism by supporting programs that help civil society and governments develop and implement legal and policy protections to safeguard religious freedom. Programs also will help to ensure accountability for religious-based violence, advocate for legal protections for religious minorities, and promote societal respect for religious diversity. DRL also will provide support and resources to religious freedom defenders and victims of religious freedom abuses in countries where governments persecute, harass or silence individuals for their beliefs. Other programs will address expressions of intolerance, anti-Semitism, apostasy laws, and anti-blasphemy laws. DRL funding has helped increase public awareness of religious freedom issues through media outlets and opinion makers. DRL strengthens the capacity of religious leaders to promote inter-faith cooperation.

Key Intervention:
- DRL will support programs to address intolerance, apostasy laws, and anti-blasphemy laws that restrict religious expression. DRL will fund efforts to facilitate religious leaders from different faiths to effectively cooperate with one another and promote inter-faith collaboration, specifically in conflict-prone regions.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014, DRL staff conducted site visits of grants in more than 30 countries and as well as domestic site visits of grantees headquartered in the United States. Since DRL maintains a robust program portfolio in Pakistan and Iraq, the Bureau uses foreign assistance to support program monitors based in Islamabad and in Baghdad, Basra and Erbil to supervise program activities and monitor grantees.

DRL grantees are required to develop comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plans, and provide quarterly narrative reports on program activity progress. To assess the effectiveness and results of programs, DRL strongly encourages all grantees to include an external evaluation (mid-term and/or final) in their work plan.

In FY 2014, DRL conducted several external evaluations that were assessing niche DRL programs at the portfolio level. The evaluations included providing technical assistance to grantees implementing programs in difficult operating environment to build their monitoring and evaluation skills, developing a comprehensive results framework and performance management plan on one of our rapid response mechanisms, and assessing the effectiveness of DRL's programs in high-priority countries. Several external evaluations awarded at the end of FY 2014 are underway. Additionally, a portion of program funds will be used to facilitate grant administration to ensure program accountability, and to monitor grants worldwide.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: During DRL's reviews of ongoing grants, the bureau's Program Management staff assesses how well each grant is progressing relative to its proposed objectives and examines the successes and challenges of each grant with their grant officer representative. These discussions feed into DRL's annual planning process and prioritization of the use of available funding. The annual review identifies challenging or problematic programs, and

highlights successes and good practices that can potentially be implemented in another country or region. Grantees that include a mid-term evaluation in their work plan are encouraged to consider the evaluator's recommendations and make adjustments to the project activities to improve results. DRL reviews the recommendations and lessons learned from final evaluations conducted on any grants.

The findings and recommendations from the independent evaluations commissioned by DRL inform programmatic decisions. For example, a results framework developed during the process evaluation for one of DRL's rapid response funds now plays an integral role in determining which small grants are awarded under this particular initiative. A needs assessment of human rights programs in one of DRL's priority countries in South and Central Asia has helped inform decisions about how to address key human rights issues in that country for the upcoming years. Finally, external evaluations have identified areas to strengthen internal processes. As a result, DRL will deploy greater resources to augment its internal monitoring and evaluation capacity.

Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

ENR programs support improved energy sector governance and transparency, technical engagement to address challenges involved in developing unconventional gas resources, power sector reform and development to support the expansion of access to electricity, and clean energy development through the creation of enabling environments for investment in renewable generation.   Together, these programs counter poverty and lack of development resulting from a lack of access to energy, poor resource development, or both.   The programs support ENR's global diplomatic engagement to strengthen U.S. energy security as well as specific Administration energy initiatives, including the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI), Connecting the Americas 2022, the Caribbean Energy Security Initiative, the U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Energy Partnership (USACEP), Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI), the North American Leaders Summit, and Power Africa.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**11,800**	*****	**17,000**	**5,200**
Economic Support Fund	11,800	*	17,000	5,200

Economic Support Fund (ESF)
The FY 2016 request includes a total of $17.0 million for ENR, of which $11.0 million is non-initiative funding and $6.0 million is GCCI funding.   Of the $11 million non-initiative funding, $5.5 million is for two energy governance programs – the Energy Governance and Capacity Initiative (EGCI) and the Unconventional Gas Technical Engagement Program (UGTEP) – and $5.5 million is for the Power Sector Program (PSP).   The $6.0 million GCCI funding will support the development and strengthening of enabling environments for renewable energy generation.   The increase of $5.2 million from the FY 2014 Actual will enable ENR to unite its programmatic efforts with increasing diplomatic priorities related to energy governance and access, and permit the bureau to contribute its expertise to the GCCI.

EGCI: The EGCI is a U.S. Department of State-led, U.S. interagency effort to provide technical and capacity building assistance to the host governments of countries with emerging or rapidly expanding oil and gas sectors.   The EGCI seeks to assist countries in improving their ability to manage oil and gas sector resources responsibly and transparently, and for the benefit of national economic development. The EGCI program supports a broad range of U.S. foreign policy objectives and is tightly coordinated with U.S. overall bilateral energy relationships.   EGCI assistance complements other reform efforts, such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, and aims to coordinate with and leverage the work of other donors to every extent possible.   The EGCI typically works in four areas of capacity-building: 1) technical – understanding the resource through the most appropriate technologies; 2) financial – responsible management of revenues from the sector; 3) legal – embedding international best practices into laws and regulations; 4) environmental – protecting people and the environment from sector impacts.

Benefiting countries may include: Burma, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, El Salvador, Egypt, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Suriname, Tanzania, and Ukraine.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide legal and technical guidance to support the implementation of reforms and policies that will promote good governance in the energy sector as well as a commercial environment conducive to attracting responsible investment.
- Activities will provide technical training in oil and gas resource identification, resource assessment methodology, and best practices related to geological/geophysical data analysis and management; environmental management, land use planning, and leasing; and financial management issues associated with energy development, including revenue forecasting and collection issues and budgeting processes.
- U.S. assistance will support visits by host governments to U.S. oil and gas development sites to familiarize key host-government officials with implementation of laws and regulations, and observation of licensing rounds and other transparent international best practices.
- The United States will facilitate regional dialogues on trans-boundary energy issues, including effectively managing cross-border resources to avoid conflict and maximize benefit.

UGTEP: The UGTEP is a Department of State-led interagency assistance program that provides technical assistance to countries seeking to develop their unconventional natural gas resources – shale gas, tight gas, and coal bed methane – safely and responsibly. The development of unconventional resources, including shale gas, has dramatically altered the U.S. domestic and global energy picture for the coming decades. By 2030, the U.S. Energy Information Agency projects that shale gas will represent 14 percent of global gas supplies. By working with countries to assess their unconventional resource potential, develop appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks, and understand the unique safety, environmental, and social challenges associated with development of these resources, the UGTEP promotes greater energy security while supporting sustainable and transparent development of a country's resources.

In Europe and Eurasia, the UGTEP will work with countries to examine their unconventional gas potential and to develop the necessary legal, regulatory, and environmental frameworks to develop these resources, in order to contribute to the medium- and long-term energy security picture in Eastern Europe. Bilateral and regional work may include assistance to: Albania, Armenia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Turkey, and Ukraine.

In Asia, the UGTEP will continue to support the U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Energy Partnership (USACEP) and the LMI by providing regional workshops and engagements, as well as targeted bilateral assistance, which may include assistance to: Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Philippines, Singapore and Vietnam.

In the Middle East, the UGTEP will support regional efforts to develop gas infrastructure and explore unconventional opportunities, which may include assistance to: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, and Tunisia.

In the Western Hemisphere, the UGTEP will support the development of the region's significant unconventional gas potential, including potential assistance to: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Mexico.

In Africa, the UGTEP will work with South Africa as it analyzes and considers the development of its unconventional gas resources.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support regional government-to-government workshops that seek to share U.S. and international best practices regarding unconventional resource development.

- Activities will include technical visits, briefings, and workshops by U.S. experts to work with officials from relevant ministries in partner countries on regulatory, legal, and environmental issues.
- FY 2016 funds will support visitor programs to the United States by participant country government officials to observe first-hand the development of unconventional resources and community impacts.
- Programs will include workshops or seminars in cooperation with other countries that possess advanced experience in unconventional gas development.

PSP: The PSP seeks to expand energy access, stimulate development and deployment of renewable energy, and bring solvency to power sectors through targeted technical assistance. PSP assistance stimulates the flow of private capital into emerging power markets by strengthening regulatory and economic frameworks and supporting power links between countries. Technical assistance provided through the PSP fills gaps in ongoing or proposed donor work, builds on the results of prior donor reform efforts to help ensure their long-term success, jump-starts reforms in countries in which previous efforts have been less than successful, and identifies ways to catalyze private sector investment in reformed power sectors.

The PSP supports the Connecting the Americas 2022 initiative, which commits the United States, Colombia, and other Western Hemisphere countries to expand electrical interconnections in order to increase access to reliable, clean, and affordable electricity for the region's 31 million citizens without it. The PSP also supports the Caribbean Energy Security Initiative, which promotes a comprehensive, integrated approach to energy sector transformation and island-specific pathways towards achieving energy security. Assistance in the Western Hemisphere will target low carbon development, including gas, renewable energy such as geothermal, and electrical interconnection; strengthen the regional electricity market in Central America; and promote energy efficiency and renewable energy development and trade. Countries receiving assistance in the Western Hemisphere may include: Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominica, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, and St. Lucia.

The PSP also supports the USACEP, which aims to address energy poverty, energy efficiency, and energy access in the region, and the LMI, which will provide legal, technical, economic, and regulatory assistance to enable the development of regional markets, investment in power and gas infrastructure, regional regulatory planning for sustainable development, integration of clean energy and energy efficiency, and power trade in South Asia. Countries receiving assistance in Asia may include: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, and Vietnam.

In Africa, the PSP will support optimizing the use of low-carbon resources and increasing investment in power sector infrastructure in priority countries, including in support of the Power Africa initiative and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) Africa Clean Energy Corridor initiative. The PSP will also bolster the stability of the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) and support development and interconnection coordination and linkage with the Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP) and the West Africa Power Pool (WAPP), where appropriate, to strengthen regional grids. ENR plans to provide assistance for certain SAPP countries (Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Zambia), certain EAPP countries (Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, and Tanzania), and certain WAPP countries (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo).

Key Interventions:
- U.S.-funded programs will provide technical assistance and advisor support to develop innovative

financial mechanisms and regulatory frameworks to promote investment, optimize energy infrastructure development, and remove barriers to developing and deploying clean and alternative energy generation technology.

- U.S. assistance will support technical visits, workshops, and peer reviews by U.S. experts, including state public utility commissioners, to work with relevant foreign regulators, ministers, and system operators on revising regulatory, legal, and planning structures to further reforms and stimulate investment in the power sector.
- U.S. assistance will support legal, regulatory, and economic guidance for the development of tender and bidding processes for power projects, including procedures and mechanisms that will attract the most optimal investment for the region while protecting the government's resources and financial investment.
- Technical assistance and training by power sector experts will strengthen regulatory and planning organizations responsible for power sector management.   Experts will discuss strategies and impart best practices for efficient management of national resources, the revenue that flows from those resources, and the potential investment in developing future resources.

Enabling Environments for Renewable Energy Generation: In order to address the needs of the 1.3 billion people lacking energy access, attract the $20.8 trillion in investment requirements necessary to meet growing power demand by 2035, and catalyze unmet investment opportunities in clean energy generation and infrastructure, it will be necessary to deploy a holistic approach to technical support activities. This approach will need to identify commercial markets and technologies; involve the finance, energy, and donor community in identifying regions and prioritizing projects; and help implement improved regulatory structures, new project and structured finance mechanisms, and increased project management capacity.

ENR will support the clean energy pillar of the GCCI by helping enable countries to accelerate their transition to low-emissions development through investments in clean energy via the development and improvement of enabling environments (policies, laws, regulations, and institutions) for investment in clean energy and renewable energy generation. The issues addressed by ENR's GCCI funds may include enabling clean energy projects within regional power markets, so that they may increasingly integrate renewable energy and working to overcome barriers to geothermal development.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: ENR requires implementing partners to provide quarterly performance and financial reports, including performance analysis that describes activities undertaken and progress toward the objectives outlined in the work plan for each country based upon the criteria noted in interagency agreements, grants, and contracts.   Implementing partners are required to provide a cost estimate and work plan for each intended activity, which is compared with the after action trip and budget report.   Program Managers write after action reports of each activity to inform future programming and strategies for engaging recipient governments.   ENR is conducting an evaluation of UGTEP in FY 2015 to inform future planning decisions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Having completed its first full year of implementation, the PSP has identified the need to strengthen donor coordination in most PSP countries. The PSP has created a donor coordination matrix for Central America and has contributed to a coordination matrix in Vietnam and the Caribbean, in order to track relevant activities, to be completed by PSP and counterparts in respective organizations.   The coordination matrix identifies opportunities for complementary work across multiple donors.   PSP monitoring has further identified that technical modeling and analysis often requires a significant amount of data from country

organizations, yet those managing this data are often concerned that information may indicate they performed subpar work, making it difficult to attain documentation. To address the concerns regarding sensitive country data, the PSP outlines processes for keeping documentation confidential, including security protocols on implementers' databases.

ENR continues to implement the programmatic changes related to the EGCI and UGTEP monitoring results described in ENR's FY 2015 CBJ Appendix narrative.

Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy (S/GAC)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) represents America's commitment to saving lives and the shared responsibility of all global partners toward achieving an AIDS-free generation.   After more than a decade, PEPFAR is entering what may be its most challenging phase yet—focusing on sustainable control of the epidemic.   The FY 2016 request reflects the ongoing U.S. commitment to PEPFAR, consistent with the PEPFAR Stewardship and Oversight Act of 2013, a bi-partisan law signed by President Obama on December 2, 2013.   As the largest component of President Obama's Global Health Initiative (GHI), PEPFAR activities will continue to be carefully and purposefully integrated with those of other health and development programs.   Implementation of PEPFAR is led by the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy (S/GAC).   PEPFAR's foreign assistance budgets for countries are included in the respective operating unit narratives, and a table describing all PEPFAR assistance is also provided below.   Additional details on activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided by S/GAC in a Supplemental Justification, which shall form an integral part of the Congressional Budget Justification and its annexes.   In FY 2016, PEPFAR will continue to work in close collaboration and in partnership with host-country governments, civil society, multilateral institutions, the private sector and other stakeholders to sustainably control the HIV/AIDS epidemic and create an AIDS-free generation.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**2,384,611**	*****	**1,738,934**	**-645,677**
Global Health Programs - State	2,384,611	*	1,738,934	-645,677

Global Health Programs (GHP)

S/GAC oversees the implementation of PEPFAR through the Departments of Defense, Health and Human Services (HHS), Labor, State, and Commerce, as well as Peace Corps, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).   PEPFAR efforts are increasingly linked to those of other important Presidential initiatives in the areas of health and development, such as the President's Malaria Initiative and Feed the Future.   Given the high rates of HIV and tuberculosis (TB) co-infection, PEPFAR support for tuberculosis/HIV (TB/HIV) programs is also linked with other U.S. TB programs overseas.

In FY 2016, PEPFAR will continue to support the Obama Administration's commitment to the goal of an AIDS-free generation.   To help reach the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS' (UNAIDS) ambitious 90-90-90 global goals -- 90 percent of people with HIV diagnosed, 90 percent of them on anti-retroviral therapy (ART), and 90 percent of them virally suppressed by 2020 -- PEPFAR is shifting the way it does business.   PEPFAR can best contribute to controlling the epidemic by pivoting to a data-driven approach that strategically targets geographic areas and populations where the initiative can achieve the most impact for its investments.   In partnership with non-governmental organizations, other donor nations, civil society and multilateral institutions such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund), the U.S. government will continue to play a leadership role in ending this devastating pandemic.

In FY 2016, PEPFAR's efforts will be driven by five action agendas: Impact, Efficiency, Sustainability, Partnership, and Human Rights.   These agendas—combined with PEPFAR's overriding commitment to transparency, oversight, and accountability—will continue to guide the initiative's work.

PEPFAR will focus on doing the right things, in the right places, and at the right time to control the epidemic and, ultimately, achieve an AIDS-free generation.   This will entail using the best available data to focus PEPFAR resources on evidence-based interventions (i.e., ART, prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT), voluntary male medical circumcision (VMMC), and condoms) to scale for populations at greatest risk and in geographic areas of greatest HIV incidence.   PEPFAR will prioritize reaching scale quickly and with quality because an expanding HIV epidemic is not financially sustainable.

Children, adolescents, young women, and other key populations will remain a priority for PEPFAR's investment and action.   PEPFAR will accelerate efforts to prevent HIV infections and ensure treatment among those who need it most.   These efforts will be data-driven from the national level down to the site level to best guide programmatic decision-making and solidify sustainability and quality.   Access to viral load testing will be essential so everyone can ensure they have effective treatment.   Transparency with data will allow for mutual accountability and innovation, so that PEPFAR investments can have the greatest impact, as rapidly as possible, and to ensure each dollar is spent efficiently and effectively. Addressing stigma and discrimination, including harmful laws and policies, that reduce access to essential health services also will be critical to PEPFAR's success.

Neither the United States nor any other entity can achieve an AIDS-free generation alone.   PEPFAR will further strengthen its partnerships with host governments, other donor nations, the private sector, civil society, and multilateral institutions.   Greater, deeper, and broader engagement of those most affected by the epidemic also will be launched and monitored to improve program accountability and impact. PEPFAR also will enhance its focus on sustainability—ensuring that while countries scale up interventions to reach epidemic control, the services, systems, financing, and policies required to maintain that control continue to support PEPFAR beneficiaries and partner countries.

Working closely with its partners, PEPFAR has made significant accomplishments to date.   As of September 30, 2014, PEPFAR is supporting life-saving ART for 7.7 million men, women, and children (of which, 4.5 million are receiving direct support and 3.2 million are benefiting from essential technical support to partner countries).   In FY 2014, PEPFAR supported HIV testing and counseling for more than 56.7 million people (including more than 14.2 million pregnant women) as well as care and support for more than 5 million orphans and vulnerable children.   Further, as of September 30, 2014, PEPFAR has supported more than 6.5 million VMMC procedures in Eastern and Southern Africa as well as training (including pre-service training) for more than 140,000 new health care workers in PEPFAR-supported countries to deliver HIV and other health services.

Thanks to these collective efforts, an AIDS-free generation is in sight.   However, PEPFAR's work is not done.   Every week, more than 3,600 children and 25,000 adults die from HIV.   We can all do even better.   In FY 2016, working together—with a focus on doing the right things, in the right places, at the right time—we will.

International Partnerships: The U.S. government's bilateral and multilateral investments continue to build upon a long-term and sustainable approach to combating AIDS, TB, and malaria.   Through mutually-supportive and increasingly-integrated programming, PEPFAR, the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), and bilateral TB programs work closely with key partners, including the Global Fund, World Health Organization (WHO), and United Nations agencies led by UNAIDS.   In addition, PEPFAR and PMI have strong partnerships with non-governmental organizations, including faith- and

community-based organizations, other national governments, and the private sector.

The U.S. government continues to use its leverage as a donor and member of the Global Fund and UNAIDS governing bodies to ensure the complementarities of both organizations and the momentum and impact of the international response.   More broadly, PEPFAR will continue to expand multilateral engagement with the goal of strengthening these institutions and leveraging the work of multilateral partners to maximize the impact of country programs.

The Global Fund: The Global Fund remains the U.S. government's largest partner in the fight against AIDS, TB, and malaria.   As of October 2014, the Global Fund Board disbursed over $25.3 billion through 1,050 performance-based grants in 151 countries, providing HIV/AIDS treatment for 7.5 million people, TB treatment for 11.9 million people, and 415 million insecticide-treated bed nets for malaria prevention.

As its largest donor, the U.S. government has a strategic interest in supporting a strong, effective, and efficient Global Fund — one that collaborates closely with U.S government bilateral programs to maximize our collective impact in addressing the HIV, TB, and malaria pandemics.   The U.S government has continued to lead the push forward toward sustaining the real and visible changes in how the Global Fund conducts business, as evidenced by the rollout of the Global Fund's New Funding Model (NFM) in 2014.   The NFM is a game-changing investment framework with greater alignment with national strategic plans, predictable funding and flexible timing, and, above all, a more-inclusive process that invests in countries with the lowest income and highest burden of disease.

The FY 2016 budget request includes $1.1 billion for the U.S. contribution to the Global Fund, which reinforces the U.S. government's confidence that the Global Fund is a smart investment while, at the same time, encourages greater investment by other donors—including emerging donors and the private sector. The U.S. government's contribution to the Fund increases the impact of U.S. AIDS, TB, and malaria programs, which are complementary to, and deeply interdependent with, Global Fund-financed programs.   This improved programmatic relationship is critical as U.S. government programs seek to achieve strong bilateral program results, reach more people with quality services, leverage contributions from other donors, expand the geographic reach of our investment, and promote shared responsibility among donors and implementers.

By continuing our strong investment in the Global Fund, the U.S. government will continue to ensure that Global Fund resources are invested in an increasingly coordinated and complementary manner that falls within the framework of national strategic plans developed by partner countries.   U.S. government bilateral programs (including PEPFAR, PMI and USAID's TB program) work in close collaboration with Global Fund-financed programs. Through continued engagement with Global Fund staff and principal recipients, coupled with the participation of 115 U.S. representatives in 70 Country Coordinating Mechanisms, the U.S. government has taken steps to achieve maximum program impact through seeking integration and synergies between U.S. government health resources and Global Fund investments. These steps have increased program efficiencies and improved health outcomes.

To simplify country systems, PEPFAR is also continuing its work with the Global Fund to harmonize monitoring, evaluation, expenditure analysis, and reporting practices, creating a local framework for better decision-making by countries and their bilateral and multilateral partners.

As the Global Fund moves closer to its next replenishment cycle in 2017, the U.S. government continues to work through diplomatic channels to encourage nations with emerging economies and natural resource wealth to shoulder an increasing share of domestic HIV financing.   The U.S. government will continue to work together with the Global Fund Secretariat and Board to target priority donors for new or increased

contributions to the Global Fund.   U.S. embassies in targeted countries will raise this issue in diplomatic discussions.

In order to achieve a durable response to HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria, the U.S. government will work to increase both donor and recipient countries' political and financial commitment to the effort, build country capacity to lead and manage a national response, and institutionalize the inclusion of diverse stakeholders in funding and policy decisions.

UNAIDS: The U.S. government plays an active role in the governance and oversight of UNAIDS through its participation as a member state in UNAIDS Board meetings.   In this forum, the U.S. government continues to promote evidence-based policies that ensure effective and efficient use of funds and resources to respond to the global HIV/AIDS epidemic.

The request includes $45.0 million for UNAIDS in FY 2016.   The U.S. government's investment in UNAIDS continues to support their core competencies in the HIV/AIDS response.   The UNAIDS Secretariat coordinates the efforts of UN agencies to deliver as one with common strategies, goals, and objectives; mobilize political and financial resources; advocate for political and policy change; hold donors and other stakeholders accountable for results; and empower agents of change, including civil society, to make available strategic information for planning to ensure that resources are targeted where they deliver the greatest impact.   UNAIDS also engages country leadership in support of country-owned responses that integrated with national health and development efforts.

PEPFAR continues to work closely alongside UNAIDS.   In 2015, efforts will be made to ensure strong coordination at the HQ, regional, and country levels to operationalize the UNAIDS Fast Track vision towards the achievement of the 90-90-90 targets.   The UNAIDS Fast Track is aligned with PEPFAR, and provides an important advocacy platform for moving domestic and other HIV resources towards the most impactful investments.

Technical Support/Strategic Information/Evaluation: The FY 2016 request of $80.0 million includes funding for central technical support and programmatic costs, as well as strategic information systems that monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions, increasing transparency, oversight and accountability across PEPFAR and its interagency partners Through these programs and systems, PEPFAR works to support the expansion of the evidence base around HIV interventions, as well as broader health systems strengthening to support sustainable, country-led programs.   While not a research organization, PEPFAR works with implementers, researchers, and academic organizations to help inform public health and clinical practice. Technical leadership and direct technical assistance activities (including scientific quality assurance) are supported for a variety of program activities, including: antiretroviral treatment, prevention (including sexual transmission, mother-to-child transmission, medical transmission, and testing and counseling), and care (including programs for orphans and vulnerable children and people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS), as well as cross-cutting efforts such as human capacity development, training for health care workers, and supply chain management.

The U.S. government continues to build a collaborative relationship with the WHO aimed at achieving the 90-90-90 targets to realize the vision of ends the AIDS epidemic.   Collaboration is focused on the following seven Shared Strategic Priorities: HIV testing, enrollment in care, sustaining treatment and care, pediatric treatment and eliminating mother-to-child transmission, prevention and services for the most affected, joint TB and HIV programs, and strategic information.   The U.S. government and WHO utilize the Shared Strategic Priorities to guide WHO and PEPFAR's allocation of resources, and the development of shared goals.   PEPFAR is working closely with the WHO to improve the organization's transparency.   PEPFAR is also working closely with the WHO to ensure that technical assistance being

provided by the U.S government and WHO in support of the Global Fund is complementary.

Technical support funding is allocated based on Partner Progress Reviews that examine each existing partner's progress in reaching its objectives, its accomplishments to date, its financial pipeline, and how its progress in implementing its activities aligns with the *PEPFAR Blueprint.* A portion of PEPFAR's technical support funding is also used to develop public-private partnerships to leverage the resources and core expertise of international and local companies, and assist country programs as they also look to expand the role of the private sector.

Oversight and Management: A total of $162.0 million is requested to support the operational costs incurred by headquarters offices of the multiple U.S. government agencies that implement PEPFAR, including support of administrative and institutional costs, management of staff at headquarters and in the field, management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts, indirect costs of supporting PEPFAR programs, and the administrative costs of S/GAC.

The following table shows overall U.S. PEPFAR Assistance:

President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief			
($ in millions)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
HIV/AIDS Bilateral	**4,940**	*****	**5,240**
State and USAID HIV/AIDS	4,350	*	4,650
USAID GHP HIV/AIDS	330	*	330
State GHP HIV/AIDS	4,020	*	4,320
HHS HIV/AIDS	582	*	590
CDC HIV/AIDS	129	*	128
NIH HIV/AIDS Research	454	*	462
DOD HIV/AIDS	8	*	-
TB Bilateral	**243**	*****	**195**
USAID GHP TB	236	*	191
Other USAID TB	7	*	4
Global Fund Multilateral	**1,650**	*****	**1,107**
State GHP	1,650	*	1,107
PEPFAR TOTAL	**6,833**	*****	**6,541**

For FY 2015, detailed allocations for State-USAID below the Account level are not available.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: PEPFAR conducted several program evaluations and assessments in FY 2014 to evaluate performance and to lay the groundwork for improved program effectiveness and efficiency.

- Program Evaluations: Sixty PEPFAR-funded evaluations were completed in FY 2014. Forty-three evaluation reports are currently publically available. In addition, the PEPFAR Evaluation Standards of Practice, a common definition of evaluation and list of eleven standards of practice to which all PEPFAR evaluations must adhere are published on the PEPFAR website. All future PEPFAR evaluations should adhere to these standards. Each evaluation focused on different aspects of the PEPFAR program in various countries and across programmatic areas. For example, in Malawi an

evaluation was conducted to understand the factors, outcomes and reasons for loss to follow-up among women in Option B+ PMTCT program in Lilongwe, Malawi. It was found that loss to follow-up was associated with younger age, being pregnant, and earlier year of ART initiation. Reasons that were cited for stopping ART included travel, lack of transport money, not understanding the initial ARV education session, being too weak or sick, and ARV side effects. The study emphasizes the need for enhanced post-test counselling strategies, ongoing psychosocial support, the provision of incentives, and further decentralization efforts of PMTCT services. Use of evaluation findings such as these will serve to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of PEPFAR programs.

- Annual Program Results: In FY 2014, 32 countries and four regional platforms submitted Annual Program Results (APR) reports to headquarters documenting program results achieved during the fiscal year. Countries reported results on up to 23 programmatic and 8 national indicators, based on the activities funded. In FY 2014, APR results were measured against targets set in the country operational plans, regardless of what fiscal year funds were used to reach those targets. Furthermore, six and twelve month site-level data were analyzed in conjunction with epidemiologic data to ensure PEPFAR programs are focusing on delivering and scaling up services in alignment with the distribution of the burden of disease in country and within prioritized populations.

- Expenditure Analysis: In FY 2014, PEPFAR continued to institutionalize its pioneering expenditure tracking and analysis (EA) methodology into routine reporting. In this last year, all PEPFAR programs produced annual financial indicators for use in financial monitoring and analysis.

<u>Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices</u>: Costing and scenario-based modeling continues to play an important role at both the country level and in headquarters planning.

- Building upon PEPFAR's efforts to expand unit cost information for ART, PEPFAR has broadened this work to include other program areas such as PMTCT. The routine annual reporting of the EA exercise provides new data and financial indicators, e.g. U.S. government spending per unit result (patient on treatment for one year; person tested and identified positive for HIV; etc.) for country team managers to use as a planning tool to gain greater efficiencies. This data is becoming available to be analyzed and utilized to measure performance in association with budgets. In pilot studies, program managers reported that data allowed for a better assessment of the efficiency of partners, especially if they are responsible for multiple outputs. The greatest utility for these data are at the local level, where they can be considered in the complexity and location of service delivery sites and the magnitude of complementary funding sources. Use of the data also promotes more strategic alignment of PEPFAR funds with those of host nation governments and other donors by better defining PEPFAR spending by region and program area.

- The analysis of program achievements at the site level for HIV testing together with an enhanced review of the epidemiologic data in country has allowed PEPFAR programs to critically assess programs that have tested zero positive patients or have had a low yield of positives tested within the past six or 12 month periods. In ensuring that we are focusing on where the epidemic is, and targeting resources accordingly, PEPFAR teams have been asked to carefully reexamine the support being provided to these sites and to discontinue support. This will allow for the re-focusing of resources and expansion of high impact services to the areas and populations where the greatest impact can be made.

State International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The mission of the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) is to minimize the impact of international crime and illegal drugs on the United States and its citizens. This is accomplished through the effective use of foreign assistance and by fostering global anti-crime cooperation. INL assists U.S. partner nations in developing the capacity to administer their own criminal justice systems under the rule of law and helps to stabilize transitioning societies through criminal justice sector development and reform.

Through foreign assistance programs, the United States strengthens conditions for peaceful development in transitioning countries; builds the capacity of U.S. partners in the security and criminal justice sectors; and supports multilateral, regional, and bilateral efforts to address transnational criminal activities. In close collaboration with other federal agencies, U.S. state and local criminal justice organizations, non-governmental organizations, international partners, multilateral organizations, and the private sector, INL designs and develops specialized programs to meet individual country requests and requirements and helps governments take responsibility as partners.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**169,585**	*****	**145,573**	**-24,012**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	169,585	*	145,573	-24,012

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INL's centrally-managed programs counter threats affecting citizen security, from transnational crime groups, drug trafficking organizations, and other illegal networks. Specific components include:

Anti-Crime: Funding in this component will support efforts to: combat transnational crime and other crime with impact on U.S. foreign policy and national security interests including: border security and alien smuggling; corruption; international organized crime; cybercrime; intellectual property crime; money laundering and financial crime; as well as wildlife trafficking and environmental crime. Implementation mechanisms include participation in international organizations, regional initiatives, and bilateral assistance. Funds will also strengthen inter-regional frameworks and diplomatic efforts to address transnational criminal threats in support of the President's national security strategy and other anti-crime strategic initiatives.

Key Intervention:
- U.S. assistance of $13 million will support transnational organized crime projects that advance the international objectives of the 2011 President's *Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime*, namely strengthening international partnerships and capacities, building international cooperation and public-private partnerships to defeat transnational organized crime, and raising awareness of the harm posed by transnational organized crime and illicit trade.

<u>Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership</u>:   Funds will support INL criminal justice technical expertise on international law enforcement, corrections, training, justice issues and security sector reform. Subject matter experts will assist U.S. embassies and missions to assess, plan, implement, and measure the impact of INL assistance programs.   Subject matter experts will tap into U.S. criminal justice expertise available through outreach and INL partnerships with courts, prosecutors, law enforcement, ports, and corrections departments and organizations; and help bring that expertise to bear in INL programs around the world.   To further support and improve the quality of INL programs, funds will also focus on pre-deployment training for INL advisors, promote the participation of women in INL programs, and support efforts to improve the quality and consistency of curricula.

<u>Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP)</u>:   CFSP ensures the safety, structural integrity, and functionality of INL aircraft fleet deployed and operated to support various country aviation programs of the Department of State.   CFSP increases safety for aircrews and personnel and extends service life of the aircraft; reduces excessively high costs for maintenance, components, and parts; increases operational readiness rates; sustains mission success; and accomplishes continuous long-term depot maintenance cycles for the aircraft fleet.

<u>Demand Reduction and Drug Awareness</u>:   Programs will specifically address regional and global drug-related threats posed by illicit drugs such as: methamphetamine, heroin, crack cocaine, and high-risk drug-using behaviors that increase the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS.   Funding will support sub-regional training and technical assistance that develops national-level prevention and addiction-treatment certification systems to improve overall demand reduction service delivery in target countries; research and demonstration programs that address the global shortage of substance use disorders treatment services for women and improve service delivery by developing extensive training curricula, in addition to stemming the tide of unprecedented global outbreaks of substance use disorders among minors (from infancy to age eight) through the dissemination of the first-ever treatment and prevention protocols for this age group.

<u>Key Intervention</u>:
- U.S. assistance of $1 million will support an innovative program that develops the world's first protocols for treating substance use disorders in children. The results of exposure to illicit drugs and their toxic cutting agents/adulterants during childhood can result in lifelong problems with learning, behavior, and development.   Whereas drug treatment protocols and programs have been developed for adults and adolescents, no such protocols have ever been developed for children.   These protocols are being developed and applied in Afghanistan, Southwest Asia, West Africa, and the Southern Cone of South America.

<u>International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA)</u>:   Funds will support existing ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador, and the Regional Training Center (RTC) in Accra. Additionally, funds will support emerging regional security priorities in Africa, as well as other high threat regions to enhance regional and local-level criminal justice institutions.   U.S. assistance will focus on facilitating regional cooperation and capacity building by providing strategic training efforts to counter criminal activities such as drug trafficking, corruption, and other transnational crimes.   Funds will also support further development of an internet-based ILEA Alumni Global Network to encourage bilateral and regional information sharing between ILEA alumni and U.S. government law enforcement counterparts in transnational investigations; facilitate distance learning; assist with program monitoring and evaluations; and provide technical support for ILEA participating countries.

<u>Key Intervention</u>:
- U.S. assistance of $600,000 for combating wildlife trafficking will continue INL programming in support of regional training for wildlife investigations at the International Law Enforcement Academies in Bangkok and Gaborone.

<u>Interregional Aviation Support</u>:   Funds will sustain centralized aviation services in support of INL's overseas aviation programs in Colombia, Peru, Pakistan, and Afghanistan, including central management and oversight of technical functional areas such as operations; training; flight standardization; safety; maintenance; and logistics; and a centralized system for acquiring, storing, and shipping parts and commodities in support of all of these overseas locations.   This program provides professional aviation services to INL's programs overseas, including counternarcotics and border security program elements in the Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform program area.

<u>International Organizations</u>:   Funding will continue to support the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Organization of American States' Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS/CICAD).   To advance U.S. law enforcement and anti-crime interests through multilateral fora, funds will strengthen these organizations' ability to assist member states in their implementation of international counterdrug standards (including precursor chemical control and anti-crime standards), which were largely developed by the United States and closely mirror U.S. law and procedures, or which reflect treaty provisions, the implementation of which benefits U.S. law enforcement and criminal justice interests.   UNODC and OAS/CICAD programs strengthen foreign government justice sector capacity so they can attack drug trafficking and transnational crime groups directly, disrupting organizations, arresting their leaders, and seizing assets.   Programs through UNODC and OAS/CICAD will also enhance international cooperation among states to help eliminate safe havens for criminal groups.   INL coordinates closely with the Department of State's Bureau of International Organizations (IO) and the U.S. Mission to International Organizations in Vienna (UNVIE) in the provision of funding to UNODC, as well as with the U.S. Mission to the Organization of American States (USOAS) for all funding designated for CICAD.   Activities funded with this assistance may include conferences and other meetings open to member states, thus beneficiaries may include all 179 State parties to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 184 State parties to the 1961 UN Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 183 State parties to the 1971 UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 188 State parties to the 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances as well as the 34 member states of the OAS.

<u>International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support (IPPOS)</u>:   IPPOS is a critical initiative to develop a cadre of well-trained and equipped police to deploy to peacekeeping and stabilization operations. Deployments ensure adequate support for multilateral operations that help to stabilize conflict-affected areas quickly and support the implementation of UN Security Council mandates.   Funds will help build partner countries' capacity to train and deploy police peacekeepers in a timely manner, support equipment and training center needs, continue to develop internationally-accepted doctrine and training standards, and assist the UN and regional organizations with the coordination, policy, and projects related to the improvement of policing in peacekeeping operations.

<u>Washington-Based Program Development and Support</u>:   These funds will ensure sufficient domestic management, contract, and financial oversight and internal controls to administer and oversee INL's programs in FY 2016 effectively.   This funding will cover the annual costs of direct hires, consultants, and contracted support personnel; travel and transportation; equipment rentals; communications and utilities; and other support services including procurement and financial management.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In 2012, the Department issued its Bureau Evaluation Policy. INL completed three evaluations in 2014, which brought the total number of completed evaluations to six. The following is a listing of all completed evaluations:

- Evaluation of the INL Transnational Crime and Rule of Law Programs in Russia (Completed June 2013): This evaluation examined the effectiveness of the programs through calendar year 2012 and ascertained whether proper monitoring mechanisms were used for the programs
- Evaluation of INL Rule of Law Programs in Colombia (Completed October 2013): This evaluation examined the effectiveness of INL-funded rule of law activities in Colombia's challenging security environment
- Monitoring and Evaluation of INL Mexico Merida Program (Completed November 2013): This evaluation examined how INL can better monitor its program in Mexico and the activity taken place using Merida funding
- Evaluation of INL Virtual Law Enforcement Center Program in Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, and Moldova (Completed March 2014): This evaluation examined the effectiveness of virtual law enforcement centers operating as a joint effort between those nations
- Evaluation of the INL Criminal Justice Sector Programs in Indonesia (Completed May 2014): This evaluation was the first of its kind to examine the entirety of the INL programming footprint inside a single host nation and examined the effectiveness of the five INL programs in Indonesia
- Evaluation of INL Law Enforcement and Rule of Law Programs in Tajikistan (Completed September 2014): This evaluation examined the effectiveness of INL programming in Tajikistan considering the challenges posed by the current operating environment

In 2014, INL initiated several evaluations, including:
- Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) Law Enforcement and Counter-Narcotics Programs
- Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) Rule of Law and Counter-Narcotics Programs
- Central Asia Counter-Narcotics Program
- Afghanistan Corrections Support Program

These evaluations should be completed using FY 2016 funds.   INL developed a Bureau Evaluation Plan laying out all priority evaluations that will take place through FY 2018 in accordance with the Department's Bureau Evaluation Policy.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Evaluations are essential to INL's ability to measure and monitor program performance; make programmatic decisions; document impact; identify lessons learned; determine return on investment; provide inputs for policy and planning; and achieve greater accountability.

INL's monitoring and evaluation activities have resulted in the following management initiatives and process and programmatic improvements:

- Development of three program management guides to inform INL program design and implementation
- Development of a Human Capital Development Plan to establish a professional development program for INL employees
- Drafting of over 100 Standard Operating Policies and Procedures relevant to audits/reviews, budget formulation, budget execution, contract administration, human resources, and monitoring

- Expansion of field training and knowledge-sharing platforms to better inform program managers and leadership on the status of projects and programs
- Positive performance evaluations of INL's demand reduction programs led to the replication of the projects in other regions and countries

With the FY 2016 funding request, INL expects to achieve the following key programmatic impacts:

- Civilian Policing: Program offices and INL sections overseas will continue to rely heavily upon police, justice, and corrections team expertise for initial and follow-up assessments and recommendations for operational implementation.
- Crime/Demand Reduction: INL will continue to assist the international community by reducing drug consumption, through collaborative efforts with the Colombo Plan or OAS-CICAD, and in reducing the income that criminal organizations derive from narcotics-trafficking and threats to the health and welfare of fragile states.
- ILEA: Based on ILEA's international reputation, foreign countries will continue to rely on the program's expertise in both building leadership/management skills for their criminal justice leaders and developing their law enforcement capabilities to address threats and challenges posed by transnational criminal organizations and terrorist/insurgent groups.

Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

Program Development and Support

INL's Program Development and Support (PD&S) funds ensures domestic and overseas administrative operations, oversight, and management associated with all INL foreign assistance programs. The Department's FY 2016 Congressional Budget Justification includes $145.086 million for overseas INL PD&S cost and includes:

U.S. Personnel - The overseas PD&S budget pays salaries and benefits of U.S. Direct Hire (USDH), contractual, and When Actually Employed (WAE) program oversight, management, and administrative personnel.

Non-U.S. Personnel - The overseas PD&S also covers salaries, benefits, and allowances for non- U.S. personnel such as Locally Engaged Staff who support and administer numerous programs at Post.

International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) - The ICASS program makes available a full range of administrative services at overseas posts. These include motor pool operations and vehicle maintenance, travel services, reproduction services, mail and messenger services, information management, reception and telephone system services, purchasing and contracting, human resources services, cashiering, vouchering, accounting, budget preparation, non-residential security guard services, and building operations.   ICASS fees are charged proportionally to all Embassy tenants based on mission size.

Program Support - INL's program support ensures an adequate level of administrative support for bureau operations and includes: office equipment purchases and rentals, telephone services, printing and reproduction, contractual services, materials, supplies, furnishings and equipment. Program support also includes staff travel.

State - International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Program Development and Support by Post

$ in thousands for all items	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate *	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	124,028	*	145,086
Africa	6,097	*	7,798
Central African Republic	-	*	55
Democratic Republic of the Congo	400	*	450
Kenya	41	*	382
Liberia	1,306	*	1,450
Mozambique	5	*	-
Somalia	186	*	538
South Africa	236	*	236
South Sudan	1,856	*	1,437
Tanzania	5	*	-
African Union	-	*	12
State Africa Regional	2,062	*	3,238
East Asia and Pacific	3,511	*	4,335
Burma	-	*	900
China	41	*	30

State - International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Program Development and Support by Post

$ in thousands for all items	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate *	FY 2016 Request
Indonesia	878	*	878
Laos	473	*	475
Malaysia	30	*	30
Mongolia	-	*	50
Philippines	800	*	800
Thailand	914	*	886
Timor-Leste	25	*	25
Vietnam	17	*	31
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	333	*	230
Europe and Eurasia	6,996	*	7,044
Albania	165	*	170
Armenia	692	*	686
Azerbaijan	46	*	46
Bosnia and Herzegovina	250	*	250
Georgia	1,941	*	1,563
Kosovo	1,170	*	1,250
Macedonia	352	*	580
Moldova	898	*	900
Montenegro	391	*	463
Serbia	111	*	114
Ukraine	980	*	982
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	*	40
Near East	16,858	*	19,669
Egypt	523	*	350
Iraq	5,141	*	5,156
Jordan	-	*	-
Lebanon	1,691	*	1,925
Libya	16	*	50
Morocco	993	*	1,000
Syria	-	*	585
Tunisia	1,061	*	1,303
West Bank and Gaza	6,453	*	8,200
Yemen	980	*	1,000
MENA Initiative	-	*	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	-	*	100
South and Central Asia	42,911	*	45,758
Afghanistan	33,115	*	35,000
Bangladesh	97	*	98
Kazakhstan	607	*	536
Kyrgyz Republic	970	*	825
Maldives	45	*	-

State - International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Program Development and Support by Post

$ in thousands for all items	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate *	FY 2016 Request
Nepal	123	*	125
Pakistan	5,821	*	7,200
Sri Lanka	27	*	-
Tajikistan	1,653	*	1,540
Turkmenistan	94	*	50
Uzbekistan	99	*	119
Central Asia Regional	260	*	265
Western Hemisphere	47,655	*	60,482
Colombia	8,500	*	8,500
Haiti	2,926	*	3,116
Mexico	15,076	*	14,000
Peru	5,561	*	5,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	15,592	*	29,866

* FY 2015 PD&S amount as reflected in the CBJ.

International Organizations (IO)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2016 request of $315 million for the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account will advance U.S. strategic goals across a broad spectrum of critical areas by supporting and enhancing our multilateral engagement, as well as leveraging resources from other countries.   The United States provides voluntary contributions to international organizations to accomplish transnational goals where solutions to problems can best be addressed globally, such as protecting the ozone layer or safeguarding international air traffic.   In other areas, such as development programs, the United States can multiply the influence and effectiveness of its own assistance through support for international programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**339,720**	*****	**315,000**	**-24,720**
International Organizations and Programs	339,720	*	315,000	-24,720

International Organizations and Programs (IO&P)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO):   ICAO's Aviation Security Program   strengthens worldwide civil aviation security by enabling ICAO to evaluate the security of national civil aviation systems, provide assistance to countries not currently meeting international standards, and hold regional aviation security meetings calling for tighter counterterrorism measures.   Funds for the ICAO Aviation Security Program will support core activities necessary to aviation security and help ICAO to remain the authority on security of the international civil aviation system. Another priority for the United States is to support the Universal Security Audit Program.   Regular audits are essential to the maintenance and security of the international civil aviation system.   It is also important for the U.S. to support ICAO in helping States and regions address areas in which security measures are lacking and build capacity to maintain appropriate security measures.   FY 2016 funding will help ICAO to increase the number of countries who fully comply with security standards and practices, and continually improve the level of compliance and the effectiveness of these practices. U.S. contributions to this program will advance the Department's strategic goal of Strengthening America's Foreign Policy Impact on our Strategic Challenges, including by fulfilling the strategic objective of Overcoming Global Security Challenges through Diplomatic Engagement and Development Cooperation.

International Maritime Organization (IMO) and Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP):   The U.S. contribution to IMO will support core activities of the organization and the Maritime Security Program. The contribution will help IMO to maintain maritime security, including by combatting piracy.   Most importantly, it will enable IMO to work with Member States to improve maritime security measures, which have a direct impact on the well-being of U.S. citizens. Among other things, the U.S. contribution may support long-range identification and tracking of vessels, container security, international shipping and port facility security, and counter-piracy activities and training. FY 2016 funds will enable the IMO's Maritime Security Program to support a range of projects, which may include sending expert advisory missions to help maritime nations implement the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code, maintaining marine

infrastructure resilience, and combating piracy at sea. These funds may also support IMO security audits – which will be mandatory for all IMO Member States in 2016, many of which remain unaudited - that identify security gaps and necessary improvements to inform IMO's work.   The Program will also support the draft Guidelines for the Development of National Maritime Security Legislation, currently in development, which the United States would like to see completed and approved in 2016.
U.S. contributions to the Maritime Security Program will advance the Department's strategic goal of Strengthening America's Foreign Policy Impact on our Strategic Challenges, including fulfilling the strategic objective of Overcoming Global Security Challenges through Diplomatic Engagement and Development Cooperation.

U.S. contributions to ReCAAP advance the Department's strategic goals of ensuring safety of international civilian shipping and supporting broader objectives of the Rebalance strategy (promoting respect for international law and norms, improving good governance, deepening relations with allies, partners and emerging powers, and building regional maritime domain awareness and security capacity). The United States acceded to ReCAAP on September 22, 2014 and has designated the U.S. Coast Guard to serve as the lead agency and represent the U.S. on the ReCAAP Governing Council. FY 2016 funding for the ReCAAP Information Sharing Center (ISC) will allow the continued participation of the United States in the ReCAAP ISC.

Organization of American States (OAS) Fund for Strengthening Democracy: The OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy is able to rapidly mobilize international efforts to support democracy and the protection of human rights in the Western Hemisphere.   The Fund has succeeded in providing critical financial support for special OAS missions to address crises in OAS Member States, conflict resolution, electoral observation missions and technical assistance missions. FY 2016 funds will help the Fund's efforts to support strategic programs to strengthen and consolidate democratic governance and institutions at both the national and subnational level, including legislatures, judiciaries and political parties. Through the Fund, the U.S. may provide a contribution to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) which will concentrate on specific human rights issues or groups.   FY 2016 funds will also advance OAS reforms, consistent with the "Organization of American States Revitalization and Reform Act of 2013" (P.L. 113-41) and build a stronger, more vibrant, and cohesive institution capable of proactively addressing threats to democracy.

United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF): UNDEF provides targeted support to promote democracy through actors and activities, particularly in nations where it is difficult to support such activities bilaterally.   UNDEF provides small grants to non-governmental organization projects that promote democracy, human rights, and fundamental freedoms, including in priority areas such as women, youth, and free media – all critical to democratic governance.   FY 2016 voluntary contributions to UNDEF will advance U.S. values, global stability, security, and positive political evolution to democratic systems of governments worldwide. U.S. contributions to UNDEF will advance the Department's strategic goals by allowing the United States to maintain its strong influence and in addition will continue U.S. participation on the UNDEF Advisory Board as a UN entity.

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR): The High Commissioner for Human Rights is the principal UN official responsible for advancing human rights and is essential to promote and protect human rights worldwide.   Through its 13 country and regional offices, and new offices as needed, including Honduras, OHCHR works closely with partners at the country and local levels in order to ensure that states implement their international human rights obligations and commitments.   OHCHR supports the special procedures mandates of the HRC (including top U.S. priorities such as the commissions of inquiry for Syria and Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the special rapporteurs on Iran and Belarus), and supports human rights treaty bodies. FY 2016 funding for OHCHR's core budget will support and strengthen the office's capacity to provide

technical assistance to build states' capacity to promote and protect human rights, to advocate on behalf of victims of human rights violations and abuses, and to monitor human rights situations globally. FY 2016 funds will enable OHCHR to support activities such as additional human rights monitoring missions to supplement peacekeeping missions. The U.S. contribution will help the United States remain an authoritative voice in the HRC by underscoring our support for the UN's human rights mechanisms.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights: Through the Voluntary Fund, the OHCHR provides technical assistance, capacity building, and other expertise to help promote and protect human rights globally.   A contribution in FY 2016 will support OHCHR's operations to provide needed technical assistance and capacity building, and other expertise to promote human rights worldwide. In the long term, the Voluntary Fund will sustain the UN's activities to share expertise and best practices on human rights and integrate the issue of human rights into countries' legal, political, and social frameworks. The Voluntary Fund will also continue to contribute to the promotion of human rights in countries hosting UN peacekeeping missions, increasing the likelihood of a successful outcome and long-term stability.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT):   The UNVFVT provides funds received from voluntary contributions from governments, non-governmental organizations, and individuals to organizations providing psychological, medical, social, legal, and financial assistance to victims of torture and members of their families. The goals of the UNVFVT are to help victims of torture cope with the after-effects of the trauma they experienced, reclaim their dignity, and become reintegrated into society. The UNVFVT is widely recognized as a successful and effective mechanism for meeting the needs of victims of torture, strengthening civil society, and promoting accountability.   The FY 2016 contributions to the UNVFVT will support its direct assistance to the victims of torture, addressing urgent humanitarian needs, advancing U.S. multilateral leadership on human rights and democracy, and underscoring the commitment of the United States to eliminate the practice of torture worldwide.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA):   With programs in over 150 countries, UNFPA is the largest multilateral provider of family planning, reproductive health, and maternal health services which are key elements of global health and contribute to the U.S. comprehensive strategy for sustainable development. These health goals are integrally linked to other critical U.S. foreign policy goals such as empowering women, protecting the environment, building democracy, and encouraging broad-based economic growth.   FY 2016 contributions to UNFPA's core budget will support programs that have a vital impact in expanding access to family planning, and reducing global maternal and child mortality, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia where death rates are highest.   Under UNFPA's current Strategic Plan for 2014-2017, program activities in FY 2016 will focus on the following core areas with special emphasis given to poor and vulnerable populations: gender equality and women's empowerment, including gender-based violence and discrimination; maternal and reproductive health including HIV prevention; adolescents and youth services, including comprehensive sexuality education; and employing data on population dynamics to help governments base policies on demographic evidence.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): UNICEF acts as a global champion for children and strives to ensure the survival and well-being of children throughout the world.   UNICEF focuses on seven priority areas: Health; HIV/AIDS; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene; Nutrition; Education; Child Protection; and Social Inclusion, which are critical to the success of the post 2015 Development Agenda. FY2016 voluntary contributions will support the core budget of UNICEF, which provides goods and services directly to the worlds' most disadvantaged and excluded children and their families, and contributes to the development of local institutional capacity.   Core funding also contributes to UNICEF's efforts to coordinate and harmonize its operations with other UN agencies, and to strengthen transparency and accountability, including results based management.

International Development Law Organization (IDLO): IDLO is an intergovernmental organization with the exclusive mandate to promote the rule of law in developing countries. IDLO has expertise in institution building and legal empowerment; knowledge of diverse legal systems; and extensive research on rights and justice. FY2016 voluntary contributions to IDLO's core budget will support its substantive goals, which include supporting well-functioning, responsive legal institutions, citizens who are empowered and aware of their rights, legal systems that enable fair, sustainable development outcomes, helping to build confidence in the justice sector by supporting legal and institutional reforms and promoting good governance (especially in countries emerging from conflict or moving towards democracy).

International Chemicals and Toxins Programs: Activities related to international chemicals management and toxic substances are a global priority to protect human health and the environment, including the health of American citizens who are impacted by poor management of chemicals abroad. Support for this area is particularly important now with the anticipated entry into force of a binding agreement on mercury and continued progress made on ozone and climate protection under the Montreal Protocol.   These programs advance key Department strategic foreign policy objectives for protecting public health, expanding access to markets, andfacilitating a transition to a cleaner global economy. FY 2016 funding will support a range of UN Environment Program -linked activities and secretariats related to chemicals and waste, and ozone layer   protection, including: support of the Secretariat of the newly concluded Minamata Convention on   Mercury, with supporting partnership activities of the UNEP Mercury Program; the secretariat costs of   the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol for the Protection of the Ozone Layer; support of activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent, and Basel Convention on Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes; and resources to facilitate implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and support for its Secretariat.   FY 2016 funding will also facilitate online training courses, webinars, and expert meetings to: 1) strengthen developing country capacity for hazardous waste management; 2) enhance scientific cooperation and technical assistance for electronic waste management; 3) build national capacity in developing countries for electronic waste management; 4) continue technical work on the elaboration of e-waste policy guidance; and 5) develop policy guidance to ensure the environmentally sound trade in used and end-of-life electronics.

International Conservation Programs: International Conservation Programs support multilateral conventions and organizations that promote and implement science-based measures to conserve and sustainably manage the Earth's economically and ecologically important ecosystems, natural resources, and species.   FY 2016 funds will continue prior year support to conventions and organizations, including activities to combat wildlife trafficking, slow deforestation, enhance food security, improve the scientific basis on which to make policy decisions, and strengthening civil society. U.S. funding will support the ongoing implementation of multilateral conventions and organizations that help developing countries counter pressures that undermine conservation, coordinate global efforts to avoid gaps and duplication in activities, and preserve the good standing and influence of the United States in these organizations. The multilateral organizations and conventions that may receive funds include the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, the FAO National Forest Program Facility, the International Tropical Timber Organization, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, the Convention on Wetlands, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, and the UN Forum on Forest.

Monitoring and Evaluation: FY 2016 funds will support the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) and fund the monitoring and evaluation of organizations and programs receiving IO&P funding. The mission of MOPAN is to assess the effectiveness of the top multilateral organizations receiving development and humanitarian funding from its members.   Aiming to strengthen organizations' contributions to overall program results, MOPAN generates, collects, analyzes and presents relevant and credible information on the organizational and development effectiveness of

multilateral organizations. This knowledge base is intended to contribute to organizational learning within and among multilateral organizations, their direct clients/partners, and other stakeholders. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) provides a fixed secretariat function for MOPAN and facilitates knowledge sharing on multilateral aid effectiveness with OECD's Development Assistance Committee.

The United States has actively participated in MOPAN since 2012. By combining efforts with other donor countries to assess the performance of multilateral organizations, the United States minimizes the cost and duplication of bilateral reviews of international organization effectiveness, achieves maximum effect by leveraging common goals, and reduces the burden on organizations under review. Assessments target the top recipients of official development assistance, and provide a first line of evidence to improve donor knowledge and serve as the basis for donor engagement with organizations on areas in need of improvement. This furthers the U.S. commitment to an effective multilateral system and maximizes major U.S. multilateral investments. Having recently completed a revision of its methodology, MOPAN will launch a new two-year assessment cycle for 2015-2016 to review up to 15 organizations in approximately 10 different countries where they operate. The United States is chairing MOPAN in 2015.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): U.S. leadership in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and the Intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations (GEO) is a key component of the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI), a major initiative supporting implementation of President Obama's global development policy. U.S. support for the IPCC will advance state-of-the art assessments of climate change science and technology, including through enhancements related to global observation systems, carbon sequestration, and climate modeling. FY 2016 funds will help ensure that countries around the world, including major emerging economies, meet new commitments under the Copenhagen Accord and the Cancun Agreements to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, develop and promote transparency, and boost clean energy development and to conclude a new international climate agreement by 2015 that is applicable to all. This U.S. funding enables the United States to support the OECD work on tracking private climate finance, a key issue in the negotiations. U.S. support for GEO will contribute to the global effort to promote timely and open access of earth-observing data for the benefit of society. Such an effort bolsters national capacities to prepare for and respond to changes in the earth system, including natural disasters.

Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund: The Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF), established permanently in 1994, is the Montreal Protocol's financial mechanism that provides technical and financial assistance to help developing countries meet their obligations to phase out ozone-depleting substances (ODS). The Montreal Protocol is generally considered the most successful Multilateral Environmental Agreement in existence, galvanizing global political will for universal adoption of binding commitments that are credited with turning the momentum toward a renewed ozone layer by the middle of the 21st Century, and thereby averting significant negative health and climate effects. The MLF is managed by its Executive Committee, a policy body where the United States and Japan as key donors hold the only two permanent seats. The MLF has played a critical role in achieving global participation and compliance as a structure for sharing the burden of the ODS phase-out. Among other things, FY 2016 U.S. contributions will support activities to assist developing countries achieve targets in their hydro chlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) phase-out plans toward implementation of the 2020 reduction step of a 35% reduction. HCFCs are commonly used in refrigeration and air conditioning among other sectors and developing countries just faced a January 1, 2015 compliance deadline to meet a 10% reduction step.

Organization of American States (OAS) Development Assistance Program: The OAS protects America's security and prosperity by helping citizens of Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries

pursue a development path toward poverty eradication and away from extremism.   U.S. support for technical cooperation programs through the OAS Development Assistance Program provides policymakers and economic actors in LAC countries with tools and skills to address country specific challenges. The sharing of best practices from these programs contributes to region-wide sustainable development objectives.   These programs also enable the OAS to advance initiatives adopted by the Presidents and Heads of Government in the Summit of the Americas and Inter-American Ministerials related to labor, energy, competitiveness, education, small and medium enterprises, environmental protection, science and technology, tourism, social development, and culture.

United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN HABITAT): UN HABITAT is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable urban areas that provide adequate shelter for all, and to work to ensure that those who live in urban areas have access to potable water, as well as sanitation, health, economic, and social services.   FY 2016 contributions to UN Habitat's core budget will help address developing countries' urbanization challenges with impacts on political, economic, social, environmental, and health security.   In order to fulfill its potential both as an international organization and a bilateral partner, the United States will continue to encourage UN Habitat to improve its management, increase accountability and transparency, and refine its new strategic focus, particularly in project planning and evaluation.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP):   UNDP is the primary development agency of the United Nations, working in over 130 countries.   UNDP focuses on poverty, democratic governance, environment, and crisis prevention and recovery.   FY 2016 voluntary contributions to UNDP's regular core budget will support UNDP's administrative functions and basic development programming, enabling UNDP to deliver assistance programs effectively in these areas to advance key U.S. interests and policy objectives and to ensure that UNDP operates with transparency and accountability.

UNDP adopted a strategic plan for 2014-17 that continues its focus on the four areas in which it has traditionally worked: poverty, democratic governance, environment, and crisis prevention and recovery. The strategic plan incorporated a results framework that uses indicators with baselines and targets to measure accomplishments.   As one of the largest financial contributors to UNDP, the United States will continue to help strengthen those independent oversight functions at UNDP, including evaluation, audit, and ethics offices, to ensure that UNDP programs continue to produce good and measurable results and do so with greater efficiency and the highest transparency and accountability standards.

United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP):   UNEP is the lead UN entity on environment issues, including helping to shape the international environmental agenda, advocating for the environment, promoting creation and implementation of environmental policy instruments, and assessing environmental conditions and trends.   It plays an important role in developing international agreements, assessing global, regional, and national environmental conditions, and building capacity in developing countries to carry out such assessments and to act on them.

The bulk of the FY 2016 IO&P voluntary contribution to UNEP will go to the Environment Fund, which provides core funding for UNEP's program of work in focal areas such as climate change, disasters and conflict, ecosystems, governance, chemicals and wastes, and resource efficiency. FY 2016 funds may also support UNEP's work to improve air quality, reduce marine plastic debris, and support national efforts to fight illegal wildlife trafficking, among others.

With FY 2016 funding, the U.S. will also support the Regional Seas Program for the Pacific (SPREP), which is closely aligned with, but not administered by, UNEP.   The United States is a party to the SPREP Agreement and U.S. support has been critical to its 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.

FY2016 funding will also support UNEP's Caribbean Environment Program's Cartagena Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment, as well as coral reef programs.

United Nations Equity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (UN Women): UN Women works to advance gender equality and women's empowerment worldwide including increasing women's economic empowerment; ending violence against women; promoting women's leadership and political participation; and advancing women's role in peace and security. FY 2016 funding will support the UN Women's core budget and help fund programs in the field and implement an effective range of policies and programs to advance the status of women globally.
In 2016, UN Women plans to improve women's political participation by helping break through structural barriers and roll-back discriminatory laws and institutions that limit opportunities to run for office. It will work to improve enforcement in the unprecedented number of countries with laws and policies against various forms of violence and help women win access to free or affordable essential services in sectors such as health, police, justice, and social support to ensure their safety, protection, and recovery. It plans to enhance women's ability to secure decent jobs, accumulate assets, and influence institutions and public policies determining growth and development.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP): The VCP supports technical collaboration between the 189 WMO Member states to build capacity of developing countries to produce higher quality data and forecasts related to climate, water, and weather. Climate, water, and weather-related hazards account for nearly 90 percent of all natural disasters. FY 2016 contributions will support VCP activities, such as improving the global system of data gathering, analysis, and forecasting, which has a direct benefit on the ability to address critical issues of human security in the U.S. and worldwide. U.S. contributions to the VCP will advance the Department's strategic goal of Strengthening America's Foreign Policy Impact on our Strategic Challenges and enhance global stability and security through strengthened response to threats to human wellbeing.

World Trade Organization (WTO) Technical Assistance (TA): The main objective of the WTO TA is to build long-lasting human and institutional trade capacity and to enhance ownership through training and technical cooperation for WTO Members. TA is primarily geared towards government officials from developing and least-developed countries and acceding countries, although the audience can also include representatives from civil society, academia, and the private sector. FY 2016 contributions to WTO TA will support technical assistance and capacity building projects to bolster the trade capacity of developing countries, underscoring our continuing commitment to the multilateral, rules-based international trade regime, and helps developing countries take advantage of the opportunities for growth, combat poverty, and increase stability.

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA): OCHA coordinates the provision of international humanitarian assistance for some 57 million people globally, including four countries declared "Level Three," or the most severe type of crises. Continued U.S. financial support for OCHA's core budget will enable it to strengthen the international humanitarian architecture making it more effective, coordinated, and inclusive. Given the unprecedented number of humanitarian crises, OCHA will continue to implement its strategy to cultivate new humanitarian donors and to engage new governments in international humanitarian assistance work. Moreover, OCHA will continue to strengthen its private-sector engagement, increasing outreach to individual corporations and building relationships with key private-sector institutions and leaders. OCHA will also improve outreach with regional bodies to improve coordination and communication and continue to provide expert policy guidance to UNSC Member States on numerous resolutions, offer expert briefings on protection of

civilians, humanitarian access, and other issues, and advance disaster risk reduction efforts, particularly as it pertains to the new framework under negotiation. Finally, OCHA will continue to organize consultations and briefings in advance of the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: U.S. delegates from the IO Bureau and other stakeholders from within the Department and other agencies of the U.S. Government regularly attend meetings of the governing bodies and committees of the international organizations and programs funded by the United States. A primary goal of the U.S. delegations is to ensure that international organizations are carrying out programs and activities of interest to the United States.

The United States and likeminded nations have been working to implement needed management reforms at the United Nations and other international organizations. The Department has spearheaded such efforts through its *United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative* (UNTAI).

Highlights of recent management reforms include:

- Approval of public access to internal audits of the UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, and UN Women
- Adoption of enhanced whistleblower protections at the WMO

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In formulating requests for voluntary contributions from the IO&P account, the program officers consider past performance of the organizations and the likelihood that continued U.S. contributions will contribute to successful outcomes by the organizations. For most organizations with which the IO Bureau works closely, IO staff has been advocating continued focus on performance, the adoption and/or refinement of results-based budgeting, and implementation of transparency and accountability mechanisms.

The contributions funded by this account provide funding for multilateral institutions that support global solutions; therefore, it is quite difficult to determine the extent to which the organization's performance is attributable to the U.S. contribution. The overarching priority of foreign assistance through IO&P contributions is to advance U.S. policy by working through results-driven, transparent, accountable, and efficient international organizations. The IO Bureau requests funding for voluntary contributions to organizations and programs through the IO&P account for programs that support U.S. interests and for programs that the United States believes meet minimum standards for accountability, transparency, and performance. The programs to be funded through the IO&P in FY 2016 meet these standards.

State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to nation states and terrorists is a direct and urgent threat to U.S. and international security.   The Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) leads the Department of State's efforts to prevent the spread of WMD – whether nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological – and their delivery systems, as well as destabilizing conventional weapons.   The Bureau's security assistance programs in this request are vital tools in these efforts.   ISN uses these programs to strengthen foreign capabilities to deny access to these weapons and related materials, expertise, and technologies; destroy WMD/missiles and secure related materials; strengthen strategic trade and border controls worldwide; and prevent, prepare for, and respond to a terrorist attack using WMD.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**229,109**	*****	**200,987**	**-28,122**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	229,109	*	200,987	-28,122

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA):   The IAEA is a key U.S. partner in the effort to prevent nuclear proliferation and terrorism.   It depends heavily on the U.S. Voluntary Contribution and the extra-budgetary contributions of other IAEA Member States for its nuclear safety and security programs, as well as its international safeguards program that monitors countries' nuclear activities to ensure they are not being diverted for military purposes.   The U.S. Voluntary Contribution also provides funding for peaceful uses of nuclear energy, such as for assistance to countries newly interested in nuclear power to develop the infrastructure necessary to pursue it under high standards of safety, security, and nonproliferation.   The Voluntary Contribution also supports Agency activities in the areas of human health (including cancer therapy), water resource management, food and agricultural security, environmental monitoring (e.g., ocean acidification), and other areas that support specific U.S. interests in human development and demonstrate the United States' commitment to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty obligation for peaceful cooperation in the field of nuclear energy.   Not only does the U.S. Voluntary Contribution assist the IAEA materially, it also demonstrates U.S. political support for the Agency and for the global nuclear non-proliferation regime.   U.S. efforts to bring Iran, Syria, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) into compliance with their international nuclear obligations – and to deter and detect noncompliance elsewhere – are heavily dependent on IAEA verification activities.   These activities include the IAEA's role in conducting monitoring of Iran's nuclear commitments under the Joint Plan of Action adopted by the P5+1/E3+3 (China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States) and Iran.   Also, the need to maintain high standards of nonproliferation as the use of peaceful nuclear energy rises will continue to increase demands on the IAEA safeguards program.   Requested FY 2016 funding will help to ensure that the Agency has the needed resources to carry out these safeguards and other vital responsibilities.   Of particular importance to the long-term effectiveness of IAEA safeguards is modernization of the Agency's safeguards information technology (IT) system, which will increase the efficiency of day-to-day work and the security of safeguards information.

Key Interventions:

- The United States will provide across-the-board support for the IAEA's Department of Safeguards, including in the development of equipment, training of inspectors and staff, and the modernization of IT infrastructure.   The IAEA is critical to ensuring the development of advanced safeguards technologies and procedures, as well as the implementation of effective safeguards at an ever-increasing number of locations.
- The United States will support the continued implementation of the IAEA's new Nuclear Security Plan for 2014-2017, which helps keep weapons-usable nuclear materials out of the hands of terrorists.
- The United States will support IAEA efforts to promote a systemic approach to nuclear safety, including by: enhancing the ability of countries to regulate their nuclear facilities and radiation activities; strengthening radioactive waste management; ensuring the safe transport of radioactive material; and strengthening the control of radioactive sources.   The IAEA is uniquely suited to strengthening nuclear safety measures globally, in light of the lessons learned from the accident at the Fukushima Dai-chi nuclear power plant.
- The United States will also support the IAEA by providing in-kind contributions to support critical IAEA work (e.g., technology development, analytical support, training courses, and the facilitation of U.S. experts' participation in IAEA meetings abroad, including as instructors).   The United States also provides cost-free U.S. experts at junior and senior levels, including, for example, providing experts to assist in developing detailed project plans and resource mobilization to ensure the successful modernization of the Nuclear Applications Laboratory.   This Laboratory is central to IAEA core efforts to help Member States gain access to nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes, particularly to address global problems such as food security, water and energy shortages, human and animal health, and climate change.   These efforts also help cement support for the IAEA's broader nonproliferation mission.   Renovation/construction of the Laboratory will begin in November 2015.

Global Threat Reduction (GTR):   GTR programs reduce the risk that terrorists or proliferant states will obtain access to WMD-applicable expertise, equipment, and materials, by enhancing the security of dangerous pathogens; strengthening the capacity to disrupt and deter chemical terrorism; reducing insider nuclear threats; and engaging scientists, technicians, and engineers with WMD-applicable expertise. GTR is uniquely positioned to rapidly counter emerging WMD threats worldwide, and works to preserve the ability to immediately address urgent threats as they emerge. Recent areas of GTR programming focus have included programs to address urgent and evolving threats posed by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in Iraq, Russian incursions into Ukraine, and the Ebola outbreak in West Africa.   In FY 2016, GTR will continue to focus on high-threat countries where the confluence of terrorism, WMD precursors, and inadequate security pose a threat to U.S. national security.   GTR implements high-impact WMD threat reduction activities that focus on the countries in the Middle East, North Africa, and South Asia, with a greater concentration of programming in countries where the threat is greatest, such as in Iraq and Pakistan, while bolstering activities in Turkey to guard against any outflow of WMD-applicable technology from neighboring Syria.   Activities in these countries will prioritize chemical and biological security, but will also include appropriate outreach on security issues to the nuclear technical community. GTR is also supporting the broader U.S. government Ebola response effort through targeted activities that strengthen biosecurity and prevent Ebola sample acquisition for the development of a biological weapon. GTR will   partner with other states to bolster their abilities to detect, disrupt, and prevent WMD terrorism and proliferation to sustainably address emerging threats in Southeast Asia,   Sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America, and to engage scientists with dual-use skills in the former Soviet Union. Finally, GTR's FY 2016 request will support administrative and travel costs in support of GTR programs.

Key Interventions:

- GTR will prevent the acquisition of dangerous chemicals through the Chemical Security Program, the U.S. government's only program aimed at reducing chemical threats from abroad.   GTR's robust

programming will mitigate the increased threat posed by ISIL and address ongoing chemical threats in other high-priority countries such as Turkey.   GTR activities include: outreach to law enforcement and chemical distributors; promotion of practices to prevent the theft, diversion, or illicit acquisition of weaponizable chemicals; and engagement with scientists having chemical weapons-applicable expertise to reduce the likelihood that they will work with terrorists or proliferant states.

- GTR will reduce the threat of acquisition of materials and expertise that could be exploited to develop a biological weapon, including in the high-threat countries of Iraq, Pakistan, and Yemen, through implementation of GTR's Biosecurity Engagement Program (BEP).   In FY 2016, GTR will mitigate biological weapons threats by securing pathogens, promoting biosecurity best practices at laboratories that store dangerous biological material, and enhancing capabilities to prevent and detect a biological weapons attack.   GTR's FY 2016 programmatic activities will directly support the White House-led Global Health Security Agenda, which prioritizes the implementation of national biosecurity systems to prevent bioterrorism.
- GTR will strengthen nuclear security practices and human reliability programs through its Partnership for Nuclear Security to mitigate the risk that a non-state actor could develop an Improvised Nuclear Device (IND).   In FY 2016, GTR will promote a self-sufficient nuclear security culture, ingrained in partner countries' nuclear technical organizations.   These activities will include technical trainings on establishing human reliability and insider threat mitigation programs; applying a nuclear security culture in technical operations; ingraining nuclear security culture into the next generation of scientists, technicians, and engineers; and responsible science.   GTR will also engage scientists with IND-relevant expertise to reduce the likelihood that they will work with terrorists or proliferant states.

Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT):   In FY 2016, WMDT will seek to improve international capabilities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to a terrorist attack involving nuclear and/or radiological materials.   The ongoing occurrence for more than 20 years of nuclear and radioactive trafficking highlights the very real threat that terrorists or other malicious actors could acquire these dangerous materials.   Through the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) and the Counter Nuclear Smuggling Program (CNSP), previously known as the Preventing Nuclear Smuggling Program, WMDT works with partner governments worldwide to address this threat and to improve capabilities to: investigate nuclear or radiological trafficking activities; locate and secure materials on the black market; arrest and prosecute those smuggling or seeking illegally to acquire nuclear or radiological material; and respond to a radiological or nuclear terrorist incident.   In doing so, WMDT seeks to strengthen counter-nuclear smuggling capabilities in countries that are vulnerable to radiological/nuclear trafficking and increase political commitment to nuclear security.   These efforts also implement U.S. commitments from the Nuclear Security Summits.

Key Interventions:
- Approximately $1.9 million of requested WMDT funds will be used to lead and monitor the development and implementation of the work program for the GICNT, which the United States, via ISN, co-chairs; organize workshops and exercises that promote fundamental best practices in the areas of nuclear detection, nuclear forensics, and emergency response and mitigation; and ensure active participation by partners in these events.   Additionally, funding will be directed to maintain the web-based Global Initiative Information Portal, the GICNT's secure communications system used by partners to share information and support GICNT activities.   To advance partners' further application of GICNT best practices and lessons learned, in FY 2016, the GICNT will develop and run a series of exercises to promote the integration of detection and nuclear forensics into national response frameworks.   WMDT will also take advantage of a high-level   GICNT's 10th Anniversary event to promote best practices in responding to a nuclear security challenge, in support of the Nuclear Security Summit's identification of GICNT as one of the key international nuclear security institutions.   Requested FY 2016 funding will also provide for administrative costs and travel in

support of GICNT activities, including for key developing countries.

- Approximately $4.25 million of the requested funding will be used to support CNSP capacity-building efforts in priority partner countries located in regions including, but not limited to, Central Asia, the Balkans/Caucasus, the Middle East, and North Africa to: develop counter-nuclear smuggling investigative skills; develop sustainable nuclear forensics capabilities; strengthen and develop best practices to prosecute nuclear/radiological material smugglers; and develop national nuclear and radiological materials smuggling response plans. Requested FY 2016 funding will also be used to leverage additional assistance from foreign donors to secure radioactive sources and to build counter-nuclear smuggling capabilities in vulnerable countries. Requested FY 2016 funding will also provide for administrative costs and travel in support of CNSP projects.

Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS): EXBS works to help foreign government partners establish and implement strategic trade controls and related border security systems consistent with international standards, thus enhancing U.S. national security by preventing WMD proliferation and destabilizing accumulations of conventional weapons. The EXBS program is active in countries that possess, produce, or supply sensitive items and materials, as well as countries through which such items are likely to transit. EXBS assistance focuses on developing partner countries' capacities in five critical areas: legal and regulatory frameworks, licensing systems, enforcement, industry outreach, and interagency coordination/international cooperation. In FY 2016, EXBS plans to have 57 bilateral partner countries and 12 'graduate' partner countries. Requested funding described below for EXBS's Global Account covers the advisor management program; assessments, evaluations, and training; engagement and sustainability; and general program administration and support. (Justifications for country-specific EXBS program funding can be found in the regional perspectives section of this Congressional Budget Justification.)

Key Interventions:

- Employment of 20 in-country advisors and 42 locally-employed staff who coordinate on-the-ground assistance and provide feedback to Washington-based program staff, establish close working relationships with partner country counterparts, and ensure EXBS assistance is used to good effect. They are critical to the success of the EXBS program. In addition, EXBS employs 15 specialized trainers who assist in the delivery of customized trainings for partner countries.
- Periodic assessments of strategic trade control systems in existing and prospective partner countries by utilizing proprietary assessment methodologies.
- Updating of existing training materials, as well as developing new training materials, to ensure EXBS technical assistance keeps pace with a dynamic and evolving threat environment.
- Regional and thematic conferences that focus international attention on pressing strategic trade and border control issues, such as catch-all controls, transshipment, and proliferation finance.
- Assistance to EXBS partners that have otherwise 'graduated' from the program to prevent backsliding, and to enable limited engagement with countries for which bilateral funds are otherwise not requested, including Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Taiwan, and the United Arab Emirates. This focus on sustainability continues to demonstrate good results as EXBS graduate partners and the UAE increasingly take on the role of mentors and regional leaders, providing training, sharing best practices, and facilitating cross-border exchanges to support and reinforce EXBS bilateral assistance programs.
- Maintenance of equipment previously donated to partner countries and technical support for users of the Tracker automated licensing system, which is specifically designed to assist foreign government officials with administering national export control systems. ISN is completing the development of Tracker version 8.0 and requires U.S. contractor support to deploy this upgrade, transfer data seamlessly between the old and new systems, provide end-user training, and establish a capability for

IT support services related to Tracker.

- Leveraging the efforts of international organizations, such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Customs Organization, to help states put in place strategic trade control processes by sponsoring development and delivery of enforcement tools, such as targeting systems, best practices guidance, and related training.
- Supporting efforts of academic and non-governmental organizations to further develop trade control screening tools, and pursuing outreach to secure buy-in for nonproliferation objectives from legislators, industry, and the general public in EXBS partner countries.
- Travel in support of program goals and objectives, such as for project implementation and oversight.

In addition to the centrally-funded activities described above, FY 2016 bilateral and regional funding will support priorities such as:

- Expanding assistance to key partners in the Middle East, North Africa, and East Africa to help prevent programs of concern in countries like Iran, and terrorist organizations in these regions, gaining access to WMD-related materials.
- Reinforcing Ukraine's ability to detect and interdict WMD and related items at its borders.
- Helping the Libyan government establish effective controls over its borders to interdict illicit trafficking in MANPADS and other conventional weapons.
- Assisting partner governments in developing comprehensive strategic trade control legal and regulatory frameworks.
- Supporting a transition from assistance recipients to assistance providers among select EXBS partner countries, such as Croatia and Mexico.

The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF):   The NDF provides a means for the United States to respond rapidly to vital nonproliferation and disarmament opportunities, circumstances, or conditions that are unanticipated or unusually difficult.   NDF staff develops, negotiates, implements, and manages the finances of carefully vetted projects to destroy, and to prevent the proliferation of, WMD, WMD-related technologies and delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons.   The NDF's special authorities allow it to undertake rapid-response threat reduction work around the globe.   NDF projects are often complex and high priority and are frequently in places that are difficult for U.S. Embassies to reach and require specialized expertise to implement.   Current NDF projects include working with Egypt to halt the illicit traffic of weapons into Gaza; permanently decommissioning the Soviet-legacy BN-350 plutonium breeder reactor in Kazakhstan; constructing a hydroacoustic monitoring station in the southern Indian Ocean to detect covert nuclear detonations; and building partner capacity in China through a strategic trade control training initiative.   Requested FY 2016 funding will allow the NDF to continue to provide resources as needed by policymakers to address nonproliferation concerns worldwide.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: GTR utilizes several approaches to measure the impact of its security assistance, including specialized nonproliferation evaluation studies, quantitative assessment tools, and effectiveness studies.   GTR has developed performance evaluations based on biological, chemical, and nuclear security standards, and has conducted preliminary analysis to establish baseline data in 12 countries that receive GTR assistance.   These standards represent the compilation of policies, procedures, and best practices promoted through GTR programming that reduce the risk that scientists with WMD expertise could be exploited by non-state actors or proliferant states.   These evaluation studies provide an annual measurement of how GTR assistance has advanced each partner country towards meeting defined nonproliferation standards.   Separately, GTR also commissions at least one external study each year to assess the effectiveness of GTR programming in a specific country or

functional area.   In FY 2015, GTR will conduct an evaluation of the effectiveness of its nuclear security efforts, and a similar effort will be conducted for biological security in FY 2016.

WMDT collects standardized and specific evaluation data upon completion of each GICNT activity to obtain feedback from GICNT partner nation representatives on their levels of engagement and their intent to utilize identified lessons learned and best practices to enhance their own countries' capabilities for combating nuclear terrorism.   In addition, WMDT develops after-action reports and engages governments that have hosted exercises to obtain their feedback and to work with them collaboratively in developing an official GICNT product that is later shared with the broader partnership.   These products highlight the event's key themes and outcomes, and identify best practices and next steps that benefit all partners, including those that were not able to attend the event itself.   WMDT measures CNSP success by the number of activities funded in priority countries and regions and the number of donors secured for critical counter-smuggling projects.   WMDT uses prior year evaluations (such as surveys and after-action reports) to inform budget decisions involving new CNSP-funded engagements, to modify trainings and workshops to meet goals, and to design follow-on activities that build on each event's success and address remaining gaps and challenges identified by partners.   For example, at the conclusion of the CNSP Armenia Nuclear Forensics Laboratory project, WMDT used information from the concluding evaluation report to make informed decisions to focus future engagement in Armenia on nuclear forensics training and establishing a national nuclear forensics library for use in nuclear/radiological smuggling investigations.   As part of its evaluation, WMDT also considers whether CNSP projects have aided in developing a partner's expertise enough to qualify as a regional expert, thereby enabling those partner countries to share their experiences and expertise within multilateral fora such as GICNT.   WMDT also continues to evaluate the multiyear Ukraine National Nuclear Forensics Library Pilot Project to ensure it continues to meet stated goals.   Following the United States-European Community Countering Nuclear and Radiological Smuggling Workshop, WMDT analyzed participant feedback that highlighted the need for: 1) strengthened inter-ministerial and international coordination; and 2) advanced training to counter nuclear and radiological smuggling.   Accordingly, CNSP plans to focus on these two key areas of counter-nuclear smuggling cooperation and training.

EXBS collects regular activity-level performance data from its implementing partners.   These metrics assess the effectiveness of EXBS training content and delivery to participants' needs.   EXBS conducts periodic external assessments of national strategic trade control systems in partner countries using the Revised Assessment Tool (RAT) methodology (an EXBS-funded and -developed tool).   The RAT employs a 419-point survey to assess a given country's legal authorities, licensing, enforcement, and industry outreach capabilities for conformance with international standards.   EXBS assistance is then geared to closing the remaining gaps.   The RAT methodology allows longitudinal evaluation of progress in assessed EXBS partner countries.   Also, EXBS contractors conduct surveys of EXBS conference participants to determine if the substance and focus of the conference reflected current nonproliferation challenges and produced increased understanding and greater cooperation.   EXBS uses this performance feedback in planning for future training activities and conferences.   In addition, in FY 2014, EXBS adopted a new three-year strategic planning process, which identified country-specific three-year objectives and linked EXBS activities to the pursuit of specific outcomes.   As part of the strategic planning process, a standardized activity performance monitoring survey was introduced to harmonize reporting across various implementers.

To ensure tight management controls, the NDF has requested annual audits by the Office of the Inspector General that began in March 2014.   The 2014 audit focused on programmatic management, contracting, and integrity of financial data.   In January 2015, and continuing every other year, the audit will focus on the integrity of financial data.   Currently, the NDF uses up to five percent of its fiscal year appropriated funds for administration and operational purposes.   In addition, the NDF project close-out team reviews projects on which work has been completed.   The team's review, in conjunction with the project

managers' oversight, demonstrated efficient project monitoring and evaluation resulting in the closure of the majority of completed projects and approximately $64,000,000 of NDF funds returned to NDF availability.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: GTR conducts effectiveness studies to assess how well GTR projects accomplish the desired nonproliferation objectives. These studies provide GTR with an empirical base to assess effectiveness, devise new initiatives where needed, and choose among different policy options to meet future programmatic needs. GTR's most recent study found that, after participating in biorisk management-related trainings, participants had better knowledge of best practices in biosafety, had higher levels of concern for biosecurity and biosafety issues, were more likely to reject bioweapons-related work under any conditions, and agreed that scientists bear full responsibility for safeguarding the dangerous biological material. Through this study, GTR learned that training programs should further emphasize biosecurity best practices, and modified subsequent trainings conducted accordingly. The result has been better integration of security and safety practices in the laboratory setting, and increased awareness of all potential biosecurity vulnerabilities.

WMDT draws from prior year evaluations to improve the design and conduct of both GICNT and CNSP activities, products, and workshops. For example, based on an identified need to promote interagency cooperation and communication within a national response framework, GICNT has begun to focus its activities on cross-disciplinary training exercises that highlight models for addressing this issue. Also, based on evaluation feedback, GICNT has changed the format of its activities to incorporate more opportunities for participants to be involved in the development of the outcomes documents and is distributing a "take-home" version of tabletop exercises for all participants to be able to run domestically. In FY 2014, CNSP held a pilot dialogue on best practices for prosecuting nuclear smuggling. The post-event evaluation identified certain aspects of the training curriculum that will be improved for future such dialogues. In addition, in FY 2014, CNSP partnered with the European Union to hold a first-of-its-kind Countering Nuclear and Radiological Smuggling Workshop. Plans for FY 2016 include delivering advanced training on counter nuclear smuggling, which the 38 countries and international organizations that attended the event identified as necessary.

Proliferators and their networks operate globally, seeking vulnerable points in the global supply chain to exploit. EXBS assistance is designed to develop national capabilities to effectively regulate trade in controlled items, prevent or interdict illicit trafficking, and identify and penalize violators. To that end, EXBS evaluates the type of threats to be addressed and the effectiveness of the remedies identified to address these threats. EXBS conducts national RAT assessments to determine supplier and diversion risks in EXBS partner countries, examine existing national legal authorities and institutional capabilities to manage these risks, and propose recommendations for EXBS action to prevent proliferation of sensitive goods, technologies, and equipment. In this way, RAT assessments help influence prioritization of EXBS resources to implement specific types of activities in every partner country. In FY 2015, EXBS will conduct a total of eighteen comprehensive RAT assessments of strategic trade control systems. At a minimum, each comprehensive assessment will address laws, regulations, institutions, implementation, and training in the areas of licensing, enforcement, government outreach, and international commitments for the particular country/economy. The reports will also assess the implementation and enforcement of export control legislation/regulations in the existing Free Trade Zones for the particular country/economy.

EXBS assessment data indicate that implementation of advanced strategic trade controls -- such as catch-all controls, intangible technology transfer controls, and transit/transshipment controls -- remains challenging for many EXBS partner countries. As a result, development of institutional capabilities -- such as watch lists, screening mechanisms, targeting and risk management tools, and robust outreach to industry -- to implement and enforce such controls will remain central to EXBS assistance efforts in

FY 2016.   EXBS performance monitoring data has generated programmatic investments in two areas that EXBS will continue to pursue in FY 2016.   First, conference surveys indicated that proliferation finance controls have emerged as an area of increasing challenge for EXBS partner countries.   However, technical assistance resources available to facilitate implementation of the new standards promulgated by the Financial Action Task Force continue to be scarce.   In response to this demand for technical expertise, in FY 2014, EXBS conducted a regional conference on Combating the Financing of Proliferation in Doha, Qatar for Gulf Cooperation Council members.   In FY 2015, EXBS plans to conduct a follow-on regional conference.   Second, EXBS performance monitoring data indicated that if countries have a better understanding of economic benefits resulting from the adoption of national strategic trade controls and border security norms, they are more likely to undertake and sustain implementation of such controls.   To that end, EXBS will continue to extend its collaboration with international organizations that pursue norms compliance and trade facilitation objectives simultaneously, to include the UN Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Customs Organization.   EXBS will also commission case studies to illustrate economic benefits resultant from implementation of comprehensive strategic trade controls.

Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources (F) was established in 2006 to strengthen the Secretary's ability to oversee and coordinate all State and USAID foreign assistance.

ForeignAssistance.gov

The public database maintained at www.ForeignAssistance.gov is a key element of the U.S. Government's commitment to improve U.S. foreign assistance transparency.   This data collection effort will make foreign assistance more effective and increase accountability.   It also enables the U.S. Government to meet both domestic and international transparency commitments, such as the *U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants, Obligations and Loan Authorizations* Congressional report and International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) reporting.   To accomplish these goals, this program collects detailed foreign assistance data in a standard and timely way from all U.S. government agencies that fund or implement foreign assistance, and presents it to the public through user-friendly graphics and in machine-readable formats.   Funds will continue to support agencies in institutionalizing quarterly, comprehensive foreign assistance data reporting.   Funds will also be used to continue to expand the website functionality to include more advanced mapping and charting features, as well as improved educational materials.

Foreign Assistance Evaluation Activities

F coordinates reporting on State and USAID foreign assistance evaluation activities as well as oversees the implementation of the Department of State's evaluation policy on behalf of the Deputy Secretary of State. In this role, F supports capacity building for State bureaus and independent offices with foreign assistance as well as provides overall guidance and technical assistance in implementing the policy - working with bureaus on best practices and lessons learned. Funds for evaluation activities will be used to support collaborative evaluations of the Partnership for Growth countries, a meta evaluation of State's foreign assistance evaluations conducted since 2012, and an evaluation funds competition to further build capacity in State bureaus.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**84,300**	*****	**5,150**	**-79,150**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**80,000**	*****	**-**	**-80,000**
Complex Crises Fund	20,000	*	-	-20,000
Foreign Military Financing	50,000	*	-	-50,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,000	*	-	-10,000
Enduring/Core Programs	**4,300**	*****	**5,150**	**850**
Economic Support Fund	4,300	*	5,150	850

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

$2.75 million in program funding is being requested to improve aid transparency by supporting the continuity of the www.ForeignAssistance.gov Program. $2.4 million in program funding is being requested to support evaluation activities, capacity building and collaborative evaluations.

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- Funding for www.ForeignAssistance.gov supports the collection and standardization of detailed planning, financial, and programmatic foreign assistance data from all U.S. Government agencies that fund or implement aid programs to improve aid transparency, aid effectiveness, and accountability.
- Funding also supports the regular maintenance and operations of the public-facing website, www.ForeignAssistance.gov, as well as improving the website's functionality, user experience, and educational materials.
- Funding ensures that the U.S. government is supporting and engaged with stakeholder groups on complying with the IATI requirements including producing consistent, machine-readable reports.
- Funding supports Partnership for Growth (PfG) evaluations for two countries as well as a meta evaluation of all PfG evaluations conducted under this effort. This effort supports a multi-agency collaboration.
- Funding supports a meta evaluation of State's foreign assistance evaluations conducted since 2012. The meta evaluation will provide overall trends in methodology and usage and lessons learned to improve the management and use of evaluations at State.
- Funding also supports an evaluation funds competition aimed at building capacity within State Bureaus as well as encouraging collaborative evaluations within State and other agencies.

State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Combating trafficking in persons is a U.S. government priority and a key issue for the Department of State.   U.S. foreign assistance funding requested by J/TIP supports programs addressing the "3Ps:" prosecution of traffickers, protection of victims, and prevention of human trafficking.   Human trafficking is modern slavery and deprives people of their basic human rights; yields negative public health, economic, and environmental consequences; and undermines the rule of law.   Human trafficking is a dehumanizing global crime that comprises all of the actions taken to reduce a person to a condition of servitude, and often includes horrific physical, emotional, and psychological abuse.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**24,041**	*****	**20,723**	**-3,318**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	24,041	*	20,723	-3,318

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Trafficking in persons is a transnational crime that destabilizes fragile states and undermines rule of law. It is a threat to secure borders and economic prosperity.   J/TIP's foreign assistance aligns with the Department's strategic goals to counter threats to the United States and the international order and to advance civilian security around the world.   It supports U.S. government efforts to help foreign governments become more stable, prosperous, and democratic.

J/TIP's funding priorities are guided by the findings of the annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* (*TIP Report*), with the goal of assisting those countries on the lowest tiers of the *TIP Report* (Tier 2, Tier 2 Watch List, and Tier 3) to achieve compliance with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in persons.   Resources are directed to countries that demonstrate political will to address the deficiencies noted in the *TIP Report*, but lack the economic resources to do so.

Anti-Trafficking Programming: There is significant global need for centrally managed anti-trafficking funding.   The Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to focus foreign assistance funds in support of the 3P paradigm to combat human trafficking. J/TIP administers a competitive grant process and looks to fund non-governmental organizations (NGO) and public international organizations (PIO) that demonstrate expertise in anti-trafficking activities. J/TIP works closely with the Department's regional bureaus, U.S. embassies, and USAID to select country and regional programs strategically.

Key Interventions:
- J/TIP's Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 request for INCLE foreign assistance will fund a range of NGO and PIO programs with an emphasis on cross-cutting projects – those that address multiple elements of the 3Ps.   J/TIP programming is aimed at strengthening government responses in Tier 3 and Tier 2 Watch List countries, as well as some weaker Tier 2 countries.
- J/TIP prioritizes projects that lead to self-sustaining anti-trafficking programs or that train local staff

and government to become trainers; J/TIP will continue to identify and support such programming in FY 2016.

- J/TIP also looks to increase its programming in the Asia region to stay aligned with the Administration's foreign policy rebalance to Asia.   In FY 2016, J/TIP hopes to continue its regional support to ASEAN member states (which may include Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam), with a focus on strengthening prosecution-related efforts.
- The U.S. government approach to combating human trafficking is victim-centered.   In FY 2016, J/TIP will specifically look to advance protection-focused programming in countries such as Albania, Burma, Central African Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Federated States of Micronesia, Honduras, India, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Tajikistan, and Zambia.
- J/TIP will also continue training law enforcement and criminal justice sector personnel to more effectively investigate, prosecute, and hold criminally liable those involved in human trafficking. J/TIP will specifically look to advance prosecution-focused programming in countries such as Bangladesh, Belarus, India, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Nepal, the Philippines, Somalia, South Africa, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Thailand, Tunisia, and Ukraine.
- In FY 2016, J/TIP is also planning to take a more regional approach to law enforcement-focused programming, which may, for example, occur in Southern Africa; the Pacific Islands; Yemen and neighboring countries; Central Asia; and the Caribbean.

Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA):   J/TIP's T&TA provides targeted assistance to enhance foreign government and/or civil society capacity to combat human trafficking.   For example, T&TA often focuses on strengthening legal and institutional mechanisms for combating trafficking or training law enforcement and judicial sector officials who are involved in combating the crime.   On average, 50 percent of T&TA requests come from partner governments or U.S. embassies seeking assistance on behalf of their host governments.   T&TA is generally focused on countries ranked as Tier 2, Tier 2 Watch List, and Tier 3 and so could be programmed in any of the these countries identified in the most recent *TIP Report*.   The FY 2016 request allows J/TIP to respond in a timely and targeted manner to anti-trafficking needs in a specific country or region.

Key Interventions:
- J/TIP prioritizes foreign assistance consistent with the needs articulated in the most recent *TIP Report* and focuses on countries with a ranking of Tier 3, Tier 2 Watch List, and in some cases, Tier 2, where governments have the political will to improve their response to trafficking, but lack the economic resources to address the problem.   Via short-term T&TA, assistance may be provided to any number of countries within these parameters, to be selected on a case-by-case basis.   The Department's diplomatic engagement with foreign governments can lead to opportunities to combat trafficking in persons through new T&TA requests, often upon short notice.
- In FY 2016, T&TA will provide support to develop, strengthen, or implement legislation that would adequately hold traffickers accountable for their crimes and provide necessary protections to victims.
- T&TA will provide targeted training to enhance victim protection, increase victim identification, and support the establishment of national referral mechanisms and institutionalization of human trafficking data collection and reporting frameworks.
- FY 2016 support for T&TA will provide targeted training to enhance the capacity of criminal justice officials to conduct victim-centered investigations and prosecutions.

Emergency Fund: The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 amended the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to establish the creation of an emergency fund to respond to urgent global needs.   This global fund enables J/TIP to respond in a flexible manner as high priority unanticipated

needs arise and ensures that the Office is able to provide emergency assistance to victims, including as part of a broader Department crisis response.

Key Interventions:
- J/TIP will continue to partner with the International Organization for Migration to implement much of its emergency response funding.
- J/TIP will provide emergency assistance on a case-by-case basis for individuals identified as trafficking victims overseas.   Services may include: shelter, medical treatment, psychological support, legal aid, as well as family tracing, repatriation, and reintegration assistance.

Administration and Oversight (A&O): J/TIP leverages support from non-U.S. government resources to magnify the impact of our resources and avoid duplication of effort.   J/TIP uses its A&O to ensure effective oversight and successful implementation of its foreign assistance programming.

Key Interventions:
- J/TIP anticipates A&O funds requested in FY 2016 to support contractor staff.
- In FY 2016, J/TIP intends to fund an external evaluation to examine the effectiveness of a service provision concept utilized by an existing grantee.   This evaluation may focus on projects in South and Central Asia, and/or in Central America.
- J/TIP also plans to increase its internal evaluations to include conducting a variety of snapshot, implementation, and performance evaluations on its smaller grant projects.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: J/TIP understands the necessity of using INCLE funding as efficiently as possible and, when determining which programs to fund, utilizes a rigorous methodological review to ensure the programs' goals and structure are achievable.

Close oversight of awarded projects enables J/TIP to ensure effective use of foreign assistance in targeted countries.   Performance monitoring and assessment is accomplished through routine desk audits and/or site visits that include management and technical assistance; reviewing regular programmatic and financial progress reports; and frequent and routine correspondence with grantees.   These project monitoring practices will continue in FY 2016.   In general, J/TIP's monitoring plans call for projects to be visited at least once per program cycle, which means that approximately one third of J/TIP's grants will receive on-site monitoring in FY 2016.   Oversight also includes the use of common performance indicators for all anti-trafficking programs.   Analysis of these indicators is used to identify the most effective programs and information about best or promising practices, which are disseminated to others in J/TIP and within the U.S. government to those who are working on anti-trafficking issues.

In FY 2014, through routine monitoring of a grantee's "train-the-trainer" workshop in Central America, J/TIP made recommendations to strengthen the criminal justice training initiative.   As a result of this engagement, the grantee is working to ensure that future workshops and follow-up with training participants are robust and lead to greater sustainability.   In addition, J/TIP uses funds to support select research projects that gather new information on trafficking patterns and trends to inform development of effective programs that meet on-the-ground needs.

In FY 2014, J/TIP continued to fund a grantee to develop a case law database that tracks human trafficking cases globally.   This database is available on the internet and provides critical legal information for lawyers and researchers reviewing case law or for foreign prosecutors to improve their ability to successfully prosecute cases of human trafficking.

J/TIP also continues to implement the Department of State's Evaluation Policy.   In FYs 2012-2014, J/TIP funded six external evaluations in Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Sierra Leone, and the Philippines. J/TIP is looking to these evaluations to assess the performance of its projects and to determine the effectiveness and potential duplication of the frameworks implemented by the grantees.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The data J/TIP gathers from its research, monitoring, and evaluations informs the type of programming that J/TIP looks to fund in the future.   For example, a J/TIP grantee has established the first-ever shelter in West Africa for young female victims of trafficking in persons.   That shelter is playing a vital role in introducing and institutionalizing quality care for victims of trafficking; 48 victims have received holistic and comprehensive services thus far, and the NGO has facilitated legal representation for four survivors and physical and mental health treatment for 35 victims.   Fourteen survivors have been successfully reintegrated or placed in alternative care; 43 child survivors of trafficking were provided education scholarships; and 58 village parent groups, comprising 464 individual members, have been established and trained.   This NGO hired an external evaluator to conduct an evaluation of the aforementioned shelter program in FY 2013.   The initial findings of this evaluation suggest this program could potentially serve as a best practice in care for child victims.

In FY 2014, J/TIP hired the evaluator to conduct a comprehensive follow-up evaluation of the program described above to confirm whether this could provide promising practices for future replication.   At the same time, J/TIP also finalized a second grant to this organization in order to pilot a replication program in a neighboring West African country.   J/TIP has learned from this and other similar grantees that scaling-up funding for implementers that focus on building local government and community capacity to combat human trafficking often leads to more immediate and sustainable results.   In its FY 2016 planning, J/TIP will look to fund similar programs as a result of these findings.

J/TIP also continues to monitor and gain lessons learned from its T&TA programs, which aim to strengthen governments in key strategic areas, such as through the passage of new laws or the establishment of national action plans.   Through its review of T&TA programming, J/TIP has learned that careful situational assessments help ensure success.   For example, one of J/TIP's grantees provided extensive legislative assistance to a Caribbean government following an initial assessment; this government subsequently promulgated a comprehensive anti-trafficking law in June 2014.   The grantee also assisted an African government in developing a comprehensive anti-trafficking national action plan after consulting with key stakeholders.   The creation of specific anti-human trafficking laws is a global policy priority for J/TIP because such laws make it possible to successfully prosecute and hold human traffickers accountable; J/TIP will look to continue funding T&TA assessments and assistance for legislative development and implementation in FY 2016.

State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

OES addresses some of the world's greatest challenges and opportunities: climate change, global health, sustainable oceans, pandemic preparedness, environmental sustainability, and cooperation in science, technology, and innovation. Foreign assistance programs focus on strengthening partnerships and building institutional capacity so that partners are equipped with tools to take action on environmental and health issues. OES programs support U.S. efforts to address climate change, combat wildlife trafficking and illegal logging, protect vital fisheries resources, support actions to reduce marine pollution and study ocean acidification, promote a level playing field with free trade partners, encourage sustainable natural resource management and pollution reduction including mercury emission abatement, inspire youth to innovate and pursue entrepreneurial activity, address global health challenges, and support collaborative scientific partnerships and global engagement in science, technology and innovation. Targeted engagement in strategic regions of the world, such as the Lower Mekong and sub-Saharan Africa, builds partnerships and encourages cooperation on shared challenges such as natural resource management and climate change.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**117,807**	*****	**448,250**	**330,443**
Economic Support Fund	117,807	*	448,250	330,443

Economic Support Fund (ESF)
Concerted Action to Achieve Deep Cuts in Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Climate Change ($416.6 million): The OES request supports investments in clean energy, sustainable landscapes, and adaptation through the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI) to support a clean and healthy global environment, climate-smart economic growth, and improved resilience to the impacts of climate change for the most vulnerable countries. These activities will have important co-benefits for health, sustainability, and poverty reduction, and will support efforts to achieve a new international agreement on climate change. OES climate programs will promote policies and support mechanisms that leverage public and private sector funds for climate-smart development. Working in partnership with national and local governments, businesses, and other non-governmental groups, OES will target GCCI investments that grow countries' economies, improve people's lives, and contribute in a fundamental way to climate adaptation and mitigation.

Key Interventions:
- Green Climate Fund (GCF): The request includes $350.0 million for the Department of State for the GCF, providing $500.0 million when combined with the $150.0 million requested for the GCF through the Department of the Treasury. The GCF is a new multilateral fund designed to foster resilient, low-emission development. It will employ a range of financial instruments to support projects and programs in developing countries that promise the greatest impact in reducing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and building resilience. It will also mobilize private sector capital and foster stronger policy environments that better address the challenges of a changing climate. More information on the GCF is available in the GCCI narrative in the Congressional Budget

Justification.

- OES GCCI Adaptation Programs: OES Adaptation funding of $8.0 million will support the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Global Network.   Vulnerable countries will work through the network to enhance leadership on adaptation, facilitate learning and exchange, and improve coordination and collaboration to help strengthen efforts by vulnerable developing countries to mainstream adaptation into their development planning and programs.
- GCCI Clean Energy Programs: OES Clean Energy funds of $45.6 million will support programs to accelerate clean energy deployment; reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) like black carbon, methane, and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); mobilize private investment in clean energy; and enhance cooperation on low-emission development strategies.   Funding will support efforts to unlock low-carbon energy transformation in developing countries and to enhance coordination and cooperation to advance low-carbon growth, including through the Low-Emission Development Strategy Global Partnership (LEDS-GP).

  Clean Energy priorities include cooperation with China, the world's largest emitter of GHGs, to develop and expand on the work of the United States-China Climate Change Working Group, including implementation of the 2013 Presidential agreement to phase down HFCs, and initiatives on motor vehicles and fuels and other efforts to reduce GHGs.   Cooperation with India, the world's third-largest emitter and the country with the fastest-growing emissions, will support the United States-India Partnership to Advance Clean Energy and coordination on adaptation, air quality, and forestry under the bilateral Joint Working Group to Combat Climate Change.

  Funds will also continue to support the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate and Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) processes, which engage the world's most important energy economies to accelerate the dissemination of clean energy technologies and practices such as energy efficient buildings, smart grids, super-efficient appliances, and solar technologies.   FY 2016 funding will expand efforts to scale up clean energy deployment in emerging economies such as India, Mexico, South Africa, and Indonesia.

  OES works to mobilize international emission reduction through the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC), a coalition of 46 countries (with more than 90 partners) that works to reduce SLCP emissions that cause more than 30 percent of current global warming, millions of premature deaths, and extensive crop losses.   In roughly three years, the CCAC has raised pledges and contributions for funding from 11 countries, totaling more than $58 million, attracting significant support for achieving near-term benefits for climate change, health, energy security, and food security.   The Global Methane Initiative (GMI), a partnership of 43 countries (including all top 10 methane-emitting nations), catalyzes policies and projects to reduce methane emissions – the second largest contributor to anthropogenic climate change after carbon dioxide – while promoting clean energy access, environmentally and financially sustainable business practices, improved air and water quality, industrial safety, and U.S. exports.
- OES GCCI Sustainable Landscapes Programs: OES Sustainable Landscape funds of $13.0 million include support for bilateral, plurilateral, and multilateral initiatives to address developing countries' mitigation efforts in the land sector.   Bilateral and plurilateral initiatives include programs such as Climate Fellows, SilvaCarbon, and, potentially, climate resilient agriculture.   Climate Fellows help increase the capacity of in-country teams working on critical reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) issues like forest monitoring.   SilvaCarbon funding provides access to U.S. technical experts and resources to develop the terrestrial carbon mapping and monitoring systems required under REDD+, and which underpin national GHG inventories.   Climate resilient agriculture activities would work in the agricultural sector to address the links between mitigation, resilience, and agricultural productivity.   Multilateral initiatives may include support for the BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL) or the Forest Carbon Partnership

Facility (FCPF).   ISFL has been designed to pioneer linkages between forest and agricultural landscapes in country programs, increasing the capacity of developing countries to achieve and monitor mitigation results at a large scale.   Support for the FCPF would assist the implementation of a REDD+ strategies, including the completion of countries' financing, safeguards, or monitoring plans.

Strengthened Science, Space, Technology and Innovation Partnerships

Key Interventions:
- Global Science Partnership Programs (GSPP): GSPP teaches technical and business skills to scientists, researchers, and innovators to advance their careers and ability to address key global challenges.   GSPP builds an understanding of the importance of science, technology, and innovation in knowledge-based economies and builds connections in the international scientific community. For example, the project on advancing careers of women in science in Africa has led to those who received training conducting similar networking and skills building trainings in their countries after the initial event using external resources.   GSPP spurs economic growth, fosters transparency and accountability, and promotes prosperity and stability.
- Global Innovation through Science and Technology initiative (GIST): GIST will use $2.9 million empower youth to be engines of economic growth through technology entrepreneurship skill development, mentorship, and financing opportunities.   By helping science and technology entrepreneurs acquire skills and financing, the United States can spur economic development and shared prosperity, forge valuable partnerships, and broaden the reach of the U.S. innovation ecosystem.   The program reaches entrepreneurs in 86 emerging economies around the world through an online interactive platform, a global competition, on-the-ground activities, and mentorship.   Since its launch in 2011, GIST has engaged with more than 2.8 million innovators and entrepreneurs around the world, providing training to over 4,500 startups that have generated more than $80 million in revenue.

Strengthened Environmental, Conservation, and Natural Resource Policies that Advance U.S. Interests

Key Interventions:
- Trade and Environment: Trade and Environment programs are used for building the capacity of U.S. trading partners to protect the environment, which is critical to the success of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and is a key component of the U.S. trade agenda.   Funds of $4.9 million will support secretariat and environmental cooperation commitments with FTA partners that strengthen environmental laws, support effective enforcement of those laws, and promote transparency and public participation in environmental decision-making.   Programs will meet U.S. commitments in FTAs, Environmental Cooperation Agreements, and other environmental cooperation mechanisms, helping ensure that businesses in FTA partner countries are operating under environmental standards that are as similar to those for U.S. businesses as possible and promoting a market for U.S. exports of environmental goods and services.
- Regional Initiatives: The Regional Initiatives program complements U.S. diplomatic efforts to address environmental and scientific challenges through international partnerships in strategic regions, such as the Lower Mekong and the Arctic.   FY 2016 funds will support the regional environmental office hub program, under which our embassies identify and engage in strategic programming with partner governments, regional institutions, the private sector, or civil society to promote cooperation in environmental, science, and health issues.   For example, through these strategic programming we seek to build international cooperation to negate impacts of wildlife trafficking on species, the environment, the ocean, security, the economy, and human health.
- Mercury: Mercury is a toxic chemical with significant negative health effects, particularly for

children and women of childbearing age.   All 50 U.S. states have active advisories urging caution when consuming certain fish due to high levels of methylmercury.   Estimates indicate that 70 percent of the total mercury deposited in the United States comes from global sources.   Improving the ability of developing countries to reduce mercury pollution will benefit U.S. public health.   U.S. assistance of $0.9 million under this program catalyzes or strengthens global action to reduce transboundary mercury pollution from the most significant sources during a particularly critical time as countries work to establish the necessary domestic measures to enable ratification and implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, concluded in 2013.   Funds will facilitate the effective implementation of the Convention by reducing mercury emissions from a variety of activities, including artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM), the largest source of transboundary mercury pollution.   Programs will establish and strengthen sustainable initiatives in key countries to improve chemicals management capacity, reduce demand for mercury, and increase capacity to develop comprehensive mercury emission reduction strategies.

Clean, Safe, Secure and Sustainably Managed Oceans and Polar Regions

Key Interventions:
- South Pacific Tuna Treaty: OES will use $21.0 million in funds to meet an annual commitment under the 1987 South Pacific Tuna Treaty and the associated Economic Assistance Agreement (EAA).   The Treaty is an important regional agreement in the Pacific, where the United States is working to continue to strengthen relationships.   The U.S. commitment under the Treaty and EAA is fulfilled through funding support to the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency, which distributes the assistance to countries in the South Pacific.   This assistance supports sustainable use of fisheries resources, increased food security, and enhanced relations with Pacific Island states.   It also benefits the U.S. economy by promoting access for U.S. vessels to some of the most lucrative fishing grounds in the world, which in turn supports employment opportunities for Americans.   Failure to make this payment could remove the primary source of U.S. economic assistance to most of these small island states and result in Pacific Island nations denying fishing licenses to U.S. vessels.
- Ocean: Assistance will promote actions to sustain fish stocks, reduce marine pollution, and address ocean acidification through developing partnerships in international fora with the private sector, NGOs, international organizations, and other countries.   Sustained growth in carbon dioxide emissions contributes to ocean acidification, which threatens fragile marine ecosystems and the coastal economies that rely on fisheries, ecotourism, and related economic opportunities provided by these unique environments.   By collaboratively engaging with international partners, this programming will address these challenges through sharing best practices identifying the mutual benefits of oceans resources, and catalyzing action through education, technical knowledge sharing, and cooperation.

Improved Water Quality and Access

Key Intervention:
- Global Water Programs: The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that by 2025, more than two-thirds of the world's population could live in either water-scarce or water-stressed conditions.   Water scarcity and poor water quality will increase disease, undermine economic growth, limit food production, and become an increasing threat to peace and security in many regions of the world where the United States has strong strategic interests.   Utilizing $0.9 million in funds, FY 2016 programs will focus on building international political commitment and catalyzing action to increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation, improving water resources management (including the productivity of water for food and energy), and promoting cooperation on shared waters in regions where water is, or may become, a source of tension.   This will include supporting both diplomatic efforts to promote peace and cooperation in key regions like the Nile and

Mekong, and partnerships that strengthen U.S. capacity to address international water challenges.

Increased Pandemic Preparedness and Improved Global Health

Key Intervention:
- OES Health Programs: Public health emergencies cost lives and threaten economic stability, national security, and development potential of nations. As evidenced during the recent Ebola crisis, infectious diseases do not respect borders. FY 2016 programs will strengthen health systems to respond to public health threats, particularly pandemic disease events. OES health programming consists of targeted training to strengthen the global capacity to detect, assess, report, and respond to public health emergencies. Additionally, proactive U.S. involvement in global health can aid in predicting emerging challenges and improving prevention and preparedness.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: OES continues to strengthen internal capacity for managing and evaluating performance. OES performs site visits to monitor program progress, and the bureau has strengthened the rigor and documentation of those reviews. OES will continue to train personnel in evaluation management, methods, and design, and will remain focused on strengthening the process of awarding, monitoring, and evaluating all financial instruments.

Beyond regular assistance monitoring, several notable monitoring and evaluation activities were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY2014:
- OES entered into a contract for a formative evaluation to support the validity and reliability of performance measurement monitoring across all GCCI pillars and funded projects to support data quality and outcomes. This three-year evaluation activity will underpin data quality relative to the reporting and monitoring of programmatic outcomes.
- OES concluded an independent evaluation of mercury reduction and storage programs. The results from this evaluation concluded that projects under evaluation demonstrated progress in achieving results. The evaluator indicated that the selection of subjects and countries for this series of pilot projects appeared appropriate for the various aspects of mercury emissions and potential interventions across a variety of geographic settings, and that the prospects for sustainability are good. The evaluation also provided impetus for strengthening program design to improve progress and outcomes.
- An ongoing evaluation of the OES trade and environment capacity building program continues to strengthen the impact of programming working directly with project implementers. Results to date include the development and implementation of standardized data collection and reporting templates, as well as customized indicators and project management plans, which have enhanced the effectiveness of implementers in achieving program impacts.
- OES entered into two new evaluation contracts: (1) a review of Climate Renewables and Deployment Initiative and the CEM is addressing outcomes and achievements of this ongoing program to document programmatic outcomes and identify approaches that resulted in notable successes under the current program model; and (2) an evaluation of the approach and methodology used by the Nexus Dialogue on Water Infrastructure Solutions relative to intended outcomes and the identification of improvements for similar policy-focused programs in the future. Both evaluations were put in place at the end of FY 2014, with results anticipated in FY 2015.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The conclusion of the evaluation of mercury

reduction and storage programs provided useful feedback for strengthening the design of future programs, including preliminary scoping and initiation and data capture and reporting.   Insights gained from this evaluation are assisting the program offices in the design, solicitation, selection, and implementation of future projects.   OES is further strengthening grantee reporting by identifying opportunities for grantee training, and will continue to work with highly qualified local implementers as appropriate to strengthen local capacity to address mercury in ASGM.   OES initiated a multi-year, third-party formative evaluation to support the validity and reliability of performance measurement monitoring across all GCCI pillars to help ensure the integrity of performance and outcome results across all projects.   While the evaluation is ongoing, interim work has strengthened knowledge of data collection and management methodologies and systems by program implementers, as well as provided a comprehensive assessment of data quality of reported results against GCCI standard indicators.   These efforts have informed and contributed to the development and incorporation of improved data collection guidance into reporting requests and informed program monitoring activities, ultimately supporting an increase in confidence in the validity and reliability of reported GCCI results.

State Political-Military Affairs (PM)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Funds requested for PM will support ongoing efforts to create a more peaceful and secure world by enabling U.S. partners to deter aggression; restore international peace and security in the wake of conflict or disaster; reduce the illicit proliferation of arms; secure borders against illegal trafficking and transit; and ensure that security forces operate in accordance with international human rights laws and norms. In accordance with this goal, security assistance activities build legitimate, sustainable, and enduring partner capabilities that improve the ability of friendly nations to address crises and conflicts associated with state weakness, instability, and disasters; and to support stabilization following conflict – which in turn will increase the security of the United States. The request will accomplish the stated goals primarily by supporting efforts to train and equip foreign military forces for legitimate self-defense, as well as peace operations and counterterrorism operations. In addition, funds will support the professionalization of select African militaries. The request also will support peace and stability worldwide by responding to the security and humanitarian threats posed by obsolete, unstable, or poorly-secured/maintained weapons and munitions stockpiles, including man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS), landmines and other unexploded ordnance.

In addition to the funds noted below, the request includes transfer authority to allow the Department to contribute additional funding to the Global Security Contingency Fund (GSCF) in FY 2016, as required. The GSCF is a shared Department of State-Department of Defense authority that provides for joint program funding, formulation, planning, and approval of programs designed to address emergent challenges and opportunities in a partner's security sector in order to enhance that country's capabilities to conduct border and maritime security, internal defense, and counterterrorism operations; or to participate in or support military, stability, or peace support operations, consistent with U.S. foreign policy and national security interests. During FY 2016, the Departments of State and Defense remain committed to implementing the GSCF authority and continuing efforts to execute GSCF programs in multiple countries and monitoring and evaluating their impact.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**242,078**	*****	**193,456**	**-48,622**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**31,000**	*****	**-**	**-31,000**
Foreign Military Financing	11,000	*	-	-11,000
Peacekeeping Operations	20,000	*	-	-20,000
Enduring/Core Programs	**211,078**	*****	**193,456**	**-17,622**
Foreign Military Financing	60,000	*	70,000	10,000
International Military Education and Training	5,503	*	5,500	-3
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	58,475	*	18,006	-40,469
Peacekeeping Operations	87,100	*	99,950	12,850

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)
FMF resources will be used to support administrative costs for worldwide military assistance and sales, allowing the U.S. government to enhance the ability of allies to participate in coalition, humanitarian, peacekeeping, counterterrorism, and counter-insurgency operations. Funds will pay for administrative costs at overseas security assistance organizations (SAOs); U.S. military unified commands, military department headquarters, and training activities; and at the Defense Security Cooperation Agency. FMF administrative funds cover the costs related to implementation of the unified command administration and overseas SAO activity, including operational costs, salaries, travel costs, and International Cooperative Administrative Support Systems and local guard costs, in support of the FMF and IMET programs, End-Use Monitoring, Excess Defense Articles transfers, drawdowns associated with section 506(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act, the former Military Assistance Program, and other military assistance and sales programs. These funds also cover certain Department of State administrative costs, such as oversight travel and program monitoring and evaluation.

Key Intervention:
- The FY 2016 request of $70.0 million supports the operating costs required to administer military assistance and sales programs in security assistance offices overseas as well as efforts to monitor and evaluate such programs.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)
IMET resources will be used to support the administrative costs of implementing the IMET program to promote regional stability and defense capabilities through professional military education and other training. IMET administrative funds support U.S. military education and training facilities, including general costs, salaries, course development, and curriculum development, in particular at three dedicated expanded IMET (E-IMET) school houses: the Center for Civil-Military Relations, the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies, and the Defense Institute for Medical Operations.

Key Intervention:
- The FY 2016 request of $5.5 million primarily supports operating costs and curriculum development at the E-IMET school houses.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)
Funds requested for the NADR Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) global account support activities vital to national security by reducing the dual threats of illicit availability of conventional weapons and accidental explosion of conventional munitions, as well as supporting foreign policy goals to remediate unexploded ordnance. This request funds a continuing priority program to reduce the global threat of illicitly-held or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective reduction. This funding also will cover global CWD capacity building efforts (such as training partner nation security forces to implement improved physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) standards); emergency response funding to help partner countries mitigate risks from potentially dangerous depots and safely remove and dispose of materials following catastrophic detonations and other incidents at these facilities; other operations to address emergency CWD requirements, urgent weapons destruction projects, and unforeseen needs world-wide; and administrative expenses (including grants, contracts and salaries supporting program management, programmatic evaluations, program-related travel, and miscellaneous administrative fees). These programs complement bilateral, multilateral and regional CWD programs in over 40 countries that reduce threats associated with landmines and other explosive remnants of war; destroy poorly-secured, unstable, or otherwise at-risk conventional weapons and munitions stockpiles; and improve PSSM and related practices to reduce the threats of illicit weapons proliferation and humanitarian disasters.

Key Interventions:
- The FY 2016 request will reduce the risks associated with poorly-secured, loose, and otherwise at-risk MANPADS, which, if left unmitigated, could have disastrous security and economic consequences.
- The request also allows the United States to respond rapidly to emerging conventional weapons-related threats posed by unforeseen political developments and conflicts (such as those in Libya, Syria, and Mali); enhance partner nation CWD capabilities; and provide emergency assistance to mitigate the humanitarian consequences of conventional weapons-related disasters (such as catastrophic munitions depot explosions).

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

PKO resources will support peace operations and counterterrorism capacity building programs. The request includes funds for the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), which strengthens international capabilities to effectively execute UN and regional organization peace operations. FY 2016 GPOI funds will continue to build sustainable, self-sufficient peace operations training capacity in partner countries and provide support (including equipment and technical assistance) to enable countries to deploy to UN and regional peace operations. Additionally, FY 2016 GPOI funds will support the development and employment of critical enabling capabilities (e.g., logistics, engineering, medical capabilities), as well as promote the role of women in peace operations. Finally, funds will continue to underwrite an evaluation and metrics mechanism, including measures of effectiveness, to ensure GPOI is achieving its goals efficiently and effectively.

PKO funds will also continue to support the military capacity building component of the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) program, a multi-faceted initiative designed to counter terrorist threats, strengthen regional capacity, promote interoperability, and facilitate coordination between West and North African nations. PKO funds for TSCTP will support advisory assistance, modest infrastructure improvement, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the West and North African regions.

Finally, PKO funds will also support the Security Governance Initiative (SGI), an initiative designed to support security sector reform with the six SGI partner countries (Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and Tunisia) announced at the 2014 U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit. Funds will concentrate on institutional reform, with a heavy focus on the proper role of the military, civil-military relations, and respect for human rights. Support may include training, advisory support, and equipment.

Key Interventions:
- $64.0 million in the FY 2016 request will support the Department of State's dedicated global peacekeeping capacity building program, GPOI.
- The FY 2016 request includes $19.1 million to train and equip military units in key TSCTP partner countries.
- The FY 2016 request includes $16.9 million to support defense sector reform as part of the SGI.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2016, PM will expand its monitoring and evaluation program designed to improve the overall effectiveness of the military assistance activities funded through the FMF and IMET accounts. The bureau's monitoring and evaluation program is being built on three primary components. First, PM is implementing a system for monitoring strategic indicators over time to identify changes in the strategic-level security environment and to serve as high-level measures for evaluating outcomes. Second, PM is guiding the development and monitoring of

a set of military capability indicators, to help refine military assistance program objectives at the country level. Lastly, a set of targeted performance evaluations will examine the impact of military assistance activities on specific partner country security capabilities, identify lessons learned for improving security assistance, and help determine whether U.S. program activities or other factors contribute to the changes in targeted strategic indicators.

Since its inception in 2005, GPOI has employed a full-time contracted Evaluation Team to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of GPOI program activities.   The team works in close collaboration with program managers and GPOI implementers to gather verifiable, auditable data; identify program areas needing improvement; and help formulate objective-oriented policy solutions.   Using a combination of site visits, field-generated reporting, electronic training rosters, evaluation forms, inventory records, and routine communication with implementers, the team captures a comprehensive qualitative and quantitative picture of GPOI program activities.

PM's approach to CWD monitoring and evaluation is a combination of formal reporting, independent host government reviews, and field visits.   All CWD implementing mechanisms (grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts) contain specific objectives against which implementers must report quarterly using standardized metrics.   PM/WRA has developed a standard operating procedure for creating monitoring and evaluation plans tailored to individual implementing mechanisms ensuring that the projects funded achieve the stated goals and objectives while minimizing taxpayer risks. On program substance, host government agencies (national mine action centers for humanitarian demining and relevant security agencies for small arms/light weapons projects) will independently inspect the implementer's work and certify its completion, either verifying or disputing the progress cited in the implementer's quarterly program report.   Additionally, PM program officers and U.S. embassy officials conduct frequent field visits to current and past project sites to verify reporting accuracy.   On technical monitoring, PM/WRA conducts on-site visits to substantiate sound financial management, program progress, and compliance with laws, regulations, and policies.

When GSCF projects are designed and planned through the interagency consultations, all stakeholders and implementers identify and agree to stated GSCF outcomes and indicators to be monitored and evaluated by a third-party contractor.   During FY 2015, monitoring and evaluation frameworks are being established for the three GSCF-funded activities in the Philippines, Ukraine, and the Regional West Africa project to counter the threat of Boko Haram.   This framework includes the collection of baseline data at the point of project commencement, monitoring of funded activities, and will enable PM to assess GSCF activities and evaluate their impact and performance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation of global and bilateral FMF and IMET programs will focus on tracking high-level evidence of movement toward the achievement of specific predetermined strategic objectives, as well as systematic past performance, through in-depth evaluations.   These evaluations will consider not only progress toward stated goals, but also the historical logic of U.S. assistance activities and their consequences.   The monitoring and evaluation of FMF and IMET programs will be used to improve the overall effectiveness of military grant assistance, inform resource allocations, and provide accountability by ensuring that resources address requirements that serve broader U.S. foreign policy objectives and promote U.S interests around the world.   These efforts will also place significant emphasis on the development of baseline analyses, with a goal of gathering evidence for assessing the impact of security assistance activities.

Since FY 2005, the GPOI program has facilitated the training of over 200,000 peacekeepers.   As a result of this success, the GPOI program has shifted its focus more toward increasing national peacekeeping capacity building.   While FY 2015 funds will continue to provide training, equipment, and sustainment

of peacekeeping troops, activities will focus on strengthening the capabilities of partner countries to train their own peacekeeping units by supporting the development of national peacekeeping trainer cadres; peacekeeping training centers; and other self-sufficiency oriented programs, events, and activities. GPOI's evaluation/metrics mechanisms have enabled PM to identify the types of assistance each GPOI partner requires to become self-sufficient. This enables the United States to target resources for those activities that would fill the gaps that currently prevent GPOI partners from becoming self-sufficient in peacekeeping training. As a result of the evaluation of specific activities in certain countries, the Department of State has reprogrammed GPOI funding from some countries to others that have been more successful.

Through the CWD program and its precursors, the United States has provided humanitarian mine action assistance to more than 90 countries since the inter-agency program's formal inception in 1993. When a country reaches the assistance "end state," either it has developed sustainable, indigenous mine-action capacity to independently handle any remaining landmine issues or it has achieved "mine-impact free" status (free from the humanitarian impact of landmines and other explosive remnants of war). Since 2000, the program has directly helped 22 countries to achieve mine-impact free status or otherwise develop self-sufficient mine action capabilities. The CWD program also has made substantial progress in fighting the illicit trafficking of SA/LW and conventional munitions. Since 2003, the program has destroyed over 34,000 MANPADs, 1.8 million SA/LW, and 95,000 tons of munitions worldwide.

State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The mission of PRM is to protect and assist the most vulnerable people around the world, including refugees, conflict victims, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants, on the basis of need and according to humanitarian principles of universality, impartiality, and human dignity; as well as to promote lawful, orderly, and humane means of international migration.   PRM accomplishes its mission through diplomatic engagement and funding humanitarian programs, including overseas assistance programs, the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, and the resettlement of humanitarian migrants to Israel.   The Bureau's humanitarian diplomacy and programmatic activities are a core part of the Secretary of State's conflict response capacity and play a vital role in U.S. government efforts to address complex emergencies.   PRM also has primary responsibility within the U.S. government for international migration policy and programs, as well as international population policy.   In coordination with other U.S. government actors, PRM advocates for international maternal health issues and manages the United States' relationship with the United Nations Population Fund.   PRM works mainly through multilateral institutions, namely: the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and the International Organization for Migration.   Contributions to international organizations are complemented by PRM's support for non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which also play an important role in the assistance PRM provides to its populations of concern.   PRM works with USAID and regional bureaus in the U.S. Department of State to address timely transitions from relief to longer-term development in order to enhance the inclusion of refugee and conflict-affected populations in development planning

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**3,109,000**	*****	**2,503,595**	**-605,405**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**1,284,355**	*****	**819,000**	**-465,355**
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,284,355	*	819,000	-465,355
Enduring/Core Programs	**1,824,645**	*****	**1,684,595**	**-140,050**
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	50,000	*	50,000	-
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,774,645	*	1,634,595	-140,050

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)

The ERMA account enables the President to provide humanitarian assistance for unexpected and urgent refugee and migration needs worldwide.   The FY 2016 request of $50.0 million will allow the United States to respond quickly to urgent and unexpected needs of refugees and other populations of concern.

In FY 2014, the President provided $50.0 million from ERMA to address emergency humanitarian needs related to the crisis in South Sudan.

Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)

The U.S. government's international humanitarian programs provide critical protection and assistance to

some of the world's most vulnerable people: refugees, IDPs, stateless persons, vulnerable migrants, and victims of conflict. Reflecting the American people's dedication to assisting those in need, programs funded through the MRA account save lives and ease suffering while upholding human dignity. They help stabilize volatile situations and prevent or mitigate conditions that breed extremism and violence, and are an essential component of U.S. foreign policy. The FY 2016 MRA request of $1.6 billion will fund contributions to key international humanitarian organizations such as UNHCR and ICRC, as well as support to non-governmental organization partners to address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and to resettle refugees in the United States. MRA-funded programs meet basic needs to sustain life; provide protection and assistance to the most vulnerable, particularly women and children; assist refugees with voluntary repatriation, local integration, or permanent resettlement in a third country; and foster the humane and effective management of international migration policies.

The FY 2016 MRA request also includes $819.0 million under the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) heading for humanitarian needs related to Syrian and Iraqi displacement.

Key Interventions:
- Overseas Assistance: MRA programs aim to save lives and ease suffering, achieve durable solutions for populations of concern, protect vulnerable populations, and exert leadership in the international community. Through $1.15 billion in funding, PRM provides humanitarian assistance in response to complex emergencies, in protracted situations, and in support of voluntary refugee and IDP return, and local integration. Protection strategies are integrated across multiple sectors including: water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, food, health and nutrition, education, livelihoods, and camp management. PRM-supported programs are designed to identify and protect the most vulnerable within affected populations, such as single heads of households, children, the elderly, and the disabled to ensure that they have equal access to life-sustaining goods and services. Coupled with U.S. diplomatic efforts, these programs seek to: help vulnerable populations maintain a basic level of dignity and self-reliance; prevent the forcible return of refugees to a place where their lives or freedom would be threatened; negotiate access for humanitarian agencies to operate safely and reach populations affected by conflict; resolve protracted refugee situations; prevent and reduce statelessness; and, promote adherence to international humanitarian and human rights law. PRM also provides core support to multilateral partners to build a strong international humanitarian response.
- Refugee Admissions: Utilizing $442.7 million in funds, MRA programs aim to find durable solutions for populations of concern. Resettlement is a key element of refugee protection and an important solution for refugees when repatriation and local integration are not possible. As the country with the largest resettlement program in the world, the United States welcomes the most vulnerable refugees from a diverse array of backgrounds. Through non-governmental organization partners, these funds will help refugees and certain other categories of special immigrants to resettle in communities across the United States.
- Humanitarian Migrants to Israel: PRM funding of $10.0 million supports the goal of finding durable solutions for populations of concern by maintaining U.S. government support for relocation and integration of Jewish migrants, including those from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Africa, to Israel.
- Administrative Expenses: PRM is responsible for the oversight of all programs funded through MRA enduring and OCO appropriations as well as any funding implemented from other accounts by PRM. The $35.0 million in funds requested for FY 2016 will be used to ensure sound stewardship of resources and maximum impact for beneficiary populations and American taxpayers by stressing accountability and transparency in its management and monitoring of these critical humanitarian programs. The largest portion of administrative expenses will cover the salary, benefits, and travel costs of U.S. direct hire staff, including regional refugee coordinators posted in U.S. embassies around the world.

Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) - OCO

Conflicts in the Middle East have caused millions people to flee their homes in search of safety. With continued violence and conflict in Syria and Iraq, humanitarian needs are expected to remain high in FY 2016.

The FY 2016 MRA - OCO request of $819.0 million will fund humanitarian assistance programs that meet basic needs to sustain life, including emergency shelter and medical care; provide protection and assistance to the most vulnerable, including aiding those affected by gender-based violence; and help ease the burden of host communities supporting refugees from Syria and Iraq. These funds will support the humanitarian response efforts of several international organizations including UNHCR and the ICRC, as well as non-governmental organization partners to address the immense humanitarian needs of individuals inside these countries and refugees throughout the region. In FY 2014, the U.S. government provided more than $1.77 billion as part of the humanitarian response to these crises, the majority of which was from OCO resources.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

<u>Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities</u>: PRM continued to strengthen monitoring and evaluation of its humanitarian programs in FY 2013 to inform policy and programmatic decision-making and ensure sound stewardship of resources. In addition to the performance indicators reported in this Congressional Budget Justification, PRM uses a variety of measures to monitor progress in its humanitarian programs, and works with other donors to strengthen performance measures for the international humanitarian community. PRM incorporates performance measures that reflect U.S. government humanitarian priorities into cooperation framework agreements with UNHCR, UNRWA, and IOM. With each of these organizations, as well as the ICRC, PRM plays an important role in shaping and supporting their strategic planning and performance management. PRM conducts annual reviews of these frameworks and each organization's performance, as well as interim and annual evaluations of PRM-funded NGO programs. The Bureau also conducts annual regional policy and program reviews in order to review past performance and formulate future programmatic and diplomatic strategies based on results. These reviews consider performance information gathered throughout the year through onsite monitoring trips, program and financial reporting from implementing partners and other sources. As in previous years, PRM maintained a strong Monitoring and Evaluation training program for its staff including a week-long PRM Monitoring and Evaluation Workshop and a year-long course, PRM Monitoring and Evaluation of Humanitarian Assistance, to ensure staff have the knowledge and tools required to monitor programs implemented by multilateral and non-governmental partners.

In accordance with the Department of State's February 2012 Program Evaluation Policy, PRM managed four evaluations in FY 2014 to gauge the impact of PRM-supported programming. These evaluations include surveys of beneficiaries in order to incorporate their views on assistance provided in evaluating program performance. The first evaluation focused on best practices in gender-based violence (GBV) prevention programs in refugee settings, with an emphasis on Chad, Malaysia, and Uganda. This evaluation concluded in July 2014. The second evaluation concentrated on the effectiveness of humanitarian diplomacy and programming in promoting local integration of refugees in Zambia, Tanzania and Cameroon. The evaluation ended in October 2014. Two of the evaluations were initiated at the end of FY 2014. The first evaluation looks at livelihoods programming in Ethiopia and Burundi. The second explores best practices for preventing staff fraud at resettlement support centers, using sites in Jordan, Turkey, Kenya, and Ecuador as case studies. Both evaluations are scheduled to conclude in late 2015. Findings of the completed evaluations were shared broadly in order to shape PRM's programs and policies and to help inform the broader international humanitarian community. As appropriate, PRM will apply a similar dissemination of evaluation finding to the ongoing evaluations upon completion.

<u>Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices</u>: PRM uses findings from its monitoring and evaluation to inform budget and program decisions. For example, findings from the GBV prevention evaluation led to the creation of new monitoring tools for assessing GBV prevention proposals and programs.

Based on monitoring of the growing number of urban refugees, PRM is more proactively considering NGO projects to support urban refugees and has started to fund new urban NGO projects in Africa, where such programming has been least expansive, including Kampala, Nairobi, Djibouti and Cairo. In FY 2014, PRM initiated urban NGO programs in South Africa and Thailand for the first time.

Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)
Expanded Account Narrative

Overseas Assistance

FY 2016 Request

The world is witnessing the highest level of forced displacement since World War II, as people continue to flee intractable conflicts. Catastrophic wars in Syria, Iraq, the Central African Republic, and South Sudan, and long-standing refugee crises elsewhere, are stretching the international community's capacity to respond.

Most of the FY 2016 request for MRA will provide USG contributions to four international organizations to meet their requirements for calendar year 2016. These are the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The U.S. demonstrates strong leadership and commitment to these institutions through both proactive engagement in governing bodies and robust funding. Our expectation is that other donors – in the spirit of responsibility sharing – will provide commensurate support. Being an early and reliable contributor to these organizations also ensures that they can respond quickly to emergencies throughout the world to meet humanitarian needs.

UNHCR is an indispensable partner for the USG and a critical player in effective multilateral humanitarian response. The United Nations 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol give UNHCR a mandate to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and stateless persons and to provide lasting solutions to their displacement. UNHCR's global network, its staff in 125 countries, and its partnerships with other humanitarian organizations, provide protection, solutions, life-saving assistance, and advocacy for more than 46 million persons of concern. This includes millions of internally displaced persons (IDPs), pursuant to UN humanitarian reforms adopted in 2005. UNHCR programs provide legal and physical protection, and meet urgent needs for water, sanitation, shelter, food, health care, and primary education. UNHCR also plays an essential role in seeking permanent solutions for refugees. It supports safe and voluntary return and reintegration operations, facilitates local integration of refugees into host countries, and assists with third country resettlement.

ICRC has a unique status as an independent humanitarian organization mandated by the Geneva Conventions to protect conflict victims. Its respected neutrality, independence, and impartiality enable it to operate in war zones and often gain access to areas – and thus to people in need – that no one else can reach. This makes ICRC an invaluable partner in responding to humanitarian needs. The organization's primary goals are to protect and assist civilian victims of armed conflict (including millions of IDPs), trace missing persons, reunite separated family members, monitor treatment of prisoners of war, and disseminate information on the principles of international humanitarian law.

UNRWA has the sole mandate from the United Nations to provide education, health, relief, and social services to approximately five million registered Palestinian refugees residing in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, the West Bank, and Gaza. UNRWA also provides emergency food, health, and other assistance to vulnerable Palestinian refugees during humanitarian crises, such as the war in Syria. U.S. support for UNRWA directly contributes to the U.S. strategic interest of meeting the Palestinians' humanitarian needs while promoting their self-sufficiency. UNRWA plays a stabilizing role in the Middle East through its assistance programs, serving as an important counterweight to extremist elements. Given UNRWA's unique humanitarian role in areas where terrorist organizations are active, the U.S. Department of State

continues to monitor UNRWA closely to ensure that it takes all possible measures to keep terrorists from benefitting from U.S. government funding.

IOM is the leading international organization on migration and an important partner in advancing the U.S. policy objective of promoting orderly and humane migration.   IOM works primarily in six service areas: assisted voluntary returns and reintegration; counter-trafficking; migration and health; transportation; labor migration; and technical cooperation on migration.   International migration issues reflect and affect global trends, such as economic downturns, climate change, peace and security, and global health threats.   U.S. government diplomatic engagement with IOM and our support for its assistance programs are critical.

MRA funds may also be provided to other international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to meet specific program needs and objectives.   Other international organizations receiving MRA funds in the past include the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Program (WFP), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the UN Development Program (UNDP), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

Of the 65 NGOs receiving MRA funds for overseas assistance in FY 2014, the top 10 recipients were the International Rescue Committee, International Medical Corps, Mercy Corps, Danish Refugee Council, Catholic Relief Services, International Relief and Development, Norwegian Refugee Council, Save the Children Federation, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, and Premiere Urgence-Aide Medicale Internationale. Funding for NGO programs typically covers a 12-month period, but multi-year funding is possible and helps facilitate planning when crises and displacement are protracted.

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

Migration and Refugee Assistance

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate[1]	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**3,109,000**	**3,109,000**	**2,503,595**	**-605,405**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**1,284,355**	**2,127,114**	**819,000**	**-1,308,114**
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,284,355	2,127,114	819,000	-1,308,114
Enduring/Core Programs	**1,824,645**	**981,886**	**1,684,595**	**702,709**
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	50,000	50,000	50,000	-
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,774,645	931,886	1,634,595	702,709

[1] Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113-235)

Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)

The U.S. government's international humanitarian programs provide critical protection and assistance to some of the world's most vulnerable people: refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, vulnerable migrants, and victims of conflict. Reflecting the American people's dedication to assisting those in need, programs funded through the MRA account save lives and ease suffering while upholding human dignity. They help stabilize volatile situations and prevent or mitigate conditions that breed extremism and violence, and are an essential component of U.S. foreign policy. The FY 2016 MRA request of $1.6 billion will fund contributions to key international humanitarian organizations such as UNHCR and ICRC, as well as support to non-governmental organization partners to address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and to resettle refugees in the United States. MRA-funded programs meet basic needs to sustain life; provide protection and assistance to the most vulnerable, particularly women and children; assist refugees with voluntary repatriation, local integration, or permanent resettlement in a third country; and foster the humane and effective management of international migration policies.

The FY 2016 MRA request also includes $819.0 million under the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) heading for humanitarian needs related to Syrian and Iraqi displacement.

Key Interventions:

- Overseas Assistance ($1.15 billion): MRA programs aim to save lives and ease suffering, achieve durable solutions for populations of concern, protect vulnerable populations, and exert leadership in the international community. PRM provides humanitarian assistance in response to complex emergencies, in protracted situations, and in support of voluntary refugee and IDP return, and local integration. Protection strategies are integrated across multiple sectors including: water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, food, health and nutrition, education, livelihoods, and camp management. PRM-supported programs are designed to identify and protect the most vulnerable within affected populations, such as single heads of households, children, the elderly, and the disabled to ensure that they have equal access to life-sustaining goods and services. Coupled with U.S. diplomatic efforts, these programs seek to: help vulnerable populations maintain a basic level of dignity and self-reliance; prevent the forcible return of refugees to a place where their lives or freedom would be threatened; negotiate access for humanitarian agencies to operate safely and reach populations affected by conflict; resolve protracted refugee situations; prevent and reduce statelessness; and, promote adherence to international humanitarian and human rights law. PRM also provides core support to multilateral partners to build a strong international humanitarian response.

- Refugee Admissions ($442.7 million):   MRA programs aim to find durable solutions for populations of concern.   Resettlement is a key element of refugee protection and an important solution for refugees when repatriation and local integration are not possible.   As the country with the largest resettlement program in the world, the United States welcomes the most vulnerable refugees from a diverse array of backgrounds.   Through non-governmental organization partners, these funds will help refugees and certain other categories of special immigrants to resettle in communities across the United States.

- Humanitarian Migrants to Israel ($10.0 million):   This funding supports the goal of finding durable solutions for populations of concern by maintaining U.S. government support for relocation and integration of Jewish migrants, including those from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Africa, to Israel.

- Administrative Expenses ($35.0 million):   PRM is responsible for the oversight of all programs funded through MRA enduring and OCO appropriations as well as any funding implemented from other accounts by PRM.   Funds requested for FY 2016 will be used to ensure sound stewardship of resources and maximum impact for beneficiary populations and American taxpayers by stressing accountability and transparency in its management and monitoring of these critical humanitarian programs.   The largest portion of administrative expenses will cover the salary, benefits, and travel costs of U.S. direct hire staff, including regional refugee coordinators posted in U.S. Embassies around the world.

Migration and Refugee Assistance – Overseas Contingency Operations
Conflicts in the Middle East have caused millions people to flee their homes in search of safety. With continued violence and conflict in Syria and Iraq, humanitarian needs are expected to remain high in FY 2016.

The FY 2016 Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of $819.0 million will fund humanitarian assistance programs that meet basic needs to sustain life, including emergency shelter and medical care; provide protection and assistance to the most vulnerable, including aiding those affected by gender-based violence; and help ease the burden of host communities supporting refugees from Syria and Iraq.   These funds will support the humanitarian response efforts of several international organizations including the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross, as well as non-governmental organization partners to address the immense humanitarian needs of individuals inside these countries and refugees throughout the region.   In FY 2014, the U.S. government provided more than $1.77 billion as part of the humanitarian response to these crises, the majority of which was from OCO resources.

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)
The Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund enables the President to provide humanitarian assistance for unexpected and urgent refugee and migration needs worldwide.   The FY 2016 request of $50.0 million will allow the United States to respond quickly to urgent and unexpected needs of refugees and other populations of concern.

In FY 2014, the President provided $50.0 million from ERMA to address emergency humanitarian needs related to the crisis in South Sudan.

Migration and Refugee Assistance – Overseas Contingency Operations

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate[1]	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2015
Migration and Refugee Assistance/Overseas Contingency Operations	1,284,355	2,127,114	819,000	-1,308,114

[1] Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113-235)

Conflicts in the Middle East have caused millions people to flee their homes in search of safety. With continued violence and conflict in Syria and Iraq, humanitarian needs are expected to remain high in FY 2016.

The FY 2016 Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of $819.0 million will fund humanitarian assistance programs that meet basic needs to sustain life, including emergency shelter and medical care; provide protection and assistance to the most vulnerable, including aiding those affected by gender-based violence; and help ease the burden of host communities supporting refugees from Syria and Iraq.   These funds will support the humanitarian response efforts of several international organizations including the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross, as well as non-governmental organization partners to address the immense humanitarian needs of individuals inside these countries and refugees throughout the region.   In FY 2014, the U.S. government provided more than $1.77 billion as part of the humanitarian response to these crises, the majority of which was from OCO resources.

Refugee Admissions

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	351,000		*442,700	91,700

FY 2016 Request

Achieving durable solutions for refugees, including third-country resettlement, is a critical component of the U.S. Department of State's work. The FY 2016 request will support the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program. This is an important humanitarian undertaking. It demonstrates America's compassion for the world's most vulnerable displaced people when voluntary return and local integration are not possible. MRA resources will be used to fund the costs associated with the overseas processing of refugee applications, transportation-related services, and initial reception and placement (R&P) services to all refugees admitted through the program. These include housing, furnishings, clothing, food, medicine, employment, and social service referrals. The FY 2016 request will support the admission of larger numbers of Syrian and Congolese refugees as well as Special Immigrant Visa applicants from Iraq and Afghanistan. The request includes a modest increase in the R&P grant to keep pace with inflation and maintain adequate support for refugee families during their initial weeks in the United States.

The U.S. Department of State implements the program by providing funding to non-governmental organizations involved in both overseas processing functions and domestic reception and placement services. In addition, the International Organization for Migration receives MRA funds for overseas processing and medical screening functions in some locations and for transportation-related services for all refugees resettled in the United States.

The number of refugees to be admitted in FY 2016 will be set after consultations between the Administration and the Congress before the start of the fiscal year. The request also includes funding to provide refugee benefits to Iraqi Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) applicants and their families as mandated by the Refugee Crisis in Iraq Act of 2007 and to Afghan SIV applicants and their families as mandated by the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009.

Humanitarian Migrants to Israel

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate[1]	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2015
Migration and Refugee Assistance	10,680	10,000	10,000	-

[1] Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113-235)

FY 2016 Request

Since 1973, the U.S. government has helped secure durable solutions for vulnerable Jewish migrants through their resettlement to Israel from the former Soviet Union (FSU), Eastern Europe, Africa, the Near East, and other designated countries. The FY 2016 MRA request for Humanitarian Migrants to Israel seeks to maintain the FY 2015 level of support for the relocation and integration of migrants through the United Israel Appeal (UIA). In FY 2016, we expect the Jewish Agency for Israel (JAFI), UIA's implementing partner, to bring upwards of 10,000 migrants to Israel from the FSU, Ethiopia, and other countries. U.S. Department of State funding supports a three-year package of services for these migrants that includes pre-departure assistance, transportation to Israel, transitional shelter, and orientation services of language training and youth education.

Administrative Expenses

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	34,500		*35,000	500

FY 2016 Request

The FY 2016 request includes resources to cover the administrative expenses of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM). Administrative funds support salaries, travel expenses, and other necessary administrative costs. These funds allow the Bureau to effectively and responsibly manage humanitarian assistance programs funded through the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) and any other appropriations that are provided to the U.S. Department of State, and to conduct the diplomacy that is essential in advancing U.S. government humanitarian objectives.

In FY 2016, the Bureau expects to continue overseeing programs in protracted humanitarian situations. These programs aid Burmese refugees in Thailand, Afghan refugees in Pakistan, and others. The Bureau also expects to support significant emergency humanitarian operations in Syria, Iraq, the Central African Republic, South Sudan, and elsewhere. Effective Bureau emergency response depends on adequate administrative support to carry out needs assessments and oversee operations. When emergencies develop, Bureau staff is often deployed to U.S. embassies in the region to work with host governments and implementing partners to advance U.S. foreign policy objectives and provide sound oversight and management of foreign assistance programs. Performance management is at the heart of the Bureau's mission, and enables it to provide funding according to need and to meet the simultaneous imperatives to provide assistance effectively, efficiently, and in a sustainable manner. The FY 2016 request provides continued investment in an active monitoring and evaluation training program for staff so they may better assess the impact of U.S. government programs. With this request, the Bureau's administrative costs remain low, at less than 2 percent of the overall MRA request of $2.5 billion.

Assistance Programs in Africa

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual[1]	FY 2015 Estimate[2]	FY 2016 Request[3]	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	408,648		*454,000	45,352

[1] In addition, a portion of the FY 2013 and FY 2014 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds and $50 million in Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance funds were used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced persons, and conflict victims in Africa.

[2] In addition, a portion of the FY 2014 and FY 2015 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds will be used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced persons, and conflict victims in Africa.

[3] In addition, a portion of the FY 2015 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds will be used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced persons, and conflict victims in Africa.

FY 2016 Request

The FY 2016 MRA request for Africa will enable the Bureau and its humanitarian partners to save lives and ease the suffering of African refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other victims of conflict. MRA funds will support UNHCR's operations to provide protection and assistance and find durable solutions for populations of concern across the continent. Currently these people number more than 13 million, including nearly four million refugees and asylum seekers and 7.7 million IDPs. The request also will support ICRC operations in 30 countries in Africa to protect and assist conflict victims and promote compliance with international humanitarian law. Humanitarian needs are expected to remain high in FY 2016 due to continued conflict in the Central African Republic (CAR), South Sudan, Nigeria, Sudan, Libya, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Somalia. MRA funds will help maintain protection and assistance programs for refugees and conflict-affected populations in these insecure environments. Top priorities include maintaining first asylum, keeping refugee camps secure and neutral, preventing gender-based violence in all its forms, and achieving durable solutions to displacement whenever possible. In settings where safe, voluntary repatriation is taking place, the U.S. Department of State will lay the groundwork for longer-term development by ensuring that basic services are available in communities of return.

Assistance Programs in East Asia

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	69,332		*54,600	-14,732

FY 2016 Request

The FY 2016 request will enable humanitarian partners to save lives and alleviate human suffering in East Asia through programs that protect and assist highly vulnerable populations.   These include Burmese throughout the region, including Rohingya and Kachin populations, as well as North Koreans outside the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) – in accordance with the North Korean Human Rights Act.

Burmese are the single largest refugee group in East Asia.   There are currently 630,000 Burmese refugees, asylum seekers, and other persons of concern in Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh, India, and China as well as over 800,000 stateless Rohingya in Burma and some 490,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Burma.   The FY 2016 MRA request will help UNHCR and ICRC improve humanitarian conditions for Burmese, vulnerable Rohingya, and other ethnic minorities within Burma displaced by ongoing conflict. Continued MRA support for NGO partners working along the Thailand-Burma border will help ensure food security and maintain the health and nutritional status of refugees until conditions within Burma allow for safe, voluntary return.   The Bureau will lead by advocating with the Burmese government and other host governments in the region to respect the rights of refugees, IDPs, and vulnerable migrants.

Assistance Programs in Europe

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	48,651		*31,000	-17,651

FY 2016 Request

The FY 2016 request will address ongoing humanitarian needs of displaced and vulnerable populations in Ukraine, the Balkans, and the Caucasus.   It will also address the needs of non-Syrian refugee populations in Turkey.   Overseas assistance programs in Europe will support efforts to strengthen asylum regimes and reduce statelessness.   Over 2.6 million individuals are displaced or stateless throughout Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia, and the requested FY 2016 funding will provide protection and assistance to save lives and alleviate suffering in the region.

Ongoing violence in Eastern Ukraine has forced nearly 1.5 million people to flee their homes. MRA-funded programs will help internally displaced persons (IDPs) conflict victims, and refugees in neighboring countries access emergency assistance, social services, and shelter, while also supporting livelihoods and psychosocial programming to foster greater self-sufficiency. This request will also facilitate and support IDP returns to Eastern Ukraine where possible.   Funds will also support vulnerable IDPs in Georgia who are unable to return to the Russian-controlled breakaway regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

In the Balkans, MRA-funded programs will provide assistance to the over 380,000 people displaced by the Balkan conflicts of the 1990s who have not returned to their country of origin.   This includes thousands of Roma, Askhali, and Egyptian minorities, who remain in need of durable solutions.

Funding within the Europe line includes support for UNHCR's refugee status determination operation in Turkey, its largest in the world.

Assistance Programs in the Near East

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual[1/]	FY 2015 Estimate[2/]	FY 2016 Request[3/]	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	480,909	*	329,400	-151,509
Migration and Refugee Assistance - Overseas Contingency Operations		*	819,000	819,000

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

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

[3] In addition, a portion of the FY 2015 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds will be used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced, and conflict victims in the Near East.

FY 2016 Request

The FY 2016 request will maintain core support for UNHCR, ICRC, and UNRWA activities throughout the region and supports the Bureau's primary goal to provide humanitarian assistance that saves lives and eases suffering. It incorporates funding for protection and assistance programs for Iraqi refugees, conflict victims, and displaced persons inside Iraq as well as maintaining support for critical humanitarian programs of international organization and NGO partners to meet basic needs for Iraqi refugees in Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon.

The conflict in Syria continues, with nearly 200,000 dead, approximately 12.2 million affected by the conflict, 7.6 million IDPs, and more than 3.8 million refugees. The FY 2016 request anticipates that significant humanitarian needs, including large numbers of refugees in neighboring states and further increases in North Africa and Europe, millions of IDPs and conflict victims lacking regular access to food, health care, clean water, sanitation, and adequate shelter, will persist. The FY 2016 budget will maintain robust support to the humanitarian response related to the conflict in Syria primarily through the OCO request. PRM funding, in keeping with the Bureau's goal to exert humanitarian leadership in the international community, will prioritize support to UNHCR, UNRWA, and ICRC to reinforce their critical response roles inside Syria and the region, as well as support for other international organizations, UN agencies and NGOs assisting refugees and conflict-affected individuals in neighboring countries.

The FY 2016 request includes support to UNRWA, the UN agency responsible for providing education, health care, and other assistance to more than five million Palestinian refugees in Gaza, the West Bank, Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan. MRA funding to UNRWA is essential to the organization, which remains an indispensable counterweight to extremism in the region, fulfilling critical needs for humanitarian services and assistance that likely would otherwise be met by extremist groups. FY 2016 funding will support UNRWA's General Fund and emergency activities in Gaza and the West Bank and in response to the Syria crisis.

The FY 2016 request also includes modest support for Yemeni IDPs and conflict victims displaced by violence in northern Yemen, including military operations against al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula. This aid will focus primarily on providing shelter, food and water, medical care, protection, and support for returnees and early recovery efforts.

Assistance Programs in South Asia

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual[1,2]	FY 2015 Estimate[3]	FY 2016 Request[4]	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	66,875		*72,900	6,025

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

[2] In addition, $8.9 million of re-programmed ESF funds was used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced, and conflict victims in Pakistan to support the Regional Affected and Hosting Area program.

[3] In addition, a portion of the FY 2015 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds will be used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced, and conflict victims in South Asia.

[4] In addition, a portion of the FY 2015 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds will be used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced, and conflict victims in South Asia.

FY 2016 Request

Afghanistan and Pakistan remain top foreign policy priorities. The FY 2016 MRA request will continue support for Afghan refugees and returnees displaced throughout the region and for Pakistanis internally displaced by continued conflict. Pakistan and Iran continue to host one of the world's largest refugee communities, with a combined total of some 2.5 million Afghan refugees. Afghanistan has an estimated population of more than 805,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs). The FY 2016 request includes funding to meet basic needs of Afghan refugees, returnees, and IDPs, including support for water and health services. At the same time, MRA-funded partners will continue to work with the Afghan government to transition these programs to local and national authorities. The security situation in Pakistan is also expected to remain uncertain in FY 2016. As of late 2014, more than 1.4 million people remained displaced due to military operations in the northwest. While access remains challenging, humanitarian assistance helps instill confidence in civilian-led government institutions and mitigates the risk of extremist influence.

Assistance programs in South Asia also address the humanitarian needs of Tibetan and Bhutanese refugees in Nepal, Tibetan refugees in India, returning refugees in Sri Lanka, and urban refugees and asylum seekers in all three countries. Services provided to the Tibetan community in Nepal include protection and reception services for safe transit of Tibetan refugees to India and support for infrastructure, livelihoods, education, and water and sanitation for the longer-staying refugee community. In India, assistance for Tibetan aid provides health and education services with an increasing focus on livelihoods and long-term sustainability. In Sri Lanka, FY 2016 humanitarian programs will focus on urban refugees and asylum seekers.

Assistance Programs in the Western Hemisphere

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual[1/]	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	61,100		* 45,300	-15,800

[1] In addition, $7 million of re-programmed ESF funds was used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to Colombian refugees and internally displaced persons.

FY 2016 Request

Decades of ongoing violence in Colombia have displaced an estimated 5.8 million people, approximately 10 percent of Colombia's population.   The request supports protection and assistance for an estimated 150,000 newly displaced Colombians inside Colombia and for over 400,000 Colombian asylum seekers and refugees in neighboring countries (Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama, and Costa Rica).   At the same time, the FY 2016 request recognizes significant resources the Government of Colombia is devoting to the reintegration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) as the country continues to implement its Victims and Land Restitution law.   That legislation seeks to restore land and provide reparations to victims of the conflict, 90 percent of whom are IDPs.   Given this commitment by the Colombian government, funding will focus on supporting Colombian refugees in neighboring countries and providing replicable model programs for IDPs in Colombia.   The FY 2016 request also supports efforts to strengthen refugee protection in Ecuador, which hosts the largest recognized refugee population in Latin America, as that country debates a new Human Mobility Law.

The FY 2016 request will also fund the regional programs of UNHCR to protect and assist refugees, stateless persons, and asylum seekers and programs of ICRC and IOM throughout the Caribbean.   The FY 2016 request enables the U.S. Department of State to meet its commitment to support the Migrant Operations Center at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base under Executive Order 13276.   The Department is responsible for migrants determined to be in need of protection as well as assistance with their initial resettlement in third countries.

Migration

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	27,500		*20,000	-7,500

FY 2016 Request

The FY 2016 request supports the U.S. government objectives of protecting and assisting asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants, advancing orderly and humane migration policies, and enhancing security and stability and promoting fundamental human rights.   MRA funds support national and regional efforts to build the capacity of governments to develop and implement effective migration policies, to protect and assist asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants and to discourage irregular migration in Africa, Asia, Mexico and Central America, the Caribbean, and Central Asia.   These funds are especially important given the increase in mixed population flows that include refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons, unaccompanied children, and/or victims of human trafficking in all regions of the world.   The FY 2016 request provides modest but essential funding for assistance to some of the most vulnerable migrants, primarily through the International Organization for Migration (IOM).   These include programs to protect and assist victims of xenophobic attacks, human trafficking, and other human rights abuses.   The FY 2016 request also includes funds for the U.S. government's assessed contribution to IOM.

Protection Priorities

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual [1]	FY 2015 Estimate [2]	FY 2016 Request [3]	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	215,450		*139,744	-75,706

[1] In addition, a portion of the FY 2014 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds was used to respond to emergency needs.
[2] In addition, a portion of the FY 2014 and FY 2015 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds will be used to respond to emergency needs.
[3] In addition, a portion of the FY 2015 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds will be used to respond to emergency needs.

The FY 2016 Request

The FY 2016 MRA request supports the core capacities of key humanitarian partners to respond to humanitarian needs, including support for UN management reform that is critical to the U.S. government's broader UN reform agenda. By providing strategic support to headquarters operations of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), MRA funding ensures that these organizations have the tools to respond quickly and effectively to emerging crises, improve the safety of humanitarian workers in increasingly insecure environments, and enhance accountability through results-based management reforms. Funds are also included to support the U.S. government's response to new humanitarian emergencies worldwide. This request supports global humanitarian and U.S. government priorities, such as addressing the pernicious problem of gender-based violence; protecting the most vulnerable populations, including women, children, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) refugees; identifying and addressing needs of increasing numbers of refugees in urban and non-camp environments; and seeking to make international humanitarian response more accountable and effective through improved performance data collection and analysis, innovative research, and independent evaluations of programs that draw on beneficiary feedback.

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate[1]	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2015
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	50,000	50,000	50,000	-

[1] Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113-235)

The U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Fund enables the President to provide humanitarian assistance for unexpected and urgent refugee and migration needs worldwide. The FY 2016 request of $50.0 million will allow the United States to respond quickly to urgent and unexpected needs of refugees and other populations of concern.

Over the past five fiscal years, an average of $45.8 million was drawn from ERMA annually to address unexpected refugee and migration needs.

In **FY 2014**, $50.0 million was drawn from the Fund:
• $50.0 million provided shelter, health care, education, and protection to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in South Sudan and South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries.

In **FY 2013**, $15.0 million was drawn from the Fund:
• $15.0 million provided shelter, health care, education, and protection to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Syria and Syrian refugees in neighboring countries.

In **FY 2012**, $36.0 million was drawn from the Fund:
• $10.0 million provided shelter, protection, and health and nutrition assistance to IDPs in Mali and Malian refugees throughout the region.

• $26.0 million addressed the humanitarian needs of Sudanese refugees in South Sudan and Ethiopia who fled conflict in the Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States of Sudan.

In **FY 2011**, $52.6 million was drawn from the Fund:
• $12.6 million addressed the needs of those displaced as a result of violence and insecurity in Côte d'Ivoire, including shelter, protection, and water/sanitation support.

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

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

• $10.0 million provided critical humanitarian assistance to Somali refugees in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Djibouti, including emergency nutritional support, access to water, health care, and essential non-food items.

In **FY 2010**, $75.5 million was drawn from the Fund:
• $33.0 million extended the Dadaab/Ifo refugee camp in Kenya, established a food distribution center for Somali refugees in Kenya, and averted serious food pipeline breaks in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and South America.

• $9.5 million provided shelter, warm clothing, and health care services to returned refugees and IDPs in the Kyrgyz Republic.

• $33.0 million provided emergency shelter, food, clean water, and health care to Afghan refugees and Pakistanis displaced as a result of the floods in Pakistan.

Special Representatives

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Department of State's Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues, and the Special Representatives for Cyber Issues, Civil Society and Emerging Democracies, Global Partnerships, and Muslim Communities promote human dignity, equality, economic growth and international cooperation. Funds requested for these offices will support activities that seek to enhance social dialogue, inclusion, and cooperation between the public and private spheres.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**24,345**	*****	**16,700**	**-7,645**
Economic Support Fund	24,345	*	16,700	-7,645

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues (S/GWI): The S/GWI request of $10.0 million includes $2.0 million to continue funding foreign assistance programming as part of the Department of State's Full Participation Fund (FP Fund); $5.0 million to continue the Global Women, Peace, and Security Initiative (GWPS); and $3.0 million for global gender-based violence programing.   The purpose of the FP Fund is to support innovative efforts by bureaus and embassies to integrate gender into operations, diplomatic activities, and foreign assistance programs.   The FP Fund was designed as a finite program, with FY 2016 intended as the final year of funding.   Funds requested for the GWPS will support projects that promote women's participation in peace-making and security, protect women and girls from violence and exploitation, and enable women to participate in the reconciliation and peace process in post conflict and conflict countries. Funds for gender-based violence activities, which could include child marriage, will serve to implement the objectives of the U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence Globally, including to help create, augment, and support existing programming to prevent and respond to all forms of gender-based violence.

Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues (S/CCI): The S/CCI request of $5 million will support Department of State training and capacity building efforts designed to implement the President's *International Strategy for Cyberspace.* This will support the U.S. commitment to an open, interoperable, secure, and reliable information and communication infrastructure that supports international trade and commerce, strengthens international security, and fosters free expression and innovation.   The United States seeks a cyberspace environment that rewards innovation; empowers individuals; strengthens communities; builds better governments; expands accountability; safeguards human rights and fundamental freedoms; enhances personal privacy; and strengthens national and international security.   S/CCI will use the requested foreign assistance funds to conduct training and direct capacity building programs related to, cybersecurity due diligence, cybercrime, national security, Internet governance and public policy, and Internet access/affordability.

Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies (S/SACSED): The S/SACSED request of $0.4 million will enable the participation of developing country civil society leaders in multi-national fora, such as events of the Community of Democracies (CD).   The CD is an inter-governmental

organization whose primary purpose is to support emerging democracies and civil society.   Requested funds will support CD activities on issues such as democracy education, regulatory threats to civic space, women, and youth.   Participation in such events provides key civil society leaders with tools and global networking opportunities which help them advance democracy in their home countries.

Special Representative for Global Partnerships (S/GP): The S/GP request of $1.0 million will broaden the efforts to engage private sector and civil society partners to achieve foreign policy objectives and development goals. Funding will allow current programs to be expanded which are focused on harnessing the power of diaspora communities to promote diplomacy and development in their countries of heritage; fostering entrepreneurship; promoting more sustainable fisheries in developing nations; and engaging in outreach to promote STEM education in developing nations. Funding will support the growing startup and innovation ecosystems across Africa, the Middle East, Latin America; while the Mekong-Delta Region Partnership development workshops will teach local populations entrepreneurial and partnership-building skills. S/GP will continue to convene and leverage private sector funds to expand activities into other countries and sectors, catalyze new projects to create innovative solutions, collaborate with our partners to maximize the impact of projects, and cultivate new partnerships and networks in the world as well as work with other bureaus throughout U.S. Government, in order to institutionalize Public-Private Partnerships.

Special Representative to Muslim Communities (S/SRMC): The S/SRMC request of $0.3 million will continue efforts to empower communities with significant Muslim populations, building on five years of activity and engagement to foster respectful and strong relationships between these communities and the U.S. government.   Approximately half of the funds will be used to strengthen and broaden networks of young leaders and entrepreneurs to positively impact their communities by promoting resilience, encouraging integration, and deepening the culture of entrepreneurship.   The remaining funds will be used to provide training on social media skills and new technologies to empower communities with significant Muslim populations to counter extremism and elevate community, national, and regional conversations.   Funds will be coordinated with and programmed through regional bureaus within the Department of State with guidance from S/SRMC.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: S/CCI grantees must demonstrate and include monitoring and evaluation procedures in their work plans before receiving funds. FY 2013 is the first year S/CCI received foreign assistance funds and is in the process of developing and implementing a cybersecurity capacity building project in Sub-Saharan Africa that aims to increase the overall level of cybersecurity preparedness and response capability in international partners by supporting the development of Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs).   S/CCI requires monthly reporting on activities, progress and funding that are used to monitor each project objective against the result indicators/deliverables.   In the initial stage of the project, to assess and frame future engagements, S/CCI will require from the grantee a written report on existing entities and any efforts currently underway to develop CSIRTs in Sub-Saharan Africa, as well as three case studies of previously developed CSIRT capabilities in identified region(s) and countries.

S/GWI grantees must demonstrate that monitoring and evaluation (M&E) procedures are in place before receiving funds.   S/GWI provides assistance to implementing partners to create effective M&E plans. S/GWI requires interim reporting on all funded projects, and tracks projects' specific indicators via the S/GWI Program Monitoring and Reporting System.   External evaluation is required with detailed explanations for monitoring each project objective against results' indicators.   In FY 2015, S/GWI will conduct two external evaluations under the Global Women, Peace and Security initiative.   S/GWI

collaborates with its colleagues in Washington and in embassies around the world at each stage of the grant cycle.   For example, S/GWI held two regional trainings for EUR and SCA embassy officers and implementing partners on techniques to support and monitor program performance.   This included reviewing grantees' quarterly reports for accuracy, adopting proper mechanisms for open communication, and providing the tools and resources needed to conduct meaningful site visits to assess the implementation of grant activities. In FY 2016, S/GWI will continue to provide regional trainings to stakeholders and anticipates conducting up to ten site visits for programs supported under the FP Fund and GWPS.

S/GP develops monitoring and evaluation plans for all of its grantees.   FY 2013 is the second year S/GP received foreign assistance funds and is planning its first evaluation on The Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves (GACC) partnership.   S/GPI plans to conduct one or more site visits to Kenya and Bangladesh to monitor grants for developing clean cook stoves.   Also in Africa, S/GPI will monitor the usage of online tools, participation, and investments in a partnership to encourage technology entrepreneurship on the continent.   In addition, the office plans qualitative and quantitative assessments of new programs launched from the IdEA platform, an S/GP partner, including business competition programs, science and technology partnerships, and volunteer and philanthropy partnerships.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: S/CCI will use monitor and evaluation results to inform programmatic choices in focus countries and/or regions in Sub-Saharan Africa.   S/CCI will leverage the information and experience of the U.S. Interagency, colleagues in U.S. embassies, and the reports and case studies by the grantee to direct and align the project implementation with other complimentary U.S. assistance programs.   This kind of monitoring will provide the basis for discussions between the grantee and S/CCI to determine where in Sub-Saharan Africa, countries and/or regions, CSIRT capacity building activities (i.e. trainings, technical assistance) would be most fruitful given existing capabilities and political environments, and where further assessment is needed.

S/GWI conducted a retrospective evaluation of small grants awarded in FYs 2010/12 to assess the effectiveness of projects and to develop recommendations for future funding cycles. The evaluation found that projects that address gender-based violence (GBV) should ensure the intervention includes an economic empowerment component; it is key to incorporate capacity building or skills training to provide women with the means and confidence to take action against violence.   The evaluation also revealed the importance of integrating GBV support systems and resources through program work by making multiple inter-linked services available.   GBV programs with interlinked services like legal linked with medical or medical linked with social services proved to be an effective approach for beneficiaries as opposed to stand alone mechanisms.   Findings such as these serve as best practices, enabling S/GWI to program effectively and contributing to S/GWI's decision to dedicate $3.0 million in FY 2016 specifically to GBV programming.   The FP Fund aimed to increase both the number of females who reported more self-efficacy and the number of community members who agreed with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities. Only interventions that yield results will continue to receive funding.   In FY 2015, S/GWI plans to conduct two evaluations in targeted regions where GWPS programs will be implemented and evaluate four regional posts and two domestic offices which received FP Funding.   S/GWI will conduct a scattered sampling of 35 GWPS projects and 19 FP Fund projects in two regions -- to be determined later in FY 2015.   Results of the evaluation will inform decisions of whether or not to expand these programs in the region or replicate them in other regions.

S/GP will use its newly mandated program for partnership monitoring to assess and ensure all partnerships are functioning as they should be. S/GP also will use the results of the evaluation as a

roadmap to assist in the strategic planning process of partnerships at large. There is no structure or formula that will determine how a partnership will succeed and the findings and partnerships model that will come out of the evaluation will further aid in the process. In addition, S/GP will develop strategic guidelines from the successes and failures of our public-private partnerships, which help inform future decisions and actions. The Accelerating Market-Driven Partnership (AMP) is no longer supported by S/GP due to a lack of cohesiveness in the shared vision amongst all partners involved. AMP as an entity continues to be housed under Aspen Institute and will remains as a stand-alone partnership. The experience working with this grantee demonstrated the importance of a strong working relationship between partners. The success of LIONS@FRICA, which is a partnership supporting the budding entrepreneurial ecosystem in Africa inspired the launch of the Mekong TIGERS partnership this year to enhance and deepen the startup and innovation ecosystems of targeted Mekong economies. Furthermore, based upon the LIONS@FRICA partnership model, S/GP has also planned the partnership entitled FALCONS@MENA to support tech and innovation entrepreneurs in the Middle East.

USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Over 800 million people suffer from chronic hunger, while more than 3.1 million children die each year from undernutrition.   The Feed the Future (FTF) initiative is the United States' contribution to a global effort that supports country-owned processes to improve food security.   As the lead agency for the President's Feed the Future initiative, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) coordinates the United States' whole-of-government approach to addressing global hunger and undernutrition.   BFS leads the Agency's work to improve agriculture and nutrition, collaborating with USAID bureaus and missions, other agencies, and a diverse group of private-sector and civil-society partners to ensure that resources are aligned to achieve these objectives.

BFS programs focus on increasing economic growth through agriculture development and reducing long-term vulnerability to food insecurity, specifically in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel.   BFS works with partner countries to strengthen their capacity to plan, budget, monitor and coordinate with stakeholders concerning food security and nutrition.   In addition, BFS provides USAID Missions with technical support to implement FTF Multi-Year Strategies, scale up cost-effective interventions, and build local capacity.   BFS ensures that nutrition, climate smart agriculture, gender, and natural resource management activities are integrated into both Mission strategic plans and country implementation.   BFS also funds research on promising interventions that have the potential to catalyze agriculture-led economic growth.

BFS also supports the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, a public-private partnership platform established during the U.S. G8 presidency in 2012, to leverage responsible private investment in agriculture through specific commitments from African governments, development partners, and private companies.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**319,400**	*****	**342,660**	**23,260**
Development Assistance	319,400	*	342,660	23,260

Development Assistance (DA)
BFS will provide technical and operational support to the FTF initiative whose goals are to reduce the numbers of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger and undernutrition.   BFS' efforts will focus on provision of high quality technical assistance and other support to U.S. Missions implementing FTF; monitoring and evaluation; facilitating partnerships with the private sector, other donors, and civil society stakeholders; and supporting targeted research to determine and scale up technologies and interventions that have the greatest potential to sustainably reduce hunger and poverty.

<u>Increased Accountability and Learning through the Generation of Data on Food Security Programs</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- $18 million is requested for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), including capacity-building to improve the quality and frequency of agricultural data collection and use.

- In FY 2016, FTF will develop the capacity of countries to collect and analyze valid and reliable statistics for strategic planning, including economic indicators, demographic data and other measures of the country's status and welfare.

- BFS will conduct impact evaluations to determine the measureable effects of FTF investments and performance evaluations to identify the results, constraints, and lessons-learned from FTF project implementation. Funding will also support knowledge-sharing activities to promote the optimal use of M&E findings across FTF activities. In support of the FTF Learning Agenda, BFS will support platforms that capture new learning in food security and agricultural development, disseminate it among practitioners, USAID mission staff, and other donors, and connect those actors to each other in order to improve development outcomes around the world. Using a knowledge-driven approach to food security and agricultural development, efforts will extend and multiply the impact of learning developed through agricultural development research and practice.

- In FY 2014, FTF helped strengthen Malawi's and Tanzania's agriculture statistics plans and supported development of Tanzania's Annual Agricultural Sample Survey. Feed the Future also conducted a national data capacity assessment in Senegal.

Inclusive Agriculture Sector Growth through Market-Based Innovation, Partnerships, Technologies, and Policies

Key Interventions:
- $42 million is requested to promote markets, partnerships, and innovation. Funding will support innovative partnerships that improve market access for food-insecure households in focus countries.

- The FY 2016 request will support public and private-sector actions to achieve technology adoption that will help FTF countries increase agricultural productivity.

- In FY 2014, the Feed the Future Partnering for Innovation program engaged 17 new private sector entrepreneurs to bring agricultural technologies to scale. For example, a small grant will commercialize metal grain storage silos for the benefit of about 12,000 smallholder farmers that will ultimately increase and sustain the profitability of their crops.

- Also, in FY 2014, the Agriculture Fast Track Fund promoted agriculture infrastructure projects that helped defray front-end project development costs and risks that commercial developers, development finance institutions, and private-sector actors are unwilling to shoulder alone. This project will leverage $87 million in private sector investment.

Transformed Production Systems and Improved Nutrition

Key Interventions:
- $146.4 million is requested to support research and development.

- FY 2016 funding will support research that helps smallholder farmers adapt to climate change and build resilience. This will be accomplished by developing and delivering new cereal and legume varieties with enhanced yields, stress tolerance and disease resistance, and by increasing the production and consumption of critical, nutrient-rich legumes to boost household nutrition and incomes, especially for women.

- Research on the production and processing of safe, nutritious agricultural products will be closely linked to extension and outreach, and to an ongoing learning agenda on factors affecting household

nutrition aimed at goal of preventing undernutrition, especially in women and children.   The research and learning agenda includes improving access to and utilization of fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, dairy and legumes, and understanding the influence of environmental factors such as water contamination and mycotoxins, which affect stunting through their impact on the immune system.

- FY 2016 funding will continue to harness U.S. scientific expertise and emerging molecular tools to develop new animal vaccines, and crops and animals resistant to pests and diseases that cause significant yield losses in key production systems.

- Through a transformative approach focused on the entire farming system, FY 2016 funding will support research on technology development and sustainable integration of small-scale irrigation, mechanization, crop and animal diversification, resource-conserving technologies, and geospatial analysis in critically important smallholder production systems in South Asia and Africa.

- Funds will support analyses of African regional trade policies and the development of regional action plans to promote trade.   Funding will also support research on a suite of policy impact studies, farm-level land and input studies, and new research on policy enabling environments to promote agricultural value chains.

- FY 2016 funding will train individuals and strengthen institutions, ensuring that food and agriculture systems in developing countries are capable of meeting new climate and food security challenges, and that women, especially, are poised to provide leadership in agricultural research, private-sector growth, policy development, and higher education and extension services.

- FY 2016 funding will continue to support the adoption of key agriculture technologies at scale through public and private partnerships, and will increase the sustainability of supply of new seed varieties by supporting seed enterprises and seed companies to promote, sell and deliver these improved varieties.

- FY 2014 funding supported the establishment of four new Feed the Future Innovation Labs focused on the sustainable production and utilization of soybean; the strengthening of the post-harvest segment of the value chain and improved processing for several staple commodities; and interdisciplinary research, knowledge sharing, and capacity-building on sustainable intensification. In addition, in FY 2014, BFS advanced the development of heat tolerant cereal crops, initiating the largest ever application of genomics tools for improvement of wheat by characterizing more than 8,700 potential heat tolerant wheat varieties.   FY 2014 resources supported the promotion and rapid adoption of key agricultural technologies related to improved seed varieties and other agricultural innovations, through the launch of eight new technology scaling projects.

Strengthened Planning and Implementation of Food Security and Resilience Programming

Key Interventions:
- The FY 2016 proposal includes $109 million for economic resilience programs to support rural safety nets, livelihood diversification and the expansion of economic opportunities, microfinance and savings, and other programs that reduce vulnerability to production, income, and market disruptions – be they related to shocks such as droughts, floods, and food-price volatility or longer-term stresses, such as population pressure and climate change and variability.   Funding will provide technical support to local, national, and regional institutions involved in building the resilience of vulnerable and food insecure populations.   Funding will also ensure that gender and nutrition are effectively addressed and incorporated into programs to build resilience. This amount includes $80 million in the Community Development Fund (CDF) to support community-based development activities in

chronically food insecure populations, providing an alternative to the use of non-emergency food assistance, including for monetization, in those cases where in-kind food assistance is not a necessary component of the program or local procurement of food is more appropriate and efficient. Funding community development directly, rather than through food assistance is intended to increase the Title II food assistance resources available to meet emergency food needs.

- The request also includes $27.26 million in country support to (1) help countries develop an enabling policy environment for private investments that lead to increased agricultural productivity; (2) assist farmers and other food producers to connect to growing national, regional, and global markets; (3) introduce and scale new technologies and management practices; and (4) improve nutrition practices through a broad spectrum of activities, including food fortification, water, sanitation, and hygiene. FY 2016 funding will also support the development and implementation of voluntary standards that provide avenues for local producers to improve the quality and increase the value of their products in order to access local, regional and global markets.

- Key achievements in FY 2014 include: continuing to build resilience to recurrent crises in vulnerable, dry-land areas in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel; bringing nearly a quarter of a million hectares of land under improved natural resource management in Niger and Burkina Faso; improving access to year-round water sources for 163,000 people in the drought impacted drylands of Ethiopia; and, establishing a Global Resilience Partnership and launching its inaugural activity, a grand challenge to the world's best and brightest to develop bold and innovative solutions to the underlying causes of recurrent crisis in the Horn of Africa, Sahel, and Asia. FY 2014 economic resilience funding supported programs to build resilience in Haiti, Guatemala, Niger, Burkina Faso, Uganda and Nepal through the CDF. These programs directly support development activities among vulnerable communities and households caught at the intersection of chronic poverty and exposure to risk.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014, BFS, in support of FTF, undertook the following monitoring and evaluation activities:
- Conducted assessments of agricultural data and statistical systems, and the design and conducting of baseline data collection for rigorous impact evaluations, including for programs in Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia.
- BFS and FTF focus country USAID Missions began conducting interim FTF population-based surveys to measure progress, including the top level indicators for poverty, stunting, and underweight children.
- Performance evaluations of four BFS-managed implementing mechanisms were conducted.
- Building on lessons-learned, BFS streamlined and refined the FTF indicators to improve indicator utility for performance management and reporting, and supported overseas Missions and interagency partners to report against the Feed the Future Results Framework to promote accountability and learning.
- In FY 2014, BFS promoted use of the Gender Integration Framework (GIF) tool to identify constraints to achieving women's empowerment in the agriculture sector and the programmatic and policy interventions to best address constraints. The GIF builds on the logic and results of the FTF innovative Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI), which tracks women's empowerment and gender parity across five domains (production, resources, income, leadership, and time use).
- In FY 2014, BFS made improvements to the Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS), the interagency platform for performance monitoring of FTF investments at the project, operating unit, and initiative levels of analysis.

<u>Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices</u>: Performance is integrated into all budget and programmatic decisions. Using monitoring and evaluation findings, BFS routinely reviews country progress on key performance indicators, the Feed the Future Results Framework, and financial status (e.g., pipelines and mortgages). The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by BFS informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- Revisions to country level allocations based on programmatic and financial performance.
- Renewed focus on nutrition sensitive agriculture in order to sustain gains in nutrition and to reach FTF's ambitious stunting reduction targets.
- Increased attention to the scaling of key value chains and interventions, including horticulture and legumes.
- Increased support for climate smart agriculture based on data that indicates the effect of climate variability on agricultural productivity in FTF assisted countries.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

<u>Increased Accountability and Learning through the Generation of Data on Food Security Programs</u>:
The Bureau for Food Security leads the M&E function for the FTF initiative. Funding supports program evaluation, performance monitoring, and knowledge-sharing activities that provide critical empirical evidence to inform programming and investment decisions.

<u>Inclusive Agriculture Sector Growth through Market-Based Innovation, Partnerships, Technologies and Policies</u>:
For economic growth to be sustainable, the private sector must invest in infrastructure, agriculture, education, and innovation. By leveraging private-sector resources and expertise, BFS increases the commercialization of technologies, improves the agriculture and nutrition enabling environment, and promotes inclusive market growth, in the pursuit of global food security.

<u>Transformed Production Systems and Improved Nutrition</u>:
Investments in BFS food security and agriculture research responds to critical regional priorities and generates a continuous flow of new technologies and other innovations that lead to higher levels of productivity, nutritional security and incomes for small- and medium-scale producers in FTF countries. BFS also provides technical assistance to assist field missions in scaling results and integrating nutrition and gender issues into food security programming.

The Feed the Future Research Strategy guides USAID's food security research investments and promotes expanded collaboration among U.S. university-led FTF Innovation Labs, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), national and regional agricultural research systems, and the private sector.

<u>Strengthened Planning and Implementation of Food Security and Resilience programming</u>:
BFS provides overall leadership and discourse on regional and country food security issues such agricultural inputs and financing, and increasing the role of women in agriculture. BFS supports technical analysis, training, knowledge management, and global learning exchanges; and, helps Missions design and implement agricultural, resilience, and nutrition assistance programs.

USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

DCHA brings together wide-ranging technical expertise and operational capabilities essential to crisis prevention, response, recovery, and transition efforts.

During emergencies, DCHA provides life-saving humanitarian assistance and, in response to large-scale disasters, is able to deploy expert teams that draw upon the full spectrum of the U.S. government's capabilities. DCHA is responding to an unprecedented four Level 3 crises (Syria, Iraq, South Sudan and the Central African Republic), which is the highest state of humanitarian crisis as designated by the UN, and humanitarian assistance needs are expected to increase globally.

After a disaster, DCHA promotes a rapid and durable recovery by supporting livelihoods, markets, and the sustainable provision of basic services. DCHA will continue to work with implementing partners and regional bureaus and Missions -- both within the Relief to Development transitions process (R2DT) and beyond it --to evaluate and engage in joint planning in areas or sectors where development programs could address long-term development issues and result in a decreased need for humanitarian assistance. DCHA promotes peaceful political transitions by strengthening civil society and respect for human rights, facilitating reconciliation, supporting effective democratic governance, and fostering the resumption of basic economic activity in countries experiencing political crisis or emerging from authoritarianism or conflict.

DCHA strengthens resilience by helping states and communities prepare for and mitigate the impacts of disasters; supports the establishment and consolidation of inclusive and accountable democracies; and addresses underlying grievances that cause instability and conflict. DCHA's work supports economic, social, and political development, and helps protect development gains from being rolled back by disasters and conflict, thereby furthering U.S. national security. DCHA's commitment to fostering democracy and human rights, and providing humanitarian assistance promotes and reflects core American values. DCHA aims to build resilience to shocks and crises in chronically vulnerable populations as well as to empower and protect the most vulnerable and marginalized groups.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**2,226,976**	*****	**3,193,909**	**966,933**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**933,595**	*****	**810,000**	**-123,595**
International Disaster Assistance	924,172	*	810,000	-114,172
Transition Initiatives	9,423	*	-	-9,423
Enduring/Core Programs	**1,293,381**	*****	**2,383,909**	**1,090,528**
Complex Crises Fund	20,000	*	30,000	10,000
Democracy Fund	60,000	*	-	-60,000
Development Assistance	112,513	*	75,809	-36,704
Economic Support Fund	25,917	*	-	-25,917
Global Health Programs - USAID	19,500	*	14,500	-5,000

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Disaster Assistance	876,828	*	931,000	54,172
P.L. 480 Title II	130,446	*	1,265,000	1,134,554
Transition Initiatives	48,177	*	67,600	19,423

Complex Crises Fund (CCF)

The FY 2016 request of $30 million for CCF will be used to support activities to prevent or respond to emerging or unforeseen crises. USAID managed funds are targeted to countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict or instability, or present an unanticipated opportunity for progress in a newly emerging or fragile democracy. Projects aim to address and prevent root causes of conflict and instability through a whole-of-government approach and include host government participation, as well as other partner resources. It is a critical tool for prevention activities.

In the past year, CCF funds have provided critical support for programs in Ukraine, Guinea, Libya, and Burundi. In Ukraine, CCF funds aim to diffuse current sources of instability and help build legitimacy of the new government by ensuring that the demands and concerns of the Ukrainian people are addressed. In Guinea, it is bringing contentious parties in the Forest Region into dialogue under the theme of prosperity and peace, an area where tensions are exacerbated by the 2014 Ebola Virus Disease outbreak. CCF programming in Burundi aims to prevent genocide and mass atrocities in the run up to the 2015 electoral cycle.

Development Assistance (DA)

The Center of Excellence on Democracy, Human Rights and Governance (DRG Center): The request of $44.1 million will support U.S. National Security Strategy goals to protect human rights and the promote democratic governance around the world. The DRG Center's agenda includes supporting the human rights movement, increasing citizen participation and government accountability in new and emerging democracies, and integrating DRG in the Presidential Initiatives in order to make development gains sustainable across all sectors. The requested funds would ensure that USAID Governing Justly and Democratically programs are implemented according to the best technical knowledge available.

Key Interventions:
- USAID is identifying innovative ways to promote vibrant civil societies with a groundbreaking initiative to support and connect civil society across the globe through Regional Civil Society Innovation Centers. These Centers will connect civil society organizations (CSOs) at the regional and global level to each other, new partners, and resources; encourage peer-to-peer learning; provide CSOs and their networks with virtual and physical platforms to access tools and technologies that will bolster their work; and amplify civil society voices around the world. USAID and its partners will work with CSOs to design up to six regional Centers that will be connected at the global level.
- The Bureau will provide continued support of "Grand Challenges for Development" that apply cutting-edge science and technology to urgent DRG problems. The DRG Center will continue supporting the Grand Challenge "Making All Voices Count" (a global collaboration on citizen participation and government accountability and co-sponsored by USAID, UKAID, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, and Omidyar Network);
- The Bureau will conduct impact evaluations (with USAID missions) that use rigorous methods, such as randomized control and treatment groups, throughout the project cycle to test the effectiveness of USAID programs in all major DRG areas.
- Retrospective analyses of DRG programswill be conducted; current studies are focusing on women's political empowerment, legislative strengthening, and counter-trafficking in persons.

- The Bureau will support for the protection of core human rights, particularly in authoritarian and semi-authoritarian countries.
- The Bureau will provide $2 million to support cutting edge tools and requisite training that promote Internet freedom and enhance the safe, effective use of communication technologies.
- $4.88 million will be used to support a Vulnerable-Populations Fund (including the Leahy War Victims Fund and the Victims of Torture Fund) to support the integration of vulnerable populations into the mainstream of development programs.
- $10.8 million will be used to support an Elections and Political Processes Fund to support unanticipated elections and political transitions.
- $4.3 million will b used to support a Global Labor Program to support the promotion of labor rights as a key element of democratic governance and poverty reduction.

Office of Food for Peace (FFP): The request of $15.9 million in DA funding provides critical support to DCHA's humanitarian and development food assistance programs through technical assistance, training, and early-warning systems.   These funds are essential to DCHA's ability to respond to crises effectively, efficiently, and expeditiously.

For technical support, the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA-3) Project helps to strengthen U.S. capacity to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate Title II programs.   FANTA-3 research includes community and livelihood resilience in risky environments, agriculture-access-nutrition linkages, integrating food assistance with other U.S. programs, emergency and therapeutic feeding focusing on the prevention of malnutrition in children under two years of age, and the relationship between gender and food security.   Additional support to USAID partners includes the advancement of monitoring and evaluation efforts and capacity building of local partners.   DA resources support food security and technical experts on FFP staff, improving the design of new food assistance programs and providing support to field-based USAID staff.

The Humanitarian Assistance Support Contract (HASC) provides staff support for the award and management of grants and cooperative agreements for emergency and development food assistance programs.   HASC staff also assist with the procurement of Title II commodities, communications, and training.

The Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) provides objective, evidence-based analysis to help government decision makers and relief agencies plan for and respond to humanitarian crises and produces forward looking reports on more than 36 of the world's most food-insecure countries.   FEWS NET currently maintains 22 field offices as well as a remote monitoring network.

Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA): With a request of $6.2 million, ASHA will support USAID's mission of partnering to end extreme poverty and promote resilient, democratic societies by providing tangible assistance to civil society institutions that demonstrate the ideas and practices of the United States in health and education abroad. With a focus on science and technology, inclusive civil society, and gender equality and women's empowerment, ASHA projects simultaneously further sustainable development and build greater mutual understanding between the people of other countries and the people of the United States. The FY 2016 funding level is critical to enable ASHA to strengthen institutions through capital improvement projects and the procurement of advanced scientific, medical, and educational equipment.

Key Interventions:
- In Egypt, Lebanon, and the Palestinian Territories, funding provides secondary schools and universities with technology for education in the arts, media, and the sciences, allowing students to

express themselves, develop a commitment to independent inquiry and the free exchange of ideas and go on to leadership roles in their countries, the region, and globally.

- In Sub-Saharan Africa, funding allows centers of excellence in health and education to become more sustainable and expand their reach, allowing local experts to benefit from exposure to the ideas and practices of the United States and build the capacity of civil society locally to meaningfully improve outcomes in health and education.

Office of Program, Policy and Management (PPM): The FY 2016 request includes $6.4 million for PPM activities, including $1.4 million to support the implementation of the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAP).   Funds will be used to help USAID missions integrate gender equality and women's empowerment within their portfolios, with a particular focus on the empowerment and protection of women and girls in crisis, conflict prevention, response, recovery, and transition activities.   Activities will advance women's participation and leadership development, rights, protection from violence and exploitation, and access to justice in countries affected by conflict, violence, and insecurity. Initiatives will integrate as a cross-cutting theme the constructive engagement of men and boys. These investments will be used to support learning about critical challenges, gaps and opportunities related to women, peace, and closely coordinated with other DCHA and USAID activities to promote alignment and leveraging of complementary resources.

Key Interventions:
- DCHA funding will provide strategic and logistical support for women's participation in peace processes, dialogues around political transition, security initiatives, and reconstruction planning.
- DCHA will support women's participation and leadership in government institutions and political processes.
- DCHA will engage women and girls in community-level violence prevention and conflict mitigation.
- DCHA will also support the protection of women and girls from conflict and crisis-related gender based violence (GBV) and trafficking, including integrated support services for survivors for and activities to strengthen access to justice.
- DCHA will accelerate recovery and build resilience to crisis and conflict through targeted investments in the empowerment of women and girls with the potential to reduce vulnerability such as economic strengthening.

PPM will also use $5 million for climate change adaptation programming.   This programming will contribute to the President's Initiative and the USAID Strategy for Climate Change and Development through an integrated Bureau-wide focus on the needs of the most vulnerable.   DCHA's climate change programming identifies and strengthens fragile systems, and builds resilience for the most vulnerable.   In the face of growing impacts from extreme weather, DCHA will support programs in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and Asia that further the Agency's understanding of the connection between climate change, disasters, food security, conflict, and instability and how adaptation strategies can be applied to reduce associated risks and build broader social and institutional resilience. These climate change investments will be carefully coordinated and integrated with other DCHA investments in humanitarian assistance, disaster-risk reduction, democratization, crisis and recovery, as well as with FEWS NET.

Key Interventions:
- PPM will use funding to build resilience to climate-related shocks among the most vulnerable in the Sahel, Horn of Africa, and South/Southeast Asia.
- PPM funding will integrate hydro-meteorological disaster risk reduction efforts with adaptation planning to create sustainable interventions.
- Funding will empower civil society and governments in climate–challenged states to make difficult adaptation decisions in an inclusive, legitimate manner.

- Funds will also build the capacity of decision-makers to use climate information to support adaptation measures for the most food insecure.
- Funding will be used to enhance the capacity of the most vulnerable to assess their risks from climate shocks and stresses and design innovative interventions that mitigate harmful effects.
- PPM also seeks to improve the Agency's ability to address climate-related drivers of conflict and strengthen sources of resilience to foster stability.

Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation (CMM): With a requested FY 2016 funding level of $3.2 million, CMM will continue its leadership in cutting-edge applied research and analytical work that assists USAID and its interagency partners to better understand what drives violent conflict and fragility in countries where USAID works. CMM will continue to produce conflict early warning products, conflict assessments, and other technical and research documents. In addition, CMM will engage with experts in conflict studies at universities, think tanks, non-governmental organizations, and policy institutes to capitalize on the newest thinking and research on how to reduce the impact of violent conflict and save lives. With FY 2016 funds, CMM will continue its training courses, modified and expanded to meet evolving programmatic needs in increasingly complex operating environments. To support effective dissemination and integration of evidence-based best practices, CMM plans to support a field-based Learning Program, and continue implementation of knowledge management and outreach activities and project evaluations. Finally, CMM staff will provide expert technical assistance and support to USAID operating units to conduct conflict assessments and to design and evaluate effective peacebuilding and conflict-sensitive programs to lessen conflict, address fragility, and bolster resiliencies at the country level.

Key Interventions:
- CMM funding will support technical leadership products, conflict assessments, and partnerships for research and analysis to strengthen the evidence base for USAID peacebuilding and conflict-sensitive programming.
- Funding will be used to support to knowledge management, project evaluations, and field-based learning to foster dissemination and implementation of conflict programming best practices.
- CMM will work toward the continuation and refinement of CMM's training courses, with curricula in conflict dynamics, and USAID's Conflict Assessment Framework, and specialized modules on topics such as gender and conflict.
- CMM will also provide support for policy development related to fragility, resilience, and conflict.

Global Health Programs (GHP)
DRG Center: The FY 2016 request includes $14.5 million to continue support for the Displaced Children and Orphans fund (DCOF) as well as supporting the Center for Children in Adversity (CECA). DCOF and CECA programs focus primarily on children affected by war, children with disabilities, and other disenfranchised children by providing support to reinforce coping strategies and address family and community structures in the midst of conflict, crisis, or economic stress. DCOF has developed programs to strengthen the economic capacities of vulnerable families to provide for their children's needs. It is also participating in a pioneering effort to develop and strengthen national child protection systems, and is helping build networks of key actors to improve policies and develop state-of-the-art programming to benefit vulnerable children and families. CECA is housed in the DRG Center and manages programs and coordination of achievement of outcomes under the USG's Action Plan on Children in Adversity (APCA).

Key Interventions:
- The FY 2016 request includes $13 million to support the implementation of DCOF and $1.5 million for programs to support APCA implementation in priority CECA programs globally;

- Funding will be used toward strengthening child protection systems;
- Funding will support networks of key actors to improve policy and programming to benefit vulnerable children and families;
- Funds will also provide CECA coordination of the APCA across nine federal agencies and 30 departments.

International Disaster Assistance (IDA)

The FY 2016 IDA enduring request of $931 million will provide funds to save lives and reduce suffering in, and mitigate and prepare for, natural and complex emergencies overseas through food assistance, disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance, including activities that transition to development assistance programs and disaster preparedness/risk reduction activities. The IDA request will enable the U.S. government to meet humanitarian needs quickly and support mitigation and preparedness programs, as well as provide emergency food assistance.

The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA): OFDA will administer $690 million to respond to humanitarian needs resulting from natural disasters, civil strife, global economic downturns, food insecurity, and prolonged displacement of populations. Programs support humanitarian responses to disaster-affected and conflict-affected individuals and internally displaced persons, providing a foundation for recovery and the advancement of development and stability. By reducing the impact of disasters, programs alleviate suffering and save lives. This funding level will allow the United States to maintain a reasonable balance of resources for protracted complex emergencies, disaster risk reduction activities, and responses to new and sudden onset disasters. With IDA funds, U.S. assistance provides safe drinking water, basic health services, shelter, household commodities, seeds, tools, and livelihood assistance to tens of millions of people in approximately 70 countries each year.

Key Interventions:
- Interventions in response to protracted emergencies will continue to be a priority in FY 2016. OFDA anticipates that there will be continuing complex emergencies in West Africa, the Middle East and South Asia, in inaccessible and insecure environments that dovetail with major U.S. government's strategic priorities such as Afghanistan. Complex emergencies in the Horn of Africa, West Africa, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Central African Republic are likely to persist into FY 2016 as well, and will require a blend of emergency relief, recovery, and transition support. Conflict-related population displacement and deteriorating food security throughout the Sahel, also expected to continue, will be addressed with this funding.
- OFDA will continue to undertake activities to enhance the resilience of disaster affected communities. Building resilience to shocks and crises in chronically vulnerable populations results in cost savings over the long term, and effectively leverages and links humanitarian accounts and development investments which also supports relief to development transitions (R2DT). OFDA will contribute toward the broader USAID pledge across multiple bureaus to build resilience among chronically-drought affected populations in the Horn of Africa, with the aim of reducing the emergency caseload in subsequent droughts.
- OFDA will continue to provide protection assistance, including support for prevention and response to gender-based violence, as an integral part of the vital, life-saving humanitarian assistance IDA supports.

FFP: USAID's FFP will administer $241 million for emergency food response. The IDA request ensures that the U.S. government can respond effectively and efficiently by using the right tool at the right time to respond to emergency situations and food insecurity with a range of interventions, including local and regional purchase of agricultural commodities, food vouchers, cash transfers, and cash for work programs. This funding level will allow the United States to rapidly provide

life-saving food assistance in response to extreme food crises.

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

International Development Assistance (IDA) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)

The FY 2016 IDA-OCO request of $810 million will provide funds to save lives and reduce suffering related to the crises in Syria and Iraq, primarily through the provision of food assistance, emergency medical care, and protection assistance to those most vulnerable. The IDA-OCO request will enable the U.S. government to meet humanitarian needs quickly in response to these crises.

OFDA: OFDA will administer $325 million to respond to conflict and prolonged displacement of populations inside Syria and Iraq that continue to hinder the advancement of development and stability.

FFP: FFP will administer $485 million for emergency food assistance, necessary as a result of the conflicts in Syria and Iraq. The IDA-OCO request ensures that the U.S. government can efficiently and effectively meet emergent food needs in these ongoing complex emergencies and humanitarian crises. IDA-OCO resources allow USAID to support the most appropriate and effective food assistance interventions for these crises such as local and regional purchase of agricultural commodities, food vouchers, and cash transfers.

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

The FY 2016 Title II request of $1.4 million includes $270 million to be used for development programs. An additional $80 million is requested in the DA account under the Bureau of Food Security's Community Development fund, bringing the total funding for these types of programs to $350 million. Together, these resources support development food assistance programs' efforts to address chronic food insecurity in areas of recurrent crises using a multi-sectoral approach to reduce poverty and build resilience.

The balance of the FY 2016 Title II request, $1.1 billion, will be used to provide emergency food assistance in response to natural disasters and complex emergencies. In times of crisis, when people face severe food insecurity, Title II emergency programs save lives, boost the resilience of disaster-affected communities, and support the transition from relief to recovery. This food, including specialized, processed commodities, provides life-saving assistance and nutritional support to millions of vulnerable people facing disasters and food insecurity overseas.

The request includes new authority to provide the flexibility to use up to 25 percent of these resources, valued at $350 million, for local and regional procurement of commodities, food vouchers, or cash

transfers. These activities allow USAID to make food assistance more timely and cost effective, improving program efficiencies and performance. This flexibility also allows USAID to use the best and most appropriate food assistance tool in each emergency response. It is estimated that this change will allow USAID to assist approximately 2 million additional beneficiaries during a time when global needs are increasing.

Transition Initiatives (TI)

The FY 2016 request of $67.6 million for the TI account will address opportunities and challenges facing conflict-prone countries and assist those countries in crisis to transition toward sustainable development, peace, and democracy. The TI account also provides core funding for the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) within DCHA.

The TI account will support catalytic programs targeting political crises, preventing and mitigating conflict, and addressing stabilization needs in countries important to U.S. foreign policy. TI funds will support fast, flexible, short-term assistance to help government and civilian partners advance peace and democracy. Examples of assistance include addressing underlying causes of instability, promoting central government responsiveness to local needs, civic participation programs, media programs raising awareness of national issues, and conflict resolution measures.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: CMM is planning to evaluate field-based activities such as the people-to-people (P2P) Reconciliation Fund (RF) to guide the design, procurement, and implementation of future programming. CMM has also created a management team to support both monitoring of, and learning from activities conducted under the Programming Effectively Against Conflict and Extremism (PEACE) Indefinite Quantity Contract. CMM will integrate the results of learning and evaluation into its overall knowledge management system.

The DRG Center is in the process of completing eight impact evaluations (IEs) involving USAID programs in Zimbabwe, Ghana, Uganda, South Africa, Mozambique, Zambia, Guatemala, Russia, and Georgia. Through FY 2015-2016, the Center will design and initiate an additional 12 IEs for USAID DRG programs in Asia, Latin America, and Africa. The DRG Center is also carrying over 12 performance evaluations on both DRG Center-managed global programs, such as: 1) the Legal Enabling Environment Project aimed at creating environments conducive for non-governmental organizations to operate freely; 2) and the Consortium for Elections and Political Process project, which has provided over $600 million dollars of elections and political process support globally through the National Democratic Institute, the International Republican Institute, and International Foundation for Electoral Systems over the last six years. In addition, the DRG Center has completed, or is conducting a series of rigorous surveys and has made more than 12 grants to academics for critical research in the DRG sector, including Countering-Trafficking in Persons programs.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: CMM will utilize evaluation results to identify best practices in P2P programming, shape future Reconciliation Fund solicitations, and inform other CMM technical and training materials as appropriate.

The DRG Center's impact evaluation initiative is answering questions concerning the day-to-day programs and approaches used by missions globally. For example, current evaluations are attempting to examine the relative efficacy of government-led versus civil society-advocated anti-corruption efforts; determine what forms of information increase voter turnout and enable citizens to hold elected officials accountable post-election; and identify the types of information that catalyze citizens to proactively

engage with local government on service delivery.   These questions are central to the design of many USAID programs. Having rigorous, tested answers will improve both the effectiveness and the cost efficiency of DRG work around the world.

USAID continues to strengthen its management and oversight of CCF activities by requiring a mid-cycle review (a form of performance evaluation) of CCF-country portfolios that are approximately half-way through their implementation. The Mid-cycle Portfolio Reviews (MPR) serve as an important external evaluative process to help make relevant programmatic and management adjustments before the project has ended – a critically important approach in the kinds of rapidly changing environments where CCF typically operates. The MPR also advances the broader DCHA and USAID Learning Agenda by allowing best practices experienced in one complex operational environment to be employed appropriately across the global CCF portfolio. In 2012 and 2013, USAID conducted MPRs for Côte d'Ivoire, Somalia, and Zimbabwe. In FY 2014, reviews were conducted in Nepal, Jordan, the Maldives, and the Central African Republic. Reviews of the Guinea, Niger, Ukraine, Burundi, and Democratic Republic of the Congo portfolios are planned in FY 2015.

Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance and Office of Food for Peace - Major Disaster Responses by Country
International Disaster Assistance (IDA) *
Obligations ($ in Thousands)

Country	FY 2013 - OFDA	FY 2013 - FFP	Disaster Type	FY 2014 - OFDA	FY 2014 - FFP	Disaster Type
Afghanistan	21,504		Complex Emergency	25,685	2,500	Complex Emergency
Angola	3,952	1,998		5,430		Food Security
Bangladesh		1,500			1,500	Drought
Bosnia				2,517	300	
Burkina Faso	3,384	1,309		2,382	1,000	Food Security
Burma	6,050	8,000	Complex Emergency	4,061	9,500	Complex Emergency
Burundi					3,321	
Cambodia			Flood			
Cameroon			Food Security		5,000	Refugees
Central African Republic	7,726		Complex Emergency	37,070	13,984	Complex Emergency
Chad	10,016		Complex Emergency	13,685	8,059	Complex Emergency
Cote d'Ivoire			Complex Emergency			
Democratic Republic of the Congo	48,352	2,604	Complex Emergency	50,109	12,006	Complex Emergency
Ecuador		1,495			2,176	Refugees
El Salvador					1,000	Drought
Egypt		5,279			18,500	Complex Emergency
Ethiopia	24,262		Complex Emergency	22,267		Complex Emergency
Gambia			Food Security			
Guatemala					5,100	Drought
Haiti	1,721	16,353	Epidemic/Health Emergency			Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon
Honduras					3,900	Drought
India				2,385	1,458	Flood
Iraq		9,836		18,250	10,500	Complex Emergency
Jordan		57,874			106,250	Complex Emergency
Kenya	9,904	13,400	Food Security	1,000	30,000	Food Security
Lebanon		72,207			108,750	Complex Emergency
Lesotho	999	2,500		0		Food Security
Liberia			Complex Emergency			
Madagascar	3,050		Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon			Infestation
Malawi	2,744	16,045	Flood	4,898		Food Security
Mali	12,826	18,000	Complex Emergency	19,617	15,626	Complex Emergency
Marshall Islands	3,105					Drought
Mauritania	3,700		Complex Emergency	5,670	5,174	Complex Emergency
Mozambique	1,050	1,700	Flood		1,500	Flood
Namibia	1,095					Drought
Nepal					2,368	Refugees/Flood
Niger	11,080	10,000	Food Security	11,766	33,998	Complex Emergency
Nigeria				7,044		Complex Emergency
Pakistan	7,690	7,930	Complex Emergency	13,403	11,542	Complex Emergency
Pakistan	12,325	3,000	Flood			Flood
Philippines	4,488	4,000	Storm	35,242	11,497	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon
Republic of Congo					1,000	Refugees
Rwanda			Refugees		5,500	Refugees
Senegal			Food Security		1,000	Conflict/IDPs
Serbia				1,968		flood
Somalia	45,262	12,030	Complex Emergency	45,679	48,808	Complex Emergency
South Sudan	59,827	4,000	Complex Emergency	119,934	15,591	Complex Emergency
Sri Lanka	2,059		Complex Emergency			Complex Emergency
Sudan	75,868	44,080	Complex Emergency	65,264	40,492	Complex Emergency
Syria	252,290	200,404	Complex Emergency	298,051	263,862	Complex Emergency
Thailand			Flood			
Turkey		19,304	Earthquake		28,500	Complex Emergency
Uganda					13,000	Refugees

Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance and Office of Food for Peace - Major Disaster Responses by Country
International Disaster Assistance (IDA) *
Obligations ($ in Thousands)

Country	FY 2013 - OFDA	FY 2013 - FFP	Disaster Type	FY 2014 - OFDA	FY 2014 - FFP	Disaster Type
Ukraine				6,651		Complex Emergency
Yemen	36,937	24,832	Complex Emergency	34,858	15,000	Complex Emergency
West Bank/Gaza				5,447		Complex Emergency
Zimbabwe		18,000	Drought		5,956	Drought
Other Disaster Responses						
Africa Region	678			44,607		
Asia Region	1,995			940		
Europe / Middle East Region	88			100		
Latin America / Caribbean Region	700			250		
Preparedness / Mitigation / Planning	145,776			152,391		
Operations / Program Support	60,289			72,352		
	OFDA	**FFP**	**Total IDA FY 13**	**OFDA**	**FFP**	**Total IDA FY 14**
Grand Total	882,790	577,681	1,460,471	1,130,972	865,217	1,996,189

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

Transition Initiatives FY 2014
Assistance Levels by Country

Country	Description	Dates	Est. Budget ($000) TI	Est. Budget ($000) Non-TI
Transition Initiatives – FY 2014 (U.S. Dollars)				
AFRICA				
Côte d'Ivoire	Consolidating greater social cohesion and political stability in Cote d'Ivoire in the run-up to the October 2015 presidential elections.	Start: 9/2011 Exit: 6/2016	TI: 4,652	4,250 ESF
Mali	Supporting the national-level peace process while restoring a sense of normalcy in the strategic areas in the North and countering violent extremism through inclusion of marginalized communities.	Start: 5/2013 Exit: 8/2016	TI: 1,172 TI-OCO: 2,078	5,000 CCF 1,000 ESF
Niger	Supporting and strengthening the ability of Nigerien communities, especially youth, to withstand extremism and instability caused by regional conflicts through building social cohesion among local actors, communities and the Nigerien government.	Start: 8/2014 Exit: 8/2016	TI: 2,331 TI-OCO: 1,669	2,000 ESF
Nigeria	Improving stability and strengthening democratic institutions in areas most affected by violent extremism in Northeast Nigeria.	Start: 9/2014 Exit: 9/2018	TI: 648	6,000 ESF
South Sudan	Mitigating the further spread of communal violence and rising tensions in critical areas where conflict may have national implications.	Start: 7/2013 Exit: 7/2018	TI: 78	10,350 ESF
ASIA				
Afghanistan	Increasing resilience in vulnerable areas by strengthening community capacities to support a peaceful political transition, promoting peaceful electoral processes and outcomes, and countering violent threats to a peaceful transition.	Start: 7/2009 Exit: 9/2015	TI: 234 TI-OCO: 644	45,800 ESF
Burma	Addressing urgent transition needs and fostering greater participation in peace and reform processes through support to government, civil society, and other key stakeholders.	Start: 9/2012 Exit: 8/2016	TI: 6,587	4,000 ESF
Kyrgyz Republic	Responding to ongoing and emerging sources of instability and tension in communities, while enhancing inclusive and transparent governance that responds to citizens' priorities.	Start: 5/2010 Exit: 1/2014	TI: 49	0
Pakistan	Supporting stability and security, countering violent extremism, and building a foundation for political and social development in conflict-prone communities in Pakistan.	Start: 10/2007 Exit: 9/2018	TI: 52	16,267 ESF
Sri Lanka	Promoting increased social cohesion, economic security, and community resiliency in the Eastern and Northern provinces.	Start: 4/2010 Exit: 1/2014	TI: 174	0
EUROPE AND EURASIA				
Ukraine	Complementing ongoing USAID efforts to create a prosperous and stable Ukraine by responding to the crisis in the East and helping the Government of Ukraine engage citizens in the reform process and promote national unity.	Start: 5/2014 Exit: 7/2017	TI: 6,137	0
LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN				
Honduras	In the country with the world's highest homicide rate, OTI supports civil society engagement and the strengthening of alliances between communities and government institutions to reduce violence.	Start: 7/2012 Exit: 7/2015	TI: 3,306	5,000 ESF
MIDDLE EAST				
Lebanon	Strengthening social cohesion by mitigating tension in areas most affected by the Syrian crisis.	Start: 10/2007 Exit: 9/2017	TI: 3,443	13,750 ESF
Libya	Strengthening the foundations for a sustainable peace and engaging citizens in transition processes through youth empowerment and peacebuilding activities with communities and grass roots civil societies.	Start: 7/2011 Exit: 8/2017	TI: 2,169 TI-OCO: 823	4,000 ESF 20,000 CCF
Syria	Strengthening the capacity of key local institutions to respond to community needs, preserve the original moderate ideals of the revolution and lay the foundation for inclusive governance.	Start: 1/2013 Exit: 1/2016	TI: 1,548 TI-OCO: 1,459	22,850 ESF 10,245 IDA
Tunisia	Supporting Tunisians in their pursuit of a democratic society and more equitable, responsive, and legitimate governance.	Start: 5/2010 Exit: 7/2014	TI: 889	0
Yemen	Supporting government and civil society actors to engage in an inclusive and peaceful political transition through targeted assistance in key rural and urban areas.	Start: 3/2010 Exit: 10/2015	TI: 2,988 TI-OCO: 2,750	4,500 1207 3,000 ESF
MULTI-COUNTRY PROGRAM SUPPORT *(Costs not attributed to a single country program)*			TI: 5,788	
Washington, DC Program Support for Worldwide Programs			TI: 8,874	
TI No-Year funds adjustment*			-2,942	
TOTAL FUNDS: **FY14 TI: 48,177** **FY14 TI-OCO: 9,423** *Non-TI: 178,012*				

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

FY2014: TI/TI-OCO allocations based on $57.6 million appropriation. Non-TI funding totals $178 million. No funding was allocated to Haiti or Kenya.

USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

E3 provides technical leadership and support to Agency work in 14 technical sectors (economic policy, trade, private sector, finance, infrastructure, urban services, basic education, higher education, biodiversity and forests, climate change, natural resources and land management, water, microenterprise, gender). In FY 2016, the Bureau will continue support for the implementation of USAID strategies and policies in education, gender, biodiversity, urban services delivery, water, and climate change, and help determine the most effective approaches to achieve sustainable results. E3 will deepen its technical leadership by generating actionable evidence about new intervention methods and technologies through high-quality pilots and scaling up cost-effective approaches. E3 will engage in systematic, evidence-based monitoring, research, and evaluation that advance effective and strategically sound development.

USAID economic growth and trade programs support expanded markets for trade facilitation. They promote increased host country capacity to develop and implement effective macroeconomic and trade policies, and to manage resources transparently and efficiently. In FY 2016, E3 efforts will support Mission and host country implementation of World Trade Organization agreement commitments related to trade facilitation and the elimination of technical barriers to trade. To further advance sustainable economic growth, the Bureau will expand partnerships that leverage private capital to kick start development projects in multiple sectors worldwide, similar to the Agency's Power Africa initiative. In particular, USAID's Development Credit Authority (DCA) will use its partial credit guarantee to leverage private capital to support businesses, entrepreneurs, and sectors facing capital constraints. E3 will also continue to collect and report data on USAID microfinance and microenterprise development activities through the Agency's annual Microenterprise Results Report.

E3's work in FY 2016 will include collaboration with public and private interests to ensure sustainable land use, protect the environment, mitigate and reduce the impact of climate change, promote the use of renewable energy, and leverage other donors' support of quality education. With the Global Development Lab as the lead, continued E3 support for USAID Grand Challenges for Development and other technical challenges will promote the use of science, technology and innovation to achieve results in areas such as wildlife trafficking, water, renewable energy, and education.

E3 will partner with the private sector, international organizations and other U.S. government agencies to leverage their experience and resources to achieve a broad range of development aims. In concert with USAID Missions, E3 will continue to provide technical assistance to local civil society organizations, cooperatives, credit unions, and U.S. Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs). In collaboration with Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and the State Department, E3 will also provide technical leadership on the Partnership for Growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**230,399**	*****	**270,303**	**39,904**
Development Assistance	220,399	*	260,303	39,904
Economic Support Fund	10,000	*	10,000	-

Development Assistance (DA)
FY 2016 funding will support key interventions in a wide range of sectors to achieve USAID's development objectives.

Key Interventions:
- Broad-Based Economic Growth: In FY 2016, E3 will use $4.3 million to conduct economic analyses that enable targeted interventions leading to more effective and sustainable results. These analyses include constraints-to-growth diagnostics to target and address key barriers to economic growth, and cost-benefit analysis (CBA) of programs in the key areas of agriculture, infrastructure, health and the environment. CBAs contribute to evidence-based programming and ensure that USAID investments are getting the most value for money. Additionally, E3 will provide technical assistance on matters of public financial management, including taxes, budgets, and public expenditures, thus strengthening the ability of partner countries to effectively mobilize their own domestic resources for development through improved tax administration, and increased efficiency in the expenditure of those resources. Finally, in support of broad-based economic growth, E3 will strengthen our partners systems through increased reliance on local procurement and government-to-government interventions. Improvements in transparency and reliability in the management of local resources will lead to increased capacity of countries to finance their own development.
- Trade: In FY 2016, E3 will use $8.4 million to support developing countries' efforts to reform their trade policies and practices, helping them to more fully integrate into the global trading system and to expand trade and economic opportunities. In particular, E3 will prioritize trade capacity building assistance for trade facilitation interventions in developing countries, including $5 million for activities in support of implementation of the World Trade Organization Trade Facilitation Agreement. This support will be focused on reforms that boost trade by reducing costs and delays for traders, and increase the predictability, simplicity and uniformity in customs and other border procedures. E3 will work collaboratively with international organizations, such as the International Trade Center, World Customs Organization, International Finance Corporation, and with other U.S. government agencies to provide developing country reformers access to global expertise related to trade policy and trade facilitation reforms. E3 will also pursue public-private partnerships to support trade facilitation activities. Assistance may be conducted in special notification countries such as Burma, Cambodia, Guatemala, Honduras, Pakistan, Tunisia, and Yemen.
- Finance for Development: E3 will use its DCA partial credit guarantees to promote development outcomes at regional and global levels. These creative approaches utilizing $3 million will be applied to both new cross-border transactions and to the expansion of existing single-country guarantees to additional countries and markets. E3 anticipates that these guarantees will support a variety of USAID development priorities, including: 1) mobilizing the resources of global diaspora communities in support of development projects in their home countries; 2) helping municipalities and sub-sovereign government entities finance their own development (i.e., through guaranteed bond issuances); 3) leveraging private capital to promote the use and commercial viability of clean energy and related environmentally-friendly technologies to mitigate the impacts of global climate change; and 4) encouraging the increased availability of private financing for women-owned and/or operated businesses.
- Infrastructure: Recognizing sound infrastructure is integral to sustainable economic growth, E3 will continue to advise on the development and implementation of resilient infrastructure through clean energy programs, as well as urban governance activities, and licensed architectural and engineering services. E3 will use $2.4 million in support of these efforts. E3 will also strengthen the Agency's capacity to design and manage the infrastructure components of programs. The Bureau will continue to support implementation of the Agency's "Sustainable Service Delivery in an Increasingly Urbanized World" policy by enabling missions to access short- and long-term technical assistance and training to improve urban and local service delivery and governance. E3 will work with USAID

missions to address climate mitigation and adaptation challenges in coastal cities and to catalyze sustainable clean energy infrastructure and utilities in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Ukraine, Liberia, and Power Africa countries.

- Private Capital and Microenterprise Development : The integrated and interagency nature of microenterprise development, access to finance, and private sector engagement has elevated the need for coordinated support within USAID. E3 will use $16.3 million to support these efforts. E3 will play a critical and catalytic role in accelerating development impacts by providing technical expertise, guidance, and training on leveraging and mobilizing private capital, promoting private-sector development of finance and market approaches, and strengthening the environment for inclusive economic growth, using $15 million to reach these objectives. E3 will continue to fund the legislatively-mandated Microenterprise Results Report.

- Education: E3 will use $90.4 million continue to provide global leadership and program support in strategic priority areas: improving reading skills for children in primary grades; improving the ability of tertiary and workforce development programs to generate a workforce with skills relevant to country development goals; and increasing equitable access to education for learners in crisis and conflict environments. Funds will support the collection and dissemination of evidence-based approaches to be used by Missions to develop effective education programming and provide support for communities of practice. E3 will support research, evaluations, knowledge management, training, and professional development activities for USAID Missions and development partners to effectively design, implement, and evaluate education programs. Improved education data collection and analysis, with a focus on learning outcomes, will enhance and guide decision-making and interventions. E3 will support innovative approaches that address the acute shortage of reading materials. E3 will also promote the use of cutting-edge measurement approaches for skills development and work readiness as well as the implementation and evaluation of workforce development technical models aimed at more cost-effective and scalable programming. The Bureau will foster and support innovative ways to partner with the private sector and other stakeholders to achieve education and workforce development goals, including improving global education data and increasing the availability of high quality teaching and learning materials. E3 will also use $70 million to continue supporting the Global Partnership for Education, a partnership of developing countries, donor governments, international organizations, the private sector, teachers, and civil society/NGO groups that is focused on getting all children into school and receiving a quality education.

- Water: E3 will continue to provide global technical leadership and program support with $7.4.million to advance the implementation of USAID's Water and Development Strategy and its two Strategic Objectives: 1) improving health outcomes through the provision of sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services; and 2) enhancing food security through efficient and productive agricultural water management. E3 will focus on: 1) developing new tools and support mechanisms that will strengthen the ability of Missions to ensure the sustainability of water-related investments; 2) leveraging strategic partnerships to maximize the impact of water-related investments; and 3) increasing emphasis on evaluation, innovation and research in support of urban water and sanitation services.

- Global Climate Change Initiative: E3 leads the Agency in implementing GCCI priority focal areas including advancing low emissions development, climate data and tools for climate resilience, and integration of adaptation and mitigation considerations across Agency programming. The Bureau will place increased priority on technical support to approximately ten Missions in countries with significant potential for low carbon growth and increased climate resilience, and will inform Mission programming in approximately 30 additional countries. E3 will lead Agency work on low emissions, climate-resilient development and will continue to lead the U.S. government's engagement in the Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA) 2020. The Bureau will co-chair, with the Department of Treasury, an interagency working group to support implementation of Executive Order 13677 on Climate-Resilient International Development and will have chief responsibility for developing the Public-Private

Partnership on Climate Data and Information for Resilient Development announced by the President at the UN Climate Summit in 2014.   This Partnership will make existing climate data, scientific information, outlooks, tools, and services more accessible to decision-makers and individuals around the world.   E3 will continue to support the Global Resilience Partnership and work to integrate and leverage Agency efforts related to climate change adaptation and resilience. E3 will also support efforts to advance gender equality in climate change adaptation and mitigation by supporting emerging approaches and efforts that empower women to improve development outcomes.

E3 will lead implementation of the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program which is the basis for the joint USAID/State Department Agency Priority Goal for Climate Change.   The program will support LEDS in up to 25 countries, enabling these countries to lower their long-term greenhouse gas emission trajectories through increased reliance on clean energy, increased investments in cost-effective, low-carbon technologies through public-private partnerships, and improved forest and land management practices. This work will include investments in clean energy programming in targeted Asian countries in support of the Asia-Pacific region rebalance and in targeted African countries to integrate Power Africa and EC-LEDS activities. LEDS implementation will help countries achieve mitigation contributions pledged under the UNFCCC.   E3 leads the U.S. government's engagement with the TFA 2020, a public-private partnership with the private sector, other developed and developing country governments, and civil society organizations, to reduce commodity-driven tropical deforestation associated with the four value-chains that most lead to deforestation: palm oil, soy, pulp/paper, and beef.   To support successful implementation of the Agency's 2012-2016 Climate Change and Development Strategy, E3 will provide approximately 4,000 hours of training to more than 200 trainees. Training, as well as knowledge-sharing platforms and events, will be offered to USAID staff, other U.S. government staff, and implementing partners to build technical knowledge, skills, and abilities in program management and financing of GCC activities as well as to foster organizational learning that supports integration of climate change considerations into programs in other development sectors.   The Bureau will support performance monitoring and reporting by the field through the development and improvement of climate change and development indicators, tools for assessing performance, and training. E3 will work to ensure that USAID bilateral investments in low-carbon climate-resilient development can capitalize on and leverage investments by the Green Climate Fund and other multilateral institutions and climate-related funds.   The Bureau will conduct analytical and evaluative work and engage with other stakeholders to inform the development of a follow-on strategy to USAID's Climate Change and Development Strategy.   Additionally, through implementation of the Agency Climate Change Adaptation Plan and implementation of E.O. 13677, E3 will lead work to promote integration of climate change adaptation and risk analysis across USAID's development work.   E3 will promote integration with climate-sensitive technical sectors such as agriculture, water and energy to promote climate-smart agriculture, water security, and climate resilient infrastructure.

- Adaptation: Funded by $21 million, Adaptation programs will strengthen the resilience of less developed and climate-vulnerable states by improving access to climate data; promoting inclusive and informed climate risk planning and management strategies and climate finance readiness; and supporting implementation of actions to reduce the risk of climate impacts.   The Bureau provides technical support and informs Mission programming through vulnerability assessments, technical assistance with national adaptation plans, improved tools and techniques for monitoring the performance of adaptation programs, and evaluations of Agency programs for best practice and impact.   E3 will provide technical assistance related to global climate data and services, including information to facilitate proactive decision-making in agriculture, water management, urban planning, and disaster risk reduction.   For example, through SERVIR Global, a network of regional visualization and monitoring hubs jointly managed with NASA, E3 will increase the capacity of governments and other key stakeholders to integrate earth observation information and geospatial technologies into development decision-making in five regions (Eastern and Southern Africa, Hindu

Kush Himalaya, Mekong, West Africa, and Central America), with activities in more than 40 countries. In support of the Agency Climate Change Adaptation Plan, Global Resilience Partnership, and E.O. 13677, E3 will also pilot climate risk management strategies, such as such as climate risk screening of infrastructure projects and promoting access to climate finance and climate finance readiness to scale up adaptation actions.

- Clean Energy: Funded by $18 million, Clean Energy programs will support climate resilient, low emission development (LED) by focusing on improving, scaling, and evaluating clean energy investments for sustainable economic growth, while slowing the growth of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In support of partner countries' LEDS, E3 will develop analytical tools and analyses in such areas as: greenhouse gas accounting; economic, development, environment and social impacts; renewable energy grid integration; and renewable energy resource visualization and assessment. These tools and analyses will support the identification, prioritization and design of the most promising pro-development mitigation options. To facilitate LEDS implementation, E3 will help targeted partner countries fulfill their UNFCCC climate change mitigation commitments. This will include assistance in the design and implementation of nationally appropriate mitigation actions and other clean energy projects that mitigate GHG emissions and in promoting access to finance, including host country and multilateral resources as well as private capital. Critical to attracting private capital is technical support to project developers to help facilitate and enable clean energy transactions and policy and regulatory changes that support innovative financial instruments such reverse energy auctions. The Bureau will assist motivated EC-LEDS partner countries in pursuing energy sector policies and reforms that will enable them to meet their future clean energy targets and at the same time slow the growth of GHG emissions while promoting their energy needs. Partnerships with countries engaged in Power Africa will be promoted. Because the variability of renewable energy sources such as solar and wind can potentially overburden grids, E3 will provide technical assistance on grid improvements and integration of renewable energy to ensure that this energy is used, scaled, and continues to attract investment. Through the Powering Agriculture Grand Challenge, the Bureau will continue to advise on innovative application of clean energy in irrigation, refrigeration, and other agricultural value-added activities. Programs such as the U.S. Energy Association Utility partnership, the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners partnership, and Sector Reform and Utility Commercialization Program will work with developing country utilities and regulators to optimize the regulatory and operational environment for clean energy. E3 will support private sector-led renewable energy and energy efficiency programs under the Renewable Energy Microfinance Program and Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Program. Through the Energy Sector Technical Leadership program, E3 offers training to strengthen USAID staff expertise. The Bureau will develop tools for USAID missions, staff and implementers to estimate, analyze, and report the short and long-term GHG mitigation impacts of U.S. assistance.

- Sustainable Landscapes: Funded by $15 million, Sustainable Landscape programs will promote economic development while reducing emissions from land use change by helping governments track and understand the causes of deforestation and land use change in their countries, and by helping them create incentives for sustainable forest management, reforestation and other healthy land use practices. Activities supporting TFA 2020 will include working with Missions on public-private partnerships to reduce commodity-driven tropical deforestation. E3 will support essential research on greenhouse gas reducing-practices and incentives for adoption in the land sector. E3 will build capacity in EC-LEDS countries to measure and report on their greenhouse gas emissions from land use change. The Bureau will identify and test models that strengthen land tenure and resource governance as they relate to successful mitigation and adaptation interventions. E3's Land Potential Knowledge System will integrate local knowledge with global data sets to support long-term, sustainable increases in land productivity. E3 will also use a systems approach to strengthen understanding of economic and governance drivers influencing the management of land and other natural resources. E3 will continue a program to measure and enhance the climate benefits of biodiversity and forestry programs through improved knowledge, evidence-based programming, and

adaptive land management.

- Biodiversity: Using $14 million, E3 will continue leading implementation of USAID's Biodiversity Policy, which will guide the Agency in conserving biodiversity in priority locations, and integrating biodiversity as an essential component of human development.   E3 will lead the Agency in implementing Executive Order 13648 on Combating Wildlife Trafficking and the National Strategy on Wildlife Trafficking by addressing the increasing threat of illicit trade in wildlife, which undermines security, economic development, and ecosystem stability, particularly through its linkages to organized crime.   E3 will focus on issues such as transit and corruption in efforts to combat wildlife crime and trafficking with $3.5 million, address key analytical needs and expand public private partnerships.   E3 will improve systems, processes and capabilities within USAID to effectively integrate biodiversity considerations into development activities.   The Bureau will continue to measure and enhance the impact of biodiversity and forestry programs through improved knowledge, evidence-based programming, and adaptive land management.   E3's partnership with the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) advances a biodiversity research agenda with respect to the intersection of biodiversity with food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture. E3 will use $4.3 million to improve biodiversity conservation and development through strategic partnerships that integrate biodiversity development and wildlife anti-trafficking activities.   E3 will support biodiversity training, communications, and knowledge management activities.
- Land Tenure and Resource Management: E3's sustainable land management and land tenure efforts will use $4.3 million to scale land registration and land management to a national level to catalyze broader economic development, agricultural investment, and more secure property rights for millions of citizens.   E3 will also strengthen analysis and research to deepen the understanding of the resource governance and economic drivers that contribute to food security, reduced conflict, improved livelihoods, a healthy environment, and resilience.   For example, the Bureau will provide technical assistance to countries to implement the "Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security."   E3 will provide technical assistance for identifying and scaling effective land registration processes to a national level to strengthen land tenure and resource governance for broad-based economic development, agricultural investment, and environmental protection.   E3 will create, expand, and communicate the results of evidence-based knowledge around the best land tenure and property rights practices to advance the Agency and sector's understanding of how to address absent or weak land tenure, a fundamental barrier to development in nearly all developing countries.   E3 will use geospatial analytical methods and technologies to provide critical land use and management data for decision-making and evaluation processes.
- Gender: E3 will provide training, tools and technical support across the Agency, with special emphasis on E3 sectors, to integrate gender equality and female empowerment into USAID initiatives, programs, planning, performance monitoring, and evaluation.   E3 will also manage strategic communications and knowledge management activities related to gender equality and female empowerment.   Funding of $12 million will focus on efforts to reduce gender disparities and gender-based violence, as well as to promote women's leadership, by identifying and scaling up best practices and developing new activities for women and girls to realize their rights, determine their life outcomes, and influence decision-making.   E3 will issue competitive calls for proposals to promote women's leadership and address gender-based violence, and provide missions receiving funding with targeted technical assistance to support integration of these topics into existing portfolios.   Funding will also support partnerships with NGOs, other donors, and the private sector in activities that support women's economic empowerment and access to technology; prevent and respond to child, early, and forced marriage and other forms of gender-based violence; and address other gender issues. E3 will also provide support for the Let Girls Learn Initiative ($25 million) to strengthen efforts to help all girls get a quality education, reduce barriers to education, and empower adolescent girls.
- Local Sustainability: Using $15 million, E3 will strengthen networks of local civil society organizations, cooperatives, and credit unions in support of USAID Forward goals of fostering

meaningful and sustainable locally-led development. Through the Cooperative Development Program with $5 million, E3 will address key challenges facing cooperatives and credit unions and boost their potential to raise incomes. The E3 Small Grants Program will utilize $10 million to support long-term investments in development organizations able to strengthen local networks and promote the mobilization of local resources to influence country systems and solve development problems. In partnership with Peace Corps, E3 will support the Small Project Assistance Program that provides Peace Corps volunteers with resources to achieve local community goals. The Limited Excess Property Program supports the transfer of U.S. government excess physical property to strengthen private voluntary organization development programming around the world. The Private Voluntary Organization Registration Program helps connect USAID with capable NGO partners throughout the world through due diligence and outreach.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)
FY 2016 funding will support fiscal transparency and fiscal integrity, trade facilitation and standards, inclusive market development and microenterprise reporting.

Key Interventions:
- Fiscal Transparency Innovation Fund: The FTIF is an ongoing program jointly managed by the Department of State's Economic and Business Affairs Bureau (EB) and E3. The FTIF will use $5 million to support projects that enhance: 1) governments' capacity to develop and execute comprehensive, reliable and transparent budgets; 2) citizens' visibility into state expenditure and revenue programs; and 3) citizens' ability to advocate for specific issues related to government budgets and budget processes. Under the FTIF, countries assessed as not meeting the minimum requirements of fiscal transparency in the Department of State's annual Fiscal Transparency Report receive priority for programming; however other countries may also be considered for funding. In either case, countries receiving assistance should show evidence of a commitment to improving budget transparency.
- Trade Promotion: E3 will use $5 million to prioritize trade capacity building assistance for trade facilitation interventions in developing countries, including activities in support of implementation of the World Trade Organization Trade Facilitation Agreement. E3 will partner with developing countries and the private sector to expand bilateral and regional trade and investment opportunities. E3 will support the adoption of practices that increase transparency, expand opportunities for private-sector input in decision-making, and conform to international best practices. The Bureau will provide technical assistance and training to developing countries to assist them with implementing trade commitments, such as those related to adoption of standards and technical regulations. E3 will advance these objectives by working with local host country business communities on public-private partnerships that expand and deepen bilateral trade and investment opportunities. Assistance may be conducted in countries which may include special notification countries such as Burma, Cambodia, Guatemala, Honduras, Pakistan, Tunisia, and Yemen.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

In partnership with MCC and the State Department, E3 is providing leadership on the Partnership for Growth. E3 also supports USAID's Administrator in his role on the MCC and OPIC Boards of Directors.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: E3 conducted several monitoring and evaluation efforts in FY 2014 which are summarized below:

- In 2014, E3 the GCCI office began midterm performance reviews of three key GCCI programs. Two are technology transfer programs: the Private Finance Advisory Network, which provides mentoring and other support for promising clean energy project developers; and SilvaCarbon, an interagency program that supports the development of national forest inventories and monitoring, reporting and verification systems.   The evaluations, which will be released during the second quarter of FY 2015, will document results to date and inform project management.
- A performance evaluation of the joint USAID-NASA SERVIR program, which integrates satellite, ground-based, and forecasted climate data, will assess the extent to which SERVIR helps managers and policy implementers better respond to issues related to disaster management, agricultural development, biodiversity conservation, and climate change.

- E3 initiated several impact evaluation designs in the past two years.   These 'cost and effect' evaluations cover several E3 sectors and seek to answer relevant questions in each sector. Examples include the following:

- E3 supported the design of an impact evaluation framework for USAID interventions to conserve mangrove ecosystems in West Africa. The evaluation will identify promising approaches to biodiversity conservation and improved climate change outcomes related to coastal systems and communities, enabling USAID and regional partners to scale up best practices.

- An Access to Basic Sanitation Evaluation in Mozambique compared the prevalence of diarrheal disease among children under five living in high density settlements to prevalence among children in the same age group in low density settlements.   Evaluation results will provide a basis for prioritizing investments in basic sanitation improvement among dense slum settlements, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa where urban sanitation coverage remains very low and is actually decreasing with accelerated urban growth.

- An evaluation of water, sanitation, nutrition in Cambodia studied whether improved sanitation, in conjunction with nutrition, leads to better outcomes in growth in young children.   The evaluation will result in better programs and other interventions to prevent stunting in children.

- An impact evaluation of women-owned business projects in Kyrgyzstan and India will determine which specific interventions promote business growth, business knowledge and practices, social/business networks, and entrepreneurial leadership.   Findings from these evaluations will be used to promote better design of such projects.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: E3 was able to reach important conclusions and, with field mission support in some cases, take targeted action based on the efforts noted above.   For example:
- To promote evidence-based programming, E3 will continue to examine Agency-wide evaluations for best practice. For example, in E3 reviewed 60 of 186 USAID Forward evaluations to collect data on issues that may impact programming.   Findings from these evaluations were shared with field Missions, regional Bureaus and Agency senior staff. E3 is planning another round of reviews of evaluations completed in E3 sectors in FY 2013 and FY 2014, which will also be shared with internal stakeholders for programmatic decisions.
- E3 has conducted several evaluations on trade capacity building programs over the past few years. As a result, the trade capacity building strategy is being updated and the revised strategy will inform Agency programming in this area and ensure that trade capacity programs are evidence-based.
- E3's GCC Office continues to improve its GHG measurement tools to help missions report their results, including the Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use web-based calculator.

- In FY 2014, USAID conducted a survey of 758 construction activities worldwide to assess the scope and nature of the portfolio.   The assessment documented that in a two-year period (July 1, 2011 – June 30, 2013), USAID had a portfolio of active awards containing construction totaling $5 billion. Recommendations from the assessment include developing a risk management system, tracking construction data and risks, and revising construction policies and guidance. E3 will implement these recommendations with FY 2016 programming.

- A management review of the USAID Education Strategy in FY 2014 pointed to the need for improved collection and analysis of education data both at the country-level and globally.   As a follow up to this recommendation, the E3 Education Office continued to refine and improve a methodology to measure the extent to which students reached by USAID programming show improvement in the reading skills that are foundational to subsequent educational success.   The resulting methodology is being applied to assessments in more than 100 education programs in 42 countries.   Findings will inform Agency education budget requests and enable better targeting of allocations to specific country programs.

LAB - Global Development Lab

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Global Development Lab lies at the heart of USAID's modernization of the development enterprise. By applying science, technology, innovation, and partnerships (STIP) to many of the most significant development challenges, the Lab is increasing cost effectiveness and accelerating development impact. It partners with world-class experts from corporations, finance, non-governmental organizations, universities, and science and research institutions to develop answers to specific development challenges – and then takes the most promising approaches to a global scale. The Lab consists of five Centers: Data, Analysis, and Research; Development Innovation; Global Solutions; Transformational Partnerships; and Mission Engagement and Operations as well as the Office of Evaluation and Impact Assessment. The Lab operates through a two-part mission:

- To produce breakthrough development innovations by sourcing, testing, and scaling proven solutions to reach hundreds of millions of people
- To accelerate the transformation of the development enterprise by opening development to people everywhere with good ideas, promoting new and deepening existing partnerships, bringing data and evidence to bear, and harnessing scientific and technological advances.

Working closely with the Agency and partners, the Lab will define two to three specific priority development problems and apply its full suite of tools and capabilities (e.g., challenges, prize-like awards, collaborative research, partnerships) to each. The Lab will address significant barriers, and explore new solutions that can then be taken to large scale. One such endeavor is support of research addressing the complex challenges of urban sanitation. By focusing on specific development problems and working closely with Agency partners, USAID intends to develop sustainable innovations that can be sourced, tested, and scaled, and will impact hundreds of millions of people.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**115,000**	*****	**165,000**	**50,000**
Development Assistance	108,000	*	160,000	52,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,000	*	5,000	-2,000

Development Assistance (DA)

Data, Analytics, and Research: The Lab's Center for Data, Analytics, and Research (DAR) advances collaborative research in the United States and abroad to help the Agency better understand development challenges. It builds a stronger evidence base for more effective strategies and programs to address challenges and measure impacts. Harnessing advanced trends in technology and data availability, DAR's FY 2016 budget request of $25.1 million will be used to gather, analyze, and encourage usage of data, including geospatial analysis, data visualization, modeling, open data, and futures analysis as well as to invest in critical research, and maintain and coordinate a research strategy for USAID.

Key Interventions:
- The Partnership for Enhanced Engagement in Research (PEER) program will use $7.1 million to support approximately 40 new collaborative research projects led by developing country scientists

and engineers who are partnered with American scientists. PEER projects will address development challenges, and provide tools, technical assistance, and more than 2,000 research opportunities for students in PEER institutions. DAR will support development-relevant research, and help researchers apply their research findings to public policy. PEER ultimately builds the research capacity of host countries, and supports new research to solve development problems.

- DAR will provide geographic analyses, maps, data visualization, and geo-statistical modeling to improve development decision-making for USAID's Washington-based Bureaus and more than 50 field Missions with $3.0 million in funding. DAR also will train 150 Agency staff in the application of geographic analysis for development programming, and provide support to a network of 45 Agency GIS specialists around the world.
- DAR will expand the use of data-focused innovations such as ground-based sensor technologies for more real-time monitoring and evaluation and provide tools and technical support for long-term forecasting and scenario analysis.
- The Global Resilience Partnership with the Rockefeller Foundation is instituting a new model for applying problem analysis, innovation support, and diverse regional and local collaboration to solve complex and interrelated challenges such as extreme poverty, food insecurity and climate shocks.

Development Innovation: The Lab's Center for Development Innovation (DI) supports the sourcing, testing, and acceleration of cost effective solutions that address international development problems. DI's FY 2016 budget request of $69.8 million funds a portfolio of complementary programs, i.e., Development Innovation Ventures (DIV), the Global Innovation Fund (GIF), Grand Challenges for Development (GCD), Prize-like activities, Higher Education Solutions Network (HESN), and Transition to Scale (T2S). Through these programs, DI invests in over 360 innovations that come from startup companies, entrepreneurs, academia, and non-governmental organizations around the world. The innovation portfolio addresses development challenges in health, education, energy, water, and other sectors. The programs select promising innovations and evaluate their potential impact in various sectors and help accelerate the innovation along its growth path, from early conception to rigorous testing to increased adoption. DI will continue to leverage investments from other donors and private sector partners across its programs, such as its continued support for the Global Innovation Fund.

Key Interventions:
- DI will fund and support approximately 25 new DIV activities across different stages of their development from proof-of-concept to widespread use. DIV resources create opportunities for entrepreneurs, private companies, academics, and nongovernmental organizations to innovate, promote, test, and refine these solutions for maximum use and benefit
- U.S. foreign assistance of $9.0 million will fund approximately 50 new innovations through the GCD and Prize-like programs.
- DI will implement two prize-like programs and continue to integrate prize-like awards into the Agency portfolio where they are well suited for driving innovation tailored to specific goals.
- DI's Transition to Scale program will accelerate the growth and adoption rates of innovations across the Lab portfolio. This will be done by providing technical assistance, building partnership networks, advising the design of innovative private-sector financing mechanisms in at least two priority countries, and making similarly targeted investments.
- The Agency will use $31.0 million to support the university platform for sourcing, testing and scaling development interventions and methodologies, through partnerships with eight universities under the HESN.
- DI will support the continued growth of the LAUNCH platform, a network engagement tool that enables organizations to address complex development challenges through systems innovation. USAID, NASA, the Department of State, and NIKE joined together to form LAUNCH in an effort to identify, showcase and support innovative approaches to global sustainability challenges in both

developing and developed countries.

Global Solutions: The Lab's Center for Global Solutions (GS) supports the Agency in driving widespread adoption and implementation of proven innovations benefitting tens of millions of people in multiple countries and regions.   GS will use the FY 2016 request of $29.0 million to accelerate the adoption of three to five proven innovations and expand digital services.

Key Interventions:
- USAID will use $13.0 million to address emerging, proven solutions to major development challenges and work to quickly expand them so they can reach millions. This will include expanding the use of Climate Resilient Maize, Chlorhexidine postnatal disinfectant, Electronic Payments, and the development of Real-Time Data management systems.   These are proven development solutions that have evidence of working on a local or national level. The Lab is working to overcome barriers that will prevent innovations such as these from reaching the poor in an entire region or continent.
- GS will expand international coalitions around digital development through the Mobile Hub partnership that promotes policy solutions for safe, high impact digital programs. This partnership will offer strategic, collaborative grants, investments and technical expertise, alongside industry and non-profit partners.
- The Agency will support the multilateral Digital Enterprise Fund, which supports enterprises utilizing information and communication technology to empower the poor.
- GS will build the Digital Content Solutions coalition to create development content in local languages, and grow the Alliance for Affordable Internet beyond the current membership.
- GS will train 200 USAID mission staff on designing digital programs.
- U.S. foreign assistance will engage public and private sector partners in strategic alliances to remove the technological barriers to such opportunities as increasing women's access to and use of mobile and life-enhancing services, and bringing digital finance to the forefront of development.

Transformational Partnerships: The Lab's Center for Transformational Partnership (CTP) develops global partnerships with a wide range of stakeholders in order to extend the impact and sustainability of Agency programs.   Stakeholders include global and local business, universities, research institutions, donor institutions and private philanthropy.   These partnerships leverage the knowledge, expertise, resources, technologies and innovations of diverse partner organizations to achieve shared goals.   CTP's Research and Innovation Fellowship program sends U.S. scientists and innovators abroad to work with host country institutions, such as universities and research institutes, to work on research projects that address the specific research and development needs of the host countries. CTP's Global Partnerships team builds public-private partnerships to advance the Lab's efforts to source, test, and scale development innovations and to engage new and non-traditional partners in the Agency's efforts.   The GP team also builds the capacity of the entire Agency to pursue partnerships with the private sector by providing partnerships-related training, technical assistance, and policy guidance to USAID Bureaus and Missions worldwide.   CTP's FY 2016 budget request of $19.3 million also includes supporting the Global Development Alliances and other partnerships which leverage additional private sector resources to advance the Lab's priority initiatives.

Key Interventions:
- The Lab will build partnerships with the private sector and other actors, in three main categories: partnerships that directly advance the Lab's efforts to source, incubate, and scale development innovations; partnerships that promote entrepreneurship in the developing world by promoting private investment into early stage enterprises that provide local solutions to local challenges; and partnerships that engage new and nontraditional partners in the Agency's priority efforts (e.g. diaspora and LGBT communities)

- CPT will provide partnerships-related training and technical assistance to USAID Missions to help them strategically engage the private sector and build partnerships to advance their country strategies and development objectives.
- CTP will create 200 new fellowships in partnership with National Science Foundation and six universities to send young U.S. researchers and scientists to organizations that are supporting clear scientific/technical needs for solving development challenges.

Mission Engagement and Operations (MEO): MEO develops and monitors implementation of all aspects of the Lab's strategy, programming, staffing, communications, and budgeting.   In addition, MEO is home to innovative procurement, information technology, human resources, and legal experts who develop new tools and mechanisms that USAID can use under existing authorities to more flexibly and effectively operate to address global challenges.   MEO's FY 2016 budget request of $18.7 million will support the Lab's regional support function. This function involves coordinating activities with USAID Missions and regional bureaus across the Lab's programs and personnel.   MEO's funding will provide world class scientific expertise to build the capacity of the Agency and the Lab, provide leadership and expertise in talent management to attract highly qualified staff, and modernize and streamline USAID's managerial systems.   MEO also will engage and communicate with external groups and individuals to channel additional resources and new solutions to international development.

Key Interventions:
- USAID will invest $8.0 million in signature efforts; collaborations between the Lab and 20 USAID Missions that apply STIP and leverage existing Lab programs and expertise to deliver more effective, cost-efficient results in global development by addressing specific host country needs identified by the Missions.
- MEO will provide support to the Lab for strategy, budgeting, staffing, and monitoring and evaluation.
- MEO will deploy 65 American Association for the Advancement of Science fellows to provide scientific and technological expertise for the Agency.

Evaluation and Impact Assessment (EIA):   EIA will use its funding of $3.0 million to conduct rigorous, evidence-based analysis of Lab-funded projects to determine whether new STIP approaches and interventions are delivering development impact more quickly, cost-effectively, sustainably, and are reaching more beneficiaries. EIA leads the Lab and, in collaboration and consultation with other Agency Bureaus and Independent Offices, engages external experts to jointly determine which innovations have the greatest potential for transformative, cost-effective impact at a global scale.

Key Interventions:
- EIA will manage the global USAID platform that identifies promising development innovations and assesses them against strict criteria to determine which innovations USAID should support for advancement toward global scale.
- The Lab will provide technical assistance to help Agency teams to build in rigorous evaluation plans and measures of impact and scalability from the beginning of STIP activities.
- EIA, in coordination with the Bureau for Policy, Planning, and Learning, will issue clear evaluation guidelines and evidence standards for Lab units to follow.
- U.S foreign assistance will be used to analyze the extent to which the Lab's most successful projects have delivered high-impact, cost-effective, sustainable results at scale to assess the validity of the Lab's transformational mandate.

Global Health Programs (GHP)
Data, Analytics, and Research: Lack of scientific, technological, and research capacity constrains developing countries in their ability to play central roles in solving local health challenges.   In FY 2016,

DAR will utilize $2.0 million in GHP funds on programs to strengthen the capacity of host countries through research grants, technical assistance, equipment and training.

Key Interventions:
- Maternal and Child Health: PEER will support partnerships between developing country health scientists and researchers funded by U.S. government science agencies such as the National Institutes of Health, and provide scientific equipment and training to host-country researchers.

Development Innovation: The HESN includes the Social Entrepreneurship Accelerator (SEAD) at Duke University, which identifies and supports solutions to global health challenges.   Because many early stage inventions lack the funds they need to sustain and grow their operations, SEAD works to increase their ability to attract capital and cultivate an active investor community.   Additionally, the DIV program identifies new, innovative solutions in GHP by testing and refining through rigorous evaluation and analysis to determine the best ones to bring to scale.   DI will utilize $3.0 million in GHP funds to support these programs in FY 2016.

Key Interventions:
- Maternal and Child Health: USAID plans to use GHP funds to meet existing commitments to SEAD.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: USAID plans to use GHP funds through the HESN to support voluntary family planning services and information, and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis.
- DIV will fund and support projects that address global health issues across different stages of their development from proof-of-concept to widespread use.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Lab is committed to using rigorous, evidence-based analysis to determine whether interventions are delivering development impact more quickly, cost-effectively, sustainably, and reaching more beneficiaries, and to use a tiered-evidence investment model across the portfolio.

Towards this end, the Agency has established EIA to determine which innovations have the greatest potential for transformative, cost-effective impact on a global scale.   In collaboration with MEO and other Lab teams, EIA sets policy and standards for monitoring and evaluating Lab programs to ensure that efforts are guided by rigorous prospective and retrospective impact assessments and evaluations, including randomized controlled trials as appropriate.   EIA also works to build a strong commitment to continuous learning within the Lab community.   Since its establishment in FY 2014, EIA has developed a rigorous framework to set criteria and manage the decision-making process to determine which proven innovations USAID will help apply in multiple countries and regions, with the ultimate objective being transformational impact on a global scale. The Lab has worked closely with other stakeholders inside and outside USAID to build effective relationships with individuals and organizations engaged in complementary evaluation and assessment efforts.

In addition, the Lab has made significant progress in developing a holistic strategic plan, with results frameworks and corresponding Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) strategies.   The Lab is in the process of developing a comprehensive digital M&E system that will enable it to more efficiently and effectively collect, aggregate, analyze and report data from teams and partners Lab-wide on all key performance indicators.   This platform will also enhance monitoring and management of the Lab's portfolio of innovations and assess the Lab's contribution to institutionalizing the use of science and innovation Agency wide.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: With programs now well underway and extensive monitoring and evaluation efforts taking place, the Lab is using findings to refine programs. In FY 2016 Lab funding will support rigorous evaluation and impact assessment across all Lab programs, including more than $35.0 million for tiered-evidence approaches to invest in innovations that have the potential to change millions of lives in developing countries at a fraction of the current costs. An example is the DIV program. DIV is designed to advance new development ideas through an open and competitive process that rigorously tests impacts and cost effectiveness at multiple stages, with those approaches that prove successful progressing from conception, to development, and to testing at scale, to demonstration of a path to widespread implementation. DIV uses performance and impact data to inform the staged financing of promising innovations.

In DIV, randomized control trials, the "gold standard" of testing, is undertaken by 50 percent of grantees. More than 6,000 innovators have come to DIV; of which, 65 percent of them have never worked with USAID before. To date, less than two percent or 100 of these have been funded, representing significant selectivity. Four of the selected solutions are beginning to scale (moving through the stages of the pipeline), and 11 solutions have successfully raised larger scale funding from private resources. This rigorous tiered evidence approach is being adapted by other Lab programs such as the GCD.

Through its M&E and learning processes,CTP identified a lack of investment opportunities in developing countries for the available capital. Thus, in Partnering to Accelerate Entrepreneurship, the Lab shifted to look at ecosystems surrounding the incubation of young enterprises. Twelve partnerships in the pipeline will now focus on supporting intermediaries providing acceleration and financing to high-growth entrepreneurs.

USAID Global Health (GH)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

GH supports a comprehensive and integrated health strategy towards ending preventable child and maternal deaths, achieving an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases through the Administration's Global Health Initiative (GHI).   Improving the health of people in the developing world drives economic growth; supports educational attainment; enables participation in the democratic process; and strengthens families, communities, and countries.

In addition to providing technical assistance, training, and commodity support in developing countries, GH will foster increased coordination of U.S. global health efforts, increase public-private partnerships, and lead the adoption of state-of-the-art programming and alignment with national governments and other donors.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**411,502**	*****	**440,119**	**28,617**
Global Health Programs - USAID	411,502	*	440,119	28,617

Global Health Programs (GHP)

GH works to improve access and quality of services for maternal and child health, nutrition, voluntary family planning and reproductive health, and prevents and treats HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. To end preventable child and maternal deaths, achieve an AIDS-free generation, and protect communities from other infectious diseases, GH assists countries in the design and implementation of state-of-the-art public health approaches that achieve cost-effective program impacts.   In addition, GH provides technical assistance for the scale-up of life saving interventions and takes advantage of economies of scale in procurement, technical services, and commodities.   To promote sustainability, GH helps expand health systems and the health workforce by adopting and scaling-up proven health interventions across programs and countries.   This approach improves health in a manner that fosters sustainable, effective, and efficient country-led public health programs.   Finally, to promote a learning agenda, GH funds dissemination of best practices, monitoring and evaluation, expansion of innovative technology and practices, and research on high-impact interventions.

Key Interventions:
- HIV/AIDS: As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), GH will program $95.2 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs and support orphans and vulnerable children.   Programs will be consistent with and significantly contribute to the targets in the PEPFAR Stewardship and Oversight Act of 2013 by providing global technical leadership in prevention, care, and treatment interventions; monitoring and evaluation; health systems strengthening; central procurement of pharmaceuticals and other products; and HIV-vaccine applied research and development.   Bilateral country programs will be supported through the Global Health Supply Chain program, a project that ensures constant and cost-effective availability of essential commodities.   GH will continue to support public health evaluations, set the research agenda in the prevention of HIV transmission, provide care for orphans and vulnerable children, and lead in building human capacity in the countries in which USAID works and in meeting

the food and nutrition needs of individuals and communities suffering from HIV/AIDS.

- Tuberculosis (TB): To advance U.S. partnerships with key countries to scale-up and enhance the effectiveness of their TB programs, GH will program $37.5 million to support the goals and objectives of the Global Plan to Stop TB.   Specifically, GH will help improve the tools and approaches available to detect and treat TB, multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB), and support national TB programs in their implementation.   A focus will be on new and ongoing research, improvements in drug availability and quality, infection control and other prevention strategies, routine surveillance, new diagnostic optimization, and preventing further drug resistance.   In coordination with the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, GH will expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions, including HIV testing of TB patients and effective referral; TB screening of HIV patients; implementation of intensified case finding for TB; Isoniazid Preventive Therapy; and TB infection control.

- Malaria: To support the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), GH will program $72.5 million for the provision of technical assistance to countries for the scale-up of cost-effective mechanisms to support malaria prevention and treatment programs, such as indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, diagnosis and treatment with artemisinin-based combination therapies, and interventions to address malaria in pregnancy.   GH will work with countries to improve the quality and effectiveness of medicines – in large part by combating the availability of substandard and counterfeit medicines intended to treat malaria.   In Southeast Asia, GH will work with regional partners to contain the artemisinin-resistant falciparum parasite and support additional studies in the region to assess the extent of resistance.   GH will provide technical assistance for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation and impact of malaria control interventions at the country level.   In addition, GH will support the development of malaria vaccine candidates, new malaria drugs, new public health insecticide-based tools, and other malaria-related research, and promote international malaria partnerships.   This includes a broad range of partners, most importantly national governments, as well as multilateral and bilateral institutions and private sector organizations.

- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): To support efforts to end preventable child and maternal deaths, GH will invest $115.7 million for programming focused on innovation and expansion of high-impact interventions in 24 countries that account for over 70 percent of child and maternal mortality.   Of this total, up to $40 million will be provided to some integrated health programs to fill gaps brought about as we continue to refocus PEPFAR programs geographically and programmatically for greatest impact.   This will ensure continued service delivery of USAID health programs in areas where PEPFAR resources are being drawn down.   GH, in collaboration with its partners, addresses the key MCH interventions, such as improved maternal care during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period, including new approaches to the control of postpartum hemorrhage and pre-eclampsia/eclampsia (among the leading causes of maternal mortality in the developing world); essential newborn care (including resuscitation and interventions for the complications of pre-term birth) and treatment of severe newborn infection; immunization; prevention and treatment of diarrhea and pneumonia; and interventions to improve sanitation and hygiene.   Fistula prevention and rehabilitation will continue to be a priority.   GH's support of the final push for polio eradication will also be a significant focus.   Programs will be integrated across health areas to achieve greater efficiencies and sustainability and, within the broader framework for Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths, fully leverage programming in malaria, family planning's contribution to the healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, and sanitation and hygiene improvement. GH will continue to provide technical leadership globally in support of research and innovation to test and bring to scale new or underutilized low-cost, high-impact interventions.   Further, GH will develop the tools and approaches needed to disseminate best practices, and to strengthen health systems and the health workforce to support and sustain these improvements.

- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): With $104.8 million GH will provide countries with technical and commodity support in voluntary family planning and reproductive health.

Programs will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health and information services, directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births and toward reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity.   Specifically, funding will support development of the tools and models to share best practices related to the key elements of successful family planning programs, including commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; effective client counseling and behavior change communication; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation.   Priority areas include: FP/MCH and FP/HIV integration; contraceptive security; community-based approaches for FP and other health services; access to long-acting and permanent contraceptive methods, especially implants and intra-uterine devices; healthy birth spacing; and crosscutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

- Nutrition: Nutrition is a key point of intersection between food security and health, and is a key outcome for both the Global Health and Feed the Future Initiatives.   With $14.5 million, GH will provide leadership and technical assistance to priority countries in both initiatives to facilitate the introduction and scale up of nutrition activities, with a focus on the first 1,000 days – from pregnancy to a child's second birthday – to achieve maximum impact.   Nutrition activities focus on the prevention of under-nutrition through integrated services that provide nutrition education to improve maternal diets; nutrition during pregnancy; exclusive breastfeeding practices and infant and young child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification through fortified or bio-fortified staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens; and delivery of nutrition services such as micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition.   Investments include expanding the evidence base for nutrition to guide policy reform and better nutrition programs; and building capacity to design, implement, and report on food and nutrition programs while strengthening coordination and integration with other programs.   In May 2014, the USAID Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy was launched; this strategy represents a new model of development that harnesses science and data to inform cutting-edge approaches in nutrition.   New analysis of the causes of hidden hunger and under-nutrition has enabled us to target our work in the first 1,000 days from pregnancy to a child's second birthday. Nutrition affects every aspect of human development: from our performance in school, to our ability to fight off diseases, to our nation's health, food security, and economic advancement.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During FY 2014, GH undertook a portfolio review, in addition to 29 evaluations and assessments, to evaluate programmatic and financial performance, and to make recommendations for future activities.   Findings from these efforts significantly informed program and budget decisions, including mid-course corrections, and will guide preparation of future award solicitations.   The findings will be used to inform USAID activities in FY 2015 and beyond.

Under the Child Survival and Health Grants Program, GH helped improve the quality of integrated community case management services for diarrhea, pneumonia, and malaria by finalizing a set of standardized indicators and toolkit of program management guidelines to be used by country programs. GH provided strategic leadership for the formation and continuation of several USAID partnerships to promote MCH, including: the work of the United Nations Commission on Life-Saving Commodities for Women and Children to improve the quality, availability and accessibility of 13 key commodities and ensure that they reach all women and children who need them; and the Saving Mothers, Giving Life partnership, which promotes and documents the reduction of maternal and newborn mortality in high mortality countries in Africa.   To help improve maternal health, GH funded the development and testing of innovative technologies, tools and approaches, including an outcome predictor tool that identifies pregnant women who are at high risk for pre-eclampsia/eclampsia and an aerosolized form of oxytocin to

prevent and treat postpartum hemorrhage.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: GH will expand operations research, outcome monitoring, and evaluation in continuous efforts to improve performance and program impact in maternal, infant, and child health.   Additionally, GH both supports and uses data from the Demographic Health Surveys to track outcomes and impact indicators globally, and to inform recommendations regarding global funding for health.   For example, in 15 sub-Saharan African countries that are part of PMI, GH is supporting – together with numerous partners – national evaluations to determine whether malaria interventions had an effect on mortality in children under the age of five. Evaluations have been completed and provide strong evidence that malaria interventions have had a positive effect on reducing mortality among children under five in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Global Health - International Partnerships

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

GH supports the President's Global Health Initiative (GHI) by funding and participating in international partnerships and programs to improve health in the developing world in a coordinated, efficient, and strategic manner.   These programs address health issues related to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, global health security, neglected tropical diseases, maternal and child health, nutrition, and voluntary family planning. Activities leverage funds for health assistance, advance technical leadership and innovation, fund research, and promote and disseminate the results of technical innovations that benefit many countries simultaneously.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**468,695**	*****	**486,845**	**18,150**
Global Health Programs - USAID	468,695	*	486,845	18,150

Global Health Programs (GHP)

In FY 2016, funding for international partnerships will significantly contribute to improving health in developing countries.   While the Administration emphasizes two key areas where the U.S. government can make a marked difference – ending preventable child and maternal deaths and creating an AIDS-free generation – U.S. government efforts will also continue to protect communities from other infectious diseases from which millions of people die or could die each year including tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, and pandemic influenza.   U.S. contributions to international organizations leverage considerably more from other donors and give the United States significant leadership in donor programming for health.   The specific international partnerships supported through GH include Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (Gavi), Microbicides, AIDS Vaccines, the Tuberculosis Global Drug Facility (GDF), Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD), and Neglected Tropical Diseases.   Funding will support USAID programs in global health security and voluntary family planning by providing technical assistance and other support to developing countries.

Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths

Key Interventions:
- Maternal and Child Health: With $235.0 million to support the introduction of new vaccines through the U.S. partnership with Gavi, funding will be used for the provision of new vaccines – pneumococcal and rotavirus – to address pneumonia and diarrhea, the two biggest killers of children in the developing world.   Modeling shows scale-up of these new vaccines could save millions of lives in the next three years.   As a public-private partnership, Gavi combines the technical expertise of the development community with the business know-how of the private sector.   By pooling demand for new vaccines from the world's poorest countries and providing long-term, predictable financing to meet this demand, Gavi's business model influences the market for vaccines, attracts new vaccine manufacturers, increases competition and, as a result, drives vaccine prices down.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: With $2.8 million, USAID will continue to fund partnerships to strengthen international family planning (FP) organizations, which have a global reach and an extensive, multi-country network of FP clinics, in order to achieve maximum program impact

and synergies.

- Nutrition: Iodine deficiency increases child mortality and impairs growth and development.   Iodine deficiency in pregnant women contributes to miscarriages, low birth weight, and other complications. With $2.0 million, USAID programs will support iodine deficiency elimination programs and strengthen salt iodization programs in the world's poorest countries.

<u>Creating an AIDS-Free Generation</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- HIV/AIDS: The request includes $94.0 million for programs that will contribute to the achievement of an AIDS-free generation.   Funding for microbicides will support ongoing confirmatory studies of the effectiveness of tenofovir gel in reducing HIV infection in women, complete other work necessary for the licensure and implementation requisite for the regulatory approval of tenofovir gel, and prepare for introduction of microbicides in prevention programs.   Programs will also support preclinical and clinical studies of promising alternative formulations, including rings and tablets that release tenofovir, dapivirine, and other anti-retroviral drugs.   The U.S. contribution to the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) will support pre-clinical HIV vaccine discovery and design, and will advance at least three promising HIV vaccine candidates into early-phase human trials in multiple eastern and southern Africa sites.   With this funding, partner-country laboratory, clinical, regulatory, and human capacity will continue to be incorporated into the trials in a sustainable manner to facilitate good clinical and community participatory practices, and with consistent emphasis on informed consent.   IAVI continuously promotes gender equity and access to treatment and care in its work to develop safe and effective HIV vaccines for global use, particularly for developing countries hit hardest by the AIDS epidemic.

<u>Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- Neglected Tropical Diseases: With $86.5 million, USAID will use an agency-tested and World Health Organization (WHO)-approved integrated mass drug administration delivery strategy that will target affected communities, using drugs that have been proven safe and effective and can be delivered by trained non-health personnel.   The vast majority of drugs are donated by the private sector through partnerships that have leveraged more than $8.0 billion of in-kind contributions to reduce the burden of seven debilitating NTDs, including onchocerciasis (river blindness), trachoma, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and three soil-transmitted helminths.   Expanding these programs to national scale will support acceleration of global efforts to eliminate lymphatic filariasis and blinding trachoma globally and onchocerciasis in the Americas.   USAID will continue to work closely with the WHO and global partners to roll-out the international NTD training course; ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals, standardized monitoring, and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs; and develop approaches for evaluating impact in multi-disease settings.   USAID will prioritize scale-up of NTD treatments in currently supported countries to accelerate progress toward the WHO 2020 elimination goals.
- Global Health Security: With $50.0 million, USAID will implement the Global Health Security Agenda to accelerate progress toward a world safe and secure from infectious disease threats, in partnership with other nations, international organizations and public and private stakeholders.   In our globalized world, no country is more than a flight away from a dangerous pathogen, underscoring the critical nature of the Global Health Security Agenda.   The Ebola epidemic in West Africa vividly illustrates the perils of any country having weak disease prevention, detection, and response capacities, particularly in geographic areas where new public health threats are likely to emerge. Nearly 75 percent of all new, emerging, or re-emerging diseases affecting humans at the beginning of

the 21st century originated in animals (zoonotic diseases), underscoring the need for the development of comprehensive disease detection and response capacities that span the traditional domains of animal health, public health, ecology, and conservation. USAID seeks to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks. In particular, activities will expand surveillance to address the role of wildlife in the emergence and spread of new pathogens; enhance field epidemiological training of national partners; and strengthen laboratory capability to address infectious disease threats Using a "One Health Strategy," professionals from public health, medicine, veterinary medicine, and wildlife conservation will be engaged to strengthen their capacity to monitor and respond to animal viruses that are becoming threats to public health.

- Tuberculosis: With $16.5 million, USAID will accelerate U.S. partnerships and programs to scale up and enhance the effectiveness of TB programs, further supporting the goals and objectives of the Global Plan to Stop TB. Funding includes the U.S. contribution to the Global Drug Facility (GDF) to continue to procure critical, life-saving TB drugs. The GDF provides a unique package of services, including technical assistance in TB drug management and monitoring of TB drug use, as well as procurement of high-quality TB drugs at low cost. USAID will continue to accelerate activities to address multi-drug resistant and extensively drug resistant TB, including the expansion of diagnosis and treatment, and infection control measures through innovative financing mechanisms. USAID collaborates with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, other U.S. government agencies, and the Global Fund to integrate health services and strengthen delivery platforms to expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During 2014, GH conducted evaluations to systematically analyze programs to improve effectiveness and inform decisions about current and future programming. Evaluations included a broad array of programs: maternal and child health, malaria, family planning and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, and tuberculosis. In addition, GH conducts annual portfolio reviews and communicates results to disseminate best practices globally.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of evaluations, performance reports, portfolio reviews, and site visits, GH will continue to focus resources on proven life-saving interventions to end preventable child and maternal deaths, with increased funding for new vaccines, while continuing programs that protect communities from other infectious diseases. USAID will improve metrics, expand monitoring and evaluations, advance modeling of high impact interventions, and assess their efficiency and effectiveness.

USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

PPL serves as the lead USAID Bureau in the Agency's efforts to implement comprehensive reforms aimed at restoring the United States as the global leader in international development. To achieve this goal, PPL has identified three key areas in which to focus its efforts.   First, PPL will continue to strive for more effective interagency and global engagement around key development issues. Second, PPL will continue to champion the use of evidence-based decision-making and sound policies, as well as a comprehensive strategic planning process, to inform key decisions at all levels.   Third, PPL will continue to strengthen Agency policy analysis, cohesion, and leadership on key policy priorities. Since its inception in 2010, PPL has made progress in each of these key areas and is well positioned to lead Agency activities. This request includes increased funding to support USAID's evaluation effort and directly support USAID Missions' implementation of recommendations and improvements identified in their evaluations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**21,000**	*****	**25,500**	**4,500**
Development Assistance	21,000	*	25,500	4,500

<u>Evidence-Based Decision-Making Policies and Planning</u>: Through its $23.8 million in funding, PPL is engaged in elevating the quality and use of monitoring and evaluations across all of USAID.   It promotes active learning by ensuring that sound evidence informs key decisions.   In this role, PPL will continue to strengthen the capacity of USAID missions to meet standards for evaluation, performance monitoring and learning within all activities that comprise USAID's Program Cycle.   Evaluation is a key Agency reform area and PPL led the Agency's January 2011 Evaluation Policy launch.   Between 2011 and 2014, USAID trained over 1,400 USAID staff in sound evaluation methods and practices. PPL is requesting new resources specifically to increase learning in our Missions.

In 2014, PPL continued to deliver targeted training workshops to reinforce new performance monitoring standards implemented in 2013.   In addition, PPL put into place support services to build staff and partner knowledge and capacity in learning, performance monitoring and evaluation (M&E) standards and practices.   Services will include a revamped, integrated training program in monitoring and evaluation, a new cohort of M&E and Learning Fellows, and targeted capacity-building support customized to meet staff and partner needs.   This Agency-wide effort is serving to standardize sound evaluation, performance monitoring and learning practices throughout all field missions while providing necessary support.   As a result, USAID is experiencing an increased use of evaluations and performance monitoring data in support of evidence-based decisions.   Nearly all missions now report that evaluations inform budget decisions, project design changes and/or mid-course corrections in development programming.

Requested funding will support the provision of technical assistance to USAID missions in areas of evaluation, performance monitoring and learning.   It will also make information and practical tools accessible to USAID staff and partners through expansion and maintenance of online learning platforms.

Moreover, it will allow for continued improvement and delivery of state-of-the-art training and contracting mechanisms under existing authorities to help staff plan and manage performance monitoring, evaluation and learning efforts. USAID also plans to support evidence and experience summits to facilitate learning from experience across sectors and regions. Finally, USAID will partner with global evaluation leaders, leveraging USAID resources and ensuring Agency evaluation and monitoring practices remain up-to-date.

Requested funding also will support USAID's continued transformation into a learning organization that leverages evidence to improve development outcomes. For example, PPL will continue providing technical assistance to support USAID missions to develop and implement Collaborating, Learning and Adapting (CLA) Plans. PPL implemented CLA Plans as a means to improve program effectiveness through:
• Strengthened internal and external coordination;
• Continuous learning from monitoring and evaluation, analysis and research;
• Leveraging contextual knowledge in collaboration with local thought leaders; and
• Iterative adapting as new learning emerges and local contexts evolve.

Currently more than 30 USAID missions have developed CLA Plans and are in various stages of implementation. Additional missions are currently seeking PPL support to develop and implement CLA plans as well.

Finally, requested funding will support the efforts of field missions to develop and implement new project designs, adapt ongoing projects, incorporate learning in to strategic plan objectives, or engage in other non-project efforts based on learning from evaluations. PPL will work with missions to systematically identify opportunities for adapting and designing projects linked to specific evaluation findings, and provide technical assistance, capacity building and other support.

USAID will commission high-priority evaluations and research to fill knowledge gaps and to report transparently on its performance monitoring and evaluation findings as part of its continued transformation into a more effective learning organization.

As a result of these efforts, USAID will continue to improve the quality and utility of evaluations, and ensure that learning from a wide range of sources informs policies, budgets, strategic planning, project design and implementation, ultimately achieving improved development results.

Key Interventions:
• PPL will provide new resources for Missions in the field to implement the findings of evaluations to new and continuing projects.
• PPL will design, update and deliver Performance Monitoring and Evaluation training to educate USAID staff and partners on best practices and promising innovations in approaches and methods.
• Provide technical assistance and creative approaches to build staff capacity, elevate the quality of USAID performance monitoring and evaluations, and instill stronger learning practices and adaptive management.
• PPL will develop guidance, hold webinars, and facilitate peer learning and networking among USAID staff and implementing partners to further develop and institutionalize collaborating, learning and adapting practices in mission programs.
• PPL will commission evaluations on topics that support and inform Agency priorities, fill existing knowledge gaps to inform USAID programming and budget decisions, and determine the development outcomes and the sustainability of Agency interventions.
• PPL will build global leadership in evaluation and performance monitoring of development programs

by partnering with international and regional governments and non-governmental organizations.

Interagency and Donor Engagement: PPL will use $0.850 million to lead Agency efforts in advancing the U.S. development policy agenda by building consensus on policy issues among traditional and emerging donors.   Moreover, PPL leads Agency efforts to mobilize collective action in furtherance of U.S. development priorities in the international arena.   PPL engages in advocacy and key relationship-building by strategically engaging in major multilateral, bilateral and international fora. PPL aligns diverse donors behind common goals, promotes joint action and burden sharing among donors, improves the effectiveness of U.S. foreign assistance and promotes transparency to U.S. taxpayers and to beneficiaries.

Through this type of engagement, USAID expects to advance the following policy issues in FY 2016:
• Development cooperation effectiveness and aid transparency;
• International engagement on the post-2015 development agenda;
• Continued leadership on Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) priorities and the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC);
• Engagement of new aid providers (such as Brazil, China, Turkey, South Africa and Arab donors), expansion of trilateral cooperation, and encouragement of other forms of South-South cooperation.

Key Interventions:
• PPL will fulfill the U.S. government and USAID's international reporting requirements of the OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System, the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) and Busan data standards and formats.   The Bureau will manage USAID quarterly reporting to ForeignAssistance.gov in line with OMB Bulletin 12-01.   In so doing, PPL will provide continued Agency and U.S. leadership towards increasing aid transparency efforts and also support of the President's Open Government Initiative.
• PPL will support GPEDC efforts to review and further progress related to the Busan commitments.
• PPL will support global implementation of the Sustainable Development Goal Framework and Financing for Development agreements.
• Support negotiation and implementation of a post-2015 development agenda that incorporates key US assistance priorities, including ending extreme poverty, promoting strong, democratic and transparent institutions; sustainable energy; gender equality and others.
• PPL will participate in the OECD/DAC development finance dialogue to leverage development stakeholder funds to increase development impact.

Policy Analysis, Cohesion and Leadership: Over the past three years, PPL advised and led the development of more than a dozen Agency-wide policies.   Moreover, it has provided key policy analysis for the whole of government commitment to end extreme poverty by 2030.   With $0.850 million in funding, PPL will continue its goal of re-enforcing USAID's policy capacity—including developing Agency policies and strategies and exercising global policy leadership to help make USAID a premier development agency.   For example, in FY 2016 emphasis will be placed on strengthening policy analysis on emerging development issues, including ongoing international development policy processes, and defining agency-wide positions on new, cross-cutting policy issues such as harnessing the data revolution towards development outcomes, and how to effectively build country capacity in challenging and non-permissive environments.   Leveraging opportunities for international policy engagement will continue to be priorities, including shaping the post-2015 development agenda, and working with partners to achieve the goal of eliminating extreme poverty by 2030.

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- PPL will coordinate and draft in-depth research and analysis in the form of country case studies, discussion papers, and policy papers in support of new and existing approaches to cross-cutting development challenges.
- PPL convene an evidence summit on extreme poverty in coordination with private sector actors, NGOs, and universities, which will provide programmatic recommendations to addressing extreme poverty.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

<u>Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities</u>: PPL uses several methods to annually measure progress on (1) whether evaluation quality is improving at USAID, (2) whether staff capacity to carry out effective performance monitoring and evaluation is strengthening, and (3) how evidence and knowledge from evaluation and monitoring is being used to inform key Agency decisions.   For example, PPL monitors the number of evaluations completed each year and the percentage of the overall USAID program budget that is used for evaluations. PPL has also commissioned a study to understand how evaluations are being used.   Findings from this study, expected later in 2015, will inform PPL's work.

As a complement to the on-going monitoring of its performance, PPL has funded several studies and evaluations to understand Agency capacity in performance monitoring, evaluation and learning and inform PPL's work. Following these studies, PPL is continuing to focus on capacity building activities to strengthen the implementation of the Program Cycle through the use of knowledge management platforms as well as increasing the use of webinars and e-consultations to disseminate new approaches and share best practices and trends in development programming.

PPL's long-term approach aims to improve program effectiveness by building staff capacity in performance monitoring and evaluation, fostering an institutional culture that incorporates collaborating, learning and adapting processes, and commissioning priority evaluations and partnering with international organizations to improve evaluation and performance monitoring practice in the development field as a whole.

<u>Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices</u>: Based on the results of performance monitoring and evaluation activities in FY 2015, PPL plans to provide classroom training for up to 400 USAID staff, reach several hundred more staff through in-country and regional workshops, webinars and other internet-based approaches, and promote increased staff participation in evaluations through mentoring and peer-to-peer learning.

Every training activity that PPL conducts undergoes a comprehensive after-action review to identify its strengths and weaknesses and to propose adjustments for subsequent trainings.   These reviews are based on participant feedback and staff observation and serve as an invaluable evaluative tool that assists PPL to continuously improve the quality of its training.   As a result of these reviews, PPL is designing performance monitoring and evaluation courses to integrate these topics, ensure more resources are available as online training modules, and dedicate more instruction time to planning and management of evaluation, and less time to evaluation methods.

In addition, PPL will continue efforts started in FY 2014 to study the use of evaluations in decision-making at USAID, and improve policies and systems to encourage use and to ensure that knowledge and evidence from evaluations and performance monitoring are readily available to USAID

staff and partners.

In the area of donor engagement, performance information is used on a regular basis to determine both programmatic choices and the way selected programs are implemented. For example, performance information collected from long-standing Public International Organization grants to the UNDP and the OECD in support of their efforts to lead the international dialogue on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals has informed USAID's position vis-à-vis the post-2015 agenda. In other cases, investments in building relationships with donor and recipient countries directly led to the ability of the U.S. to play a more credible leadership role in important international fora on development, including the OECD-DAC, GPEDC, the G-20 Development Working Group and in UN led negotiations for a post-2015 development agenda.

USAID Program Management Initiatives

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2016 Request supports USAID Program Management Initiatives, including Ocean Freight Reimbursement Program, the Partner Vetting System Pilot Program, and Managing for Efficiency and Effectiveness.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**-**	*****	**1,139**	**1,139**
Development Assistance	-	*	1,139	1,139

Development Assistance (DA)
Program funding is being requested for the Ocean Freight Reimbursement Program, the Partner Vetting System Pilot Program, and Managing for Efficiency and Effectiveness.

Key Interventions:
- Funding for the Ocean Freight Reimbursement (OFR) Program will allow USAID to pay eligible transportation charges for shipments of privately donated goods and U.S. excess property that USAID identifies as priorities through registered private voluntary organizations (PVOs). The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, Section 123(b), authorized the creation of the Ocean Freight Program and, as amended, allows USAID to pay eligible transportation charges for shipments of high-priority privately donated goods and U.S. excess property for registered U.S. PVOs. As part of the USAID Forward agenda to maximize the value of our investment in sustainable development, OFR leverages resources many times the value of USAID funding. The overall private-public match of these activities averages about 80:1. This program contributes to USAID development programs, leveraging more grant awards to small PVOs through considerable amounts of donated goods. The OFR program requires the review of about 80 competitive grant applications every two years and the continual management of approximately 50 grants. Since the grants range from $5,000 to $150,000, strict review and evaluation of grant applications requires considerable time and effort. Once grants are awarded, employees also spend a large amount of time providing assistance to PVOs and processing individual reimbursement requests. The funding request provides for one full-time employee to support this program effort.
- Funding for the Partner Vetting System (PVS) Program will provide the salary and benefit costs of personnel (in-country personnel, Foreign Service Nationals or Personal Service Contractors, and contractor support) who will provide program oversight of the vetting process in support of the technical offices in each pilot mission. In addition, the funding will improve USAID's ability to meet its data collection, analysis, and reporting requirements by enhancing the PVS application.
- Managing for Efficiency and Effectiveness funding will strengthen USAID's ability to support long-term development outcomes, establish rigorous standards for metrics and data quality, and promote transparent presentation of development data for delivery of foreign assistance. Funding will be used to create a compendium of programmatic success stories based on the use of open data and provide facilitated, recorded webinars on a series of subjects prioritized by USAID Data Stewards.

USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses

Sources ($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate /1	FY 2016 Request	Increase/ Decrease
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, New Budget Authority	55,038	54,285	63,000	8,715
Other Sources*	22,367	17,783	11,581	-6,202
Total Sources	**77,405**	**72,068**	**74,581**	**2,513**

/1 Does not include Ebola Response and Preparedness emergency funding
* Other Sources include supplemental appropriations, prior-year balances and recoveries, transfers, and collections.

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

Overview

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) provides oversight of foreign assistance programs implemented by USAID, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, U.S. African Development Foundation, the Inter-American Foundation, and, on a limited basis, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. OIG aims to increase accountability and efficiency in these programs, and promote good stewardship of foreign assistance funds through its audit and investigative work, and in its communications with decision and policy-makers.

Each year, OIG supports U.S. foreign assistance objectives by promoting the effective management and integrity of development and humanitarian assistance programs. OIG's activities help deter and detect fraud, waste, and abuse in agency programs, mitigate heightened risks posed by corruption and instability in settings where U.S. foreign assistance agencies operate, and recoup funds lost to error, waste, and fraud.

The FY 2016 request of $63 million will enable OIG to carry out ongoing activities and address new requirements. Under the request, OIG will continue to execute mandatory oversight efforts, such as annual agency financial statement and Federal Information Security Management Act audits. It will also continue oversight of activities in frontline states and conflict-affected areas, food and agricultural programs; and global health programs, such as USAID's ongoing efforts to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. The request provides funds for ongoing and anticipated investigative activity in FY 2016, including the conduct of fraud awareness briefings with agency and implementer staff around the world and efforts to work with law enforcement agencies abroad to help ensure integrity in the use of U.S. foreign assistance funds.

The FY 2016 budget request also includes funds for anticipated increases in oversight for USAID's Local Solutions Initiative and in the number of whistleblower complaints brought by federal contractors and grantees. It also funds the continued operation of OIG's Anti-Fraud Hotline in Pakistan. In addition, the FY 2016 request provides OIG with funds to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

The budget request for USAID's Office of Inspector General of $63 million for FY 2016 represents a 16 percent increase above FY 2015 enacted levels. This amount will allow OIG to expand its operations by

increasing domestic and overseas staff in international offices above current and planned FY 2015 levels to conduct its oversight responsibilities.

In addition, $5.6 million in no-year FY 2015 Ebola-related emergency funds represent a 10 percent increase above planned FY 2015 levels, allowing OIG to address oversight needs related to the Ebola crisis in West Africa.

Budget Priorities by Strategic Goal

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

With funding at the requested level, OIG will continue to carry out mandatory work, such as conducting financial statement and Federal Information Security Act audits. It will prioritize audits covering activities in frontline states and conflict-affected areas; global health programs, such as HIV/AIDS and Ebola; and USAID's Local Solutions Initiative. OIG will also undertake additional, discretionary audits of foreign assistance programs, which may include food security, democracy and governance-, and climate change-related activities.

Strategic Goal 2: Deter and detect fraud, corruption, criminal activity, and misconduct in the programs, operations, and workforce of the organizations for which OIG provides oversight.

OIG will continue to conduct and support investigative activities, while emphasizing work on high-impact cases, responding to new whistleblower requirements regarding federal contractors and grantees, and working to address investigative requirements stemming from overseas contingency operations in the Middle East and West Africa. It will also provide funding for OIG's Anti-Fraud Hotline in Pakistan.

OIG will continue to respond to program integrity allegations and conduct fraud awareness briefings. In response to USAID's ongoing Local Solutions Initiative, OIG will devote resources to work with local law enforcement and prosecutorial authorities overseas to advance investigations, obtain recoveries of misused funds, and reinforce program accountability in high-risk settings.

Strategic Goal 3: Provide useful, timely, and relevant information to enable stakeholders to make informed decisions about foreign assistance programs and operations.

OIG will provide timely and accurate responses to requests from external parties on its audit and investigative work, OIG authorities and operations, budget and staffing matters, and other topics that arise. In addition, OIG will continue to regularly notify executive and legislative branch personnel of newly released reports and informational materials, as well as provide alerts regarding investigative developments. OIG will likewise work to meet statutory reporting requirements related to oversight of overseas contingency operations.

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

OIG will continue to look for ways to eliminate unnecessary spending, promote automation to increase efficiency, and gather ideas and information from employees to improve operations. Efforts under Goal 4 include the implementation of recommendations from employee workgroups, which OIG expects will lead to greater internal information sharing and transparency, higher staff satisfaction, and increased productivity.

Strategic Goal 5: Recruit, develop, and retain a highly qualified, motivated, and diverse workforce with the necessary tools and training to fulfill OIG's mission.

OIG will continue to provide formal training for incoming personnel, meet recurrent specialized training requirements, and increase opportunities for employee leadership development. OIG will also use resources to provide dedicated human capital support for Foreign Service personnel and continue to promote telework opportunities when they contribute to increased organizational efficiency and effectiveness.

Legislative Proposals

OIG is requesting consideration of three legislative proposals that: (1) clarify OIG authorities under the Inspector General Act (2) provide for reauthorization of OIG authorities relating to compensation for reemployed annuitants, and (3) refine authorities for oversight of overseas contingency operations.

Language pertaining to USAID OIG in the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, contains technical errors and omissions and references to policies and functions that are no longer in effect. OIG proposes amendments to the Inspector General Act that would eliminate references to OIG security functions that were removed in the Omnibus Appropriation Act for 1999 (P.L. 105-277), make a technical correction related to OIG's authorities to manage Civil Service personnel, clarify OIG authorities to manage a Foreign Service personnel system, and eliminate a reference to an outdated Department of State system for setting personnel ceilings abroad. Other proposed changes would help reflect OIG's oversight relationship with the Inter-American Foundation and U.S. African Development Foundation in a permanent law and establish OIG oversight authorities and responsibilities with respect to the Millennium Challenge Corporation in the Inspector General Act to ensure that future changes to the Act apply to oversight of the Corporation.

In FY 2015, Congress renewed OIG authorities to compensate reemployed annuitants on a continuing basis to carryout assignments in frontline states for a single year. In the past, this authority allowed OIG to facilitate assignments in frontline states by enabling it to supplement its investigative workforce on a temporary, flexible basis to meet emerging needs. Due to the late date of the FY 2015 appropriation, OIG's ability to exercise these authorities is confined to a less than 10-month period. This, in turn, limits OIG opportunities to attract qualified reemployed annuitants and use them to advance oversight activities on a continuing basis. Renewed authorization of this authority over a 2-year period starting in FY 2016 would increase OIG opportunities to use it to continue to provide robust oversight in frontline states while preserving oversight capabilities elsewhere around the world.

Section 8L of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, provides for the designation of a lead Inspector General for oversight of contingency operations and authorizes this inspector general to exercise special personnel authorities in performing related functions. Following consultations with the other OIGs specified in Section 8L, USAID OIG seeks to refine how personnel authorities under this section would apply in an overseas contingency operation. These changes would ensure that OIGs could use indicated personnel authorities during the full course of an overseas contingency operation. They would also ensure that compensation waivers for reemployed annuitants would apply to another key experienced personnel base: Foreign Service annuitants. Finally, proposed changes would enable OIGs to bring on reemployed annuitants more quickly in support of oversight needs once a new overseas contingency operation is in effect.

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

Location	FY 2014 Actual		FY 2015 Budget		FY 2016 Request	
	USDH	FSN	USDH	FSN	USDH	FSN
Cairo, Egypt	2	8	2	6	2	8
Frankfurt, Germany	6	3	12	2	17	1
Dakar, Senegal	8	0	8	6	21	9
Islamabad, Pakistan	9	5	9	6	10	9
Kabul, Afghanistan	10	5	10	6	11	7
Kampala, Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manila, Philippines	7	5	8	8	9	9
Port-au-Prince, Haiti	3	3	3	2	0	0
Pretoria, South Africa	11	6	11	5	14	10
San Salvador, El Salvador	7	4	10	4	10	6
Tel Aviv, Israel	2	0	2	0	0	0
Overseas Total	**65**	**39**	**75**	**45**	**94**	**59**
Washington, DC	**117**	**0**	**116**	**0**	**121**	**0**
GRAND TOTAL	**182**	**39**	**191**	**45**	**215**	**59**

Table 2. Budget Summary by Priority Program

Oversight Priorities ($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual		FY 2015 Budget		FY 2016 Request	
	Total	FTEs	Total	FTEs	Total	FTEs
High Priority Oversight Areas	**11,583**	**19**	**15,198**	**30**	**18,424**	**37**
Ebola Emergency Oversight	0	0	3,732	11	5,945	16
Afghanistan programs	6,810	10	7,351	10	7,771	11
Pakistan programs	4,773	9	4,115	9	4,708	10
Mandatory and Other Work	**50,839**	**163**	**53,522**	**161**	**56,157**	**178**
TOTAL	**62,422**	**182**	**68,720**	**191**	**74,581**	**215**

Table 3. Budget Summary by Object Class

Object Class ($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Budget	FY 2016 Request
Personnel compensation	25,498	27,933	30,843
Full-Time Permanent	*19,249*	*20,403*	*22,008*
Other Than Full-Time Permanent	*3,637*	*4,462*	*4,967*

Object Class ($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Budget	FY 2016 Request
Other Personnel Compensation	*2,611*	*3,068*	*3,868*
Personnel benefits	8,145	9,679	10,810
Travel	4,198	5,639	6,208
Transportation	1,084	1,005	1,272
Rent, communications, and utilities	5,105	4,745	6,556
Printing and reproduction	98	35	25
Contractual services	15,773	16,653	16,809
Advisory and Assistance Services	*3,066*	*4,011*	*3,513*
Other Services	*867*	*716*	*656*
Purchases of Goods and Services from Government Accounts*	*11,134*	*11,284*	*12,026*
Facility Operation and Maintenance	*238*	*192*	*175*
Medical Care	*36*	*48*	*44*
Equipment Operation and Maintenance	*432*	*402*	*395*
Supplies and materials	205	645	150
Purchases of equipment	2,286	2,386	1,908
Other Claims	30	0	0
TOTAL	**62,422**	**68,720**	**74,581**

**Comments from
Catherine M. Trujillo
Acting Deputy Inspector General
U.S. Agency for International Development
on the FY 2016 Proposed Funding Level**

Under the provisions of section 6(f)(3)(E) of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, the Inspector General has provided the following comments regarding the fiscal year (FY) 2016 funding level proposed for her office:

> *The amount provided in the FY 2016 President's budget request is not sufficient to enable OIG to continue to provide needed oversight. Provided funding at this level, OIG would need to recall personnel from international offices and provide oversight at a distance in several parts of the world. In addition, OIG would be unable to continue to meet oversight expectations stemming from contingency operations in response to ISIL and Ebola. In both cases, limitations on OIG resources will have the effect of reducing accountability and exposing foreign assistance programs and activities to greater risks of waste, fraud, and abuse. To support and sustain oversight activities in these areas and properly execute the duties of the office, OIG will require funding above the amounts in this FY 2016 budget request.*

USAID Operating Expenses

Sources ($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual[1]	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Total	**1,484,954**	**1,473,087**	**1,541,027**
Operating Expenses, New Budget Authority	1,038,393	1,216,300	1,425,000
Other Sources[2]	446,561	256,787	116,027

	FY 2015 Emergency Funding Estimate, P.L. 113 235
Ebola Response and Preparedness	9,037

1/These amounts reflect the actual FY 2014 obligations of available resources, including new obligation authority.
2/Other sources include trust funds, reimbursements, and carryover.

Overview

USAID's global engagement is essential to advancing U.S. interests, enhancing national security, and reaffirming its global development leadership. In recognition of the importance of development to U.S. foreign policy and national security, the National Security Strategy calls for investing in development capabilities and institutions. The FY 2016 USAID Operating Expense (OE) request will provide that investment, simultaneously advancing the three pillars of the Presidential Policy Directive on Development, including Sustainable Development Outcomes, A New Operational Model, and A Modern Architecture. The request will allow USAID to engage with partner countries and local institutions to build civilian capacity and use science, technology, innovation, and partnership solutions and expertise to improve development results and sustainability.

Although an increase from FY 2015, the request represents the minimum level of resources necessary to sustain the Agency's current operations and support the existing workforce to meet U.S. foreign policy objectives, support Presidential initiatives, and expand global engagement. The requested increase will allow the Agency to offset the projected decrease in other resources, such as carryover and recoveries that support operations while restoring the new obligation authority needed to maintain its current level of operations into FY 2016.

The request also reflects the Agency's efforts to work more effectively and efficiently to meet the challenges of implementing foreign assistance in today's changing world. It continues the significant progress made in improving procurement, local-capacity building, innovation, and accountability that recent reforms have enabled. In addition, the request reflects the restructuring of USAID's overseas presence in response to security concerns in the Middle East and Africa, realigning resources to address priorities and operate in the most secure and cost-effective manner possible at this time.

Development is critical to national security, economic prosperity, and global leadership. To overcome today's global challenges, USAID continues to transform itself into a modern development enterprise based on partnership, innovation, and a strong commitment to policy reform. By partnering with other countries to end extreme poverty, USAID helps transform developing countries into stable and prosperous nations with efficient governments, thriving civil societies, and a vibrant private sector. The continued investment in USAID staff and capabilities is vital to achieving foreign policy and national security

objectives. Success depends on fully funding the FY 2016 USAID OE request to maintain current operations.

Uses of Funds

Categories ($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Development Leadership Initiative	31,739	-	-
Overseas Operations	742,799	789,582	827,593
Washington Operations	379,098	422,648	435,117
Central Support	252,703	257,019	278,317
Overseas Capital Space Expansion	78,616	3,838	-
Total Uses[1/2/]	**1,484,594**	**1,473,087**	**1,541,027**

1/ Refer to the Resources Table at the end of this chapter for fiscal-year breakout of funding sources.
2/Totals may not sum due to rounding.

USAID Workforce

Categories	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
U.S. Direct Hires Funded by Operating Expenses			
End-of-year On-board	3,305	3,592	3,597
Estimated Full-Time Equivalent Work Years	3,384	3,384	3,384
Limited-Term Program-Funded Appointments			
End-of-year On-board	248	248	248
Estimated Full-Time Equivalent Work Years	145	145	145

USAID Forward Agenda

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

Talent Management

USAID continued to strengthen the strategic management and development of its human capital to responsibly implement the Presidential Initiatives and effectively respond to the world's most critical issues. Since 2008, under the Development Leadership Initiative, the Agency has significantly bolstered its ability to implement, support, and monitor its worldwide programs with the near doubling of Foreign Service Officers (FSOs). This has enabled greater direct engagement with government counterparts, recipients, and civil society and allowed for more robust program evaluations and staff mentoring.

Talent Management Accomplishments

- *Foreign Service Growth:* USAID continued strengthening the oversight and accountability of foreign assistance resources by strategically deploying FSOs to permanent positions overseas. By the end of FY 2014, almost all FSOs were assigned to permanent positions, with over 56 percent working in Africa and priority countries supporting critical programs.

- *Personnel Alignment and Assignments*: The Agency continues to strategically realign its staff to directly support Presidential Initiatives and priority areas. Nearly one-third of USAID missions are in non-permissive environments. With increased security threats in the Middle East, in FY 2014 USAID established a Middle East Regional Platform in Frankfurt, Germany to ensure staff safety and security, while maintaining continuity of operations in the countries in the region.

- *Engagement and Development of Staff:* USAID expanded and improved mentoring for all USAID staff in FY 2014 and improved the tracking of these programs. With USAID working more directly with local governments, the private sector, civil society, and academia, the annual evaluation process includes performance or work objectives related to direct engagement with host-country counterparts. Approximately 65 percent of FSOs and Foreign Service Nationals have direct engagement included as a work objective or performance measure.

Local Solutions

Developing country ownership is fundamental to how USAID realizes its commitment to sustainability. Hence, USAID increasingly partners with local actors, including government, civil society, private sector, and academia in planning, implementing, and resourcing its investments to end extreme poverty and promote resilient, democratic societies while advancing U.S. national security and prosperity. Local Solutions requires using, strengthening, and partnering with local actors strategically, purposefully, and cost-effectively to achieve sustainable development.

Today, USAID is in the midst of a critical shift in the way it administers assistance, placing a greater emphasis on direct partnerships with change-agents who have invaluable in-country knowledge, networks, and expertise. The Agency also is changing the way it measures and manages risk. Before USAID enters a direct partnership, it uses sophisticated tools to assess the entity's financial-management capacity and safeguard U.S. resources. By forming local partnerships, USAID not only makes its work more effective, but inherently more sustainable.

Local Solutions Accomplishments

- ***Obligated over 30 percent of funds through local systems*** in the Latin America and Caribbean countries of Paraguay (91 percent), Barbados (38 percent), Jamaica (35 percent), El Salvador (35 percent), and Nicaragua (32 percent). This is more than triple the FY 2010 rate of 9 percent. This work through local systems is achieving great results, such as El Salvador's $42 million Global Development Alliance for crime prevention, which is implemented through a consortium of five local organizations. The consortium is leveraging $22 million for the project, greatly reducing dependence on USAID funds while building local ownership.

- ***Increased access to credit and leveraged resources from the private sector*** by approving 32 new Development Credit Authority partial-credit guarantees with 49 financial partners (of which 90 percent are local entities) to mobilize a record $768.5 million in commercial capital. When fully mobilized, this capital will support more than 40,000 local businesses.

- ***Increased the amount awarded to U.S. small-business*** contracts worldwide from 5.3 percent in FY 2010 to 12.1 percent in FY 2014. This performance greatly exceeded the FY 2014 worldwide

Small Business Indicator target of 6.5 percent while increasing competition and diversifying USAID's partner base.

The U.S. Global Development Lab

The U.S. Global Development Lab (The Lab) leads USAID's efforts in applying science, technology, innovation, and partnerships to solve global development challenges and improve development impact. The Lab enables USAID to bring a diverse set of partners – entrepreneurs; world-class experts from corporations, non-governmental organizations, universities, science and research institutions; and USAID missions around the world - together to discover, incubate, and scale breakthrough development innovations in sectors such as water, health, food security and nutrition, energy, digital technology, and climate change, among others, that can reach hundreds of millions of people.

The Lab provides national and local partners and beneficiaries in developing countries with the tools, technical support, and resources necessary to solve their own challenges, develop their next generation of science and technology leaders, and build strong relationships and markets for the United States. It focuses on institutionalizing innovation and partnerships in development programs. By focusing on innovative, cost-effective, and scalable evidence-based solutions, the Lab works to accelerate USAID's development efforts.

Science, Technology, Innovation and Partnerships Accomplishments

- *The Partnerships for Enhanced Engagement in Research (PEER)* program leverages the expertise of U.S. Government science agencies to support scientists and engineers in developing countries to solve major global development challenges related to health, agriculture, food security, water scarcity, and environmental remediation through expert collaboration. To date, USAID's PEER program has awarded 159 grants in 44 countries for one- to three-year research projects. USAID's $25.4 million investment in these programs leveraged $244 million in National Science Foundation- and National Institute of Health-funded research.

- *The GeoCenter* works with field missions and Washington offices to apply geographic analysis to the strategic planning, design, monitoring, and evaluation of USAID's development programs. As a result of the GeoCenter's work, the Agency has leveraged $21 million in high-resolution imagery for development projects at no cost to the Agency, trained 450 staff in the application of geographic analysis for international development, and helped establish a new development data policy that requires all USAID-funded data to be collected, managed, and shared with the public.

- *Grand Challenges for Development (GCD)* focus on removing critical barriers to development, engaging global public-private partners, and better defining development problems to catalyze and accelerate innovative global solutions. USAID has six active GCDs: Fighting Ebola, Securing Water for Food, Making all Voices Count, Saving Lives at Birth, All Children Reading, and Powering Agriculture. The latest GCD has brought the total funding committed to over $200 million from all partners, with USAID's funding commitment at over $80 million.

Overseas Operations

Categories ($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request[1]
Field Missions	508,383	522,473	539,334
USDH Salaries & Benefits	234,416	267,108	288,259
Total Overseas Operations[2]	**742,799**	**789,582**	**827,593**

1/ The FY 2016 request includes $65 million for Overseas Contingency Operations.
2/ Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Field Missions

This budget line item funds the following activities:

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

USDH Salaries and Benefits – Overseas

This category includes salaries and the Agency's share of benefits, such as retirement, Thrift Savings plan, and Social Security, health, and life insurance, for all Foreign Service Officers serving overseas. Overseas salaries also include various post differentials, including difficult-to-staff incentives for FSOs willing to extend tours at posts where harsh living conditions deter personnel from seeking such assignments. The increase reflects a 1.3 percent pay raise and hiring to attrition.

Washington Operations

Categories ($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Washington Bureaus/Offices	78,434	77,528	78,391
Office of Security	18,286	18,270	20,028
USDH Salaries & Benefits	282,378	326,850	336,697
Total[1]	**379,098**	**422,648**	**435,117**

1/ Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Washington Bureaus/Offices

The request will support the following:

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

Office of Security

The USAID Office of Security request represents a continuing effort to protect USAID employees and facilities against global terrorism and national security information against espionage. The request will fund additional physical security for missions not collocated with embassies, including building renovations, security enhancements, and increased local security-guard services. The budget is allocated among four major categories as detailed below.

Categories ($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Physical Security	13,916	13,900	14,230
Personnel Security	3,300	3,300	3,900
Counterintelligence and Information Security	600	600	1,200
Counterterrorism	470	470	698
Total	**18,286**	**18,270**	**20,028**

Physical Security
Funding will allow USAID to complete physical security enhancement projects at 13 overseas missions and maintain security counter-measures at Washington facilities. These funds also will support the installation and maintenance of emergency communications systems at eight missions, procurement of armored vehicles for nine missions, and the Federal Protective Service contract guards that protect USAID space in the Ronald Reagan Building. In addition, funding will support a Personnel Recovery training and operations program that will enable an additional six to eight missions to complete the pilot program.

Personnel Security
Funding will allow USAID to conduct the required applicant and facility-access investigations pursuant to E.O. 12968, Access to Classified National Security Information, and Homeland Security Presidential

Directive-12 Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors working for the Agency. The request will support the Director of National Intelligence decision to reduce the intervals between initial and re-investigations of Federal employees and contractors from every five years to annually for top-secret clearance holders and from every 10 years to every five years for secret-level clearance holders. These funds will allow the Agency to enhance quality-assurance activities, employee-reporting requirements, and its investigations database to implement the new Federal Investigative Standards. Additionally, system enhancements will allow for data collections that will support background-investigation statistical reporting required under Public Law 108-458, the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.

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

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

USDH Salaries and Benefits – Washington

This budget item includes salaries and the Agency's share of benefits, such as retirement, Thrift Savings Plan, and Social Security, health, and life insurance for all Civil Service and Foreign Service employees. The increase reflects a 1.3 percent pay raise and hiring to attrition.

Central Support

Categories ($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Information Technology	98,400	93,188	104,694
Rent & General Support	98,143	98,067	106,236
Staff Training	20,073	25,075	25,456
Personnel Support	20,650	20,650	21,042
Other Agency Costs	15,437	20,039	20,889
Total	**252,703**	**257,019**	**278,317**

Information Technology (IT)

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

Categories ($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
IT Systems	35,272	36,490	36,487
IT Infrastructure	52,413	47,975	57,809
IT Architecture	10,715	8,723	10,398
Total	**98,400**	**93,188**	**104,694**

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

IT Infrastructure
The request covers worldwide telecommunications network; Washington telephone services; computer maintenance and management; e-mail and data archiving and storage; help-desk assistance; information-systems security support and anti-virus software worldwide; maintenance of classified devices in Washington; and support for the Agency's web services, such as Internet and Extranet design, implementation, and maintenance.

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

Washington Rent, Utilities, and Support Costs

The request will fund mandatory rent and general Agency support costs. In FY 2016, payments for office rent, utilities, and basic/building security services for the Ronald Reagan Building (RRB), International Trade Center, warehouse, and other space in the metropolitan area are estimated at $94.3 million, approximately 89 percent of the budget.

The remainder of the request, $11.9 million, is relatively fixed, supporting contracts for printing and graphics, mail and records management, travel and transportation services, transit benefits, health and safety, workplace accommodations, office equipment maintenance, the Continuity of Operation Program, long-term storage for Foreign Service household effects, and other support services for headquarter staff.

Staff Training

The request will ensure staff has the essential job skills and leadership training to carry out the Agency's development mission. It will support enhanced training in security and leadership; implementation of certification programs for senior leaders, program managers, technical officers, and support staff; mandatory training for all supervisors; and continued language training. In addition, the request will support revised core courses (e.g., project design, monitoring and evaluation, personal safety and security)

to ensure Foreign Service Officers in non-permissive environments have the tools, training, and knowledge to successfully implement development assistance programs.

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

Personnel Support

Funding will cover mandatory Agency-wide personnel deployment and workforce planning costs, such as labor-relations casework, workforce planning, the subscription costs to Office of Personnel Management (OPM)-approved Human Resources Lines of Business providers for payroll (National Finance Center) and talent acquisition (recruitment), entry on duty, core personnel system, and enterprise reporting (Department of Treasury).

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

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

Other Agency Costs

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

Resources

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

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate*	FY 2016 Request
Appropriated Funds			
Enacted Level/NOA	1,059,229	1,090,836	1,360,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	81,000	125,464	65,000
Subtotal	**1,140,229**	**1,216,300**	**1,425,000**
Unobligated Balance – NOA	101,836	-	-
Obligations – NOA	**1,038,393**	**1,216,300**	**1,425,000**
Other Sources			
Local Currency Trust Funds	14,829	20,340	19,702
Reimbursements	7,612	6,325	6,325
PEPFAR Reimbursements	14,244	15,000	15,000
Space Cost Reimbursements	12,700	10,000	10,000
IT Cost Reimbursements	23,947	20,000	20,000
Unobligated Balances	273,308	98,484	22,500
Prior-year Recoveries	99,921	86,638	22,500
Obligations - Other Sources	**446,561**	**256,787**	**116,027**
Total Obligations	**1,484,954**	**1,473,087**	**1,541,027**

*The FY 2015 appropriation level excludes $19.037 million for the Ebola response. a

USAID Capital Investment Fund

Category ($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual[1]	FY 2015 Estimate[2]	FY 2016 Request
Information Technology	33,154	40,576	27,400
Overseas Facilities Construction	82,841	131,468	168,300
Real Property Maintenance Fund	951	14,349	7,600
Total	**116,946**	**186,393**	**203,300**

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

The Capital Investment Fund (CIF) is used to modernize and improve information technology (IT) systems and finance construction of USAID buildings overseas in conjunction with the Department of State (DOS). Prior to FY 2003, the Operating Expense (OE) account funded these activities. No-year funds provide greater flexibility to manage investments in IT systems and facility construction not permitted by the annual OE appropriation. Separate improvement and on-going operations funding gives the Agency more certainty for new investments independent of operational cost fluctuations. For FY 2016, the CIF request will support IT investments, facility construction, and real property maintenance.

Information Technology (IT)

Category ($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
IT Systems			
Intranet & Internet	665		
Administrative		77	
eGov	1,581	2,400	1,400
Global Acquisition and Assistance System	1,786	2,639	764
Phoenix Enhancements	180	2,705	3,450
Budget and Formulation Management		2,087	
Business Intelligence/ Information Analytics	2,269	3,854	
Enterprise Applications	4,850	1,174	
Enterprise Document Management	2,149		
Enterprise Search (Internal)	1,226	166	
Mobile Application Deployment	3,933	2,237	
Device Lifecycle Upgrade		169	
Universal Master Data Management			3,000
Development Information Solution (DIS)			6,968
Overseas Personnel System Migration			2,500
Subtotal	**18,639**	**17,508**	**18,082**

Category ($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
IT Infrastructure			
Unified Communications	246	2,660	
Data Center	6,667	4,840	
Infrastructure Maintenance and Support		203	
Enterprise Business Collaboration	108	434	
Migration of IT Services	1,055	2,000	
Network Infrastructure Upgrades		6,868	7,118
Remote Access		211	
Authentication	3,527	2,167	
Security Software Upgrade		450	
Threat Management	1,369		
Website Security Toolset		1,016	
Network Intrusion Detection System (NIDS)		1,818	
Cyber Security Preparedness Review & Response			700
General Cyber Security Enhancements			1,500
Risk-Response Technical Upgrades		401	
Subtotal	**12,972**	**23,068**	**9,318**
IT Architecture			
Mobile Enterprise Application Platform	1,543		
Subtotal	**1,543**	**0**	**0**
Total	**33,154**	**40,576**	**27,400**

In FY 2016, USAID will support the following IT systems and infrastructure initiatives:

Information Technology Systems

E-Gov Contributions: This investment will support Federal e-Gov initiatives.

Global Acquisition and Assistance System: This investment will fund the upgrade of the underlying COTS product and its configuration for the Global Acquisition and Assistance System (GLAAS), the Agency's worldwide, web-based system that manages awards throughout the acquisition and assistance (A&A) lifecycle, including reporting and administration. GLAAS provides information about procurement vehicles, including contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements. Without this upgrade, USAID's ability to conduct its core mission would be severely hindered.

Phoenix Enhancements: This investment will fund enhancements required to improve operations and comply with Federal mandates from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and Department of the Treasury. Projects include automated invoice management, improper payment prevention, single sign-on testing, improved financial data management, integration to Phoenix/E-Travel, and a new time-and-attendance capability to replace WebTA, the Agency's current time and attendance system.

Universal Master Data Management: The investment for Universal Master Data Management (UMDM) drives a critical strategic initiative of Enterprise Information Management by implementing an enterprise layer above disparate applications and services, regardless of owner, to unify, normalize, and standardize data relationships and interactions. This will improve accuracy and accessibility, eliminate data redundancy, and enhance the experience of business users with real-time access to relevant, trustworthy data that can uncover or justify business value. Without reliable UMDM, USAID will be unable to efficiently integrate data for use by new projects or individual analysts, which can lead to uninformed decisions and unnecessary propagation of personally identifiable information.

Development Information Solution: This investment will fund the Development Information Solution (DIS), which will provide a common portfolio management platform for use by missions and Washington operating units to capture program performance data. This platform will be fed by operations data from existing financial and procurement systems and will, in turn, provide its data to an Agency Portfolio Viewer, enabling a corporate view of the entire USAID portfolio from which the Agency can extract data to support foreign assistance transparency and meet the requirements of OMB's Open Data Policy. DIS will be a cloud-based platform in compliance with OMB's cloud-first mandate, ensuring a scalable solution while fulfilling executive mandates to ensure information privacy, confidentiality, and security.

Overseas Personnel System: This investment will enable the transition to an Overseas Personnel System that will replace the current system, WebPASS Post Personnel.

Information Technology Infrastructure

Network Infrastructure Upgrades: This investment will fund the upgrades needed to keep up with increasing USAID network requirements and demands, including cloud computing, enhanced information security, remote-user mobility and collaboration, and virtual desktop infrastructure. These requirements stretch the technical capability and service thresholds expected by the missions, regulators, Agency partners, and public. USAID must, at a minimum, keep pace with business-critical network industry advancements in these areas to seamlessly achieve its mission statement and efficiently advance and technically support U.S. foreign policy interests. Without these enhancements, worldwide mission users will experience avoidable network bottlenecks and degradations across the full spectrum of applications and services, adversaries will be able to exploit network vulnerabilities, and the Agency will be unable to fully leverage core and advanced capabilities introduced by USAID IT strategic initiatives.

Cyber Security Preparedness Review & Response: This investment will fund an assessment of the Agency's preparedness to support mandatory cyber-security and privacy initiatives (including support for classified networks) that are continually updated, added, replaced, or otherwise issued. The assessment will identify gaps and the appropriate response the Agency needs to take to comply with the mandatory initiatives. Without this funding, the Agency will only identify security gaps when they are breached or from audits (i.e. by the Office of the Inspector General), causing USAID to react without sufficient time to prepare the most appropriate solution. A reactive response may increase the cost to resolve the gaps and not sufficiently address all needs.

General Cyber Security Enhancements: This investment will fund enhancements to protect IT assets, monitor threats, identify breaches, and allow USAID to respond quickly and efficiently to incidents. The nature of threats is always changing and requires immediate attention. This project will equip USAID with the enhancements needed to effectively address emerging cyber-security threats.

Overseas Facilities Construction

Category ($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Overseas Facilities Construction	82,841	131,468	168,300

The Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 required the co-location of new USAID office facilities on embassy compounds when new embassies are constructed. The FY 2016 request of $168.3 million will support USAID's full participation in the 12th year of the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Program. This represents an increase of approximately $36.8 million above total estimated spending for FY 2015 of $131.5 million, which included new budget authority of $95.8 million and carryover of $35.7 million. The increase over FY 2015 is due to the growth of USAID personnel overseas and the overall CSCS program budget as well as higher pro-rata charges for International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS).

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

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

The CSCS Program established per capita charges that reflect the construction costs of the various types of space in NECs. USAID's proportional amount of those construction costs are calculated by using the target CSCS annual budget amount of $2.6 billion (the total available for all NEC construction). This determines the actual dollar amounts for those proportional construction costs. These dollar amounts are divided by the total billable positions overseas and results in the per capita charges for each category.

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

In FY 2016, the following new embassy compounds in countries with USAID presence are scheduled to have a contract awarded: Beirut, Lebanon; Asuncion, Paraguay; and Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Real Property Maintenance

Category ($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Real Property Maintenance	951	14,349	7,600

The request will allow USAID to continue funding maintenance for real property through the Real Property Maintenance Fund, which was created in FY 2014 to extend and enhance the life of USAID-owned properties through adequate and timely maintenance and repair. The authority is similar to that

which the Department of State's Overseas Building Operations has to perform major maintenance at State-owned facilities and housing. The Real Property Maintenance Fund will allow the Agency to bring its properties to "good" condition and maintain a proactive preventive maintenance program. This will reduce the expensive future costs of major repairs, limit health and safety risks, increase efficiencies, protect the value of the property, and align with best practices of property management.

As of the beginning of FY 2015, USAID owned 97 overseas facilities, encompassing 961,327 square feet, with an estimated replacement value of $197 million. The owned facilities include office annexes built on Embassy compounds, standalone offices and warehouses, and residential properties. Fifty-one properties are in poor or fair condition. Nearly ninety percent of the properties slated for maintenance repairs are residential.

The estimated total maintenance budget to bring all properties to "good" condition is approximately $23 million. The bulk of the $7.7 million that was appropriated in FY 2014 will fund emergency facility repair needs. The funding provided in FY 2015 and requested in FY 2016 will fund the remaining required repairs, allowing USAID to complete a three-year plan to bring all its real-property holdings to "good" condition.

Once required repairs bring the real-property inventory up to good condition, recurring funds will be necessary for regular preventative maintenance to maintain the good condition. Such preventative maintenance requirements accumulate at 2%-4% of the replacement value of these properties. USAID will continue to annually assess its properties.

HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund (WCF)

($ in millions)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate
Budgetary Resources and Obligations			
Unobligated balance brought forward, October 1	236	495	460
Spending authority from offsetting collections	612	415	415
Total budgetary resources available	**848**	**910**	**875**
Obligations incurred	353	450	450
Unobligated balance end of year	495	460	425
Obligated Balances and Disbursements			
Undisbursed obligations brought forward (net), October 1	391	232	57
Obligations incurred	353	450	450
Total obligated balance	**744**	**682**	**507**
Disbursements	-512	-625	-506
Obligated balance end of year	232	57	1

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

The WCF does not receive direct appropriations. Funding is deposited in the WCF by the Department of State, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), other U.S. government agencies, donors and host governments, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the World Health Organization, and United Kingdom's Department for International Development for commodity procurement. The WCF also receives repayments of funds advanced to host country governments and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria to avert stock-outs of life-saving HIV/AIDS commodities. To date, donors and host governments have deposited $40.0 million for commodity procurement, including $16.0 million during FY 2014.

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

Biodiversity

Summary

Biologically diverse and healthy ecosystems are essential to development. Local people and national economies depend on natural resources, such as wild fisheries and forest products for food, nutrition, revenues, and livelihoods; and healthy ecosystems for clean water, income from ecotourism, and productive grasslands for livestock pasture. Biodiversity conservation actions can increase incomes and the sustainability of livelihoods, counter disease and malnutrition, enhance transparent and equitable governance, and help people access, manage, and benefit from natural resources. As articulated in its first-ever Biodiversity Policy, released in 2014, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is committed to conserving the most biologically significant places in the world, addressing the wildlife trafficking crisis, and protecting the natural systems that can help alleviate extreme poverty and provide a foundation for development. USAID's conservation activities cover key terrestrial and marine ecosystems, including the rainforests of the Congo and Amazon River basins, savannah and dry forests of East Africa, peat forests of Indonesia, and coral reefs of the Philippines.

A portion of USAID biodiversity funding addresses the conservation challenges related to wildlife trafficking, poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products, which has expanded into both a serious conservation concern and a threat to global security.   USAID's experience in this sector played an integral role in assisting to develop the National Strategy and Implementation Plan to Combat Wildlife Trafficking. Moving forward, USAID actions support the implementation plan as a key Agency in the coordinated USG response to the issue.   For example: USAID's comprehensive approach to the trafficking crisis addresses supply, transit, and demand issues, including by helping communities gain rights, capacity, and incentives to protect wildlife, applying monitoring technology and systems in protected areas to more effectively detect and deter poaching, engaging new actors and approaches to tracking and disrupting the flow of illegal goods, and reducing demand for wildlife products, particularly in Asia. USAID is working to improve knowledge of the complexity and criminology of the illegal trade in elephant ivory, rhino horn, abalone meat, shark fins, tiger pelts and bones, and other illicit wildlife products. Through targeted assessments and involvement in planning for a Wildlife Enforcement Network in Southern Africa, an Interpol Conference on wildlife crime, and the African Elephant Summit, USAID and its partners have identified priorities for interagency, trans-regional collaborative action.

The Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE), one of USAID's largest and longest-running programs, illustrates how USAID's Biodiversity Policy is being applied throughout the Agency's conservation portfolio, particularly related to focusing on priority areas and threats, enhancing impact through integration, and rigorous monitoring of intervention effectiveness.   Since 2003, CARPE has substantially improved prospects for conservation in 12 landscapes in seven countries, with evidence that deforestation rates are lower where USAID has invested.   In addition, great ape populations are stable, increasing, or simply much larger than previously believed.   Monitoring supported by USAID and others revealed an elephant poaching crisis in 2011, leading CARPE to significantly increase efforts to combat poaching and the ivory trade in the current program of work.   CARPE continues to tackle drivers of deforestation, through an integrated conservation and climate change mitigation approach, combining USAID funds allocated for biodiversity with USAID funds allocated for sustainable landscapes and a $22 million three-year direct investment by the Government of Norway.

CARPE improves management of protected areas and community-use zones, while promoting best management practices by extractive industries operating in landscapes.   These field interventions are complemented by efforts to strengthen policy and monitoring across the Congo Basin. Sustainability is a priority, addressed in part by empowering women, as well as indigenous and local communities to participate in and benefit from conservation. CARPE maintains its strong capacity in data collection, analysis, and sharing for forest and species management, and employs best practices in adaptive

management so that it will be able to track rapidly moving trends, change course if needed, measure results, and communicate effectively with diverse stakeholders.   USAID also coordinates closely with other U.S. government agencies, partner governments, regional initiatives, and international efforts, in particular the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which manages a significant amount of USAID and some other U.S. government conservation funding in the region, and the Congo Basin Forest Partnership, a policy initiative for which the United States is the current facilitator.

Biodiversity Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF
TOTAL	**113,871**	**89,871**	**24,000**
Africa	**50,159**	**40,659**	**9,500**
Ghana	1,800	1,800	-
Kenya	3,961	3,961	-
Liberia	4,000	-	4,000
Mozambique	1,366	1,366	-
South Sudan	5,500	-	5,500
Tanzania	5,000	5,000	-
Uganda	3,775	3,775	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	2,150	2,150	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	8,222	8,222	-
USAID East Africa Regional	10,500	10,500	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,037	1,037	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,848	2,848	-
East Asia and Pacific	**20,185**	**20,185**	**-**
Indonesia	15,775	15,775	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	4,410	4,410	-
South and Central Asia	**6,000**	**2,000**	**4,000**
Bangladesh	2,000	2,000	-
Nepal	4,000	-	4,000
Western Hemisphere	**23,477**	**12,977**	**10,500**
Colombia	4,000	-	4,000
Dominican Republic	200	200	-
Guatemala	5,000	5,000	-
Honduras	2,500	2,500	-
Peru	6,500	-	6,500
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	4,000	4,000	-
USAID South America Regional	1,277	1,277	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**14,050**	**14,050**	**-**
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	14,050	14,050	-

Combating Wildlife Trafficking

Summary

Wildlife trafficking, which is the poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and their related parts and products, is a serious conservation crisis and a threat to global security. As part of the U.S. agencies efforts to implement and execute the *National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking*, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State using DA, ESF and INCLE funds take a comprehensive approach to addressing the enforcement, demand and transport of illegally traded wildlife and wildlife products.   Actions include supporting efforts by communities, governments, and the private sector that: increase capacity to carry out anti-poaching patrols; increase arrest and successful prosecution of poachers, shippers, and sellers; increase monitoring and capacity to detect movement of illegally harvested/collected wildlife species and products (customs, transport, lab analysis); and reduce demand for illegal wildlife and wildlife products.

Wildlife trafficking, including illegal fishing, is a critical conservation concern and an economic and ecological threat to USAID's development partner countries.   USAID's comprehensive approach to the trafficking crisis addresses supply, transit, and demand issues, including by supporting community conservation, building strong defenses against poaching, reducing demand for wildlife products, and supporting new technologies. USAID is working to improve capacity to address the complexity and criminology of the illegal trade of elephant ivory, rhino horn, abalone, sharks, tigers, and snow leopards.

Through programming to increase trans-regional collaborative action and information sharing, USAID is prioritizing linking enforcement, transit, and demand reduction actions to address the illegal supply chains of wildlife and wildlife products from southern African rhinoceros species, and African elephant and other highly traded and endangered species and populations.

To address poaching and illegal trafficking, USAID and its partners will improve ranger, community scout, and judicial capacity in conjunction with policy and legal reform to effectively improve bilateral and regional enforcement.   USAID will focus anti-poaching and enforcement efforts in East, Southern, and Central Africa, with targeted programming also occurring in targeted countries in West Africa.   USAID regional and bilateral missions in South-East Asia will also address anti-poaching and enforcement.

Through public-private partnerships and technological advances, USAID Washington and regional Missions in Africa and Asia will improve detection of movement and transportation of wildlife and wildlife products internationally.   Efforts will focus on engaging private sector companies and associations and multilateral and bilateral government partners in curtailing the transport of wildlife and wildlife products by air and sea.

In partnership with private sector and civil society, USAID will target key markets in South East Asia to reduce consumer demand for illegally traded wildlife and wildlife products.   Globally, USAID central programs will scale up new technologies to address consumer demand reduction.

The Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs will continue to support efforts to combat wildlife trafficking at the national, regional, and multilateral levels by: supporting multilateral agreements of which the mission is to prevent the illegal trade in wildlife; strengthening regional cooperation, in particular by establishing and strengthening regional wildlife enforcement networks (WENs) with the goal of creating a global network of WENs; improving scientific analyses upon which to base decisions; raising public awareness of the security, economic, social, and health impacts of wildlife trafficking to reduce demand and stop poaching; and, assisting governments to implement key agreements aimed at combating wildlife trafficking, including through our bilateral and regional Free Trade Agreements.   The Bureau also will continue to support the Under Secretary of State for Economic Growth,

Energy, and the Environment in her role as co-chair, with the Departments of Justice and Interior, of the Presidential Task Force on Wildlife Trafficking. The Task Force, with active participation from USAID and other government entities, is guiding the implementation of the National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking, released in February 2014.

Working with international organizations, civil society, host countries, and other partners, the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) will continue to support bilateral and regionally-focused efforts to combat wildlife trafficking by supporting capacity-building in four key areas: improving legislative frameworks, enhancing investigative and enforcement capabilities, enhancing prosecutorial and judicial capacity, and increasing cross-border law enforcement cooperation. INL's programming also aims to combat corruption, money laundering, and transnational organized crime involved in wildlife trafficking.

Combating Wildlife Trafficking Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE
TOTAL	**27,980**	**19,130**	**1,900**	**6,950**
Africa	**14,630**	**12,630**	**-**	**2,000**
Kenya	1,188	1,188	-	-
Mozambique	1,366	1,366	-	-
Tanzania	2,700	2,700	-	-
Uganda	151	151	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	2,000	-	-	2,000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	350	350	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	4,500	4,500	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	750	750	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	625	625	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**3,150**	**3,000**	**-**	**150**
Indonesia	1,150	1,000	-	150
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,000	2,000		
South and Central Asia	**1,700**	**-**	**1,500**	**200**
Bangladesh	200	-	-	200
Nepal	1,500	-	1,500	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**3,500**	**3,500**	**-**	**-**
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	3,500	3,500	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	**4,600**	**-**	**-**	**4,600**
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	4,600	-	-	4,600
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	**400**	**-**	**400**	**-**
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	400	-	400	-

Countering Violent Extremism

Summary

Countering violent extremism (CVE) is a pillar of the strategic approach to counterterrorism (CT). CVE's goal is to counter recruitment into terrorism by reducing sympathy and support for violent extremism. CVE efforts are focused on al-Qa'ida (AQ), its affiliates, and adherents - as well as like-minded groups such as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). CVE programming has three objectives: (1) build resilience to violent extremism among those populations or communities most susceptible to radicalization and recruitment into violent extremism – as well as providing positive alternatives; (2) counter the messaging and narratives of violent extremist groups that incite and support violent activities and rhetoric; and (3) increase the will and capacity of governmental and nongovernmental partners to employ CVE strategies and address the drivers of violent extremism.

The first objective addresses "push" factors: drivers that make an individual, particular community or demographic group susceptible to radicalization, recruitment and mobilization into violent extremism; drivers can be social, political, or economic, but are demonstrably linked to the fueling of violent extremism in a given context. The second objective addresses "pull" factors: what makes violent extremist messaging or narratives attractive to, or resonant with, a susceptible audience.

CVE programming might include activities to empower youth to counter recruitment among their peers; promote the voices of the victims/survivors of terrorism and former violent extremists ("formers"); support community-oriented policing in, and engagement with, susceptible communities; and encourage rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremists - particularly those in prison or detention or those who are returnees from a conflict zone. CVE-specific objectives, actors, audiences and measures of effectiveness distinguish such programming from broader development or public diplomacy (PD) efforts; however, development and PD programming approaches can be adapted and tailored to meet objectives, work with actors, reach audiences and employ measures of effectiveness that are CVE-specific.

Building Resilience to Violent Extremism
Because many youth who have sought to fight on behalf of al-Qa'ida, its affiliates, and adherents have stated that they long for social bonds, economic and civic opportunities, and a sense of purpose, one line of CVE effort is to create non-violent alternatives that will satisfy these needs among youth most susceptible to radicalization and recruitment. This objective also encompasses activities that offer positive alternatives to broader communities as a whole, with the aim of drawing in marginalized individuals who may otherwise be susceptible to violent extremist recruitment and radicalization.

Countering Violent Extremist Messages and Narratives
Discrediting violent extremist messaging or narratives - or offering alternative, positive narratives to compete with them - is an important tool in reducing the appeal of violent extremism. This CVE objective includes activities which offer and propagate messaging that violent extremism is destructive and harmful. There is a particular focus on strengthening and amplifying the voices of locally influential figures with CVE credibility, such as victims and survivors of terrorism, "formers," mothers, and religious leaders.

Building Capacity to Counter Violent Extremism
This objective includes engagement with and support for CVE-relevant, host-country government institutions, and civil society groups to develop, support, implement, and evaluate counter-radicalization efforts. Activities must demonstrably improve the will and capabilities of partners, both governmental and nongovernmental, to counter violent extremism beyond U.S. involvement and support.

CVE Measures of Effectiveness

As CVE is a nascent field, CT is working to establish causal links between specific CVE programming and countering recruitment into terrorism in a given context. CVE metrics include typical output foreign assistance indicators - such as the number of project participants trained, or the types of skills learned by project participants. The bureau is working on developing outcome indicators in an attempt to capture project results related to changes in CVE-specific or CVE-relevant perceptions, views or opinions within particular susceptible communities or among target audiences; such changes can be either against violent extremism or in favor of positive alternatives.

Countering Violent Extremism Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FMF	INCLE	NADR ATA	NADR CWD	NADR EXBS
TOTAL	**141,152**	**26,781**	**53,000**	**41,971**	**700**	**11,300**	**3,150**	**4,000**	**250**
Africa	**49,223**	**26,781**	**-**	**16,742**	**700**	**5,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Ethiopia	700				700				
Mali	2,941	2,941	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	1,584	1,584							
Nigeria	12,500	12,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	7,242	-	-	7,242					
State Africa Regional (AF)	14,500	-	-	9,500		5,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	750	750							
USAID East Africa Regional	200	200							
USAID West Africa Regional	8,806	8,806							
East Asia and Pacific	**450**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**200**	**-**	**250**
Indonesia	450						200	-	250
Europe and Eurasia	**365**	**-**	**-**	**365**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Bosnia and Herzegovina	365	-	-	365					
Near East	**7,200**	**-**	**-**	**7,200**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Morocco	1,000	-	-	1,000					
West Bank and Gaza	200			200					
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	5,000		-	5,000					
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,000	-	-	1,000		-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	**60,614**	**-**	**53,000**	**114**	**-**	**3,500**	**-**	**4,000**	
Afghanistan	48,000	-	44,000	-	-	-	-	4,000	
Bangladesh	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FMF	INCLE	NADR ATA	NADR CWD	NADR EXBS
Kazakhstan	114	-	-	114	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	11,500	-	9,000	-	-	2,500	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	**2,800**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,800**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Colombia	2,800	-	-	-	-	2,800	-	-	-
Counterterrorism	**10,950**	**-**	**-**	**8,000**	**-**	**-**	**2,950**	**-**	**-**
Counterterrorism	10,950	-	-	8,000	-	-	2,950	-	-
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	**9,400**	**-**	**-**	**9,400**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	9,400	-	-	9,400	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	**150**	**-**	**-**	**150**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Special Representatives	150	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-

Basic Education

Summary

Education is foundational to human development and critical to broad-based economic growth. Few societies have achieved high and sustained rates of growth or significantly reduced poverty without first investing in education. USAID's basic education programs promote equitable, accountable, and sustainable education systems.   USAID's Education Strategy (Strategy) is focused on the achievement of two goals in basic education: improved reading skills for 100 million children in primary grades; and increased equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments for 15 million learners.

These goals are designed to respond to dire education needs in terms of both quality and access. According to the latest data from UNESCO's Institute for Statistics, around 58 million boys and girls roughly between the ages of six to 11 are out of school with no access to basic educational opportunities. An additional 63 million adolescents are not enrolled in primary or secondary school, and nearly 32 million of them are girls.   More than half of these children live in conflict and crisis-affected countries. To compound matters, recent studies show that for many students in low-income countries, very little learning actually occurs in the classroom. Recent reports estimate that nearly 250 million primary school children are not learning basic skills such as reading whether they are in school or not. If these children do not learn to read they will have fewer opportunities and struggle with learning for the rest of their lives. The goals of the Strategy reflect ambitious, long-term efforts to address profound challenges to education around the world.

This request supports the implementation of USAID basic education programs aimed at measurably improving student learning outcomes and promoting access and equity. Priority is placed on supporting evidence-based interventions that make an impact at the student level, while at the same time seeking out innovations and appropriate technological solutions. Programming aligns with the Strategy goals as well as national development goals and plans. This request continues the Agency's drive to be focused and selective in where and how we program. USAID will continue to work collaboratively with host countries, donors, civil society groups, and the private sector in support of Strategy goals.

Basic Education Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF
TOTAL	**600,484**	**273,241**	**63,050**	**264,193**
Africa	**188,919**	**117,894**	**-**	**71,025**
Democratic Republic of the Congo	21,462	-	-	21,462
Djibouti	1,500	1,500	-	-
Ethiopia	18,000	18,000	-	-
Ghana	16,171	16,171	-	-
Kenya	9,772	9,772	-	-
Liberia	17,559	-	-	17,559
Malawi	7,000	7,000	-	-
Mali	8,941	8,941	-	-
Mozambique	5,339	5,339	-	-
Nigeria	15,000	15,000	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF
Rwanda	6,000	6,000	-	-
Senegal	5,421	5,421	-	-
Somalia	13,600	-	-	13,600
South Africa	3,000	3,000	-	-
South Sudan	18,404	-	-	18,404
Tanzania	7,000	7,000	-	-
Uganda	8,500	8,500	-	-
Zambia	2,500	2,500	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	3,750	3,750	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**11,406**	**9,600**	**-**	**1,806**
Burma	1,806	-	-	1,806
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	-	-
Philippines	7,600	7,600	-	-
Near East	**110,600**	**-**	**-**	**110,600**
Egypt	13,000	-	-	13,000
Jordan	55,000	-	-	55,000
Lebanon	25,000	-	-	25,000
Morocco	2,500	-	-	2,500
West Bank and Gaza	9,500	-	-	9,500
Yemen	5,000	-	-	5,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	600	-	-	600
South and Central Asia	**134,387**	**2,000**	**63,050**	**69,337**
Afghanistan	90,000	-	63,050	26,950
Bangladesh	2,000	2,000	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	3,000	-	-	3,000
Nepal	5,000	-	-	5,000
Pakistan	30,777	-	-	30,777
Tajikistan	3,610	-	-	3,610
Western Hemisphere	**64,697**	**53,272**	**-**	**11,425**
Dominican Republic	3,696	3,696	-	-
El Salvador	5,000	5,000	-	-
Guatemala	9,000	9,000	-	-
Haiti	10,000	-	-	10,000
Honduras	23,000	23,000	-	-
Nicaragua	4,000	4,000	-	-
Peru	1,425	-	-	1,425
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	1,926	1,926	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	6,650	6,650	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**89,475**	**89,475**	**-**	**-**
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	89,475	89,475	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	**1,000**	**1,000**	**-**	**-**
USAID Asia Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-

Higher Education

Summary

The 21st century knowledge-driven global economy underscores the need for higher levels of education, including skills beyond primary education.   An increasing number of young people in developing countries find themselves without relevant knowledge and skills and are unable to fully participate in and contribute to economic development.   Job creation requires a population that is educated, informed and skilled.

The current scale of youth underemployment and unemployment is a matter of worldwide concern.   The global youth unemployment rate was around 13 percent last year.   The nearly 74 million unemployed young people around the world in 2014 represent major costs to both young people and society at large. For these reasons, U.S. foreign assistance for higher education fosters and improves the quality, contributions, relevance, and accessibility of tertiary education in developing countries to support the competencies required to address demand-driven development goals.

This request supports programming under USAID's Education Strategy, which focuses on a single goal in tertiary education: improving the ability of university and workforce development programs to generate workforce skills relevant to country development goals.   This is done through strengthening the capacities of public and private higher education institutions to: teach; train; promote technological innovation and research; provide community service; contribute to development; and to promote professional development opportunities, institutional linkages, and exchange programs.   These investments help people, businesses, and governments develop the knowledge, skills, and institutional capacity needed to support economic growth, promote just and democratic governance, and foster healthy, well-educated citizens.

The request also reflects a focused strategy to engage universities in development.   USAID will continue to harness the intellectual power of American and international academic institutions and to catalyze the development and application of new science, technology, and engineering approaches and tools that will allow USAID and its development partners to make more strategic planning, budgeting, and implementation decisions.

Higher Education Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF
TOTAL	**255,649**	**107,775**	**50,000**	**97,874**
Africa	**17,535**	**14,201**	**-**	**3,334**
Ethiopia	1,000	1,000	-	-
Kenya	1,251	1,251	-	-
Liberia	1,334	-	-	1,334
Rwanda	1,000	1,000	-	-
South Africa	950	950	-	-
South Sudan	2,000	-	-	2,000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	10,000	10,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**40,130**	**37,730**	**-**	**2,400**
Indonesia	27,100	27,100	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF
Philippines	9,130	9,130	-	-
Vietnam	1,500	1,500	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,400		-	2,400
Europe and Eurasia	**1,100**	**-**	**-**	**1,100**
Kosovo	1,100		-	1,100
Near East	**52,125**	**-**	**-**	**52,125**
Egypt	35,000		-	35,000
Lebanon	10,425		-	10,425
Morocco	1,900		-	1,900
West Bank and Gaza	4,500		-	4,500
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	300		-	300
South and Central Asia	**87,315**	**-**	**50,000**	**37,315**
Afghanistan	50,000		50,000	-
Kyrgyz Republic	500		-	500
Pakistan	35,080		-	35,080
Tajikistan	180		-	180
Turkmenistan	705		-	705
Central Asia Regional	850		-	850
Western Hemisphere	**10,650**	**10,650**	**-**	**-**
El Salvador	4,350	4,350	-	
Guatemala	2,500	2,500	-	
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	3,800	3,800	-	
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	**3,094**	**3,094**	**-**	**-**
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	3,094	3,094	-	
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**500**	**500**	**-**	**-**
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	500	500	-	
Global Development Lab	**40,900**	**40,900**	**-**	**-**
Global Development Lab	40,900	40,900	-	
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	**1,600**	**-**	**-**	**1,600**
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	1,600		-	1,600
USAID Asia Regional	**700**	**700**	**-**	**-**
USAID Asia Regional	700	700	-	

Evaluation

Summary

Evaluation is the systematic collection and analysis of information about the characteristics and outcomes of programs and projects as a basis for judgments to improve effectiveness and inform decisions about current and future programming. The Department of State's and USAID's evaluation policies seek to promote accountability and learning and respond to the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Modernization Act of 2010 to evaluate programs. The policies also respond to increased demands from Congress and the Administration for evidence-based planning, decision making, and budgeting.

The Department of State and USAID have made major progress in collecting and analyzing country and program performance information to support evidence-based analysis, including evaluations. The evaluations are used to determine what is working and what is not, and in turn inform programmatic and budgetary decisions. The Department of State and USAID have significantly modified their respective approaches to link the various aspects of planning, budgeting, program management, and monitoring and evaluation to maximize the impact of Department of State and USAID resources, incorporating a stronger emphasis on evidence throughout.

Program evaluation policies at State and USAID provide a key framework for generating evidence to inform decisions. USAID updated its program Evaluation Policy in January 2011 as part of its *USAID Forward* reform agenda, and the Department of State is in the process of updating its 2012 policy to more closely align with the range of activities across the Department. USAID has published two reports and commissioned several evaluations and studies to track progress implementing its evaluation policy and Department of State is planning a meta-evaluation. In addition to agency-specific efforts, State and USAID continue to collaborate to promote and sustain evaluation as a management tool. Steps both the Department and USAID are taking to strengthen evaluation standards and practices include:

- Integrating evaluation planning into policy, strategy, program and project design;
- Promoting the use of evaluation findings to support evidence-based decision-making;
- Establishing guidelines to minimize bias in evaluations;
- Emphasizing methodological rigor in evaluations;
- Building agency-wide capacity to support effective management of evaluations; and
- Using evaluation information to generate knowledge and inform policy, strategic planning and budgetary processes.

Key Components
The foreign assistance funding attributed to evaluation is managed for the most part within country programs for USAID and within Bureaus and independent offices for the Department of State.

Evaluation Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	INCLE	MRA	NADR
TOTAL	**320,829**	**65,610**	**31,711**	**176,263**	**37,698**	**7,121**	**1,000**	**1,426**
Evaluation	**320,829**	**65,610**	**31,711**	**176,263**	**37,698**	**7,121**	**1,000**	**1,426**
Africa	**178,686**	**18,763**	**5,224**	**132,707**	**21,682**	**310**	**-**	**-**
Angola	626	-	-	226	400	-	-	-
Benin	705	-	-	-	705	-	-	-
Botswana	1,202	-	-	1,202	-	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	INCLE	MRA	NADR
Burkina Faso	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Burundi	503		-	503	-		-	-
Cameroon	1,434	-		1,434			-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	5,565	-	-	5,565			-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12,273		3,478	2,315	6,460	20		
Ethiopia	13,880	5,488	-	6,967	1,425	-	-	-
Ghana	690	-		195	495		-	-
Kenya	19,066	-	-	19,066	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	1,511	-		1,511			-	-
Liberia	100	-	-	-		100	-	
Malawi	6,698	800	-	3,001	2,897	-	-	-
Mali	1,300	1,300	-	-			-	-
Mozambique	11,631	-	-	11,631			-	-
Namibia	1,314	-		1,314			-	-
Nigeria	21,901	3,300	-	13,801	4,800	-	-	-
Rwanda	2,132	-	-	2,132			-	-
Somalia	10	-	-	-		10	-	-
South Africa	14,877	-	-	14,847	-	30		
South Sudan	1,914	-	1,200	364	300	50		
Swaziland	1,213	-	-	1,213	-		-	-
Tanzania	19,430	1,700	-	16,730	1,000	-	-	-
Uganda	15,342	1,975	-	13,367	-	-	-	-
Zambia	15,496	900	-	12,246	2,350	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	3,373	-	296	3,077	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	350	-	250	-	-	100	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	4,000	3,250		-	750		-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	50	50		-				
East Asia and Pacific	**9,630**	**5,252**	**1,170**	**2,567**	**441**	**200**	**-**	**-**
Burma	2,038		-	227	441	200		-
Cambodia	159		-	159	-		-	-
Indonesia	58	-	-	58			-	-
Laos	140	140		-			-	-
Papua New Guinea	87	-	-	87			-	-
Philippines	3,053	3,053	-	-			-	-
Timor-Leste	1,293	1,293	-	-			-	-
Vietnam	2,579	700	-	1,879			-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	223	66	-	157	-	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	INCLE	MRA	NADR
(RDM/A)								
Europe and Eurasia	**7,010**	**-**	**6,179**	**681**	**150**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Armenia	300	-	300		-	-	-	-
Belarus	150	-	150		-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,600	-	1,600		-	-	-	-
Georgia	1,331	-	1,331		-	-	-	-
Kosovo	1,050	-	1,050		-	-	-	-
Macedonia	86	-	86		-	-	-	-
Serbia	300	-	300		-	-	-	-
Ukraine	1,481	-	650	681	150	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	712	-	712		-	-	-	-
Near East	**3,200**	**-**	**3,200**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Egypt	1,000	-	1,000		-	-	-	-
Jordan	1,100	-	1,100		-	-	-	-
Lebanon	100	-	100		-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	1,000	-	1,000		-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	**10,257**	**350**	**5,890**	**1,171**	**2,410**	**436**	**-**	**-**
Afghanistan	900	-	900	-	-	-	-	-
India	2,363	300		813	1,250	-	-	-
Nepal	2,200	50	990	-	1,160	-	-	-
Pakistan	4,436	-	4,000	-	-	436	-	-
Central Asia Regional	358	-	-	358	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	**27,552**	**8,297**	**7,623**	**4,192**	**1,265**	**6,175**	**-**	**-**
Dominican Republic	664	300		289	75	-	-	-
El Salvador	1,060	1,060	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	3,381	2,291	-	-	1,090	-	-	-
Guyana	152	-	-	152	-	-	-	-
Haiti	3,232	-	-	3,232	-	-	-	-
Honduras	2,736	2,736	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	3,575	-	1,000	-	-	2,575	-	-
Nicaragua	360	360	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	3,023	-	1,423	-	-	1,600	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	267	-	-	267	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	7,200	-	5,200	-	-	2,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	664	412	-	252	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	INCLE	MRA	NADR
Caribbean Regional (LAC)								
USAID South America Regional	138	38	-		100	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	**11,000**	**11,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Bureau for Food Security	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterterrorism	**975**	**-**	**225**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**750**
Counterterrorism	975	-	225					750
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	**2,100**	**2,100**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,100	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	**600**	**-**	**600**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	600	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**8,268**	**8,268**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	8,268	8,268	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	**34,945**	**-**	**-**	**34,945**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	34,945	-	-	34,945	-	-	-	-
Global Development Lab	**5,000**	**5,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Global Development Lab	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	**11,750**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11,750**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Global Health	11,750	-	-	-	11,750	-	-	-
International Security and Nonproliferation	**676**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**676**
International Security and Nonproliferation	676	-	-	-	-	-		676
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	**1,000**	**-**	**1,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	**6,580**	**6,580**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Policy, Planning and Learning	6,580	6,580	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration	**1,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,000**	**-**
Population, Refugees, and Migration	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
Special Representatives	**600**	**-**	**600**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Special Representatives	600	-	600	-	-	-	-	-

Adaptation

Summary

Adaptation programs help countries adapt to the impacts of climate change, maintain hard-won development gains, and contribute to stability and sustainable economic growth.   Adaptation programs that build resilience are a critical investment that can, for example, reduce future expenditures on disaster response.

Under its Climate Change and Development Strategy, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) prioritizes small island and coastal states; less developed countries, especially in Africa; and glacier-dependent states. The Agency's Adaptation Framework approach prioritizes assistance that furthers a country's development agenda, while increasing the resilience of people, places, and livelihoods to changes in climate. Adaptation programming focuses on making better data available, developing tools and building capacity to make this data accessible and useful for decision-making, improving national and local governance on climate adaptation, and identifying and promoting climate-smart development practices. USAID will cross-fertilize climate change adaptation and humanitarian response work through its Resilience agenda in the Sahel, Horn of Africa, and Asia, including Nepal and the Philippines. Investment in partnerships such as the Global Resilience Partnership will bring new tools and private-sector players into efforts to reduce the impact of climate shocks in particularly vulnerable countries and to better link humanitarian and development assistance.

Department of State adaptation funding for core GCCI programs will include support for the National Adaptation Plan Global Network.   Vulnerable countries will work through the network to enhance leadership on adaptation, facilitate learning and exchange, and improve coordination and collaboration to strengthen efforts by vulnerable developing countries to mainstream adaptation into their national development planning and programs.   A portion of the Adaptation funding will also be used for a contribution to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including the work of the Adaptation Committee, and to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for research and analysis of climate impacts.

Adaptation Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	**155,800**	**131,500**	**18,000**	**6,300**
Africa	**35,000**	**35,000**	**-**	**-**
Ethiopia	5,000	5,000	-	-
Malawi	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mali	3,000	3,000	-	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	-	-
Rwanda	2,000	2,000	-	-
Senegal	2,000	2,000	-	-
Tanzania	3,000	3,000	-	-
Uganda	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	2,000	2,000	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**37,000**	**37,000**	**-**	**-**
Cambodia	4,000	4,000	-	-
Indonesia	5,000	5,000	-	-
Philippines	14,000	14,000	-	-
Timor-Leste	3,000	3,000	-	-
Vietnam	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	8,000	8,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	**15,500**	**12,500**	**3,000**	**-**
Bangladesh	6,000	6,000	-	-
India	3,500	3,500	-	-
Maldives	3,000	3,000	-	-
Nepal	3,000	-	3,000	-
Western Hemisphere	**26,500**	**19,500**	**7,000**	**-**
Colombia	5,000	-	5,000	-
Dominican Republic	3,000	3,000	-	-
Guatemala	3,000	3,000	-	-
Honduras	3,000	3,000	-	-
Jamaica	3,000	3,000	-	-
Peru	2,000	-	2,000	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	4,000	4,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	500	500	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	**5,000**	**5,000**	**-**	**-**
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	5,000	5,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**21,000**	**21,000**	**-**	**-**
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	21,000	21,000	-	-
International Organizations	**6,300**	**-**	**-**	**6,300**
International Organizations	6,300	-	-	6,300
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	**8,000**	**-**	**8,000**	**-**
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	8,000	-	8,000	-
USAID Asia Regional	**1,500**	**1,500**	**-**	**-**
USAID Asia Regional	1,500	1,500	-	-

Clean Energy

Summary

Clean energy reduces pollution, advances other development objectives including increasing energy access and improving health, and reduces negative economic, environmental, and health impacts in the United States.   Clean Energy programs reduce GHG emissions from energy generation and energy use in four priority areas: 1) energy efficiency; 2) low-carbon energy generation; 3) clean transport; and 4) energy sector reforms that are preconditions for sustainable clean energy development, including the preparation of necessary conditions to attract private investment.   Emissions reductions will follow from policy and sector reforms that can produce transformative results for sustainable economic growth.   Investment in energy infrastructure in developing countries is expected to exceed $30 trillion over the next 25 years. Now is the time to work with developing country partners to develop and deploy clean energy technology alternatives that support sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction; promote secure, diversified, and cost-effective energy supplies; provide trade and investment opportunities for U.S. firms; and reduce GHG emissions for decades to come.

Under its Climate Change and Development Strategy, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) prioritizes major global emitters, energy-insecure countries with rapidly growing emissions, and regional leaders that are keen to demonstrate the possibilities of low-carbon growth and renewable energy. USAID clean energy priorities include pushing forward on reforms informed by Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) and supporting Power Africa energy access goals.   A focus of USAID's EC-LEDS work will be on helping partner countries mobilize investment capital to implement their low emission development strategies.   Since the intermittent nature of hydro, wind, and solar power calls for larger, interconnected grids that can take full advantage of renewable energy when it is available, mobilizing investment in smart grid technologies and grid integration will be a priority as well.

Department of State funding is directed toward initiatives to address climate change, including major partnerships designed to have significant benefits for emission reduction and resilience.   Clean Energy programs accelerate deployment of clean energy technology, reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs), mobilize private investment in clean energy, and enhance cooperation on LEDS.   The Department's priorities include cooperation with China and India, the world's first and third largest emitters of GHGs, as well as the Low-Emission Development Strategy Global Partnership (LEDS-GP), which is expected to facilitate the significant emission reduction contributions that countries are expected to make at the Paris climate negotiation in 2015.   The Department will mobilize international emission reduction through the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC), the Global Methane Initiative (GMI), and the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, and will work with countries to accelerate their transition to low-emissions development through the development and improvement of enabling environments (policies, laws, regulations, and institutions) for investment in clean energy and renewable energy generation.   Funding for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and related bodies will continue to support diplomatic and scientific efforts toward international consensus and action.

Clean Energy Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	**190,500**	**87,800**	**71,800**	**30,900**
Africa	**19,000**	**19,000**	**-**	**-**
Ethiopia	3,000	3,000	-	-
Ghana	2,000	2,000	-	-
Kenya	2,000	2,000	-	-
South Africa	5,000	5,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	5,000	5,000	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**21,800**	**21,800**	**-**	**-**
Indonesia	8,000	8,000	-	-
Philippines	5,000	5,000	-	-
Vietnam	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	5,800	5,800	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	**11,500**	**-**	**11,500**	**-**
Georgia	2,500	-	2,500	-
Ukraine	4,000	-	4,000	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	5,000	-	5,000	-
South and Central Asia	**19,700**	**16,000**	**3,700**	**-**
Bangladesh	4,000	4,000	-	-
India	12,000	12,000	-	-
Kazakhstan	2,550	-	2,550	-
Nepal	1,150	-	1,150	-
Western Hemisphere	**18,000**	**13,000**	**5,000**	**-**
Colombia	5,000	-	5,000	-
Jamaica	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mexico	6,000	6,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	2,000	2,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**18,000**	**18,000**	**-**	**-**
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	18,000	18,000	-	-
Energy Resources	**6,000**	**-**	**6,000**	**-**
Energy Resources	6,000	-	6,000	-
International Organizations	**30,900**	**-**	**-**	**30,900**
International Organizations	30,900	-	-	30,900
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	**45,600**	**-**	**45,600**	**-**
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	45,600	-	45,600	-

Sustainable Landscapes

Summary

Sustainable Landscapes programs reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the land use sector, an important effort given that deforestation, agriculture, and other land use account for one-quarter of emissions worldwide.   In least developed countries collectively, more than 60 percent of emissions comes from the land sector.   As countries define their mitigation contributions for the climate negotiations, sustainable landscapes activities often represent the greatest opportunity to reduce emissions. Sustainable Landscapes programs generate other critical benefits ranging from forest protection and biodiversity conservation to more sustainable food production and generation of rural employment.   These programs take on the drivers of international deforestation and land use change: unsustainable forest clearing for agriculture, illegal logging, poor governance, and a failure to share the economic benefits of sustainable forest and land management with local communities. They engage a wide range of stakeholders – governments, the private sector, indigenous people's local communities, and civil society – in transforming how land is valued and used.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Sustainable Landscapes programs focus on countries and regions in the Amazon, Congo Basin, and other globally important forests. USAID also directs resources to countries with high emissions from land use that are committed to acting on the problem, including those participating in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program. Through Sustainable Landscapes programs, USAID strengthens countries' ability to monitor and manage their forests and other landscapes at the national level.   This national focus is critical to prevent simply shifting deforestation from one area of the country to another.   USAID will also address commodity-driven deforestation in support of the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020, particularly through partnerships with the private sector and civil society in countries where production of palm oil and other commodities drive high rates of deforestation.

Department of State Sustainable Landscape programs will support developing countries' mitigation efforts in the land sector, by supporting bilateral, plurilateral, and multilateral initiatives to address the drivers of deforestation and implement strategies that reduce emissions from deforestation, agriculture, and land use change.   Bilateral and plurilateral initiatives include placing climate fellows in developing countries to work on critical reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) issues such as forest monitoring; supporting SilvaCarbon, through which countries can access U.S. technical experts and resources to develop the terrestrial carbon mapping and monitoring systems that underpin national GHG inventories; and, potentially, engaging on climate resilient agriculture.   Multilateral efforts may include a contribution to multilateral initiatives such as the BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (which is pioneering linkages between forest and agricultural landscapes in country programs) or the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (which supports the scale up of national and sub-national programs).

Sustainable Landscapes Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF
TOTAL	**112,000**	**86,500**	**25,500**
Africa	**19,000**	**19,000**	**-**
Malawi	4,000	4,000	-
Zambia	4,000	4,000	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	500	500	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	8,500	8,500	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	**25,000**	**25,000**	**-**
Cambodia	5,000	5,000	-
Indonesia	8,000	8,000	-
Philippines	4,000	4,000	-
Vietnam	4,000	4,000	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	4,000	4,000	-
South and Central Asia	**9,000**	**9,000**	**-**
Bangladesh	5,000	5,000	-
India	4,000	4,000	-
Western Hemisphere	**31,000**	**18,500**	**12,500**
Colombia	6,500	-	6,500
Guatemala	5,500	5,500	-
Mexico	6,500	6,500	-
Peru	6,000	-	6,000
USAID Central America Regional	2,000	2,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	4,500	4,500	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**15,000**	**15,000**	**-**
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	15,000	15,000	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	**13,000**	**-**	**13,000**
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	13,000	-	13,000

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Summary

About 225 million women in the developing world have an unmet need for family planning, resulting in 52 million unintended pregnancies annually.   An essential intervention for the health of mothers and children and the goal of ending preventable child and maternal deaths, voluntary family planning and reproductive health programs contribute to reduced maternal mortality, as well as healthier children and reduced infant mortality (through better birth spacing).

U.S. government programs will exercise global leadership with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) providing missions with technical and commodity support in voluntary family planning and reproductive health programs.   These programs will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health and information services to enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births and reduce abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity.

Specifically, funding will support development of tools and models needed to share best practices related to the key elements of successful voluntary family planning (FP) programs, including commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; effective client counseling and behavior change communication; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Priority areas include: FP/maternal and child health and FP/HIV integration; contraceptive security; community-based approaches for voluntary family planning and other health services; access to long-acting and permanent contraceptive methods, especially implants and intra-uterine devices; healthy birth spacing; and crosscutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	ESF	GHP USAID	IO&P
TOTAL	**612,623**	**39,623**	**538,000**	**35,000**
Africa	**333,200**	**-**	**333,200**	**-**
Angola	4,000	-	4,000	-
Benin	3,000	-	3,000	-
Burundi	3,000	-	3,000	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	22,000	-	22,000	-
Ethiopia	33,700	-	33,700	-
Ghana	13,000	-	13,000	-
Guinea	3,000	-	3,000	-
Kenya	27,400	-	27,400	-
Liberia	7,000	-	7,000	-
Madagascar	14,000	-	14,000	-
Malawi	12,700	-	12,700	-
Mali	11,000	-	11,000	-
Mozambique	13,000	-	13,000	-
Nigeria	37,000	-	37,000	-
Rwanda	13,000	-	13,000	-
Senegal	16,000	-	16,000	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	ESF	GHP USAID	IO&P
South Sudan	8,000	-	8,000	-
Tanzania	28,000	-	28,000	-
Uganda	29,000	-	29,000	-
Zambia	13,000	-	13,000	-
Zimbabwe	2,000	-	2,000	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	2,000	-	2,000	-
USAID East Africa Regional	4,000	-	4,000	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	4,000	-	4,000	-
USAID West Africa Regional	10,400	-	10,400	-
East Asia and Pacific	**26,000**	**-**	**26,000**	**-**
Burma	2,000	-	2,000	-
Cambodia	5,000	-	5,000	-
Philippines	18,000	-	18,000	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	-	1,000	-
Near East	**18,750**	**15,250**	**3,500**	**-**
Jordan	14,250	14,250	-	-
Yemen	3,500	-	3,500	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,000	1,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	**73,623**	**24,373**	**49,250**	**-**
Afghanistan	11,000	11,000	-	-
Bangladesh	25,000	-	25,000	-
India	10,000	-	10,000	-
Nepal	14,250	-	14,250	-
Pakistan	13,373	13,373	-	-
Western Hemisphere	**16,500**	**-**	**16,500**	**-**
Guatemala	6,500	-	6,500	-
Haiti	9,000	-	9,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	1,000	-	1,000	-
Global Development Lab	**1,000**	**-**	**1,000**	**-**
Global Development Lab	1,000	-	1,000	-
Global Health	**104,750**	**-**	**104,750**	**-**
Global Health	104,750	-	104,750	-
International Organizations	**35,000**	**-**	**-**	**35,000**
International Organizations	35,000	-	-	35,000
International Partnerships	**2,800**	**-**	**2,800**	**-**
International Partnerships	2,800	-	2,800	-
USAID Asia Regional	**1,000**	**-**	**1,000**	**-**
USAID Asia Regional	1,000	-	1,000	-

Global Health Security

Summary

To accelerate progress toward a world safe and secure from infectious disease threats, in partnership with other nations, international organizations, and public and private stakeholders, we seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks.   Nearly 75 percent of all new, emerging, or re-emerging diseases affecting humans at the beginning of the 21st century originated in animals (zoonotic diseases), underscoring the need for the development of comprehensive disease detection and response capacities that span the traditional domains of animal health, public health, ecology, and conservation.

USAID's Global Health Security program (formerly known as Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats, or PIOET) will contribute to the global health security agenda by continuing to support key aspects of preparedness, including targeted disease surveillance at ports of entry, laboratory capacity, response capability, protocols for managing isolation and confirmation of suspected cases, risk characterization and mitigation, and communications in developing countries to ensure rapid and effective actions against Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) and other viruses. The Global Health Security program will also assist countries in establishing and expanding comprehensive prevention, detection, and response capabilities for the possible spread of EVD and other viruses across their borders.   Using a "One Health Strategy," professionals from public health, medicine, veterinary medicine, and wildlife conservation will be engaged to strengthen the capacity to monitor and respond to animal viruses that are becoming threats to public health.

In addition, the Department of State's Biosecurity Engagement Program (BEP) in the Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation's Office of Cooperative Threat Reduction aims to reduce the risk that terrorists or non-state actors will acquire and misuse biological material, equipment, or expertise. BEP focuses its resources on countries and regions where the threat of bioterrorism is highest. Current priority areas for biological nonproliferation activities include the Middle East/North Africa and South Asia regions. At the same time, BEP maintains flexibility to address emerging urgent threats, such as reducing the risk that nefarious actors can acquire Ebola samples in West Africa.   BEP's biological threat reduction activities help to support components of the Global Health Security Agenda, such as the National Biosafety and Biosecurity Systems action package.

Global Health Security Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	GHP USAID
TOTAL	**50,000**	**50,000**
International Partnerships	**50,000**	**50,000**
International Partnerships	50,000	50,000

HIV/AIDS

Summary

Global HIV/AIDS programs through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) support a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach that expands access to prevention, care, and treatment to reduce the transmission of the virus and impact of the epidemic on individuals, communities, and nations and to create an AIDS-free generation. Prevention activities, including voluntary medical male circumcision, the prevention of mother-to-child transmission, Option B+ (which provides continuous antiretroviral (ARV) treatment for HIV-positive pregnant women), and condom distribution comprise a combination of evidence-based, mutually reinforcing biomedical, behavioral, and structural interventions aligned with epidemiology to maximize impact. Care activities support programs for orphans and vulnerable children, treatment for HIV-tuberculosis co-infected individuals, and pre-treatment services to people living with HIV, as well as basic health care and support.

Treatment activities support the distribution of ARV drugs, ARV services, and support for country treatment structures, including laboratory infrastructure. HIV/AIDS funding also supports crosscutting activities around health systems strengthening, including human resources for health, strategic information systems, capacity-building, and administration and oversight. PEPFAR proactively confronts the changing demographics of the HIV/AIDS epidemic by integrating gender throughout prevention, care, and treatment activities. PEPFAR emphasizes strengthening of health systems and promoting country ownership of programs to build a long-term, sustainable response to the epidemic and to help achieve the prevention, care, and treatment goals. PEPFAR addresses HIV/AIDS within a broader health and development context; increases efficiencies in programming; and is intensifying its focus on sustainable programs that are country-owned.

In addition, PEPFAR supports international partnerships with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and contributions to the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS, the World Health Organization, and the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative. These international partnerships save lives and build country ownership and capacity to lead and manage national responses over the longer term. PEPFAR is led by the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator at the U.S. Department of State, and is implemented by the U.S. Agency for International Development; the Department of Health and Human Services, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; the Department of Defense; Peace Corps; and the Department of Labor, and works through local and international nongovernmental organizations, faith- and community-based organizations, private sector entities, and partner governments.

HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
TOTAL	**5,756,200**	**200**	**5,426,000**	**330,000**
Africa	**3,486,096**	**-**	**3,398,186**	**87,910**
Angola	17,299	-	12,899	4,400
Botswana	45,804	-	45,804	-
Burundi	18,860	-	15,360	3,500
Cameroon	45,475	-	43,975	1,500
Cote d'Ivoire	138,405	-	138,405	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	70,175	-	60,975	9,200

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
Djibouti	1,800	-	1,800	-
Ethiopia	187,213	-	187,213	-
Ghana	12,297	-	6,797	5,500
Kenya	456,680	-	456,680	-
Lesotho	47,438	-	41,038	6,400
Liberia	3,500	-	800	2,700
Malawi	103,488	-	87,988	15,500
Mali	4,500	-	1,500	3,000
Mozambique	298,301	-	298,301	-
Namibia	43,513	-	43,513	-
Nigeria	356,652	-	356,652	-
Rwanda	73,559	-	73,559	-
Senegal	4,535	-	1,535	3,000
Sierra Leone	500	-	500	-
South Africa	346,550	-	346,550	-
South Sudan	13,800	-	11,790	2,010
Swaziland	43,313	-	36,413	6,900
Tanzania	393,581	-	393,581	-
Uganda	320,176	-	320,176	-
Zambia	334,732	-	334,732	-
Zimbabwe	93,750	-	77,250	16,500
USAID East Africa Regional	3,600	-	800	2,800
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,600	-	1,600	2,000
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	-	-	3,000
East Asia and Pacific	**105,877**	**-**	**80,627**	**25,250**
Burma	10,000	-	9,000	1,000
Cambodia	14,122	-	5,122	9,000
China	1,500	-	1,500	-
Indonesia	10,000	-	2,250	7,750
Papua New Guinea	6,200	-	3,700	2,500
Vietnam	53,142	-	53,142	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	10,913	-	5,913	5,000
Europe and Eurasia	**28,015**	**-**	**25,515**	**2,500**
Ukraine	28,015	-	25,515	2,500
South and Central Asia	**38,494**	**200**	**34,294**	**4,000**
Afghanistan	200	200	-	-
India	20,000	-	20,000	-
Nepal	3,000	-	-	3,000

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
Central Asia Regional	15,294	-	14,294	1,000
Western Hemisphere	**169,535**	**-**	**148,444**	**21,091**
Brazil	500	-	500	-
Dominican Republic	15,113	-	9,363	5,750
Guyana	6,636	-	6,636	-
Haiti	104,013	-	104,013	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	22,281	-	15,331	6,950
USAID Central America Regional	20,992	-	12,601	8,391
Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	**1,738,934**	**-**	**1,738,934**	**-**
Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	1,738,934	-	1,738,934	-
Global Health	**95,204**	**-**	**-**	**95,204**
Global Health	95,204	-	-	95,204
International Partnerships	**94,045**	**-**	**-**	**94,045**
International Partnerships	94,045	-	-	94,045

Malaria

Summary

In 2013, an estimated 584,000 people died of malaria and 198 million people suffered from acute malarial illnesses.   At least 85 percent of mortality due to malaria occurs in Sub-Saharan Africa, with the vast majority of the deaths among children under the age of five.   U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to scale up malaria prevention and control activities and to strengthen delivery platforms in up to 22 African countries, as well as to support the scale-up of efforts to contain the spread of multidrug-resistant malaria in the Greater Mekong region of Southeast Asia and the Amazon Basin of South America.

These malaria programs will continue the comprehensive strategy launched in the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which includes prevention and treatment approaches and integrates these interventions with other priority health services. PMI will support host countries' national malaria control programs, and strengthen local capacity to expand the use of four highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures, including indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, artemisinin-based combination therapies to treat acute illnesses, and interventions to prevent malaria in pregnancy. Funding will also continue to support the development of new malaria vaccine candidates, malaria drugs, and other malaria-related research with multilateral donors.

Under the Global Health Initiative, USAID malaria programs will continue to integrate with other global health programs, particularly in maternal and child health, HIV, and health systems strengthening, as well as with programs of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Priority areas include implementation of community-case management to treat pneumonia and malaria, strengthening antenatal care services, and improving the quality and availability of diagnostic capacity for all diseases.

Malaria Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	GHP USAID
TOTAL	**674,000**	**674,000**
Africa	**582,500**	**582,500**
Angola	24,000	24,000
Benin	17,000	17,000
Burkina Faso	9,000	9,000
Burundi	9,000	9,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	50,000	50,000
Ethiopia	40,000	40,000
Ghana	28,000	28,000
Guinea	12,000	12,000
Kenya	35,000	35,000
Liberia	12,000	12,000
Madagascar	26,000	26,000
Malawi	24,000	24,000
Mali	25,000	25,000

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	GHP USAID
Mozambique	29,000	29,000
Nigeria	75,000	75,000
Rwanda	18,000	18,000
Senegal	22,000	22,000
South Sudan	6,000	6,000
Tanzania	46,000	46,000
Uganda	34,000	34,000
Zambia	24,000	24,000
Zimbabwe	15,000	15,000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	2,500	2,500
East Asia and Pacific	**15,500**	**15,500**
Burma	8,000	8,000
Cambodia	4,500	4,500
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,000	3,000
Western Hemisphere	**3,500**	**3,500**
USAID South America Regional	3,500	3,500
Global Health	**72,500**	**72,500**
Global Health	72,500	72,500

Maternal and Child Health

Summary

Every year in developing countries, there are about 6.3 million child deaths (of which, an estimated two-thirds could be prevented) and 283,000 women die from largely preventable complications related to pregnancy or childbirth. Achieving the Administration's goal of Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths by 2035 will require improvements in mortality outcomes that are the result of effectively leveraging investments in maternal and child health (MCH), malaria, family planning, and nutrition. MCH programs focus on working with country and global partners to increase the availability and use of proven life-saving interventions, and to strengthen delivery platforms to ensure long-term sustainability of these programs. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will extend coverage of proven high-impact interventions, such as immunization, treatment of life-threatening child conditions, and prevention and treatment of postpartum hemorrhage, for the most vulnerable populations in high-burden countries. These interventions will accelerate the reduction of maternal and child mortality.

Working with the Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, USAID will support the introduction and scale up of new vaccines, especially pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines, which have the greatest potential impact on child survival. Other priority interventions for children include essential newborn care (including newborn resuscitation); prevention and treatment of diarrheal disease (including increased availability and use of household and community-level water, sanitation and hygiene); and expanded prevention and treatment of newborn sepsis and pneumonia (particularly with frontline health workers).

Resources will combat maternal mortality with expanded coverage of preventive and life-saving interventions, with simultaneous investments in building the capability required to provide functioning referral systems and comprehensive obstetric care. The maternal health program will provide support for essential and long-term health system improvements, including human resources, information, medicines, and financing. The program will further enhance its impact through interventions aimed at reducing maternal mortality during labor, delivery, and the vital first 24 hours postpartum, which is a particularly vulnerable time for women and their infants. The MCH program will leverage investments in other health programs, especially, malaria, family planning and reproductive health, nutrition, and infectious diseases.

Of this total, up to $40 million will be provided to some integrated health programs to fill funding gaps brought about as we continue to refocus PEPFAR programs geographically and programmatically for greatest impact. This will ensure continued service delivery of USAID health programs in areas where PEPFAR resources are being drawn down.

Maternal and Child Health Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	ESF	FFP	GHP USAID	IO&P
TOTAL	**992,977**	**87,477**	**3,500**	**770,000**	**132,000**
Africa	**303,060**	**-**	**3,500**	**299,560**	**-**
Benin	3,500	-	-	3,500	-
Burundi	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	34,000	-	-	34,000	-
Ethiopia	39,000	-	-	39,000	-
Ghana	8,000	-	-	8,000	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	ESF	FFP	GHP USAID	IO&P
Guinea	2,500	-	-	2,500	-
Kenya	12,000	-	-	12,000	-
Liberia	8,000	-	-	8,000	-
Madagascar	9,000	-	-	9,000	-
Malawi	16,000	-	1,500	14,500	-
Mali	15,650	-	2,000	13,650	-
Mozambique	16,000	-	-	16,000	-
Nigeria	48,000	-	-	48,000	-
Rwanda	10,000	-	-	10,000	-
Senegal	8,500	-	-	8,500	-
South Sudan	18,000	-	-	18,000	-
Tanzania	13,135	-	-	13,135	-
Uganda	13,000	-	-	13,000	-
Zambia	12,275	-	-	12,275	-
Zimbabwe	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	8,000	-	-	8,000	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	1,500	-	-	1,500	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	**31,500**	**-**	**-**	**31,500**	**-**
Burma	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Cambodia	5,500	-	-	5,500	-
Indonesia	20,000	-	-	20,000	-
Philippines	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
Near East	**24,250**	**18,250**	**-**	**6,000**	**-**
Egypt	2,000	2,000		-	-
Jordan	15,750	15,750		-	-
Yemen	6,000	-		6,000	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	500	500		-	-
South and Central Asia	**126,452**	**69,227**	**-**	**57,225**	**-**
Afghanistan	51,600	51,600		-	-
Bangladesh	30,000	-		30,000	-
India	11,500	-		11,500	-
Nepal	14,725	-		14,725	-
Pakistan	17,627	17,627		-	-
Tajikistan	1,000	-		1,000	-
Western Hemisphere	**18,750**	**-**	**-**	**18,750**	**-**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	ESF	FFP	GHP USAID	IO&P
Guatemala	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Haiti	14,000	-	-	14,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	1,750	-	-	1,750	-
Global Development Lab	**4,000**	**-**	**-**	**4,000**	**-**
Global Development Lab	4,000	-	-	4,000	-
Global Health	**115,715**	**-**	**-**	**115,715**	**-**
Global Health	115,715	-	-	115,715	-
International Organizations	**132,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**132,000**
International Organizations	132,000	-	-	-	132,000
International Partnerships	**235,000**	**-**	**-**	**235,000**	**-**
International Partnerships	235,000	-	-	235,000	-
USAID Asia Regional	**2,250**	**-**	**-**	**2,250**	**-**
USAID Asia Regional	2,250	-	-	2,250	-

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Summary

More than one billion people worldwide suffer from one or more painful, debilitating tropical diseases. These diseases disproportionately impact poor and rural populations, cause severe sickness and disability, compromise mental and physical development, contribute to childhood malnutrition, reduce school enrollment, and hinder economic productivity. Seven of these neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) can be controlled and treated through targeted mass drug administration: schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, and three soil-transmitted helminths. Treating at-risk populations for these diseases for four to six years can lead to elimination or control of these diseases.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs use a delivery strategy that has been tested by the agency and is supported by the World Health Organization (WHO) targeting affected communities using drugs that have been proven safe and effective, and can be delivered by trained non-health personnel. The U.S. Government NTD Control Program represents one of the first global efforts to integrate existing disease-specific treatment programs for the control of these diseases. This integration has allowed for better drug donation and procurement coordination, decreased costs, and improved efficiencies.

USAID obtains the vast majority of required drugs through public-private partnerships with several pharmaceutical companies. Over $8 billion of drugs for NTD control have been donated by the pharmaceutical industry to the countries where USAID supported mass drug administration, resulting in the delivery of more than 1 billion treatments to approximately 468 million people through our integrated programs.   The NTD program and drug donation programs support the acceleration of global efforts to eliminate and/or control NTDs. USAID will continue to work closely with the WHO and global partners to create an international NTD training course, standardized monitoring and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs, and ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals.

Neglected Tropical Diseases Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	GHP USAID
TOTAL	**86,500**	**86,500**
International Partnerships	**86,500**	**86,500**
International Partnerships	86,500	86,500

Nutrition

Summary

More than 200 million children under the age of five and one in three women in the developing world suffer from undernutrition, resulting in severe health and developmental consequences. Undernutrition is an underlying cause in up to 45 percent of child deaths and leads to long-term health consequences and irreversible losses to children's cognitive development resulting in lower educational attainment, lower wages, and lower overall Gross Domestic Product.

The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) overall approach to addressing malnutrition concentrates on a multidisciplinary approach working across funding streams to address the root causes of malnutrition. Our focus is primarily on the prevention of undernutrition during the first 1,000 days (from pregnancy through a child's second birthday) through comprehensive programs.   Programs work across humanitarian and development contexts with an emphasis in health, agriculture, and resilience. Undernutrition in the first 1,000 days not only puts a child at risk for early death and increased childhood morbidity, but also for long-term health problems such as higher susceptibility to infectious diseases, cardiovascular disease, metabolic disorders, and cancer.

Nutrition programming under the Global Health Initiative and Feed the Future agricultural projects, as well as P.L. 480 Title II development programs, aims to improve the nutritional status of women and children. Nutrition activities aim to prevent and treat undernutrition through a variety of integrated services, such as nutrition education to improve maternal diets; enhancing nutrition during pregnancy; promoting exclusive breastfeeding; and improving infant and young child feeding practices.   Nutrition programs will also promote diet quality and diversification through fortified staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens, as well as through the delivery of nutrition services, including micronutrient supplementation, and community management of acute malnutrition.

Additionally, nutrition programs not included in the tables below aim to address the underlying contributors to poor nutrition to provide a comprehensive integrated approach leveraging all available resources.   For example, nutrition-sensitive agriculture can promote nutritious foods for consumption and increased income, and/or address women's access to resources.   Nutrition-sensitive programs also integrate sanitation and hygiene interventions to prevent diarrheal disease and other infections that are highly correlated with poor nutrition outcomes.

Nutrition Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	FFP	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
TOTAL	**272,674**	**8,900**	**31,500**	**94,372**	**36,902**	**101,000**
Africa	**143,609**	**-**	**-**	**45,372**	**35,937**	**62,300**
Burkina Faso	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-
Burundi	6,500	-	-	6,500	-	-
Cameroon	159	-	-	-	159	-
Cote d'Ivoire	1,758	-	-	-	1,758	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,120	-	-	-	1,120	2,000
Ethiopia	14,117	-	-	-	5,617	8,500
Ghana	7,000	-	-	-	-	7,000
Kenya	7,768	-	-	-	4,768	3,000

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	FFP	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
Lesotho	1,170	-	-	-	1,170	-
Madagascar	7,200	-	-	7,200	-	-
Malawi	6,966	-	-	1,750	1,016	4,200
Mali	6,200	-	-	2,000	-	4,200
Mozambique	9,655	-	-	-	4,555	5,100
Namibia	702	-	-	-	702	-
Niger	4,830	-	-	4,830	-	-
Nigeria	3,810	-	-	-	1,810	2,000
Rwanda	4,028	-	-	-	1,028	3,000
Senegal	4,500	-	-	-	-	4,500
South Africa	1,886	-	-	-	1,886	-
Swaziland	325	-	-	-	325	-
Tanzania	10,974	-	-	-	3,774	7,200
Uganda	20,687	-	-	10,000	3,487	7,200
Zambia	6,112	-	-	-	2,512	3,600
Zimbabwe	8,342	-	-	8,092	250	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	800	-	-	-	-	800
East Asia and Pacific	**7,400**	**5,900**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,500**
Cambodia	1,500	-	-	-	-	1,500
Laos	5,900	5,900	-	-	-	-
Near East	**3,500**	**-**	**3,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Egypt	500	-	500	-	-	-
Yemen	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	**51,000**	**-**	**28,000**	**8,000**	**-**	**15,000**
Afghanistan	28,000	-	28,000	-	-	-
Bangladesh	15,200	-	-	8,000	-	7,200
Nepal	6,800	-	-	-	-	6,800
Tajikistan	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000
Western Hemisphere	**20,665**	**3,000**	**-**	**11,000**	**965**	**5,700**
Guatemala	9,500	3,000	-	3,000	-	3,500
Haiti	11,165	-	-	8,000	965	2,200
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	**30,000**	**-**	**-**	**30,000**	**-**	**-**
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	30,000	-	-	30,000	-	-
Global Health	**14,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14,500**
Global Health	14,500	-	-	-	-	14,500
International Partnerships	**2,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,000**
International Partnerships	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000

Polio

Summary

Huge achievements have been made in the global fight against polio since 1988, when the World Health Assembly resolved to eradicate the disease.   The number of polio cases worldwide has decreased by more than 99 percent, from 350,000 in 1988 to 350 cases in 2014.   The number of endemic countries has decreased from over 125 in 1988 to just three – Afghanistan, Nigeria, and Pakistan.   Since 1988, more than ten million people who would otherwise have been paralyzed are walking because of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative.

The U.S. Agency for International Development's polio programs, which are a subset of maternal and child health programs, support the Global Polio Eradication Initiative and are undertaken in close collaboration with host-countries, international, and national partners. These programs support the planning, implementation and monitoring of supplemental immunization activities for eventual polio eradication; improve surveillance for Acute Flaccid Paralysis; strengthen laboratory capacity for diagnosis, analysis and reporting; improve communication and advocacy; support certification, containment, post-eradication, and post-certification policy development; and improve information collection and reporting.

Polio Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	ESF	GHP USAID
TOTAL	**50,000**	**6,500**	**43,500**
Africa	**18,000**	**-**	**18,000**
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,500	-	3,500
Ethiopia	3,000	-	3,000
Kenya	600	-	600
Nigeria	7,000	-	7,000
South Sudan	2,000	-	2,000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	1,600	-	1,600
USAID East Africa Regional	300	-	300
East Asia and Pacific	**500**	**-**	**500**
Indonesia	500	-	500
Near East	**300**	**-**	**300**
Yemen	300	-	300
South and Central Asia	**10,850**	**6,500**	**4,350**
Afghanistan	4,000	4,000	-
Bangladesh	700	-	700
India	3,000	-	3,000
Nepal	650	-	650
Pakistan	2,500	2,500	-
Global Health	**20,350**	**-**	**20,350**
Global Health	20,350	-	20,350

Tuberculosis

Summary

Tuberculosis (TB) is a leading cause of death and debilitating illness for adults throughout much of the developing world. Globally, 1.5 million people die annually from TB, and there are nine million new cases of TB each year. Annually, there are an estimated 480,000 cases globally with multi-drug resistant tuberculosis, which are difficult to cure and often deadly.

Efforts of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) focus on early diagnosis and successful treatment of the disease – to both cure individuals and prevent transmission to others. Funding priority will be given to those countries that have the greatest burden of TB and multidrug-resistant TB and poorest TB outcomes. Country-level expansion and strengthening of the Stop TB Strategy will continue to be the focal point of USAID's TB program, including accelerated detection and treatment of TB in all populations including the private sector and communities, scaling up prevention and treatment of multidrug-resistant TB, expanding coverage of interventions for TB/HIV co-infection, and improving health systems. The accelerated scale-up of these approaches in USAID focus countries will greatly decrease transmission and save lives by detecting and treating TB cases.

USAID priority activities will include critical interventions to improve TB infection control, strengthen laboratory networks, introduce new rapid TB diagnostics, improve monitoring and surveillance of TB programs, and ensure access to quality first- and second-line anti-TB drugs. USAID will continue to collaborate with a number of U.S. government partners to integrate and strengthen TB control services at the country level and leverage investments, including those of the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, other U.S. government agencies, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. USAID's TB program will continue to invest in new tools for better and faster detection and treatment of TB, including the development of new drugs and diagnostics.

In addition, the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator supports national TB and HIV/AIDS programs to integrate TB prevention, diagnostic, and treatment services into HIV services in TB care settings. PEPFAR has supported the development of adult and pediatric comprehensive care packages, which include TB prevention, screening and treatment and recommended interventions targeting the primary causes of HIV-related illness and death.

Tuberculosis Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
TOTAL	**348,003**	**4,000**	**153,003**	**191,000**
Africa	**210,743**	**-**	**134,243**	**76,500**
Botswana	4,534	-	4,534	-
Cameroon	706	-	706	-
Cote d'Ivoire	4,526	-	4,526	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	17,705	-	5,705	12,000
Ethiopia	16,727	-	4,727	12,000
Kenya	21,199	-	17,199	4,000
Lesotho	4,768	-	4,768	-
Malawi	6,382	-	4,882	1,500

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
Mozambique	10,767	-	5,767	5,000
Namibia	2,226	-	2,226	-
Nigeria	19,245	-	7,745	11,500
Rwanda	2,416	-	2,416	-
South Africa	43,140	-	33,640	9,500
South Sudan	1,790	-	290	1,500
Swaziland	4,047	-	4,047	-
Tanzania	14,346	-	10,346	4,000
Uganda	11,248	-	6,248	5,000
Zambia	15,486	-	11,486	4,000
Zimbabwe	7,985	-	2,985	5,000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	1,500	-	-	1,500
East Asia and Pacific	**34,440**	**-**	**3,740**	**30,700**
Burma	1,500	-	-	1,500
Cambodia	5,362	-	362	5,000
Indonesia	12,558	-	558	12,000
Papua New Guinea	191	-	191	-
Philippines	11,200	-	-	11,200
Vietnam	2,347	-	2,347	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,282	-	282	1,000
Europe and Eurasia	**6,983**	**-**	**2,383**	**4,600**
Ukraine	5,983	-	2,383	3,600
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,000	-	-	1,000
South and Central Asia	**31,071**	**4,000**	**1,821**	**25,250**
Afghanistan	4,000	4,000	-	-
Bangladesh	9,000	-	-	9,000
India	7,427	-	1,427	6,000
Kyrgyz Republic	3,750	-	-	3,750
Tajikistan	3,500	-	-	3,500
Uzbekistan	3,000	-	-	3,000
Central Asia Regional	394	-	394	-
Western Hemisphere	**5,716**	**-**	**5,716**	**-**
Dominican Republic	726	-	726	-
Guyana	149	-	149	-
Haiti	4,126	-	4,126	-
USAID Central America Regional	715	-	715	-
Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	**5,100**	**-**	**5,100**	**-**
Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	5,100	-	5,100	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
Global Health	**37,450**	**-**	**-**	**37,450**
Global Health	37,450	-	-	37,450
International Partnerships	**16,500**	**-**	**-**	**16,500**
International Partnerships	16,500	-	-	16,500

Microenterprise

Summary

In his 2013 State of the Union address, President Obama pledged to partner with other donors to end extreme poverty in the next two decades. Achieving this ambitious target will only be possible if those living in extreme poverty are able to participate in and benefit from the unprecedented economic growth that is taking place throughout the developing world.   While millions of poor and marginalized families earn their livings through the operation of microenterprises (including smallholder farms), many are constrained by challenges including small size, remote locations, insufficient capital, and lack of market linkages.

In FY 2016, U.S. support will bolster inclusive market strategies that assist the poor in contributing to and benefiting from economic growth.   Assistance will 1) link microenterprises to new market opportunities; 2) increase the ability of financial institutions and other financial intermediaries to reach the very poor with appropriate products and services; and 3) support vulnerable households in stabilizing income and meeting minimum consumption needs so they can take better advantage of market opportunities.

To achieve the aforementioned objectives, USAID efforts will target innovative approaches to financial inclusion, particularly in rural areas, through investments in financial systems, micro-savings, and technology-based solutions such as mobile payment systems.   In addition, USAID will fund the Microenterprise Results Report and Poverty Assessment Tools to analyze the extent to which microenterprise efforts of USAID Missions are reaching the extreme poor.

Microenterprise Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FFP	GHP USAID
TOTAL	**186,837**	**81,736**	**21,900**	**79,741**	**3,110**	**350**
Africa	**97,687**	**73,937**	**-**	**20,290**	**3,110**	**350**
Burkina Faso	2,110	-	-	-	2,110	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-
Ethiopia	18,705	18,705	-	-	-	-
Ghana	5,650	5,500	-	-	-	150
Kenya	5,732	5,732	-	-	-	-
Liberia	11,990	-	-	11,990	-	-
Mali	1,500	500	-	-	1,000	-
Mozambique	12,500	12,500	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	12,600	12,400	-	-	-	200
Uganda	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Zambia	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	5,300	-	-	5,300	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	500	500	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**700**	**200**	**-**	**500**	**-**	**-**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FFP	GHP USAID
Burma	500	-	-	500	-	-
Vietnam	200	200	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	**6,601**	**-**	**-**	**6,601**	**-**	**-**
Armenia	400	-	-	400	-	-
Belarus	320	-	-	320	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
Georgia	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Kosovo	400	-	-	400	-	-
Ukraine	1,466	-	-	1,466	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,015	-	-	1,015	-	-
Near East	**14,500**	**-**	**-**	**14,500**	**-**	**-**
Egypt	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-
Jordan	6,500	-	-	6,500	-	-
Lebanon	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	**33,150**	**-**	**21,900**	**11,250**	**-**	**-**
Afghanistan	18,000	-	18,000	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	4,000	-	-	4,000	-	-
Nepal	1,250	-	-	1,250	-	-
Pakistan	6,400	-	3,900	2,500	-	-
Tajikistan	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-
Central Asia Regional	500	-	-	500	-	-
Western Hemisphere	**26,820**	**1,520**	**-**	**25,300**	**-**	**-**
Colombia	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-
Haiti	8,000	-	-	8,000	-	-
Honduras	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	520	520	-	-	-	-
Peru	10,000	-	-	10,000	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	1,300	-	-	1,300	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	**1,879**	**1,879**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Bureau for Food Security	1,879	1,879	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**4,200**	**4,200**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	4,200	4,200	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	**400**	**-**	**-**	**400**	**-**	**-**
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	400	-	-	400	-	-
Special Representatives	**900**	**-**	**-**	**900**	**-**	**-**
Special Representatives	900	-	-	900	-	-

Public Private Partnerships

Summary

The Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Key Issue responds to the Administration's commitment to leverage the resources and capabilities of the private sector to achieve foreign assistance objectives.

The United States is committed to increasing the sustainable results of our foreign assistance programs through strategic alliances with the private sector. Such alliances enable the U.S. government to leverage the expertise, creativity, innovation, and business resources of private sector partners to create holistic, sustainable solutions to critical challenges. Partnerships also enable the private sector to leverage the U.S. government's expertise, resources, convening power and government relationships to advance business success and foster the broader economic growth and poverty reduction that is vital to sustaining such success.

Under the 2010 Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR), the Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) highlighted the need to engage in PPPs, which are collaborative working relationships with external, non-governmental partners (such as private businesses, financial institutions, entrepreneurs, investors, philanthropists, and foundations) in which the goals, structure, and governance, as well as roles and responsibilities, are mutually determined and decision-making is shared. Consequently, the United States has been leading the development of new models of partnerships, including as part of endeavors such as the New Alliance for Food Security and Power Africa, which demonstrate broad-based collaboration among private sector partners and both U.S. and foreign governments. PPPs are distinct from traditional contractual arrangements – such as grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts – in that they are rooted in co-creation, co-design, and co-resource mobilization towards a shared and mutually beneficial objective. Some partnerships may involve partner funding and/or in-kind donations of products, services, or time; others will solely be based upon shared interests and non-monetary contributions.

In FY 2016, the United States will continue to invest in public-private partnerships and support reforms under USAID Forward and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). For example, the Department of State's Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator recently supported the development of key global partnership initiatives for children, adolescents, women and girls, and maintains support for country-designed and owned PPPs to catalyze sustainable innovation through the PPP Incentive Fund. Between 2009 and 2014, the Secretary of State's Office of Global Partnerships has leveraged approximately $829 million in public and private resources for U.S. foreign policy, and will continue to facilitate the cultivation of high quality partnerships that are aligned with U.S. strategic foreign policy and development goals. Under the Partnering to Accelerate Entrepreneurship initiative, USAID will invest with a range of private sector partners to pilot and scale innovative and sustainable models for incubation and acceleration of early stage enterprises in developing countries. Also, USAID's new Investment Support Program—a global and cross-sectoral contracting vehicle housed in the Bureau for Food Security—seeks to further integrate private sector partnerships and investment support activities throughout USAID's work.

In addition, through the recently established U.S. Global Development Lab (Lab), the U.S. will co-invest in partnerships with the Lab's private sector Cornerstone Partners on initiatives which are aligned to priority development challenges and Presidential initiatives.

Public Private Partnerships Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	INCLE
TOTAL	**329,793**	**183,122**	**34,700**	**55,252**	**41,179**	**14,540**	**1,000**
Africa	**74,434**	**29,695**	**-**	**300**	**39,139**	**5,300**	**-**
Angola	485	-	-	-	235	250	-
Botswana	861	-	-	-	861	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	59	-	-	-	59	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	777	-	-	-	777	-	-
Djibouti	1,800	1,800			-		-
Ethiopia	874	-	-	-	874	-	-
Ghana	1,700	1,000	-	-	-	700	-
Kenya	10,855	4,100	-	-	6,555	200	-
Lesotho	519	-	-	-	519	-	-
Malawi	800	550		-	250	-	-
Mali	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,055	-		-	1,055	-	-
Namibia	1,736	-	-	-	1,736	-	-
Nigeria	3,300	800	-	-	250	2,250	-
Rwanda	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	6,909	1,500	-	-	5,409	-	-
Tanzania	22,914	1,150	-	-	19,864	1,900	-
Uganda	199	-	-	-	199	-	-
Zambia	2,541	2,045	-	-	496	-	-
African Union	300	-		300	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	200	200	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,550	1,550	-	-		-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**9,423**	**5,860**	**-**	**1,000**	**823**	**1,740**	**-**
Burma	1,000	-	-	1,000		-	-
Cambodia	2,600	1,100	-	-	-	1,500	-
Philippines	3,420	3,180	-	-	-	240	-
Vietnam	2,390	1,580	-	-	810	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	13	-	-	-	13	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	**6,993**	**-**	**-**	**6,993**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Armenia	500	-	-	500	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	480	-	-	480	-	-	-
Georgia	1,183	-	-	1,183	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	INCLE
Ukraine	4,830	-	-	4,830	-	-	-
Near East	**11,175**	**-**	**-**	**11,175**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Egypt	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Lebanon	5,675	-	-	5,675	-	-	-
Morocco	500	-	-	500	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	4,000	-	-	4,000	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	**50,982**	**5,100**	**34,700**	**2,584**	**1,098**	**7,500**	**-**
Afghanistan	7,300	-	7,000	300	-	-	-
India	15,598	5,000	-	2,000	1,098	7,500	-
Maldives	100	100	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	27,700	-	27,700	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	284	-	-	284	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	**43,705**	**13,236**	**-**	**29,350**	**119**	**-**	**1,000**
Colombia	7,250	-	-	7,250	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	400	400	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	7,235	7,235	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	4	-	-	-	4	-	-
Haiti	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-	-
Honduras	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	4,250	1,750	-	2,500	-	-	-
Nicaragua	150	150	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	275	275	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	6,100	-	-	6,100	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	12,000	-	-	11,000	-	-	1,000
USAID Central America Regional	1,041	926	-	-	115	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	**20,731**	**20,731**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Bureau for Food Security	20,731	20,731	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	**3,000**	**3,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**88,000**	**88,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	88,000	88,000	-	-	-	-	-
Global Development Lab	**17,500**	**17,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Global Development Lab	17,500	17,500	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific	**2,850**	**-**	**-**	**2,850**	**-**	**-**	**-**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	INCLE
Affairs							
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	2,850	-	-	2,850	-	-	-
Special Representatives	**1,000**	**-**	**-**	**1,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Special Representatives	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-

Relief to Development Transitions

Summary

The focus on Relief to Development Transitions (R2DT) is important to ensure that chronically vulnerable populations are not inadvertently overlooked or left out of developmental consideration.   R2DT is also responsive to the broader objective of demonstrating developmental progress which can ultimately lead to graduation from foreign assistance. The transition from relief to development is neither linear, constant across sectors or geographic regions, nor is there a prescribed time line. Transition is specific to each country's context and may be addressed through various sector perspectives and approaches.   The following countries are currently designated as FY 2016 R2DT focus countries: Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Nepal, Pakistan, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Yemen, and Zimbabwe. Additional countries and bureaus voluntarily attribute resources to R2DT as evidenced by the table below.

Actively planning and programming for R2DT may involve multiple years of coordination and gradually shifting resources from humanitarian and transition accounts to developmental accounts and does not preclude the fact that new humanitarian or transition needs may arise in other, or the same sectors or locations. R2DT is not sector specific, however, programs will have usually been planned and designed in consultation with the bureaus of Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) and Population Refugees and Migration (PRM)   as appropriate or are clearly addressing a need previously addressed by humanitarian or transition account resources.

U.S. assistance that is captured as R2DT includes Mission programs designed to reduce the impact of future disasters (known as disaster risk reduction programs - DRR), or programs that increase chronically vulnerable populations' ability to withstand cyclical shocks, as well as programs that assist in the transition to more sustainable services (e.g., a clinic or health service that was independently run by an NGO with humanitarian assistance, but is now managed by the host government's health system with or without out donor developmental assistance).   Mission, regional, or centrally managed programming may be sequential to, combined, or complementary with humanitarian support, as long as the expectation is that humanitarian or transition assistance will eventually no longer be needed while developmental assistance may continue for some time longer. As a lack of security is a recognized impediment to development, the nexus between security and development is gaining recognition this year as evidenced by Foreign Military Financing being attributed to R2DT in Nepal.

Examples of R2DT programming scenarios—which are neither mutually exclusive nor exhaustive—include:
- Funding for a country or region that has been identified for development assistance ro reduce chronic vulnerability such as food insecurity and all of its attendant symptoms that have resulted in repeated or cyclical humanitarian support.
- Programming that carries on from relief and recovery programming following a sudden onset natural disaster, such as an earthquake or flood.
- Programs that address the socio-economic needs of displaced populations either in their country of origin or a second country, including populations which have been displaced for several years with little hope of return in the near term, as well as populations that are returning to areas of origin that will need assistance in reestablishing their lives and livelihoods.
- Countries where a violent conflict has ceased and government institutions are being created or reorganized, social services or programs and/or basic political organizing/ self-help groups are being regularized following interim humanitarian or transition assistance.
- Programming that mitigates or reduces vulnerability to disasters in disaster prone countries.
- Countries where a combination of these factors apply.

Relief to Development Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FFP	FMF	GHP USAID
TOTAL	**134,765**	**27,550**	**10,140**	**52,625**	**30,000**	**5,000**	**9,450**
Africa	**113,135**	**25,800**	**-**	**48,835**	**30,000**	**-**	**8,500**
Ethiopia	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	13,000	13,000	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	23,300	5,800	-	-	10,000	-	7,500
Somalia	32,830	-	-	32,830	-	-	-
South Sudan	16,000	-	-	15,000	-	-	1,000
Sudan	1,005	-	-	1,005	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	**3,950**	**-**	**-**	**3,000**	**-**	**-**	**950**
Yemen	3,950	-	-	3,000	-	-	950
South and Central Asia	**15,930**	**-**	**10,140**	**790**	**-**	**5,000**	**-**
Afghanistan	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-
Nepal	5,790	-	-	790	-	5,000	-
Pakistan	140	-	140	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	**1,750**	**1,750**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
USAID Central America Regional	1,750	1,750	-	-	-	-	-

Science, Technology and Innovation

Summary

Science, technology, and innovation (STI) advance inclusive economic growth and contribute new or improved tools to reduce extreme poverty. They are cost effective, work on increasingly fast time scales, and can be sustainably scaled and maintained. The rapid expansion of scientific knowledge, the global spread of technology (such as the Internet and mobile phones), and the dynamically expanding network of new players that impact development all create significant opportunities to accelerate development results. These development results include, driving inclusive growth; ending extreme poverty; expanding access to health services and quality education; improving food security and nutrition; building transparent, accountable, and stable institutions; empowering women and girls; and enhancing sustainable management and utilization of energy and natural resources.

Under the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development, U.S. assistance will seek to create an environment that helps accelerate the rate of scientific and technological innovation and the rate at which novel insights, approaches, and distribution strategies are applied at scale to overcome long-standing development challenges. Programs will engage market forces to provide incentives for the development or deployment of new solutions, including through competitions, prizes, and targeted partnerships.

In FY 2016, a core group of STI programs will focus on strengthening and extending the contribution that STI makes to the effectiveness and sustainability of U.S. foreign assistance. For example, under the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Forward initiative, USAID is expanding its collaboration with a range of federal science agencies to leverage U.S. Government-supported domestic science research and to extend and apply it to solve critical development challenges. USAID's recently established Global Development Lab will promote pioneering scientific, technological, and research-motivated approaches to traditional development challenges. In partnership with other donors, philanthropic organizations, and the private sector, USAID supports prize-type competitions where well suited to stimulate new approaches to address critical development constraints, leverage resources and partnerships, reward bold and innovative solutions, and promote efforts to scale up the results.

Under the Feed the Future Initiative and the Global Climate Change Initiative, the United States will both support U.S. and international research on critical food security issues and expand developing countries' access to and ability to utilize sophisticated U.S. climate data and information. Disaster risk-management programs will exploit the power of modern satellite imagery and communication technologies to identify early signs of drought or other natural disasters, helping developing country partners mobilize timely and effective responses. In support of the Global Health Initiative, USAID helps to develop, introduce, and scale-up new and existing tools, technologies, and approaches for improving the availability, affordability and quality of health and nutrition services.

In addition, STI programs are integrated into a wide range of other U.S. foreign assistance programs. For example, education- and workforce-development programs around the world leverage information, communication, and technology systems to improve the quality of education outcomes and job skills. These programs also improve entrepreneurial risk tolerance in places where it is lacking, a cultural barrier to a vibrant innovation ecosystem.   Regional and bilateral agriculture programs draw on rapidly evolving mobile communications technologies to empower isolated farmers and fishermen to overcome "information asymmetries," integrate into regional and global markets, and escape deeply entrenched poverty. The Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement has developed research protocols and training curricula for treating drug addiction among children from infancy to eight years of age and has also developed "instant test kits" to detect toxic adulterants added to drugs of abuse (such as cocaine), which provides new tools for public health officials to rapidly address emerging and

unprecedented drug addiction challenges. Funding for the STI components of these integrated programs is based on country-driven strategies and plans developed through broad consultation with development partners and stakeholders.

STI can be categorized as focused or indirect. Focused pertains to funding that is requested for the specific and primary purpose of advancing STI through strategic, operational, or tactical means, whereas indirect is funding for STI-related activities that will be integrated into a wide range of other programs that have other primary purposes.

Science, Technology and Innovation Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FMF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	IMET	INCLE	NADR EXBS
TOTAL	**780,870**	**477,445**	**15,200**	**94,256**	**3,050**	**48,352**	**139,102**	**625**	**2,600**	**240**
Science, Technology & Innovation - Focused	**521,887**	**352,737**	**3,300**	**16,381**	**1,750**	**48,352**	**99,367**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Africa	**40,356**	**18,860**	**-**	**2,979**	**-**	**-**	**18,517**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Angola	4,459	-	-	-	-	-	4,459	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	610	-	-	-	-	-	610	-	-	-
Ghana	2,080	1,980	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Lesotho	450	-	-	-	-	-	450	-	-	-
Liberia	979	-	-	979	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	13,048	2,000	-	-	-	-	11,048	-	-	-
Senegal	3,400	2,000	-	-	-	-	1,400	-	-	-
Tanzania	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2,980	2,980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,450	1,000	-	-	-	-	450	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	4,400	4,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**18,266**	**16,516**	**-**	**-**	**1,750**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Cambodia	2,200	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	15,066	13,316	-	-	1,750	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	**5,000**	**-**	**-**	**5,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Egypt	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	**64,809**	**23,437**	**3,300**	**3,522**	**-**	**-**	**34,550**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Bangladesh	30,500	15,500	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-
India	30,137	7,837	-	3,000	-	-	19,300	-	-	-
Maldives	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FMF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	IMET	INCLE	NADR EXBS
Nepal	650	-	-	400		-	250	-	-	-
Pakistan	3,300	-	3,300	-		-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	122	-	-	122		-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	**4,530**	**3,000**	**-**	**1,530**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Colombia	1,530	-	-	1,530		-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	500	500	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	500	500	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	1,000	1,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1,000	1,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	**148,224**	**148,224**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Bureau for Food Security	148,224	148,224	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	**48,352**		**-**	**-**		**48,352**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	48,352	-	-	-		48,352	-	-	-	-
Global Development Lab	**142,700**	**142,700**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Global Development Lab	142,700	142,700	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	**46,300**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**46,300**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Global Health	46,300	-	-	-		-	46,300	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	**3,350**	**-**	**-**	**3,350**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	3,350	-	-	3,350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Science, Technology & Innovation - Indirect	**258,983**	**124,708**	**11,900**	**77,875**	**1,300**	**-**	**39,735**	**625**	**2,600**	**240**
Africa	**75,564**	**48,709**	**-**	**4,395**	**-**	**-**	**22,460**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Benin	300	-	-	-		-	300	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	400	-	-	400		-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,000	-	-	-		-	3,000	-	-	-
Ethiopia	3,879	3,879	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	8,160	7,060	-	-		-	1,100	-	-	-
Kenya	8,120	7,820	-	-		-	300	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FMF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	IMET	INCLE	NADR EXBS
Lesotho	150	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-
Liberia	3,599	-		3,599	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	4,370	-	-	-		-	4,370	-	-	-
Mali	6,365	3,340	-	-	-	-	3,025	-	-	-
Nigeria	2,100	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	1,050	-		-	-	-	1,050	-	-	-
Senegal	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	1,900	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	8,500	2,460	-	-	-	-	6,040	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	721	-		296	-	-	425	-	-	-
African Union	100	-		100	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	9,700	7,750	-	-		-	1,950	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	3,550	3,000	-	-		-	550	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	200	-	-	-		-	200	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,900	1,900	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**40,903**	**24,008**	**-**	**7,800**	**1,300**	**-**	**7,795**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Burma	6,400	-		3,500	-	-	2,900	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,100	1,000	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
China	200	-		200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	9,319	4,044	-	-	1,300	-	3,975	-	-	-
Laos	800	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	13,914	13,094	-	-	-	-	820	-	-	-
Thailand	670	670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	4,100	100	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	4,400	4,300	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	**3,900**	**-**	**-**	**3,800**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**100**	**-**
Albania	300	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	100	-
Armenia	800	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	600	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FMF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	IMET	INCLE	NADR EXBS
Near East	**30,980**	-	-	**30,980**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	9,700	-		9,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	4,000	-		4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	7,000	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	100	-		100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	930	-		930	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	4,250	-		4,250	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	**33,930**	**3,600**	**11,900**	**13,750**	-	-	**3,680**	-	**1,000**	-
Afghanistan	12,500	-	11,900	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	7,550	3,500				-	3,050	-	1,000	-
Kazakhstan	2,550	-		2,550	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	100	100				-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	4,230	-		3,600	-	-	630	-	-	-
Pakistan	4,000	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	3,000	-		3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	**33,706**	**20,091**	-	**11,950**	-	-	**800**	**625**	-	**240**
Brazil	865	-	-		-	-	-	625	-	240
Colombia	600			600	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	6,565	6,565	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	3,365	3,365				-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	4,700	-		4,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	1,000	1,000	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	300	300				-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	800	800	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	5,000	-		5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	1,000	1,000	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	1,650	-		1,650	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	5,761	5,761	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	1,000	1,000	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South	1,100	300	-		-	-	800	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FMF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	IMET	INCLE	NADR EXBS
America Regional										
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**11,000**	**11,000**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy Resources	**4,700**	-	-	**4,700**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy Resources	4,700	-	-	4,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Development Lab	**22,300**	**17,300**	-	-	-	-	**5,000**	-	-	-
Global Development Lab	22,300	17,300	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	**1,500**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,500**	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-
Special Representatives	**500**	-	-	**500**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-

Trafficking in Persons

Summary

Trafficking in Persons deprives victims of their human rights and is a multi-dimensional threat to nation-states. The common denominator of trafficking scenarios is the use of force, fraud, or coercion to exploit a person for profit, whether for purposes of commercial sexual exploitation or forced labor. Human trafficking, which is modern-day slavery, promotes social breakdown, fuels organized crime, deprives countries of human capital, raises public health costs, and leads to a breakdown of the rule of law. The U.S. government's anti-trafficking approach– prosecution of traffickers, protection of victims, and prevention, together with rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration– is comprehensive and effective, but requires multiple levels of international engagement. The U.S. government aligns its foreign assistance with the findings of the Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP Report), targeting priority countries, particularly those on Tier 3, Tier 2 Watch List, and Tier 2, where there is a demonstrable need for resources and where there is political will to address the problems and deficiencies identified in the TIP Report. The FY 2016 levels projected for this area represent the best current estimate.

Trafficking in Persons Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	GHP USAID	INCLE
TOTAL	**43,736**	**8,060**	**5,000**	**6,995**	**500**	**23,181**
Africa	**1,290**	**100**	**-**	**1,190**	**-**	**-**
Democratic Republic of the Congo	190	-	-	190	-	-
Mali	100	100	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**5,735**	**4,210**	**-**	**1,025**	**-**	**500**
Burma	1,025	-	-	1,025	-	-
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	200	-	-	-	-	200
Philippines	600	600	-	-	-	-
Thailand	710	410	-	-	-	300
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	**2,427**	**-**	**-**	**1,670**	**-**	**757**
Armenia	76	-	-	-	-	76
Azerbaijan	441	-	-	195	-	246
Belarus	400	-	-	400	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	50	-	-	50	-	-
Georgia	115	-	-	-	-	115
Macedonia	70	-	-	-	-	70
Moldova	125	-	-	25	-	100
Montenegro	50	-	-	-	-	50
Ukraine	1,100	-	-	1,000	-	100

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	GHP USAID	INCLE
Near East	**150**	**-**	**-**	**150**	**-**	**-**
Lebanon	150	-	-	150	-	-
South and Central Asia	**9,096**	**1,100**	**5,000**	**2,260**	**-**	**736**
Afghanistan	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
Bangladesh	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	250	-	-	250	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	200	-	-	-	-	200
Nepal	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-
Tajikistan	180	-	-	-	-	180
Turkmenistan	310	-	-	110	-	200
Uzbekistan	556	-	-	400	-	156
Western Hemisphere	**2,350**	**1,150**	**-**	**700**	**500**	**-**
Colombia	700	-	-	700	-	-
Guatemala	800	800	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	500	-	-	-	500	-
USAID Central America Regional	350	350	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	**1,500**	**1,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	**465**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**465**
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	465	-	-	-	-	465
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	**20,723**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**20,723**
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	20,723	-	-	-	-	20,723

Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)

Summary

The Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) is a multifaceted, multi-year strategy implemented jointly by the Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the Department of Defense to assist partners in West and North Africa increase their immediate and long-term capabilities to address terrorist threats. It builds long-term capacities to contain and marginalize terrorist organizations and facilitation networks; disrupts efforts to recruit, train, and provision terrorists and extremists; counters efforts to establish safe havens for terrorist organizations; and frustrates extremist attempts to influence populations potentially vulnerable to radicalization. Partner countries include Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, and Tunisia. In addition to training and equipping security forces to more effectively combat terrorist threats, TSCTP targets groups in isolated or neglected regions who are most vulnerable to extremist ideologies by supporting youth employment, strengthening local governance capacity to provide development infrastructure, and improving health and educational services.

Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE	NADR ATA	NADR TIP	PKO
TOTAL	**69,821**	**14,081**	**12,000**	**6,000**	**16,940**	**1,700**	**19,100**
Africa	**37,281**	**14,081**	**7,000**	**4,000**	**11,000**	**1,200**	**-**
Mali	2,941	2,941	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	1,584	1,584	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	23,200	-	7,000	4,000	11,000	1,200	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	750	750	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	8,806	8,806	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	**13,440**	**-**	**5,000**	**2,000**	**5,940**	**500**	**-**
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	13,440	-	5,000	2,000	5,940	500	-
Political-Military Affairs	**19,100**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**19,100**
Political-Military Affairs	19,100	-	-	-	-	-	19,100

Water

Summary

Water is a crosscutting issue in foreign assistance.   Water use grew at more than twice the rate of population increase in the last century.   By 2025, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that more than two-thirds of the world's population will live in either water-scarce or water-stressed conditions. Water programs are working to increase water security by increasing access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); improving water resources management; increasing the productivity of water; and mitigating tensions associated with shared waters.   These goals are reached through diplomatic engagement; new partnerships to leverage and scale resources; investment in science and technology; investment in infrastructure and associated software; institutional strengthening and policy/regulatory reform; capacity building; and technical assistance on stronger approaches to cost recovery and financing.

In particular, FY 2016 will be the third full fiscal year after the release of USAID's Water and Development Strategy (Strategy).   The overarching goal of the Strategy is to save lives and advance development through: (1) improvements in WASH programs, and (2) efficient and productive use of water for food security.   In FY 2016, USAID will focus on supporting the WASH objective of the Strategy by funding WASH activities that contribute directly to improving human health outcomes; promoting broad-based economic growth; enhancing security and reducing conflict; and lead to increased equity, transparency, and accountability in the provision of services and resources.

To coordinate the achievement of the Strategy's goal and support new approaches and activities, USAID will catalyze and leverage partnerships; develop knowledge management tools; promote evaluation, innovation, and research to measure and amplify the development impact of water programs; and champion technical excellence.   New water sector activities will be closely tracking the three Presidential Initiatives: water and sanitation for the Global Health Initiative; increasing water efficiency in food production for Feed the Future; and adaptation for Global Climate Change.

Water Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	FFP	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
TOTAL	**228,012**	**75,678**	**120,815**	**672**	**9,497**	**21,350**
Africa	**58,810**	**33,478**	**12,315**	**672**	**9,145**	**3,200**
Burundi	150	-	-	-	150	-
Cameroon	125	-	-	-	125	-
Cote d'Ivoire	300	-	-	-	300	-
Ethiopia	3,485	3,200	-	-	285	-
Ghana	3,412	3,412	-	-	-	-
Kenya	4,166	3,961	-	-	205	-
Liberia	5,070	-	5,070	-	-	-
Malawi	537	-	-	-	537	-
Mali	1,441	1,441	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,889	1,169	-	-	720	-
Niger	672	-	-	672	-	-
Nigeria	2,256	2,156	-	-	100	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	FFP	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
Rwanda	839	-	-	-	139	700
Senegal	1,292	792	-	-	-	500
South Africa	242	-	-	-	242	-
South Sudan	7,245	-	7,245	-	-	-
Swaziland	263	-	-	-	263	-
Tanzania	5,253	3,992	-	-	1,261	-
Uganda	4,349	-	-	-	4,349	-
Zambia	3,897	1,433	-	-	464	2,000
Zimbabwe	5	-	-	-	5	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3,836	3,836	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,150	1,150	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	3,936	3,936	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**13,350**	**11,600**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,750**
Cambodia	750	-	-	-	-	750
Indonesia	9,100	8,100	-	-	-	1,000
Philippines	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-
Near East	**83,550**	**-**	**83,050**	**-**	**-**	**500**
Jordan	17,750	-	17,750	-	-	-
Lebanon	15,000	-	15,000	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	40,000	-	40,000	-	-	-
Yemen	1,800	-	1,300	-	-	500
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	8,000	-	8,000	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	**24,700**	**3,200**	**15,100**	**-**	**-**	**6,400**
Afghanistan	15,000	-	15,000	-	-	-
Bangladesh	1,500	-	-	-	-	1,500
India	6,200	3,200	-	-	-	3,000
Nepal	1,900	-	-	-	-	1,900
Tajikistan	100	-	100	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	**13,852**	**-**	**9,500**	**-**	**352**	**4,000**
Dominican Republic	352	-	-	-	352	-
Guatemala	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000
Haiti	11,500	-	9,500	-	-	2,000
Bureau for Food Security	**20,000**	**20,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Bureau for Food Security	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**7,400**	**7,400**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	7,400	7,400	-	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	FFP	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
Global Health	**5,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,500**
Global Health	5,500	-	-	-	-	5,500
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	**850**	**-**	**850**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	850	-	850	-	-	-

REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

Africa Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2016 budget request reflects U.S. policy priorities in Africa, set forth in the Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) for sub-Saharan Africa approved by the President on June 14, 2012, which are 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.   The U.S.-Africa Leaders' Summit in August 2014 served to reaffirm the U.S. - Africa partnership and existing commitments and create new forms of engagement.

In the democracy, human rights, and governance arena, the 2014 Freedom House "Freedom in the World" index reflected the mixed pattern of gains and reversals that has characterized the continent's progress during the past decade.   For example, improvements were seen in Mali, Côte d'Ivoire and Madagascar thanks to progress in emerging from conflict and rebuilding democratic institutions.   However, the Central African Republic and South Sudan are both suffering from the effects of full-scale political crises that threaten to escalate into civil wars despite efforts by neighbors and the international community, including the United States, to resolve the conflicts.   Uganda also experienced a decline in its political rights score due to concerns about legislation restricting political expression, reflecting a worrying trend in recent years of fundamental freedoms eroding across Africa.   A number of countries are facing potential challenges to constitutional presidential term limits in 2015 and 2016.   The first of these is Burkina Faso, where widespread public protests to efforts to amend the constitution forced President Compaore to resign the presidency under duress after 27 years.   The military intervened to maintain stability while negotiations on the form and duration of a transitional government and timing of new democratic elections are conducted among civil society, the opposition, military and international actors. Despite these and other persistent challenges, the overall trends in SSA point to accelerated democratization, continued economic growth, and development.   Many key elections are scheduled for 2016, including those in Angola, Benin, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ghana, Somalia, Uganda, and Zambia.

Africa's economic growth rates over the past decade are impressive.   Brookings has found that since 1996, 17 countries in Africa, which represent over 40 percent of the region's population, have been growing at over three percent per capita.   According to the International Monetary Fund, economic growth in SSA is projected to pick up from 4.9 percent in 2013 to about 5.5 percent in 2014.   Continued and ever 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 1.5 to 3 percent of GDP by 2030.

Since 1990, maternal and child deaths have been reduced significantly in all regions of the world. Despite lagging behind other regions, SSA has nonetheless registered a 34 percent decline in under-five mortality since 1990, currently estimated at 95/1,000 in 2012.   Of particular note is that malaria mortality rates in African children have been reduced by an estimated 54 percent, saving 3.3 million lives over the last decade.   It is estimated that between 1990 and 2013, maternal mortality decreased by 50 percent, though half of the worldwide deaths still occur in SSA.   Investments in the AIDS response continue to generate concrete results, fueling optimism about ending the epidemic once and for all. UNAIDS estimates that by the end of 2013, approximately 35 million people were living with HIV worldwide and

that new HIV infections in 2013 were estimated at 2.1 million, which was 38 percent lower than in 2001. The number of AIDS-related deaths also continues to decline, with approximately 1.5 million people dying of AIDS-related causes in 2013, down 35 percent from the peak in 2005.   Still, more than half of new infections occur in SSA.   The higher mortality rates in developing countries, and in particular SSA, demonstrates that access to high quality services is still often out of the reach for many children and mothers.

Since 2000, SSA has made significant progress towards the Millennium Development Goal of achieving universal primary education; however, the region faces a big challenge despite its impressive accomplishment: rapid population growth.   Compared to 2000, there were 35 percent more school children to accommodate in 2012.   Countries in the region have also experienced armed conflicts and numerous other emergencies that have kept children out of school.   Hence, although the number of children enrolled in primary education more than doubled between 1990 and 2012, from 62 million to 149 million, there were still 33 million children of primary school age who were not in school, of which 56 percent were girls.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**7,511,067**	*****	**6,880,953**	**-630,114**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**185,000**	*****	**-**	**-185,000**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,000	*	-	-5,000
Peacekeeping Operations	180,000	*	-	-180,000
Enduring/Core Programs	**7,326,067**	*****	**6,880,953**	**-445,114**
Development Assistance	1,118,240	*	1,044,454	-73,786
Economic Support Fund	416,009	*	479,200	63,191
Foreign Military Financing	15,321	*	19,153	3,832
Global Health Programs - State	3,017,423	*	3,398,186	380,763
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,458,518	*	1,441,970	-16,548
International Military Education and Training	16,050	*	15,690	-360
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	66,169	*	49,150	-17,019
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	36,605	*	44,900	8,295
P.L. 480 Title II	1,069,232	*	86,000	-983,232
Peacekeeping Operations	112,500	*	302,250	189,750

Detailed Overview

The FY 2016 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, South Sudan and the DRC, will focus on the establishment of legitimate government institutions and improving the ability of post-conflict governments to deliver the 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, human rights and governance programs in these 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 Sudan and Zimbabwe, the United States will support civil society organizations and democratic activists outside of government and, when appropriate, technical assistance to 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, including Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, and Tanzania, the United States will focus on improving host government capacity to deliver basic services and support local monitoring and advocacy organizations as a means of sustaining democratic gains.

The FY 2016 request for Africa will also support the PPD pillar focused on 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. The growth is 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, strengthen vulnerable communities' resilience, 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 impact and reach.

Trade and investment capacity building programs, including support to the President's Trade Africa Initiative, will improve SSA's capacity for trade and export competitiveness, including trade facilitation to reduce the time and cost to trade, while increasing opportunities for U.S. businesses to positively participate in and benefit from African economic growth. The FY 2016 request supports the President's Trade Africa initiative ($27.3 million) through USAID/Africa Regional ($5 million) and USAID/East Africa Regional platforms ($22.3 million). In addition, programs will continue to expand African trade with the United States and other trading partners under the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

Power Africa is President Obama's energy development initiative to increase generation capacity in SSA by 30,000 new megawatts. As a new paradigm for development, Power Africa is focused on public-private partnerships to increase access to power on the continent and connect American investors and entrepreneurs to business opportunities abroad. Power Africa has the goal of increasing access to cleaner, more efficient power for 60 million new connections (households and commercial entities) throughout SSA. Energy is an essential economic driver of transformational development gains, including in health, education, transportation and industry. The FY 2016 budget requests $76.7 million in a combination of bilateral funding for Ghana ($6 million), Kenya ($1 million), and Tanzania ($5 million) and funding through the USAID/Africa Regional platform ($64.7 million).

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), will remain the 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 2016 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 relatively reform-minded, well-governed African countries that offer strong opportunities for improvement in food security, as well as in five regional economic communities (the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the East African Community, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, 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 2016, FTF will also focus on crisis-prone areas of countries to help mitigate future crises and improve resilience and economic growth, including in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel.   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 2016 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 2016 resources will be used to support conflict prevention and mitigation, stabilization operations, security sector reform, peacekeeping operations, targeted counterterrorism and counter-narcotics initiatives, and maritime safety and security programs throughout the region.   Two initiatives--the Security Governance Initiative (SGI) and the Africa Peacekeeping Rapid Response Partnership (APRRP)--were launched at the U.S.-Africa Leader's Summit (ALS) in August 2014 in Washington, D.C.   SGI   is a comprehensive approach to improving security sector governance and capacity in Africa.   APRRP will support efforts to deploy, employ, and sustain an effective rapid response capability for African partners.   The FY 2016 request supports assistance to the security sectors of key African partners to improve capacity to protect civilians and confront challenges and threats with integrity and accountability.

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.   U.S. resources will enhance coordination with partnership countries and bolster regional activities to resist attempts by al-Qaeda, al-Shabaab, and others to impose radical ideologies on the moderate and tolerant populations of the region.

Stabilization operations and security-sector reform efforts in the DRC, Liberia, and Somalia will incorporate training on promoting human rights and eliminating gender-based violence.   Police and military professionalization programs in post-conflict states 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 formally recognized by the United States in January 2013.

Peacekeeping operations funds for the Central African Republic, DRC, Liberia, Somalia, and South Sudan will contribute to stability within the respective sub-regions, as well as the entire continent.   The United States will continue to train African peacekeepers through the African 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. technical assistance and training will strengthen the police and justice sectors to counteract the destabilizing effect of a dramatic increase in illicit trafficking in West Africa.   If left unchecked, these and related illicit activities are likely to undermine government institutions and U.S. investments that promote stability and development in the region.

The FY 2016 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.   Notable shifts are happening in Global Health that now allow the United States to expand its activities in the health sector. For example, the United States is a partner to the global movement to end preventable child and maternal deaths called "A Promise Renewed," which aims to reduce preventable mortality to levels enjoyed by Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development countries (under-five years of age mortality below 20/1,000 and a maternal mortality of under 50/100,000) by 2035.

Through the investments in the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) an end is in sight, and Africa may be AIDS-free within a generation.   SSA is home to nearly 24.7 million people living with HIV, representing 69 percent of the global HIV burden.   Africa is also the largest recipient of PEPFAR program resources. In 2013, there were an estimated 1.5 million new HIV infections in SSA. Between 2005 and 2013, new HIV infections in SSA declined 33 percent, an impressive sign of progress. 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. According to the World Health Organization, the estimated number of malaria deaths in the Africa region has fallen by 58 percent from 2000 to 2013 in children under five years of age.   Dramatic increases in the coverage of malaria control measures are being documented in nationwide household surveys as a result of the contributions of PMI, national governments, and other donors.   In 17 of the 19 PMI focus countries, declines in all-cause mortality rates among children under five have been observed.   While a variety of factors may be influencing these declines, there is strong and continued evidence that malaria prevention and treatment efforts are playing a major role in these reductions.   Impact evaluations in several PMI areas have noted this connection, and future malaria impact evaluations will also consider this question.   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 (e.g. Ebola), and strengthening of health systems.

Access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene has a significant impact on health, economic well-being, and education.   For this reason, the United States continues to work with African governments, regional institutions, service providers, and other donors 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 and, more recently, the USAID Water and Development Strategy.   In FY 2014, U.S. efforts contributed to more than 1.6 million people achieving first-time access to an improved water source in Africa, and more than 1.3 million people gaining first-time access to improved sanitation.   FY 2016 assistance will continue and expand on these achievements by improving the capacity of service providers through training and technical, financial, and operational improvements and by increasing private sector interest, involvement, and investment in the water sector.   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—are out of school, along with 20 million adolescents.   In SSA, only 23 percent of poor girls in rural areas were completing primary education by the end of 2009.   Disadvantaged children, such as those with disabilities and children in conflict-affected areas are also at risk.   These children often require education adapted to their needs.   However, in many SSA countries, such customized approaches are either deficient or unavailable, which either prevents these children from going to school, or slows their progress.   If recent trends in the region continue, the richest boys will achieve universal primary completion in 2021, but the poorest girls, disadvantaged children, and children in conflict-affected areas 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 2016 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 2016 resources, programs will build youth skills and capacity through better 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 Africa in order to strengthen democratic institutions, spur economic growth and foster stronger ties to the United States.

Conserving Africa's natural resources, mitigating the causes 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.   Food security, water resources and health 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 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 these expected changes.   U.S. assistance will also concentrate on reducing greenhouse gas emissions while sustaining economic growth under climate change, which helps strengthen capacity at the national level to develop emissions baselines and trajectories, enabling them 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 improved 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 (MCC)

The 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. The USAID Administrator has requested greater USAID-MCC collaboration, particularly related to mobilizing private sector investments in MCC project areas.   MCC and USAID will seek to obtain consistent and reinforcing policy commitments from partner governments.   MCC and USAID are collaborating closely with the Partnership for Growth (PFG) countries, Ghana and Tanzania and more broadly on the President's Power Africa Initiative.

Angola

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In the 12 years since the end of its three decade long civil war, Angola has made impressive development gains. Since 2002, Angola has become one of the highest growth markets on the African continent and has achieved, according to macroeconomic indicators, middle-income country status. Nonetheless, there has been a relatively slower rate of improvement of both institutional and human capital which has been a significant impediment to broad-scale economic growth, foreign direct investment, and societal advancement. Angola's growing economy, rising regional status, and development challenges provide a genuine opportunity for the U.S. government to develop a new paradigm of partnership that moves from a donor/recipient relationship to one of a development partner, where Angola will take on more country ownership, and will predominantly finance its own economic and social development. Given this new paradigm, the U.S. government's role and relationship with the Government of the Republic of Angola (GRA) continues to evolve, and USAID will seek opportunities to engage through a more collaborative partnership with government counterparts, the private sector, and civil society to strengthen the ability of Angolan resources to meet the country's development needs. The U.S. assistance program in Angola will train and mentor GRA counterparts to strengthen the Angolan health system, security sector, and demining efforts, support policy and procedural development, and enhance supervision of health services with increased reliance on a peer-based model.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**54,792**	*****	**50,449**	**-4,343**
Global Health Programs - State	9,899	*	12,899	3,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	38,400	*	32,400	-6,000
International Military Education and Training	493	*	450	-43
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,000	*	4,700	-1,300

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 three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

The U.S. government will assist the GRA to build an integrated and sustainable health system by developing a competent workforce capable of providing quality health services to all Angolans. U.S. assistance programs will assist the Angolan government to improve technical, financial, and logistical skills of Angolan counterparts, who will then 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 in public financial management at the Ministries of Finance, Planning and Health, and through development of civil society participation and oversight.

<u>Improve Health Status and Wellbeing of the Population</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Angola will receive $17.3 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment support 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 proven preventative 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 2016 request level for Angola 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 2016 operating year budget is set.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): U.S. assistance will provide $4.0 million to strengthen universal access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and reproductive health care, carried out by national authorities. In FY 2016, the emphasis will be to support FP/RH policy implementation that promotes quality FP/RH for all, in particular adolescent girls. U.S. assistance will provide specific training to nurses and community health workers on long-term family planning methods, while strengthening pre-service/in-service training curricula for health care providers.

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 sub-continent. IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. These 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's efforts to improve the Angolan Defense Force capacity to meet its national and regional security stability requirements, such as maritime security and peacekeeping, while reinforcing professionalization and rule of law within the force.

<u>Advance Regional Security and Security Sector Reform</u>

<u>Key Intervention</u>:

- U.S. assistance will support continued military professionalization to help strengthen the military-to-military relationship with Angola's forces and increase Angolan capacity to conduct regional peacekeeping and maritime security operations.

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 results in an 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 to Angola's economic recovery; a recovery that will permit Angola to increase responsibility for its own humanitarian mine action and stockpile management/destruction needs.

<u>Build Stability through Demining Efforts</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- Focus assistance to Angola through non-governmental organizations (NGO) for humanitarian de-mining action efforts in agriculturally productive areas, roads, and refugee re-settlement areas across Angola, opening the door to greater development assistance
- Provide assistance to destroy or enhance security for excess Angolan conventional munitions stockpiles, including man-portable air defense systems, that are at risk of accidental detonation and diversion.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

<u>Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities</u>: In FY 2013 and 2014, USAID performed assessments and portfolio reviews; conducted field visits to monitor progress on the ground; and engaged Angolan counterparts and stakeholders to redefine priorities and the implementation approach for U.S. assistance in Angola. The reviews revealed 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. As a result, the PMI will focus its efforts on providing technical assistance to provincial authorities to procure and manage domestic spraying programs on their own. U.S. pilot projects that shifted responsibility from doctors to nurses in the prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission gained traction in two of Angola's largest provinces. This resulted in significant scale-up and co-financing of the model planned for FY 2015. 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. USAID is working with the Ministry of Health to improve other financial and monitoring tools to strengthen health sector accountability and transparency. Reproductive health and child spacing has, for the first time, an exclusive budget line in the Angola state treasury account. U.S. assistance will support the development of new adolescent reproductive health policy that will bolster government plans to decrease maternal and child mortality and avert HIV/AIDS infections.

<u>Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices</u>: By the end of FY 2016, USAID will conduct three 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 include:
- NGO Strengthening through Malaria Programming;
- Strengthening Angolan Systems for Health; and
- Building Local Capacity for HIV/AIDS Programming.

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 when U.S. resources end.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

<u>Improve Health Status and Wellbeing of the Population</u>: Efforts focus on developing, strengthening, and sustaining Angolan health systems. Angolans will increasingly utilize these health services and become more productive participants in society and the economy.

Advance Regional Security and Security Sector Reform: Angola develops sustainable institutional capacity that advances internal and regional security while emphasizing professionalism, rule of law and respect for human rights.

Build Stability through Demining Efforts: Important demining efforts are supported and ensure that Angolans can utilize productive land without the threat of unexploded mines. Good will is built by highlighting the important work being done with demining efforts in partnership with the government and non-governmental organizations.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**50,449**
Advance Regional Security and Security Sector Reform	**450**
International Military Education and Training	**450**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450
Build Stability through Demining Efforts	**4,700**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**4,700**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,700
Improve Health Status and Wellbeing of the Population	**45,299**
Global Health Programs - State	**12,899**
3.1 Health	12,899
Global Health Programs - USAID	**32,400**
3.1 Health	32,400

Benin

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance in Benin is 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 to deliver quality, high impact interventions. 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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**23,452**	*****	**23,730**	**278**
Global Health Programs - USAID	23,100	*	23,500	400
International Military Education and Training	352	*	230	-122

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Benin's public health system currently reaches only 50 percent of the population and service quality remains poor due to weak health system management. Malaria is the single most prevalent cause of death in children under five years of age and the primary focus of the U.S. government's health program in Benin is to reduce malaria and malaria-related mortality through the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), of which Benin is a focus country. Maternal mortality remains high, with limited improvement over the last decade. Under-five years of age 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 (MCH), and family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH). In order to achieve these results, 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, including community services, expand its reach to underserved urban populations, and support private health care providers to align their services with national norms and expand coverage to the poor.

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

<u>Beninese Have Access to Health Services, Education, and Adequate Nutrition to Enable the Population to Contribute Productively to Society and a Healthy Environment</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the 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. 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: 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 support groups providing essential nutrition actions, as well as those working to prevent diarrheal diseases through the promotion of hand-washing and water treatment in disadvantaged urban and peri-urban families.

- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: U.S. assistance will include $3.0 million to expand access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH 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 the 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 FP/RH 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 continues to be 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. IMET funds will increase English language capacity and support efforts to enhance regional stability by professionalizing the military.

Beninese Security Forces and Justice System can Better Disrupt Local and Transnational Crime and Violent Extremist Elements and Respond to Regional Crises

Key Intervention:

- Funding in the amount of $0.2 million 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, defense resource management training, and purchase of English language labs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014 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.
- Multiple financial risk assessments of the national MCH and malaria programs were performed, as well as a pre-award assessment of recommended national non-governmental organizations, to determine readiness and capacity building priorities to support direct country systems investments.
- A portfolio evaluation planned for early 2015 was designed.

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

- Numerous field monitoring visits indicated that separation between malaria activities and other MCH activities implemented in the same health facilities was not efficient.   Therefore, the new five year health strategy, which begins in FY 2016, will emphasize integrated programming and integrated delivery of health services at facility and community levels.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Beninese Have Access to Health Services, Education, and Adequate Nutrition to Enable the Population to Contribute Productively to Society and a Healthy Environment: U.S. government efforts to achieve this goal are focused primarily on improvements in health through the country strategy goal of "improved health status of Beninese families." This will be achieved through three activities: (1) improved public health sector performance in delivering integrated family health services, (2) improved private health sector performance in delivering integrated family health services, and (3) improved preventive and care-seeking behavior of an empowered population with better community health choices. The strategy strengthens a dual track health system–public and private– that will ensure that quality health services and products match household and community demand for them.   The principal outcomes to be achieved by activities in Benin's health portfolio are to reduce malaria burden, reduce under-five years of age mortality, improve maternal health, and increase the modern contraceptive prevalence rate.

Beninese Security Forces and Justice System can Better Disrupt Local and Transnational Crime and Violent Extremist Elements and Respond to Regional Crises: Due to its proximity to unstable neighboring countries and extremely porous borders, Benin continues to face an on-going regional threat of transnational terrorism, organized crime, narcotics trafficking, and piracy.   The U.S. Mission is committed to initiating security training designed to bolster capacity to respond to trans-national security issues.   Despite its resource challenges, the GOB has demonstrated and expressed the desire to continue to advance its security sector.   The U.S. Mission will continue to provide effective engagement with the security sector to further develop its international peacekeeping operation capacity.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**23,730**
Beninese security forces and justice system can better disrupt local and transnational crime and violent extremist elements and respond to regional crises.	**230**
International Military Education and Training	**230**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	230
Beninese has access to health services, education, and adequate nutrition to enable them to contribute productively to society and a healthy environment.	**23,500**
Global Health Programs - USAID	**23,500**
3.1 Health	23,500

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 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.   U.S. assistance also seeks to build a more robust military-to-military partnership with Botswana while encouraging its support for regional security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**50,580**	*****	**46,329**	**-4,251**
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	-	-200
Global Health Programs - State	49,804	*	45,804	-4,000
International Military Education and Training	576	*	525	-51

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.

Botswana Reduces the Incidence of HIV and Tuberculosis among the 15-49 Age Group

Key Intervention:
- HIV/AIDS: As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Botswana will receive $45.8 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 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 Government of Botswana (GOB) and the Botswana Defense Force (BDF) consider U.S. professional military education (PME) the cornerstone of the joint bilateral security relationship and the gold standard for military education.   Participation in U.S. PME provides key BDF officers operational and strategic planning capability applicable to national requirements, including force modernization, force shaping, and the creation of doctrine, policy, and strategy.

Botswana's Military Forces are Increasingly Interoperable with U.S Forces

Key Intervention:
- FY 2016 funding of $0.5 million is requested to improve interoperability with the United States and further professionalize the BDF, ultimately enhancing the country's modernization efforts and capacity to participate meaningfully in operations as assigned by the civilian leadership. Funding will send BDF officers and non-commissioned officers to courses at the senior- and mid-level PME schools such as the War and Staff Colleges and the Sergeant Major's Academy, and support their participation in tailored professional enhancement courses.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The PEPFAR program, globally and in Botswana, has begun implementing the Site Improvement through Monitoring System (SIMS).   The goal of SIMS is to increase the impact of PEPFAR programs through standardized monitoring of quality of services delivered by PEPFAR implementing partners and focusing on key program area elements.   The system is meant to support the use of data to improve services and outcomes, and provide the foundational data needed for regional, national and global programmatic decision making.   Additionally, SIMS will provide increased oversight and accountability for PEPFAR and its implementing agencies' funded activities.

The rollout of the PEPFAR-supported integrated HIV data system nationwide will improve the management of HIV-positive clients as they traverse the continuum of care, and provide valuable data for monitoring the quality of HIV services.   The United States has standardized routine data quality assessments across all PEPFAR agencies, program managers, and implementing partners.   Additionally, the Mission 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 goal and mission priorities (notably gender, gender-based violence, and key populations). 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 the Department of Defense's Africa Command (AFRICOM) and in Washington, which evaluate program performance against the goals stated in AFRICOM's annual Commander's Intent statement and assess country-specific projections for resources needed to further U.S. objectives.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Botswana Reduces the Incidence of HIV and Tuberculosis Among the 15-49 Age Group: 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.

Botswana's Military Forces are Increasingly Interoperable with U.S. Forces: Assistance from the United States to the BDF is predicated on maintaining a professional military force capable of executing the full spectrum of operations, potentially with U.S. military forces if the need arises.   PME at the middle and senior officer levels lays the foundation for interoperability by creating common terms of reference and planning principles.   Continued assistance also deepens connections with Botswana's military leaders.   Finally, IMET courses reinforce democratic principles by teaching the role of the military in a democracy, the centrality of human rights, and the rule of law, which also constitute key U.S. priorities.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**46,329**
Botswana's military forces are increasingly interoperable with U.S. forces.	**525**
International Military Education and Training	**525**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	525
Botswana reduces the incidence of HIV and Tuberculosis among the 15-49 age group.	**45,804**
Global Health Programs - State	**45,804**
3.1 Health	45,804

Burkina Faso

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Burkina Faso erupted into political crisis in October 2014 following mass protests that led to the resignation of President Compaore.   Burkina Faso's army, politicians and civil society leaders have agreed to a one-year political transition with elections to be held in November 2015.   The FY 2016 request assumes that the political situation in Burkina Faso will be resolved in a democratic manner and that foreign assistance programs will continue.

U.S. assistance is supporting the country's development efforts in advancing stability and security while lessening health risks and improving the lives of the most vulnerable.   Specifically, U.S. assistance will increase food security and resilience to climate change and other shocks, particularly for the least productive regions in the north and east of the country; promote a fair, free, and peaceful electoral process; mitigate the adverse health outcomes of malaria and other health pandemics; and continue to support the professionalization of the Burkinabe military.   Burkina Faso is a key member of the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership and is strategically partnered with the United States to promote peace and stability throughout West Africa.   The bilateral foreign assistance to Burkina Faso discussed in this narrative is complemented by a range of regionally funded USAID activities in support of economic growth, health, and countering violent extremism goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**15,698**	*****	**14,250**	**-1,448**
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,500	*	9,000	-500
International Military Education and Training	319	*	250	-69
P.L. 480 Title II	5,879	*	5,000	-879

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**15,698**	*****	**14,250**	**-1,448**
Resilience	**5,000**	*****	**5,000**	**-**
P.L. 480 Title II	5,000	*	5,000	-
Other	**10,698**	*****	**9,250**	**-1,448**
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,500	*	9,000	-500
International Military Education and Training	319	*	250	-69
P.L. 480 Title II	879	*	-	-879

Global Health Programs (GHP)

While Burkina Faso is not a President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) focus country, FY 2016 GHP resources will be programmed to strategically align with the goals and objectives outlined by the initiative.   As the largest bilateral donor for malaria, the United States will provide assistance under the PMI of $9.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventative 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.   Specific interventions to be funded by the GHP-USAID account include improving equitable access to life-saving antimalarial medicines and rapid diagnostic tests, enhancing public sector supply chain management of critical supplies and medicines, and building the technical capacity of community health workers and National Malaria Control Program (NMCP) staff to offer higher quality services and effectively monitor and analyze the epidemic.

Improve the Health and Nutrition of Vulnerable Populations in Burkina Faso by Investing in People

Key Interventions:
- FY 2016 resources 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.
- FY 2016 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)

IMET resources are used to fund courses and training events that expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values.   Most IMET 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.

Burkina Faso Remains a Stalwart Partner in Supporting Regional Stability in Protecting its Borders, Countering Terrorism, and Facilitating Peace in its Neighborhood

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

P.L. 480 Title II

USAID implements development food assistance programs to reduce food insecurity in areas where some of the highest levels of food insecurity consistently occur. Malnutrition continues to be a key challenge with more than one-third of children under-five years of age suffering from chronic malnutrition (stunting) and a quarter of children under five years of age underweight.   In FY 2016, Food for Peace (FFP) development programs will promote positive behavior change related to health and nutrition practices, improved agricultural and livestock techniques, as well as diversified economic opportunities among the most vulnerable populations.   FFP funding will be coordinated with Sahel Regional funding managed by USAID/Senegal that seeks to increase the resilience of the most vulnerable populations throughout Burkina Faso.

<u>Improve the Health and Nutrition of Vulnerable Populations in Burkina Faso by Investing in People</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- $5.0 million in FY 2016 development food assistance programming will support activities focused on positive behavior change to improve nutrition for children in particular.
- In FY 2016 FFP will work with the Government of Burkina Faso to integrate the care group model of empowering mothers and community leaders to provide peer-based health promotion programs into the national health network and will train community health agents, to perform community-based nutritional screening.
- In FY 2016 FFP will support small dairy processing units to increase productivity and improve the quality of dairy products for nutrition purposes, as well as income generation, for local producers.
- FFP will continue providing training programs on community led total sanitation to water, sanitation, and hygiene committees composed of extension agents, community leaders and students, who will then disseminate hygiene messaging at the local level.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

<u>Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities</u>: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:
- USAID/Senegal performed a semi-annual portfolio review of both FFP and GHP-funded activities, participated in regular site visits with USAID staff in Burkina Faso to monitor project implementation, and implemented programmatic adjustments in work plans to account for shifting dynamics on the ground.
- In order to gauge the results of the National Malaria Control Program's efforts, including its nationwide mass distribution in 2013 of insecticide-treated bed nets to which USAID contributed, USAID is commissioning a nationwide study of net utilization and other family practices with respect to malaria along with incidence rates. The findings will help drive specific interventions of the United States and the Global Fund.
- In July 2013, a midterm evaluation of the FFP-funded Families Achieving Sustainable Outcomes program was conducted to assess the achievements and capitalize on the lessons learned for future projects and out-year work planning.

<u>Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices</u>: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:
- Regularly scheduled semi-annual portfolio reviews and ongoing program monitoring efforts for both the FFP and GHP-funded activities confirmed a continued need for assistance in the program areas funded in FY 2014 and planned for FY 2015. The ongoing challenges of malnutrition and food insecurity in various regions of Burkina Faso have informed the FFP request, while continued shortages of anti-malarial medications and diagnostic testing kits, as well as continued challenges at building the capacity among NMCP staff requires ongoing GHP-funded interventions.
- The results of the FFP Program midterm evaluation led to a programmatic re-orientation in supporting community-based organizations to improve the practices of good governance by limiting the number of villages, as well as the number of community-based organizations, for better effectiveness of the interventions.
- The program's objective has been redefined to focus on supporting the organizations to develop and implement graduation plans for villages, as well as reinforcing the capacities of the village development councils to participate more effectively in the development of their communities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Improve the Health and Nutrition of Vulnerable Populations in Burkina Faso by Investing in People: Progress towards improved basic health and nutrition status of the Burkinabè people is a key U.S. foreign policy goal in the region.   FY 2016 resources will be targeted at supporting significant health improvements and an effective, efficient, and country-led platform for the sustainable delivery of essential health care.   With strategic investments in public health and improved nutrition in Burkina Faso, U.S. assistance will contribute to an improved environment for economic growth.   Specifically, the U.S. government will work towards achieving the above goals through a focus on the reduction of morbidity and mortality of malaria; increased access to family planning and reproductive health services; maternal and child health; improved nutritional status; and expanding access to potable water.

Burkina Faso Remains a Stalwart Partner in Supporting Regional Stability in Protecting its Borders, Countering Terrorism, and Facilitating Peace in its Neighborhood: 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 attend courses.   Professionalization of military personnel will support the U.S. government goal of enhancing the capacity of Burkina Faso to contribute to regional peace, security and counterterrorism efforts.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**14,250**
Improve the health and nutrition of vulnerable populations in Burkina Faso by investing in people	**14,000**
Global Health Programs - USAID	**9,000**
3.1 Health	9,000
P.L. 480 Title II	**5,000**
3.1 Health	5,000
Burkina Faso remains a stalwart partner in supporting regional stability in protecting its borders, countering terrorism, and facilitating peace in its neighborhood	**250**
International Military Education and Training	**250**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250

Burundi

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Burundi remains one of the least developed countries in the world despite continued peace and progress on a number of social indicators. The Government of Burundi (GOB), the private sector, civil society, and Burundi's development partners are focused on promoting economic growth and peace and stability, 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 (MCH), reducing the high rates of chronic malnutrition; mitigating the drivers of conflict; and enhancing democratic governance in Burundi.   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.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**29,958**	*****	**43,785**	**13,827**
Economic Support Fund	-	*	2,000	2,000
Global Health Programs - State	5,000	*	15,360	10,360
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,500	*	17,500	3,000
International Military Education and Training	504	*	425	-79
P.L. 480 Title II	9,954	*	8,500	-1,454

Economic Support Fund (ESF)
The United States Government (USG) will support the GOB in its efforts to foster transparent and inclusive governance, with a focus on addressing the drivers of potential conflict and incorporating youth peacefully into political dialogue and participation.

Increased Economic Growth, Enhanced Regional Integration, and Improved Health Status of Burundians

Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance of $2.0 million will support locally-based solutions to the two primary drivers of conflict identified by a USG assessment: manipulation of vulnerable youth and unclear and complex land tenure rights.   Assistance will foster peaceful associational life in Burundi's provinces and communes.
- Programs will address the changing political landscape based on the results of the 2015 elections with attention to any newly identified drivers of conflict and implementation of truth and reconciliation processes to resolve incidents of community based violence.

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 through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership 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 Burundi provides a platform for building on the successful interagency collaboration under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS

Relief (PEPFAR) between USAID and the Department of Defense (DOD).

Increased Economic Growth, Enhanced Regional Integration, and Improved Health Status of Burundians

Key Interventions:
- HIV/AIDS: As part of PEPFAR, Burundi will receive $18.9 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 conducted under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification. Additionally, DOD will provide $1.4 million for HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment within the Burundian National Defense Forces.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance of $9.0 million under the Presidential Malaria Initiative (PMI) will: support the distribution of insecticide-treated bed nets to pregnant women; provide technical assistance to the GOB for mass campaigns to distribute mosquito nets towards the goal of 5.2 million nets distributed nationally; fund support for the operation of a functional insectarium and associated laboratory for entomological surveillance; provide assistance in dissemination of new protocols for malaria case management, based on international best practices; provide preventive treatment of malaria during pregnancy; establish quality assurance for antimalarial products and improved management of pharmaceutical and logistical operations; and strengthen capacity building of the National Malaria Control Program.
- MCH: U.S. assistance of $2.0 million will 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 systems.
- Family Planning/Reproductive Health (FP/RH): $3.0 million will help 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, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Building Capacity to Maintain Peace and Security at Home and Abroad

Key Intervention:
- U.S. assistance of $0.4 million will help professionalize the military, including the development of effective civilian oversight of the military and strengthening of civil-military relations. Funding will support officers' and non-commissioned officers' attendance at U.S. military institutions. IMET training will help increase the 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 FFP portfolio aims to reduce chronic malnutrition and food insecurity among vulnerable households throughout Burundi.

Increased Economic Growth, Enhanced Regional Integration, and Improved Health Status of Burundians

Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance of $8.5 million will help address the high rate of chronic malnutrition in children under five years of age by strengthening health systems and service delivery; promoting social and behavior change communication and adaptive actions by households and communities; providing micronutrient supplementation; and supporting policies and governance practices that strengthen citizen participation and allow people to make informed decisions about their families' welfare.
- Programs will support increased household food availability and dietary diversity. FFP funding will help increase and diversify household crop and livestock production by 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.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:
- USAID monitors programs through a combination of site visits, coordination with other development assistance partners, and by conducting program evaluations. In response to several discrepancies found in the data collected in February 2013 from HIV/AIDS implementing partners and the National AIDS Commission, USAID invited the National AIDS Commission to accompany staff on joint site visits in April 2013 to verify the consistency in the quality of services provided and how data is being recorded at the service delivery sites. This is geared toward improving the integrity of the data collected.
- In preparation of the 2014 Country Operational Plan (COP), the PEPFAR team conducted a portfolio review and pipeline analysis of all activities. One of the findings from the detailed analysis suggested the team start providing technical assistance to the National AIDS Program in order to expand the antiretroviral therapy coverage nationwide resulting in improved partnership.
- In June 2014, the final evaluation for the Preventing Malnutrition in Children under 2 Approach (PM2A) provided recommendations highlighting the most effective activities to achieve results in preventing childhood stunting, which were addressed in the new malnutrition program design.
- In September 2014, USAID assessed four projects using the Site Improvement through Monitoring System (SIMS) - a new standardized monitoring system developed by the U.S. Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator. The objective of the site assessments was to improve service quality and maximize the impact of USG's investment with regard to HIV/AIDS programming in Burundi. The team prepared a dashboard showing a performance score against specific program quality indicators for each site and provided implementing partners with recommendations to improve identified weaknesses. Based on lessons learned from the first phase of implementing SIMS, USAID is considering expanding the monitoring system in all PEPFAR supported sites across Burundi.
- To better understand the performance of all PEPFAR activities, USAID is conducting an expenditure analysis. Data from the analysis in conjunction with the monitoring information from SIMS and the Annual Program Results will enhance future planning and budgeting processes.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:
- From the joint site visits conducted in April 2013, USAID will continue with the collaborative program monitoring and data reconciliation efforts to ensure more consistent data across all service

delivery sites.
- Due to delays in the start-up of two major health activities with prior year funding, the detailed pipeline analysis completed in preparation of the 2014 COP allowed the team to adjust future funding recommendations appropriately, including utilizing existing funds for the various planned implementing mechanisms.
- The PM2A evaluation recommendations informed the design of a new five-year development program (2014 – 2019) that will focus activities geographically, with the purpose of "achieving sustainable nutrition and food security results in the Muyinga Province and replicating them nationally."

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased Economic Growth, Enhanced Regional Integration, and Improved Health Status of Burundians: In FY 2014, the United States laid the foundation for FY 2016 elections programming by supporting efforts to strengthen democratic governance and peace and security. This work included technical assistance to Burundi's National Election Commission in preparation for 2015 national elections; support to community-based dialogues; provision of peaceful alternatives for youth who may be manipulated by politicians to harass and/or harm political opponents; and ensuring equal access to the polling booth by supporting the provision of identity cards for marginalized groups. U.S. assistance in FY 2016 will help foster collaborative, peaceful dialogue and solutions to local drivers of conflict, engage youth constructively in their communities, build collaborative partnerships between elected officials and their constituencies, and strengthen democratic foundations through transparent dialogue between the GOB and Burundian citizens.

Additionally, the United States contributes to improving food availability, access, utilization, and long-term stability of households' food security; and, to reducing the vulnerability of individuals, households, and communities to food insecurity. These programs will enhance resiliency among food-insecure households by increasing skills and assets, diversifying their livelihoods, and strengthening beneficiaries' ability to deal with and recover from the recurrent shocks that lead to persistently high levels of chronic malnutrition and food insecurity. Finally, the United States addresses HIV/AIDS, Malaria, MCH, and FP/RH needs in Burundi. Although Burundi's health indicators have improved over the past 10 years, there is still great concern about the prevalence of disease and the endurance of an insufficient health infrastructure. Through the GHP, the U.S. Government plans to continue its strategic collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and the fight against AIDS to continue to focus on HIV/AIDS, Malaria, MCH and FP/RH programming in Burundi.

Building Capacity to Maintain Peace and Security at Home and Abroad: 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.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**43,785**
Building Capacity to Maintain Peace and Security at Home and Abroad	**425**
International Military Education and Training	**425**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	425
Increased Economic Growth, Enhanced Regional Integration, and Improved Health Status of	**43,360**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
Burundians	
Economic Support Fund	**2,000**
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,000
Global Health Programs - State	**15,360**
3.1 Health	15,360
Global Health Programs - USAID	**17,500**
3.1 Health	17,500
P.L. 480 Title II	**8,500**
3.1 Health	6,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,000

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, in Cabo Verde are among the highest priorities for the United States. U.S. foreign assistance in FY 2016 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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**292**	*****	**150**	**-142**
International Military Education and Training	292	*	150	-142

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 forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

The Cabo Verdean Armed Forces Have the Capacity, Training and Means to Combat Transnational Crime, Protect Cabo Verde's Borders, and Enforce Maritime Security

Key Intervention:
- $0.1 million in FY 2016 IMET funding will help develop a small, modern, and professionally-trained force.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

In October 2010, the 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.

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 who 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 Praia continues to include elements of Expanded IMET (E-IMET) programming and professional military education as a part of its IMET-funded activities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Cabo Verdean Armed Forces Have the Capacity, Training and Means to Combat Transnational Crime, Protect Cabo Verde's Borders, and Enforce Maritime Security: Continued IMET funds will improve the Cabo Verdeans capacity to monitor and police territorial waters, and expand awareness of maritime traffic within the exclusive economic zone.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**150**
The Cabo Verdean Armed Forces have the capacity, training and means to combat transnational crime, protect Cabo Verde's borders, and enforce maritime security.	**150**
International Military Education and Training	**150**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150

Cameroon

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. engagement in Cameroon seeks to advance regional peace and security, while strengthening healthcare systems delivery and encouraging development.   U.S. foreign assistance will contribute towards achieving the above-mentioned objectives by implementing programs that seek to strengthen the national response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic and 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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**38,844**	*****	**45,775**	**6,931**
Global Health Programs - State	34,175	*	43,975	9,800
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,500	*	1,500	-
International Military Education and Training	487	*	300	-187
P.L. 480 Title II	2,682	*	-	-2,682

Global Health Programs (GHP)
Cameroon has one of the highest HIV-prevalence rates in the central Africa sub-region.   Despite the Government of Cameroon's political engagement, the provision of basic health services (including HIV/AIDS services) remains a challenge, especially at local and decentralized levels of the healthcare system.   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.

Cameroon Reduces Incidence of HIV and Maternal Mortality Rates through Strengthened Health Service Delivery

Key Intervention:
- HIV/AIDS: As part of PEPFAR, Cameroon will receive $45.5 million 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)
While Cameroon has witnessed a significant decrease in maritime threats, other threats to border security persist, including transnational crimes, elephant poaching, and cross-border terrorism.   The rampant insecurity in neighboring countries such as Central African Republic and Nigeria has also impacted seriously on Cameroon's homeland security.   Consequently, the country is highly engaged in maritime diplomacy, including serving as the host country for the newly created Inter-regional Coordination Center for Maritime Security in the Gulf of Guinea – a joint venture that unites the forces of the Economic Community of West African States, Economic Community of Central African States, and the Gulf of Guinea Commission to fight against maritime piracies, armed robbery, hostage taking, and other illicit

acts committed at sea.

IMET-funded courses will expose Cameroonian defense establishment personnel to professional U.S. military training, doctrine, and values.   These training programs will support Cameroon's efforts to strengthen border security by focusing on combating terrorism and other national and regional strategy development fora.

Cameroon Maintains a Durable Domestic Peace and Becomes a Reliable Partner for African Security

Key Intervention:
- FY 2016 funding of $0.3 million is requested to professionalize Cameroon's military forces and enhance its 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 in FY 2013 and FY 2014:
- To assess progress in the implementation of the USAID-funded HIV/AIDS Prevention Program (HAPP) in Cameroon, USAID/West Africa conducted quarterly site visits, one data quality assessment, and two portfolio implementation reviews.   Overall findings showed that the project was meeting its technical specifications and disbursing funds as planned.   Progress in meeting performance targets was reported to the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator through semi-annual and annual progress reports.   The project is currently undergoing the award closeout process, which will include an end-of-project evaluation.   The primary goal of the evaluation is to assess the effectiveness of the HAPP's efforts to develop and document standards of practice for HIV/AIDS prevention among key populations and provide evidence to orient future interventions and program strategy in this domain.   The final report will be made available in the second quarter of FY 2015.
- USAID/West Africa commissioned Johns Hopkins University to perform three sets of studies focused on estimating the size of key populations so that interventions and resources can be planned appropriately; mapping HIV prevention services and qualitative analysis on perception barriers faced by key populations to accessing services; and triangulating existing HIV/AIDS data to further understand the HIV epidemic and adjust the response accordingly.
- 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: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted in Cameroon informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:
- A newly awarded cooperative agreement called "Continuum of prevention, care, and treatment of HIV/AIDS for most-at-risk populations" (CHAMP), is building on the experience of the HAPP project to provide HIV services to key populations.   Building on research and experience in mapping hot spots where key populations may be found and the findings of the Johns Hopkins University study, CHAMP is currently establishing programs in areas with a high concentration of men who have sex with men and where it is determined that this approach will be an added value to HIV prevention for this critical key population.
- The USAID-funded study, "Examining risk factors for HIV and access to services among female sex workers and men who have sex with men in Cameroon," has created a strong evidence base that now allows stakeholders to use its findings to inform programmatic and financial decisions for key populations.   This study is being used by the Cameroonian government to design interventions

targeting key populations in its funding application to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund). Furthermore, the findings of this study have fostered a partnership among the Global Fund, USAID, and the World Bank focused on designing joint interventions to scale up HIV services for key populations.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

<u>Cameroon Reduces Incidence of HIV and Maternal Mortality Rates through Strengthened Health Service Delivery</u>: The Mission's GHI strategy is focused on strengthening the capacity of national and non-governmental structures to improve the well-being of the Cameroonian population. The Mission will leverage PEPFAR resources to support interventions focused along five strategic pillars: (a) preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV; (b) ensuring access to safe, secure, and sufficient supplies of blood and blood products; (c) preventing new HIV infections among key populations and other vulnerable populations; (d) providing care and support for orphans and vulnerable children; and (e) strengthening health systems.

<u>Cameroon Maintains a Durable Domestic Peace and Becomes a Reliable Partner for African Security</u>: The U.S. government's engagement with Cameroon's Ministry of Defense is 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.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**45,775**
Cameroon Maintains a Durable Domestic Peace and Becomes a Reliable Partner for African Security	**300**
International Military Education and Training	**300**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300
Cameroon Reduces Incidence of HIV and Maternal Mortality Rates Through Strengthened Health Service Delivery	**45,475**
Global Health Programs - State	**43,975**
3.1 Health	43,975
Global Health Programs - USAID	**1,500**
3.1 Health	1,500

Central African Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Central African Republic (CAR) has a long history of political upheaval, and suffers from under-development, poor governance, and a failure by CAR government institutions to adhere to generally accepted standards of human rights. In July 2014, armed groups – including the Séléka and anti-Balaka coalitions – as well as representatives of the Transitional Government, civil society, and religious communities, signed a cessation of hostilities agreement in Brazzaville. This agreement sought to bring to an end almost two years of violence, which killed thousands of innocent civilians and increasingly took on sectarian overtones. Interim President Catherine Samba-Panza's transitional government– in tandem with the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)– is focused on bringing security and stability to CAR, resuming basic government functions and services, improving public financial management, and advancing an inclusive political transition process culminating in free and fair elections, to be held in 2015. MINUSCA is expected to consolidate security gains, but the situation remains volatile, the ceasefire fragile, and humanitarian needs dire. Having suspended normal operations in December 2012 in response to the increasing violence, the U.S. Embassy resumed operations on September 14, 2014. U.S. foreign assistance priorities include helping CAR re-establish a justice system, investing in local-level conflict mitigation efforts, supporting security sector reform, and making targeted investments to support the economic revitalization and governance improvements that are necessary for long-term development and recovery. The U.S. government will continue to coordinate efforts closely with other donors in CAR, including the EU, France, World Bank, African Development Bank and International Monetary Fund.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**30,498**	*****	**14,650**	**-15,848**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**10,000**	*****	**-**	**-10,000**
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	*	-	-10,000
Enduring/Core Programs	**20,498**	*****	**14,650**	**-5,848**
Economic Support Fund	2,000	*	2,000	-
International Military Education and Training	-	*	150	150
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	2,500	2,500
P.L. 480 Title II	18,498	*	-	-18,498
Peacekeeping Operations	-	*	10,000	10,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF resources will be invested in programming to prevent atrocities, break cycles of violence, and lay a stronger foundation for sustainable peace. ESF will also support activities which lead to peace building by supporting and strengthening inter-religious and community peacemaking and conflict mitigation efforts; by strategically engaging youth and women as leaders and agents of positive, peaceful change in the communities and country; by promoting civil society engagement and helping link community-level needs and voices with national transitional processes related to national dialogue, transitional justice, and

reconciliation; and by fostering livelihoods in communities impacted by violence as a foundation for peace.

<u>Counter Threats to Civilian Population from Rebel Groups</u>

<u>Key Intervention</u>
- Approximately $2.0 million will support efforts to promote safety, security, and reintegration for all groups within CAR including different religious and ethnic groups and trauma survivors.   Activities will strengthen peaceful interaction and information sharing on security and humanitarian needs between communities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)
As part of a larger process of security sector reform and demobilization, disarmament, and reintegration, CAR's armed forces must be reconstituted, re-structured, and retrained.   As the people and leaders of CAR hold consultations on what the future shape of CAR's armed forces should be – and on what forces CAR can afford to support – 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>Counter Threats to Civilian Population from Rebel Groups</u>

<u>Key Intervention</u>:
- Approximately $0.1 million will support activities that advance security sector reform and professionalization of CAR's military, including training on respect for human rights and civilian control of the military; and mobile education teams focused on civil-military relations and international law.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)
INCLE funds will support ongoing efforts to help re-establish a functioning criminal justice system in CAR, and build on current programming in collaboration with UNDP and the American Bar Association's Rule of Law Initiative.   Based on the current state of CAR's criminal justice institutions, the country requires sustained donor involvement for multiple years in order to ensure that its criminal justice system is accessible by a majority of CAR citizens, and that perpetrators are held accountable for their actions.   As an initial step toward these fundamental needs, the United States is supporting the CAR transitional government in reestablishing its criminal justice system, and ending impunity for serious crime, particularly for perpetrators of human rights violations and mass atrocities.

<u>Rule of Law Developed</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- A total of $1.5 million will support stabilization operations and security sector reform projects that expand the capabilities of and professionalize CAR law enforcement forces, prisons system, and investigations.   Activities will include the provision of training and equipment, in line with international standards and best practices, aimed at improving the overall professionalization of national and local police.
- $1.0 million in INCLE resources will support rule of law projects that expand the capabilities of and professionalize justice sector actors, prosecution functions, and court institutions.   Training, mentoring, and work-related equipment will be provided for prosecutors, investigators, and court officials to enable them to build the capacity of CAR's justice system for ensuring due process and

efficacious case management.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

Funding will support equipment, maintenance, and/or advisory efforts for MINUSCA troops or police. Improving the security environment within CAR and development and implementation of a long term reform plan for the country's military and civilian security forces is critically important. U.S. government efforts to address these issues include immediate actions to stabilize and secure communities at risk, re-establish the criminal justice system, and rebuild the federal government's presence (through prefects and sub-prefects) in communities nationwide.

Counter Threats to Civilian Population from Rebel Groups

Key Intervention:

- A total of $10 million will support provision of non-lethal equipment for Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) and Police-Contributing Countries; 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: With the resumption of operations at Embassy Bangui in September 2014, we are now able to intensify monitoring and evaluation activities on the ground.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As CAR emerges from crisis and stability returns, thus allowing U.S. assistance to increase, the United States will develop robust monitoring and evaluation plans that will be used to ensure that programs deliver sustainable results and inform future programmatic decisions. The end goal of our monitoring and evaluation efforts is to transition all programs to full CAR ownership.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Counter Threats to Civilian Population from Rebel Groups: A secure and stable CAR permits citizens to resume a normal life and expand economic opportunity, and adds an element of stability to an unstable region. U.S. efforts seek to break the cyclical violence that has plagued CAR for decades and required ever more costly and frequent interventions by the international community.

Rule of Law Developed: The United States recognizes that within a post-conflict environment such as the Central African Republic, certain fundamental needs such as stability, security, and reform, must take priority if rule of law is to take hold. Only in such a context will a functioning government have the ability to strengthen stability, increase national cohesion, build trust and credibility among its citizens, and lessen the need for foreign assistance.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**14,650**
Counter Threats to Civilian Population from Rebel Groups	**12,150**
Economic Support Fund	**2,000**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,000
International Military Education and Training	**150**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150
Peacekeeping Operations	**10,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,000
Rule of Law Developed	**2,500**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**2,500**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000

Chad

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Chad is a strong U.S. partner in helping to maintain regional stability.   It is in the U.S. interest to reinforce Chad's positive efforts to guard against exploitation by al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Boko Haram, destabilizing elements from Libya, Sudanese rebels in Darfur, and conflict in Central African Republic. U.S. foreign policy objectives include strengthening regional stability by countering terrorism and violent extremism; protecting the lives and interests of U.S. citizens; promoting democracy, good governance, and human rights; ensuring provision of humanitarian assistance; and encouraging economic development.   U.S. assistance will continue to be applied to build Chadian capacity to professionalize its armed forces, control its borders, and interdict narcotics, arms and wildlife trafficking.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**67,238**	*****	**300**	**-66,938**
International Military Education and Training	353	*	300	-53
P.L. 480 Title II	66,885	*	-	-66,885

International Military Education and Training (IMET)
IMET resources will support the professionalization of the Chadian armed forces through courses that expose Chad's defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, and that are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase professionalization of the forces, and build productive military-to-military relationships.

Professionalized Security Forces Provide Stability, Counter Extremism and Terrorism, and Enhance Security

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

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Professionalized Security Forces Provide Stability, Counter Extremism and Terrorism, and Enhance Security: Ensuring that the Chadian military becomes a more professional defense force is a high assistance priority for the United States.   U.S. assistance seeks to improve the Republic of Chad's ability to fight transnational threats and ensure internal stability.   Other areas important to this objective include improving the Republic of Chad's response to cases of trafficking in persons; enhancing the Republic of Chad's ability to detect and interdict weapons of mass destruction and related items; strengthening border security by improving the capabilities and professionalism of the military, border guards, and the customs service; improving the Republic of Chad's export control system; and limiting access of conventional weapons to end users of proliferation concern.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**300**
Professionalized security forces provide stability, counter extremism and terrorism, and enhance security	**300**
International Military Education and Training	**300**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300

Comoros

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. government outreach in Comoros focuses on personal engagement and relationship-building, allowing access to Comoran institutions that are important to U.S. and regional counter-piracy and counter-terrorism efforts.   Maintaining a bilateral relationship with Comoros and building its maritime security capacity allows the United States to contribute to a more stable Indian Ocean region.   U.S. assistance to Comoros focuses on identifying future leaders and English training in order to better develop the country's fledgling Coast Guard.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**225**	*****	**150**	**-75**
International Military Education and Training	225	*	150	-75

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.   IMET funded courses focus on maritime security and defense institution building.

The Coast Guard and Related Security Organizations are Able to Control Comoros Territorial Waters to Stem Illegal Migration, Trafficking of Persons and Things and Other Criminal Activity

Key Intervention:
- $0.1 million will support the training of Comoran military leaders to increase their professionalism, improve their ability to patrol Comoros territorial waters, and to stem the tide of illegal maritime activity.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Coast Guard and Related Security Organizations are Able to Control Comoros Territorial Waters to Stem Illegal Migration, Trafficking of Persons and Things and Other Criminal Activity: Comoros lacks capacity to control its territorial waters.   Illegal migration from Africa is rising along with smuggling and other criminal activity.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**150**
The Coast Guard and related security organizations are able to control Comoros territorial waters to stem illegal migration, trafficking of persons and things and other criminal activity	**150**
International Military Education and Training	**150**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150

Cote d'Ivoire

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance will continue to support the Government of Côte d'Ivoire (GOCI) in its efforts to improve the conditions for continued economic growth while strengthening democracy and good governance, improving access to health care, and protecting human rights.   The country has made major political and economic progress since the post-election conflict of 2010-2011, but corruption remains endemic and Ivoirians still lack confidence in both their judicial and electoral systems, adding to the challenge of improving health and security conditions.   Local elections are planned in 2016, which will be another major test for Côte d'Ivoire's democratic institutions after the presidential elections in 2015.   The last legislative and local elections in 2011 and 2013 were marred by violence and insecurity.   U.S. assistance is crucial to support a transparent and inclusive electoral process that is a cornerstone of efforts to improve accountability and governance.

FY 2016 assistance will seek to: strengthen key democratic institutions, including the National Assembly (NA), justice sector, and independent electoral commission; improve the professionalization of defense institutions; and strengthen the health sector's capacity to better control the HIV epidemic.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**120,982**	*****	**145,685**	**24,703**
Economic Support Fund	-	*	7,000	7,000
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	-	-200
Global Health Programs - State	114,480	*	138,405	23,925
International Military Education and Training	492	*	280	-212
P.L. 480 Title II	5,310	*	-	-5,310
Peacekeeping Operations	500	*	-	-500

Economic Support Fund (ESF)
After a long decade of political instability, Côte d'Ivoire's democratic institutions, with support from U.S. foreign assistance, are functioning and steadily improving.   However, this could be reversed if corruption and a culture of impunity prevail.   Citizens still lack real confidence in the government's ability to meet their needs and in an inclusive electoral system.   U.S. assistance is of great importance to increase citizen confidence in democratic processes, such as elections, as well as to encourage good governance and social cohesion.

Côte d'Ivoire Promotes Democratic Reforms to Improve Accountability and Governance

Key Interventions:
- ESF funds will assist the legislative secretariat in drafting an action plan for internal management.
- Funding will Expand on training to the NA and support the committees and parliamentarians in legal research, debate, and drafting of a more comprehensive legal framework that includes constituent input.   Deputies will continue to engage with their communities through field visits and outreach

campaigns that expand to communities throughout the country.

- Resources will be used to provide technical assistance to the NA deputies and parliamentary committees to effectively oversee the actions of the executive, local government, and other important actors in Côte d'Ivoire.
- Funding will assist the NA in providing stronger oversight and input into the budget process, strengthening their role as watchdog for the other branches of government.
- ESF funds will continue the support and training of 20 courts in case management and build capacity of the courts to manage effectively larger caseloads.
- Funding will also provide training to judges and investigators on chain of custody, evidence handling, and other essential pre-trial procedures.

Côte d'Ivoire Continues to Advance Reconciliation throughout the Country

Key interventions:
- Funding will be used to improve citizen understanding of the roles and responsibilities of their elected representatives and increase citizen access to and communication with their officials.
- Funding will also support women and other key civil society actors in outreach and education activities that address important issues such as land rights, political participation, and conflict mitigation.

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.

Côte d'Ivoire Reduces its HIV Infection Rate through Prevention, Care and Treatment by Working With and Strengthening the Ivoirian Health Care System

Key intervention:
- HIV/AIDS: As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Côte d'Ivoire will receive $138.4 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.

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. 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. investments in democracy and governance. FY 2016 funds will support GOCI efforts to professionalize and modernize its security forces as part of security sector reform.

Côte d'Ivoire Strengthens the Capacity of Key Security Institutions to Improve Internal Human Security, Enforce the Law, and Combat Crime and Terrorism

Key intervention:
- U.S. assistance will support the professionalization of the military forces. Funds may also support English language capacity building and maritime security-related training.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014.   They included:
- In FY 2013 and FY 2014, two mid-year Portfolio Implementation Reviews (PIRs) were completed for ESF and GHP activities managed by USAID.   In these reviews, USAID examined partner performance in terms of financial disbursements, progress against targets, and overall project management.
- In FY 2014, two Data Quality Assessments (DQAs) were conducted for democracy and governance. They were aimed at understanding how partners set up their baselines and clarifying their monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems.   Activities in FY 2016 will focus on measuring results and more in-depth assurance in data quality and reporting.
- In FY 2014, USAID reviewed and modified the strategic and technical approaches to its orphans and vulnerable children programs, and its HIV prevention initiatives focusing on condom availability and use.
- In FY 2014, the interagency PEPFAR team began intensive site level monitoring and regular reviews of all program data to evaluate impact, transparency and accountability of the assistance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluations activities conducted in Côte d'Ivoire informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:
- Through site visits, partners improved their monitoring and evaluation systems, which lead to improved reporting to USAID that will be used to inform project management and future programming.   The DQAs, along with revised work plans, permit democracy and governance project personnel to adjust performance management plan indicators and M&E data collection methods and analysis, and help to define the data quality assurance process.
- In FY 2014, the proposed work plan and strategic vision of PEPFAR in Côte d'Ivoire was reoriented toward the goal of gaining control of the HIV epidemic through the provision of increased adult and pediatric treatment and care services.   Epidemiologic data was used to evaluate the impact of U.S. funded HIV/AIDS interventions.   Each project was evaluated for pertinence of activities and impact associated with reducing new infections and maintaining patients on treatment services. Targets, budgets and work plans were revised to support the new vision.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Côte d'Ivoire Promotes Democratic Reforms to Improve Accountability and Governance: In order to build upon previous achievements in Côte d'Ivoire, approximately $5.8 million of Côte d'Ivoire's FY 2016 ESF funds will continue to support capacity building of the NA and the strengthening of the justice system, as well as a new civil society strengthening activity.   As a result, the NA will have stronger relationships with its constituencies and be better able to represent the needs of everyday citizens in government decision making.   Improved budget oversight, issues-based research, legislation drafting, and strategic planning will advance the overall operation of the NA.

U.S. assistance will also contribute to improved judicial case management, more professional and effective judicial and other justice sector officials, expedited trials, and fairer, more uniform case adjudication.   The goal is for more citizens to seek resolution of disputes through the court system as a result of an increased awareness of their rights and better access to legal aid.   Increased confidence in the system should result from increased transparency and decreased corruption.

Côte d'Ivoire Continues to Advance Reconciliation throughout the Country: Social cohesion and reconciliation remain a big challenge for the government.   The Dialogue, Truth, and Reconciliation Commission had a mixed perception among many Ivoirians, and it is not clear what kind of follow-on mechanism might be attempted, if any at all.   U.S. assistance will continue to support activities that encourage dialogue and reconciliation in the aftermath of the presidential and legislative elections to ensure continued economic and social prosperity in Côte d'Ivoire.

Côte d'Ivoire Strengthens the Capacity of Key Security Institutions to Improve Internal Human Security, Enforce the Law, and Combat Crime and Terrorism: FY 2016 IMET funds will primarily support development of English language training (ELT) programs, national disaster planning, and maritime security programs that invest in promising future military leaders.   ELT improves the English capability of foreign partners which also improves cultural understanding and interoperability.   This will build stronger relationships and foster pro-U.S. attitudes by exposing future military leaders to the United States and our professional military education programs.

Côte d'Ivoire Reduces its HIV Infection Rate Through Prevention, Care and Treatment by Working With and Strengthening the Ivoirian Health Care System: The Ivoirian health system continues to be challenged by issues of quality and equity, uneven resource allocations (by geography, disease profile, and level of the public health care system), and competing priorities.   U.S. investments in the health sector of Côte d'Ivoire are focused on supporting the national HIV/AIDS response, with programs to provide increased clinical services and community supports for HIV-positive individuals and their families.   The portfolio builds capacity for health information systems (patient records systems, surveys and surveillance, and routine monitoring and evaluation of service provision and health outcomes), laboratory systems for improved diagnoses and clinical monitoring, policy development for the roll-out of new clinical protocols, linkages between clinical and community services, and the provision of commodities (including antiretroviral medications, lab reagents and test kits, condoms and related pharmaceutical supplies) throughout the public health care system. These efforts have a broader impact on the overall health care system, and help Côte d'Ivoire address a broader range of health priorities, including maternal and child mortality and outbreak preparedness.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**145,685**
Côte d'Ivoire promotes democratic reforms to improve accountability and governance	**5,800**
Economic Support Fund	**5,800**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,500
2.2 Good Governance	2,500
2.4 Civil Society	800
Côte d'Ivoire continues to advance reconciliation throughout the country	**1,200**
Economic Support Fund	**1,200**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500
2.2 Good Governance	500
2.4 Civil Society	200
Côte d'Ivoire strengthens the capacity of key security institutions to improve internal human security, enforce the law, and combat crime and terrorism	**280**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
International Military Education and Training	**280**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	280
Côte d'Ivoire reduces its HIV infection rate through prevention, care, and treatment by working with and strengthening the Ivoirian health care system	**138,405**
Global Health Programs - State	**138,405**
3.1 Health	138,405

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is a strategic priority for the United States due to its size, location, and role in the Great Lakes region of Africa. Following prolonged periods of insecurity and political turmoil, recent efforts by the U.S. government, the Government of the DRC (GDRC), and the international community have placed the DRC on a positive trajectory. The recently published Demographic and Health Survey shows general improvements in a range of social indicators and there has been progress with respect to security in the volatile east of the country. The country, however, remains fragile. In this context, U.S. assistance seeks to consolidate recent gains by improving the capacity and governance of core national-level institutions, creating economic opportunities for all segments of the population, and addressing the root causes of the crisis in eastern DRC. These investments will ultimately improve the lives of the Congolese people through better delivery of basic services such as health and education, increasing stability and security throughout the country, and strengthening the business enabling environment.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**331,243**	*****	**277,618**	**-53,625**
Economic Support Fund	48,635	*	70,568	21,933
Global Health Programs - State	51,975	*	60,975	9,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	126,650	*	129,200	2,550
International Military Education and Training	460	*	375	-85
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,250	*	2,000	-1,250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	*	500	-
P.L. 480 Title II	89,773	*	-	-89,773
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	*	14,000	4,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support a range of activities to strengthen Congolese institutions and governance at the national, provincial, and local levels while also ensuring core social services are delivered to Congolese citizens. At the national level, U.S. assistance will reinforce the institutional capacity of key government, civil society, and private sector organizations to improve service delivery and foster development. Provincial- and local-level assistance will be concentrated in select geographic areas. In addition, U.S. assistance will identify the origins and solutions to some of the deep-seated grievances causing conflict and implement programs that promote peace, reconciliation, social protection, and improved local governance.

Selected National-Level Institutions More Effectively Implementing Their Mandates

Key Interventions:
- Support national-level policy makers, civil society organizations (CSOs), and GDRC officials to

identify, create, and implement policies that are responsive to citizen demands and result in improved service delivery in health, education, agriculture, and other key sectors.

- Basic Education: U.S. assistance will provide $4.3 million to develop national policies (in-service teacher training, free schooling, national education standards, etc.), enhance the quality of teacher training programs through innovative technologies, and increase the capacity of governmental and non-governmental actors to ensure improved governance, accountability, and transparency in the education sector at the national, provincial and local levels.
- U.S. assistance will support private sector initiatives through public-private partnerships with a view to reducing extreme poverty. Activities will improve the business enabling environment, support microenterprises, enhance workforce capacity, and facilitate access to credit.
- Activities will support the judiciary to become more effective, independent, and better-resourced; empower civil society to expand access to equitable justice, advocate for reform, fight against impunity; and build the capacity of formal and informal justice actors to resolve electoral disputes.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen Congolese civil society actors to provide oversight of the government and public financial management, increase public sector transparency, and raise citizen awareness about their rights and responsibilities.

Lives Improved Through Coordinated Development Approaches in Select Areas

Key Interventions:
- Programs will strengthen targeted local and provincial government units and empower citizens and civil society actors to actively engage in governance to improve the accountability, transparency, and responsiveness of public sector service delivery.
- Train magistrates and informal justice sector actors to handle election disputes through the courts and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.
- Basic Education: U.S. assistance of $15.0 million will 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 that will reduce barriers to access for poor, vulnerable, and marginalized groups; improve reading instruction through the development of reading standards, teacher training programs, and the distribution of teaching and learning materials; and harness community engagement and participation to improve the quality of education.

Foundation for Durable Peace Strengthened in Eastern DRC

Key Interventions:
- Build and reinforce peace in targeted geographic areas of eastern DRC through peace, stability, and transition programming. Activities will focus on: building community cohesion and stabilization initiatives; developing scalable models of programming to address conflict drivers, build resilience, and bridge the gap between humanitarian and longer-term development activities; and supporting operations research on the root causes of instability.
- Programs will increase community action to prevent sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), reinforce and sustain positive behaviors in eastern DRC through behavior change communication, and increase the capacity of local organizations to deliver social services and conduct survivor advocacy.
- Encourage responsible natural resource trade by promoting civilian control of the mining sector, and promote public-private partnerships in the extractive sector to improve governance, infrastructure, economic development, and social services.
- Build the capacity of local and provincial government units and empower citizens and civil society actors to actively engage in governance. Capacity building will focus on strengthening financial management, transparency, and accountability, with the ultimate aim of improved service delivery in

health, education, economic growth, and other sectors.

- Train magistrates and informal justice sector actors to handle elections disputes through both the courts and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.
- Basic Education: U.S. assistance of $2.1 million of basic education funds will provide equitable access to high-quality, accelerated and alternative learning programs for disadvantaged, conflict-affected, and poor children and youth who are out of school and have no or limited access to a formal school. Activities will help this population acquire the reading and math skills necessary to pursue further education, enter a vocational training center, or join the workforce.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, FTF, U.S. assistance will provide $2.4 million to work with the GDRC to implement agriculture 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.

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: 1) ending preventable child and maternal deaths; 2) creating an AIDS-free generation; 3) and protecting communities from infectious diseases. U.S. assistance will improve the access to, and quality of, health care services through training and supervision of health workers to address the principal causes of child mortality (malaria, pneumonia and diarrhea) and maternal mortality. In addition to improving access to maternal, newborn, and child health services, U.S. assistance will focus on prevention, care, and treatment services to populations at high risk of tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other infectious diseases. Consistent with achievements in reducing child under-five years of age mortality rates, U.S. foreign assistance will continue to expand coverage of malaria interventions under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI). By shifting focus from individual service-delivery sites to health zones, the President's Emergency Program for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) in DRC will consolidate and build upon existing activities to improve its response to the HIV epidemic.

Selected National-Level Institutions More Effectively Implementing Their Mandates

Key Interventions:
- HIV/AIDS: As a part of PEPFAR, DRC will receive $21.0 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children (OVC). Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Tuberculosis (TB): $3.1 million of U.S. assistance will improve the legal, regulatory, and operational framework for the management of TB drugs. GHP funds will support the national TB program to improve the integration of HIV and TB activities and build the capacity of the Ministry of Social Welfare and CSOs to protect and provide services to OVCs.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under PMI will provide $10.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventative and treatment interventions towards achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2016 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 2016 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): $8.5 million of FY 2016 funds will strengthen the leadership and governance capacity of national-level institutions in the health sector. GHP funding will support the GDRC Acceleration Framework to end preventable child and maternal deaths by providing assistance to the Ministry of Health to improve implementation of national policies. Similarly, funds will

support scalable, high-impact maternal and child health programs and will strengthen polio surveillance and routine immunization systems.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): $5.5 million will continue to generate evidence and advocate for raising the attention placed on FP/RH in reducing maternal and child mortality.
- Nutrition: $0.1 million will improve the legal, regulatory, and operational framework for the management of nutrition related activities.

Lives Improved through Coordinated, Sustainable Development Approaches in Select Areas

Key Interventions:
- HIV/AIDS: As a part of PEPFAR, DRC will receive $49.1 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.
- TB: $7.4 million will improve the management of TB commodities, enhance laboratory-testing capacity, support implementation of national guidelines for management of pediatric TB, and improve management of drug resistance.   In addition, activities will improve TB notification and treatment success rates at the local level and increase the availability of multi-drug resistant TB drugs.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under PMI will provide $35.0 million to expand efforts to scale up proven preventative and treatment interventions towards achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent.   The FY 2016 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 2016 operating year budget is set.
- MCH: $20.4 million of FY 2016 GHP funds will support high-impact interventions which enable the primary health care platform to reduce preventable child and maternal deaths with a focus on rural and underserved areas.
- FP/RH: $13.2 million of U.S. assistance will expand access to high-quality, FP/RH services and care on a sustainable basis.   Activities will support training and supervision of health care providers, provision of contraceptive commodities to select facilities, and community-based distribution of FP/RH commodities and information.   Social and behavior change interventions will target both men and women.   Activities will also integrate prevention and response to SGBV in the primary health care platform.
- Nutrition: With $1.9 million of GHP funds, USAID 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, including promotion of exclusive breastfeeding, child growth monitoring, and vitamin A supplementation for children six to 59 months old.

Foundation for Durable Peace Strengthened in Eastern DRC

Key Interventions:
- TB: Approximately $1.4 million will improve the management of TB commodities, enhance laboratory-testing capacity, support implementation of national guidelines for management of pediatric TB, and improve management of drug resistance in eastern DRC.   In addition activities will improve TB notification and treatment success rates at the local level and increase the availability of multi-drug resistant TB drugs.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under PMI will provide $5.0 million to expand efforts to scale up proven preventative and treatment interventions towards achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent.   The FY 2016 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 2016 operating year budget is set.

- MCH: $5.1 million will support high-impact interventions which enable the primary health care platform to reduce preventable child and maternal deaths with a focus on unstable and post-conflict areas.
- FP/RH: $3.3 million of U.S. assistance will expand access to high-quality, FP/RH services and care on a sustainable basis in eastern DRC.   Activities will support training and supervision of health care providers, provision of contraceptive commodities to select facilities, and community-based distribution of FP/RH commodities and information.   Social and behavior change interventions will target both men and women.   Activities will also integrate prevention and response to SGBV in the primary health care platform, a particularly important issue in eastern DRC.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

U.S. assistance 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.   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.

Security Sector Reform is Implemented

Key Interventions:
- IMET funds will support the professionalization of the Congolese military.
- Funding will be used to have a senior officer attend the Army War College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
- English Language instructors in Kananga and Kinshasa will be sent to Lackland, Air Force Base in Texas for language instruction training.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

U.S. assistance will 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.   INCLE funding improves civilian security by expanding the capabilities and professionalism of Congolese law enforcement and promoting community policing initiatives.   INCLE also enhances the capacity of Congolese law enforcement and justice institutions to combat SGBV and human trafficking.

Security Sector Reform is Implemented

Key Interventions:
- INCLE-funded security sector programming will address police training gaps and lack of proper equipment, while working to increase cooperation between the police service and the communities in which they operate.
- INCLE funds will assist the GDRC law enforcement in improving border security and control, and maintaining the secure transportation of conflict-free minerals in eastern DRC.   The Congolese National Police, including its sub-components the Border Police and the Mining Police, will be the primary beneficiaries, but other law enforcement agencies may include Immigration, Customs, Penitentiary Services, and the Office of Controls.
- Justice Sector Support programs will assist the GDRC by strengthening institutional capacity.   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)
U.S. assistance will support ongoing Conventional Weapons Destruction activities.   These programs reduce small arms/light weapons availability to rebel and terrorist groups, while simultaneously increasing the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC) ability to safeguard and maintain its stockpiles. NADR also reduces the risk of ammunition depot explosions in populated areas, protecting civilian populations and preventing loss of life.

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.   Therefore, 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.

Security Sector Reform is Implemented

Key Interventions:
- Funding will support conventional munitions stockpile management, and destruction of excess and poorly-secured SA/LW (including man-portable air defense systems).   Specifically, the United States intends to focus stockpile destruction and security activities in the restive eastern region to reduce SA/LW vulnerability to illicit trafficking.
- 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.
- Programs will support weapons accountability through serial number database entry as well as the destruction of captured or unserviceable weapons.
- Funding protects civilians and returning refugees and internally displaced people in South Kivu through the clearance of unexploded ordnance and survey of suspected hazard areas as well as basic improvements to the Physical Storage and Stockpile Management of weapons and ammunition.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)
U.S. assistance will encourage the GDRC to opt for durable political solutions to the country's civil conflicts and help 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.

Security Sector Reform is Implemented

Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance will provide senior advisors at strategic locations to support key security and defense sector reform requirements.
- U.S. assistance will provide a series of training modules on military justice and international law and

human rights for military magistrates, prosecutors, investigators and Congolese officers.
- U.S. assistance will provide civil-military operations training.
- U.S. assistance will support the development of Congolese military training centers.
- U.S. assistance will enhance of the military justice system through training for military justice personnel.
- U.S. assistance will support to the development of a Congolese military agricultural unit.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014:
- A mid-term evaluation of a FFP program found that, despite numerous challenges associated with working in eastern DRC, the program made a significant impact on household food security, nutritional status, and livelihoods.
- The DRC was selected as one of the USAID/Washington "deep dive" countries for a Beta Test to assess the health portfolio's activities aimed at ending preventable child and maternal deaths (EPCMD).   The assessment found that USAID/DRC was broadly on target and utilized best practices in its implementation of EPCMD activities.
- USAID conducted an internal assessment of activities to prevent and respond to SGBV in the DRC. The assessment outlined the impact of the over $50.0 million of USAID investments in the sector since 2009, and highlighted the need for additional activities that respond to, and prevent, SGBV in the DRC.
- An assessment of a food security activity revealed several technical and implementation deficiencies.
- An external evaluation of a good governance program found that citizen participation is critical for effective governance of local institutions and identified the importance of political will as a necessary pre-condition to project investments.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted in the DRC informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:
- Moving forward, the FFP program will focus on solidifying development gains, improving smallholder farm linkages with local and regional markets, and improving coordination.
- Recommendations from the health sector Beta Test exercise resulted in increasing the integration of community care activities in programs that will be implemented with FY 2016 funding.
- The internal SGBV assessment determined that prevention and response activities would not be sustainable without improved capacity on the part of the GDRC.   Future U.S. assistance will focus on strengthening the government's capacity to address SGBV issues through national, provincial and local interventions in numerous GDRC institutions.
- The food security activity closed out a year and a half before the end of the contract, and resources were reallocated to more promising interventions.
- The good governance project evaluation reinforced the importance of continued U.S. assistance for building the capacity of local and provincial government units, and empowering citizens and civil society actors to actively engage in governance processes.   Findings from the evaluation have directly shaped new activities planned for FY 2016.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Selected National-Level Institutions More Effectively Implementing Their Mandates: U.S. assistance will strengthen the institutional capacity of select government, civil society, and private sector organizations to

identify development challenges; propose solutions; develop appropriate policies, plans, and legislation; implement reforms and programs; and garner the resources to accomplish their key functions. Effective engagement among government institutions, the private sector, media, and local citizens will underlie the approach, ensuring that reforms are in line with citizen expectations, priorities, and needs.

<u>Lives Improved through Coordinated, Sustainable Development Approaches in Select Areas</u>: U.S. assistance will enhance the quality of life of Congolese citizens by strengthening institutions in select regions, improving health, education, justice, and agricultural services. U.S. assistance will support local and provincial institutions to provide quality services through improved planning, oversight, transparency, and accountability. Under this objective, U.S. assistance will concentrate activities in the Katanga, Kasai Occidental and Kasai Oriental provinces, as well as the urban centers of Kinshasa, Kisangani, and Lubumbashi. Interventions will focus resources, leverage cross-sector and geographic synergies, and empower citizens to engage with governments. Together, these interventions seek to transform the citizen-state relationship and improve the sustainable delivery of services that improve lives.

<u>Foundation for Durable Peace Strengthened in Eastern DRC</u>: U.S. assistance will implement programs that seek practical, depoliticized, and inclusive solutions to conflicts in eastern DRC while also conducting operations research to identify specific drivers of conflict. Where sufficient security exists, successful models of humanitarian and development activities will be implemented, continued, or expanded to link community-level interventions with local, provincial, national, and regional peace-building and governance initiatives. An emphasis will be placed on women's participation in programs. As the operations research agenda gathers momentum, recommendations and findings will inform new activities that will address the underlying causes of conflict.

<u>Security Sector Reform is Implemented</u>: U.S. assistance will support the Congolese government in their effort to implement sweeping reforms in the military, police, and justice sectors. The U.S. government will continue efforts to professionalize the FARDC and promote long-term military reform, strengthen the Congolese National Police to respond to community security priorities, and support a more effective and accountable judiciary.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**277,618**
Selected national-level institutions more effectively implementing their mandates	**65,665**
Economic Support Fund	**17,392**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,278
2.2 Good Governance	5,616
2.4 Civil Society	2,822
3.2 Education	4,292
4.5 Agriculture	600
4.7 Economic Opportunity	784
Global Health Programs - State	**18,293**
3.1 Health	18,293

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
Global Health Programs - USAID	**29,980**
3.1 Health	29,980
Security sector reform is implemented	**16,875**
International Military Education and Training	**375**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	375
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**2,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**500**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
Peacekeeping Operations	**14,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,000
Lives improved through coordinated, sustainable development approaches in select areas	**160,842**
Economic Support Fund	**33,780**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,294
2.2 Good Governance	6,318
2.4 Civil Society	4,702
3.2 Education	15,024
4.5 Agriculture	1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	4,442
Global Health Programs - State	**42,682**
3.1 Health	42,682
Global Health Programs - USAID	**84,380**
3.1 Health	84,380
Foundation for durable peace strengthened in eastern DRC	**34,236**
Economic Support Fund	**19,396**
1.5 Transnational Crime	190
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	983
2.2 Good Governance	2,106
2.4 Civil Society	1,881
3.2 Education	2,146
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,990
4.5 Agriculture	2,400
Global Health Programs - USAID	**14,840**
3.1 Health	14,840

Djibouti

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Djibouti is a critical partner in advancing U.S. security interests in a strategic crossroads, a region with entrenched Al Qaeda affiliates and piracy on one hand, and countries poised to become economic powerhouses on the other. Djibouti hosts Camp Lemonnier, the only permanent U.S. military installation in Africa. Djibouti's stability is of the utmost importance, but is threatened by uneven economic growth, poor socio-economic indicators, and an educational and health care system and economy that is as yet unprepared to meet the needs and provide opportunities for Djibouti's youthful population. The goal of U.S. assistance to Djibouti is to support the development of an accountable democracy that is a capable partner against regional threats, and whose citizens enjoy development and socio-economic opportunities. U.S. assistance seeks to remove barriers to economic growth and opportunity by promoting improvements in the quality of education, and strengthening the legal and regulatory environment in order to encourage private sector investment in Djibouti's energy sector. U.S. government programming also strengthens the health care system and reduces vulnerability to public health threats. Finally, assistance builds the capacity of Djiboutian security forces to better secure land and maritime borders and participate in regional peacekeeping operations, thereby contributing to international security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**11,528**	*****	**12,900**	**1,372**
Development Assistance	-	*	10,000	10,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000	*	-	-5,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	*	700	-300
Global Health Programs - State	1,800	*	1,800	-
International Military Education and Training	348	*	400	52
P.L. 480 Title II	3,380	*	-	-3,380

Development Assistance (DA)

Although Djibouti has made strides in improving access to education, with primary school enrollment increasing between 2003 and 2012 from 49.5 percent of school age children to 78.2 percent, the quality of that education remains poor.

A More Engaged Private Sector Leads to Increased Growth and Diversification of Djibouti's Economy

Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance of $1.5 million will support basic literacy and numeracy, and academic remediation programming to enhance employability for adult and/or out-of-school youth.
- U.S. assistance of $5.5 million will support a workforce development program that will help establish public-private partnerships and linkages between the educational system and the private sector, and other activities that improve the quality and relevance of job skills and workforce readiness training.
- U.S. assistance of $3.0 million will help create an improved enabling environment for renewable

energy, including the geothermal sector, through targeted technical assistance. It will also support the development of a sectorial regulatory framework to attract and manage private investment, and allow for co-financing of energy projects.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF-funded training, equipment, and other assistance is targeted to ensure that Djibouti can protect its land and maritime borders, resist the spread of extremism and terrorism, and support Djibouti's ability to participate in peacekeeping operations.

Well-trained, Professionalized Security Forces Counter Violent Extremist and Terrorist Threats in the Region

Key Intervention:
- U.S. assistance of $0.7 million will support Djibouti's military forces and improve Djibouti's ability to provide maritime security and 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.

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.

Government Capacity to Provide and Citizen Demand for Quality, Transparent Basic Services is Enhanced

Key Intervention:
- HIV/AIDS: Djibouti will receive $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 support critical security cooperation programs with strategic impact.

Well-trained, Professionalized Security Forces Counter Violent Extremist and Terrorist Threats in the Region

Key Intervention:
- U.S. assistance of $0.4 million will support education and training, and assist with professionalization of Djibouti's armed forces.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts will take place, including:
- USAID will conduct a mid-term evaluation of its HIV/AIDS program during the current fiscal year.

- The workforce development project baseline study will take place in FY 2015, and ongoing intensive assessment and monitoring will be built into the project.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation activities informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:
- The Early Grade Reading Assessment conducted in FY 2013 demonstrated that teacher training had a substantial and immediate impact on reading skills acquisition.   Master teacher participant training has been built into the Workforce Development Project.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Well-trained, Professionalized Security Forces Counter Violent Extremist and Terrorist Threats in the Region: The FMF 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 will help build the capacity of the military through training.

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.

Government Capacity to Provide and Citizen Demand for Quality, Transparent Basic Services is Enhanced: The goal is to strengthen national health systems-both civilian and military-and build the capacity of local organizations to effectively fight against HIV/AIDS.   Few donors are active in Djibouti and the primary assistance provided to the Government of Djibouti (GODj) in the area of HIV/AIDS prevention is provided by the U.S. Government.

A more Engaged Private Sector Leads to Increased Growth and Diversification of Djibouti's Economy: Djibouti has numerous constraints on its economic growth potential, many of them being structural.   Two of the most critical constraints are lack of human capital and energy supply.   The failure to sustainably develop human capital is acutely felt in every sector.   According to recent testing of second-graders, 50 percent of those tested had not mastered the basic elements of reading.   The Ministry of Education's own statistics indicate that only 40 percent of fifth graders achieved the minimum mastery of competencies for the primary education cycle in 2013.   One-third of 16-34 year olds have had no formal education, and there is no alternative system that allows those with little or no basic education to gain the basic competencies for formal employment.   The adult illiteracy rate in Djibouti is 65 percent and despite the great needs in this sector, the proportion of the national budget for education has fallen from 25 to 16.5 percent between 2012 and 2014.   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.   The GoDj recognizes these problems, and is putting in place strategies to help address the challenges.

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.   This structural limitation and lack of diversity contributes to high unemployment.   A deficit of skilled and semi-skilled workers along with a poor educational system which does not adequately prepare students for the workforce are factors contributing to high levels of unemployment.

Djibouti is entirely dependent on imports for its energy needs and is working on an ambitious plan for exploiting its geothermal potential and other renewable energy sources. Support for the development of the legal framework in the energy sector and other aspects of the investment and business enabling environment are needed to attract the private sector investment essential to developing the sector. Addressing these underlying issues will promote economic growth and job creation, thereby reducing the vulnerability of Djibouti's youth to recruitment by violent extremists. Assisting Djibouti in addressing human capital and energy sector constraints on economic growth will be a major focus of U.S. development assistance in the coming years.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**12,900**
Well-trained, professionalized security forces counter violent extremist and terrorist threats in the region	**1,100**
Foreign Military Financing	**700**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700
International Military Education and Training	**400**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400
Government capacity to provide and citizen demand for quality, transparent basic services is enhanced	**1,800**
Global Health Programs - State	**1,800**
3.1 Health	1,800
A more engaged private sector leads to increased growth and diversification of Djibouti's economy	**10,000**
Development Assistance	**10,000**
3.2 Education	1,500
4.4 Infrastructure	3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,000

Ethiopia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Government of Ethiopia's (GOE) five year Growth and Transformation Plan (2011 – 2015) sets very ambitious targets for growth in all sectors, and allocates huge resources to promote development.   These goals reflect the GOE's sincere efforts to provide health, education and economic growth opportunities to its people.   By working together with the GOE to meet their goals, USAID will be able to safeguard development investments made by all USAID programs as well as those of the GOE.   Consistent with the GOE's priorities, FY 2016 assistance to Ethiopia will continue to advance regional peace and security; economic growth and development; and democracy, governance, and human rights in Ethiopia.
U.S. assistance to Ethiopia is showing strong results as Ethiopians are gaining access to better healthcare and education; their food security has improved; and their prospects for better livelihoods have advanced. U.S. assistance in Ethiopia is funded through a number of Presidential Initiatives including Feed the Future, Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI), Global Health Initiative (GHI) including the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the Presidential Malaria Initiative (PMI), and Power Africa.   Ethiopia is also a Relief-to-Development Transition (R2DT) Focus Country.   Activities in support for R2DT focus on assuring food consumption and prevention of asset depletion for chronically food insecure households while stimulating markets.   Additional R2DT activities also relate to food security and include improving access to services, natural resources management and rehabilitation, as well as strengthening disaster risk management at the community level.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**583,714**	*****	**403,883**	**-179,831**
Development Assistance	102,000	*	82,200	-19,800
Foreign Military Financing	843	*	700	-143
Global Health Programs - State	123,777	*	187,213	63,436
Global Health Programs - USAID	138,365	*	133,200	-5,165
International Military Education and Training	589	*	570	-19
P.L. 480 Title II	218,140	*	-	-218,140

Development Assistance (DA)
DA will focus on increasing economic growth with resiliency in rural Ethiopia, including support for asset building, improving farmers' access to markets, enhancing peoples' nutritional status, and humanitarian assistance, where required.   GCCI will support building communities' abilities to better resist climate-related shocks and disasters.   DA funds also support delivery of quality education, increase access to basic education for children and adults, and provide technical and soft skills training for youth.

Within the democracy and governance sector, FY 2016 DA funds will promote improved conflict management policies and practices at the national, regional, and local levels, and support human rights. These funds will further support the GOE on capacity building, policy dialogue and continuing education to strengthen the legal and judicial system.   DA funds will also support water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities.

<u>Increased Economic Growth with Resiliency in Rural Ethiopia</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- Feed the Future: As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide $50.0 million to support the efforts of the GOE 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 to contribute significantly to sustained food security for chronically food insecure households in historically food insecure districts of rural Ethiopia, and enhance livelihoods by providing tailored options according to each household's or individual's capacity.   Technical assistance will be provided through three livelihoods pathways: crop and livestock development, off-farm income generation, and employment.
- Programs will continue to support projects in disaster risk management by promoting practical applications of livelihoods information in aiding the decision-making process.   This will involve both emergency response and development planning to support the creation of a harmonized early warning information management system for disaster risk reduction in Ethiopia. Community-based disaster risk reduction projects will be implemented to strengthen community resilience to climate-related shocks and natural disasters, and to enhance a community's adaptive capacity to long-term climate change in drought-prone areas of the country.
- Climate Change Adaptation: With $5.0 million in funding, USAID will support climate change risk mitigation with a goal of reducing vulnerability of people, places and livelihoods by building the adaptation capacity of the agriculture sector with a focus on pastoralists and productive safety net beneficiaries.
- GCCI funding will support a lower emissions development pathway in Ethiopia.
- Programs will support the Ethiopian government to implement a climate resilient green economy strategy by providing focused technical assistance.
- Programs will continue support WASH activities through improving access to potable water and sanitation, protecting safe water sources, and promoting hygiene behavior change.   This will include hand washing and household water treatment, and strengthening WASH committees and community ownership for improved management of water supply systems and financial sustainability.
- USAID 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 promotes the legal and regulatory policy reforms needed to improve the investment enabling environment and focus on the development of public-private partnerships.
- USAID will continue to support the GOE Agriculture Transformation Agency to scale proven agriculture technologies, techniques, and production systems, while also continuing to advance policy reforms and reinforce government institutions and cooperatives.
- USAID will continue to support and strengthen resilience of pastoralists communities in the dry land areas of Ethiopia.   With funding from FTF, GCCI, and WASH, resilience activities will include strengthening livelihoods, expanding access to financial services, improving natural resource management and access to water services, increasing youth employment opportunities, and providing access to land tenure, land rights, and livestock drought insurance.

<u>Learning Outcomes at All Levels Improve</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
Assistance of $18.0 million for basic education will:
- Train teachers in early grade reading and writing in seven local languages.

- Assist in establishing and strengthening reading departments at selected teacher training colleges.
- Establish and strengthen community-based reading activities through community centers, school libraries and reading corners.
- Build the capacity of parents and communities to engage in literacy development to promote reading in the primary grades.
- Continue supporting English language development that is critical for students to succeed at the higher grades. (English is the language of instruction as early as fifth grade in some regions and the mandatory language of instruction for all secondary schools.)
- Conduct regular Early Grade Reading Assessments in seven local languages in order to inform and influence government-led education policy and planning.
- Conduct National Learning Assessments in the fourth and eighth grades.
- Support workforce development through community-based programs to raise the overall skill base needed to be successful and productive in the current and emerging agricultural and industrial fields.
- Strengthen universities through collaborative partnerships between a targeted selection of Ethiopian and/or U.S. universities.

Assistance of $1 million for higher education 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 micro-credit. Estimates suggest that more than 20,000 youth will benefit from these services resulting in an equal amount having increased employment and incomes.

Improved Governance Environment for Sustainable Development

Key Interventions:
- DA funding will strengthen conflict management policies, peace-building practices and community partnerships at the national, regional and local levels.
- Funds will also 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.
- Funding will support civil society organizations (CSOs) to promote and improve human rights awareness and service delivery especially for vulnerable groups, including women, children and persons with disabilities.
- DA funds will also provide assistance to the GOE on capacity building, policy dialogue, and continuing education to strengthen legal and judicial systems and for the promotion of constitutional human rights. This will include improving curricula and teaching in selected law schools, strengthening legal aid services, and building on a mandate for university law schools to work in this field.
- U.S. assistance will expand the practice of social accountability.
- U.S. assistance will also strengthen the ability of CSOs to hold the government and extractive industries accountable through effective participation in the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)
FMF funds will help to ensure the Ethiopia National Defense Force has compatible equipment so it may

continue its support of the African Union, United Nations, and United States objectives in East Africa.

Ethiopia is a Responsible Force for Regional Peace and Security

Key Intervention:
- A total of $0.7 million of FMF will be used to support the Ethiopian National Defense Forces' ability to continue its support of African and UN peacekeeping operations and counter terrorism efforts.

Global Health Programs (GHP)
The GOE has made tremendous progress in implementing innovative health services and expanding both its physical infrastructure and availability of Health Extension Workers (38,000 deployed to-date in rural and urban areas), in addition to 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 or adequate numbers of 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 with Global Health Program funds will support the U.S. government to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts 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. Specifically, U.S. government 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.

With 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. PEPFAR is operational in all regions of Ethiopia at the different tiers of service delivery (national hospitals, health centers, health posts and communities). PEPFAR aims to maximize public health impacts through a combination of improved focus of U.S. government support to closely align it with current epidemiological evidence, an ongoing transition of the clinical care and treatment programs from international partners to regional health bureaus over time, a strategy to leverage and integrate non-PEPFAR programs and a rationalization and reduction of the number of international implementing partners. These changes will help the United States deliver a more targeted, evidence-based program and will continue the momentum of transitioning activities to the Ethiopian government, civil society and the private sector.

Increased Utilization of Quality Health Services

Key Interventions:
- HIV/AIDS: As part of PEPFAR, Ethiopia will receive $187.2 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 under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Tuberculosis (TB): $12.0 million will help strengthen fragile components of the GOE's TB program to expand case identification and treatment of TB patients. This will be accomplished 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 PMI will provide $40.0 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 2016 request level for Ethiopia 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 2016 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): Assistance of $39.0 million for MCH issues will focus on the leading causes of morbidity and mortality, including unclean and unsafe births; neonatal complications (including infections); lack of skilled birth attendants; absence of essential newborn care and treatment; variable immunization coverage; acute malnutrition; and poor water supply and sanitation.   The U.S. government 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 HIV positive.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): $33.7 million in assistance for FP/RH will expand access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information 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: Assistance of $8.5 million for nutrition will be focused on strengthening 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.   Malnutrition remains one of the major public health problems in Ethiopia, contributing to 53 percent of infant and child mortality.   According to the 2014 mini Ethiopian Demographic Health Survey, 40 percent of children are stunted, 9 percent of children are wasted and 25 percent of children are underweight.   Nutrition also serves as an important link between GHI and FTF initiatives.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)
Professional military officer education remains a high priority for the Ethiopian Military. Using IMET funds in FY 2016, the United States will continue to assist the training of the Ethiopian military to become a more professional defense force which abides by the constitutional order of the country.

Ethiopia is a Responsible Force for Regional Peace and Security

Key Intervention:
- $0.6M million in IMET will support the professionalization of the Ethiopian military.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014, USAID gathered and analyzed performance data and information from performance evaluations and assessments of the following projects:
- The Empowering New Generations to Improve Nutrition and Economic Opportunities (ENGINE) project is having major impacts at the policy and institutional levels, and on strengthening national,

zonal, and district-level systems to scale up nutrition services across sectors. USAID's FTF projects have taken important strides to incorporate nutrition education and training into their programs and activities, but need to measure explicitly the impact of their efforts on nutritional status and on food security with particular attention to dietary diversity.

- Partnership for Capacity Building in Disaster Management Project: The National Incident Management Systems (NIMS) program, supported by USAID, has contributed to improving Disaster Risk Management (DRM) capacity at the regional and federal levels of the GOE through training activities and the introduction of an effective system for emergency response and management. Further standardization of DRM structures, terms and resources has to be promoted to enhance coordinated and effective communication and actions among regional and federal institutions in Ethiopia during the NIMS integration to promote better DRM coordination. The GOE has taken the lead on the implementation of NIMS, however, the lack of clear information on planned program activities, results, and an associated budget has created management challenges.

- The Water, Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation for Enhanced Resiliency (WATER) project has had a positive impact on the livelihoods of the communities in which it operates to improve access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. The evaluation recommends continued support to the local water management committees through technical assistance and coaching for revenue collection, managing funds and operation and maintenance tasks. Based on the project's pilot activities, the evaluation recommends expanding the use of solar- and windmill-driven pumps for pumping water from boreholes, as opposed to diesel-driven generators, since operation and maintenance costs of the former are much less.

- Integrated Family Health Program (IFHP): The modern contraceptive prevalence rate increased by approximately 12 percent in intervention areas between 2008 and 2013; in particular implant use increased by more than 5 percent. Between 2008 and 2013 there was a six-fold increase in deliveries assisted by doctors, nurses, and midwives in IFHP's target areas, and the percentage of pregnant women who attended four or more antenatal care consultations almost tripled.

- Yekokeb Berhan Program for Highly Vulnerable Children: While the percentage of highly vulnerable children (HVC) who were tested for HIV increased by approximately seven percent since the activity's baseline, still only 46 percent of HVCs were tested and knew their status.

- Improving Quality of Education Program (IQPEP): The project has met very large targets, including providing training to 80,347 teachers, 10,112 principals, 5,015 woredas (districts) education officers, and 10,017 kebele education and training board members. However, there was no meaningful follow-up on these training activities to determine the success of the intervention. The establishment of reading centers was a very positive innovation, but there were few books available for early readers. The evaluation team recommended that classroom libraries be supplied with numerous age appropriate books in the mother tongue, which could make a dramatic difference in reading among students.

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:

- The ENGINE project included a more focused and dedicated effort to address WASH issues, one of the determinants of stunting. In FY 2015, the project will hire a WASH advisor. Furthermore, all FTF projects are including indicator collection to measure the impact of the work on dietary diversity with continued priority given to the first 1,000 days. The FTF and Health Nutrition working group met in Amhara Region in September 2014 to identify one district where the partners all work to do systematic testing (and, if successful, large scale implementation) of multi-sectoral nutrition convergence across programs (interventions from each sector in every village of coverage areas with diligent M&E). Based on the evaluation findings of iron folate stock-outs, the Federal Ministry of Health nutrition team conducted a meeting with partners to identify actions to address this problem.

- Partnership for Capacity Building in Disaster Management Project: Leaders within the GOE at the federal and regional levels have begun involving all other key stakeholders in the DRM system. Institutional collaboration on DRM issues have been improved due to the creation of a Multi-Agency Coordination group especially at the Federal, Oromiya and Addis Ababa levels.   USAID is working on the standardization of NIMS components across all stakeholders and implementing agencies at the federal and regional levels.
- WATER: Based on the recommendations of the evaluation, USAID extended the project for nine months to provide additional capacity building training and follow up support to the water management committees.   In particular, additional training and technical support were provided to areas where new technologies were introduced. Three sites have been identified to install solar energy-based water supply systems.   The running cost for solar energy-based water supply facilities is minimal and will contribute to long-term service of the facilities.
- Following the IFHP Endline Evaluation, USAID embarked on an ambitious re-design of the portfolio focused on Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths (EPCMD).   The design will maximize U.S. resources to improve EPCMD outcomes.   A parallel evaluation will be designed to examine the public health impact of U.S. investments in EPCMD over time.
- Yekokeb Berhan: Following USAID staffs' expressions of concern to the State Minister of Health regarding the low priority HVCs have in receiving resources to be tested for HIV compared to populations of lower risk, the State Minister agreed that HVCs should become one of Ethiopia's priority populations for HIV testing.   The National Guidelines for Comprehensive HIV Prevention, Care and Treatment were revised in July 2014, including guidance on managing disclosure of HIV status.   HIV testing for HVCs has been made a key priority in work plans for implementing partners and sub-partners.
- IQPEP: The Reading for Ethiopia's Achievement Developed Technical Assistance (READ TA) project, a successor to IQPEP, has revised the mother tongue curriculum for primary schools, developed first through fourth grade student textbooks and teacher's guides in seven mother tongue languages, developed a teacher training manual, trained master trainers and teacher trainers, and started the development of fifth through eighth grade student textbook and teacher's guides.   The READ Institutional Improvement project, another successor to IQPEP, will train more than 100,000 first through eighth grade student mother tongue language teachers on how to better teach reading using the READ TA materials.   To support the intervention in improving early grade reading, READ TA will furthermore train cluster/woreda education supervisors so that they will regularly follow up the intervention at school level and support and mentor trained teachers.   Two projects under the READ Program (READ TA and READ Community Outreach) will develop and print various readers for early grades in seven mother tongue languages so that each school will have readers in many titles.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Ethiopia is a Responsible Force for Regional Peace and Security: FMF supports Ethiopian peacekeeping efforts and counterterrorism efforts within the region, including in South Sudan and Somalia, and builds long-term security capacity.   The emphasis is on enhancing Ethiopia's logistical airlift capability to facilitate the deployment and long-term sustainment of peacekeeping forces in regional trouble spots and in developing an intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capability to support regional peacekeeping and counter-terrorism 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 helps offset the increased requirements and allows Ethiopia to continue operations. Funding will directly support Ethiopian efforts to establish and maintain an enduring regional stability that coincides with African Union, United Nations, and United States objectives in East Africa.

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. Yet the agricultural sector is constrained by low productivity, fragmented market linkages, low value-added to products and services, and climate variability among other impediments.   USAID 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. Proposed GCCI funding will support a lower emissions development pathway for Ethiopia.   In addition, USAID strives to improve 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.   R2DT activities, such as the productive safety net program, assure food consumption and prevent asset depletion for chronically food insecure households while stimulating markets, improving access to services, natural resources management and rehabilitating as well as strengthening disaster risk management at the community level.   Expected results using U.S. assistance include increased incremental sales, established linkages between Farmers' Cooperative Unions and middle- and end-markets, increased access to finance from financial institutions to 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, USAID will support vulnerable populations to achieve sustained food security through asset building, access to financial services, access to markets, capacity protection, improving nutritional status, and where required, humanitarian assistance.   USAID will also support the viability and resilience of pastoralist communities through market development, vocational training and livelihood development and natural resource management.

Increased Utilization of Quality Health Services: The results of the 2011 Ethiopian Demographic Health Survey are 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.   USAID will continue to 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 maternal, neonatal and child deaths.   Other efforts will help support and strengthen the GOE's health system, expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health services, strengthen services related to child survival, increase prevention and control of infectious diseases (malaria and TB), and increase access to clean water and sanitation.   Health systems strengthening will emphasize strategic information, health sector financing, commodities and logistics, health workforce development, and infrastructure improvements.

Learning Outcomes at all Levels Improve: In the last 15 years, Ethiopia has achieved unprecedented growth in expanding access to primary school.   Recent data show a primary gross enrollment rate of over 95 percent.   Today, the poor quality of teacher instruction in schools and low student learning gains remain primary challenges confronting the education system.   From 2000 to 2011, Ethiopian-led national learning assessments at grades four and eight indicated that learning achievements at both grade levels were far below national standards.   Declining performance is linked to poor reading and comprehension skills in the lower (early) grades.   One USAID Early Grade Reading Assessment revealed that 34 percent of second grade students were unable to read a single word.   Forty-eight percent of assessed students received a zero score in reading comprehension, suggesting that while some Ethiopian students can effectively decipher words in a sentence - a positive step - they are unable to grasp the actual meaning of text, a serious failing.   As a result, millions of young students are not acquiring the basic skills of literacy, numeracy, critical thinking, and problem-solving which the education system is intended to

deliver.   Workforce readiness competencies are also drastically lacking among Ethiopia's youth population.   Colleges and universities lack the resources and capacity to responsibly support and develop their students, not to mention faculty staff.   Without an adequate foundational education and the obtainment of relevant workforce readiness skills in later years, Ethiopia's human capacity base will continue to impede the country's economic growth and its contribution to the international community's development and security initiatives in the region will also be seriously restrained.   With FY 2016 funding, USAID's education program will continue to focus on these foundational problems by improving learning outcomes at the primary grade level, through targeted training activities and other opportunities for youth, and at the tertiary level.   Significant attention and assistance will focus on strengthening early grade reading and writing nationwide, particularly in the seven most widely used local languages.   USAID will work in close partnership with the Ministry of Education and regional education bureaus to fine-tune a national reading curriculum, language textbooks, teacher's guides and teacher training manuals and modules.   Implementation of in-service teacher training programs will be conducted directly through government service providers - a result of a USAID-led and tailored capacity building program.   This end-goal marks an important step towards sustainable service delivery in the education sector.   In addition to improving the foundation of the early grade reading system in Ethiopia, USAID will deliver training programs to over 120,000 teachers, reaching approximately 15 million children with improved instruction.

<u>Improved Governance Environment for Sustainable Development</u>: USAID fosters an enabling environment for sustainable development through efforts to improve the resilience of Ethiopian communities and strengthening accountable governance.   USAID supports conflict mitigation and prevention through targeted climate change adaptation programs.   These activities help communities to withstand shocks from climate change and increase their capacity to prevent and mitigate conflict.   In addition to this assistance, USAID increases citizen participation to encourage community-level, participatory decision-making and to hold government accountable.   USAID utilizes tools such as social accountability to integrate this effort throughout the health, agriculture, and education sectors. Interventions to improve the rule of law and inclusive political processes also underpin USAID's democracy and governance approach.   Lastly, a key focus area is protecting political space and respect for human and civil rights in order to capitalize on opportunities to expand it.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**403,883**
Ethiopia is a Responsible Force for Regional Peace and Security	**1,270**
Foreign Military Financing	**700**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700
International Military Education and Training	**570**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	570
Increased Economic Growth with Resiliency in Rural Ethiopia	**61,200**
Development Assistance	**61,200**
3.1 Health	3,200
4.5 Agriculture	50,000
4.8 Environment	8,000

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
Increased Utilization of Quality Health Services	**320,413**
Global Health Programs - State	**187,213**
3.1 Health	187,213
Global Health Programs - USAID	**133,200**
3.1 Health	133,200
Learning Outcomes at All Levels Improve	**19,000**
Development Assistance	**19,000**
3.2 Education	19,000
Improved Governance Environment for Sustainable Development	**2,000**
Development Assistance	**2,000**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	250
2.2 Good Governance	1,500
2.4 Civil Society	250

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. security assistance to Gabon is aimed at bolstering maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea and professionalizing the small armed forces (fewer than 8,000 armed service members) by providing training, which will create a force able to operate effectively in regional peacekeeping and security efforts.   Gabon has roughly 500 troops participating in peacekeeping efforts in the Central African Republic.   Gabon has re-engaged with the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program, and participation in ACOTA training will help the Gabonese military prepare for future peacekeeping deployments.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**330**	*****	**230**	**-100**
International Military Education and Training	330	*	230	-100

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Gabon's defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values.   These activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.   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.

Increased Regional Cooperation for Security and Stability

Key Intervention:
- Approximately $0.2 million in IMET resources will support the professionalization of the Gabonese 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 conducts outbriefs with IMET training participants and conducts 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.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased Regional Cooperation for Security and Stability: Ensuring that the Gabonese military becomes

a more professional defense force is a high assistance priority for the United States.   U.S. assistance seeks to improve the Republic of Gabon's ability to fight transnational threats and ensure internal stability.   Other areas important to this objective include improving the Republic of Gabon's response to cases of trafficking in persons; enhancing the Republic of Gabon's ability to detect and interdict weapons of mass destruction and related items; strengthening border security by improving the capabilities and professionalism of the military, border guards, and the customs service; improving the Republic of Gabon's export control system; and limiting access of conventional weapons to end users of proliferation concern.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**230**
Increased regional cooperation for security and stability.	**230**
International Military Education and Training	**230**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	230

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, an apolitical 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 slow development, as do growing fiscal and economic challenges. The U.S. government provides significant assistance to accelerate Ghana's transition towards an established middle-income status. U.S. assistance also supports Ghana's attempt to solidify its position as a regional leader in a region unfortunately better known for civil strife, poor governance and economic stagnation. U.S. assistance to Ghana 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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**137,085**	*****	**146,347**	**9,262**
Development Assistance	75,100	*	77,080	1,980
Foreign Military Financing	350	*	300	-50
Global Health Programs - State	959	*	6,797	5,838
Global Health Programs - USAID	59,808	*	61,500	1,692
International Military Education and Training	668	*	670	2
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	*	-	-200

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**137,085**	*****	**146,347**	**9,262**
Power Africa	**5,000**	*****	**6,000**	**1,000**
Development Assistance	5,000	*	6,000	1,000
Other	**132,085**	*****	**140,347**	**8,262**
Development Assistance	70,100	*	71,080	980
Foreign Military Financing	350	*	300	-50
Global Health Programs - State	959	*	6,797	5,838
Global Health Programs - USAID	59,808	*	61,500	1,692

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	668	*	670	2
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	*	-	-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. The Mission's democracy, human rights and governance efforts focus on three main goals: improving local government administrative and budget management; fostering accountability and reducing corruption to improve government services; and strengthening the conduct and oversight of elections as well as women's participation in the political process. Economic growth will continue to focus on agriculture productivity, particularly in marine fisheries and the three important commodities of rice, maize and soya; helping to bridge the severe poverty gap between northern Ghana and the rest of the country; and supporting the Government of Ghana's (GOG) progress in creating a stronger enabling environment for private sector investment. Education efforts will be centered on developing and strengthening the foundation of human potential in the education sector through core programming in early grade reading and child literacy. The water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) program will continue to help achieve USAID objectives in health and education, while pursuing equitable and sustainable access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion interventions.

Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth

Key Interventions:
- Feed the Future (FTF): As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, USAID will provide $40.0 million to support the GOG's refinement and implementation of 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 demands, improve transmission and distribution of power, and increase rural access to energy.
- Environment: USAID will provide $1.5 million to help improve coastal resource management along Ghana's coastal areas in the country's Western and Central regions. 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 Initiative (GCCI): USAID will provide $2.0 million of Clean Energy money to support a lower emissions development pathway for Ghana, and also support the Power Africa Initiative to strengthen short-, medium-, and long-range planning by Ghana's power sector institutions to improve the overall efficiency of national power systems while promoting a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. Objectives under this goal are: to increase energy efficiency, including support to utilities on load management; establish a culture for integrated resource planning across Ghana's power sector; and provide the data and analyses that will inform the development and implementation of loss reduction strategies in transmission and distribution networks.

Equitable Improvements in Health Status

Key Intervention:
- $3.4 million is requested 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; improving the governance and policy environment in the sector; improving water supply and sanitation infrastructure; and leveraging public/private partnerships to magnify USAID's impact and investment.

Improved Reading Performance in Primary School

Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance in the amount of $10.7 million will be used to strengthen primary education reading and math instruction. Emphasis will be placed on improving the reading skills of students in kindergarten through grade three, beginning with native languages, and continuing through grade six. Interventions will expand support for consistent teacher professional development in reading and math instruction; 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. School and community-based activities will encourage reading for children in and out of school. USAID will also support local innovations designed to reinforce reading and math instruction, including the promotion of information and communications technology (ICT) and public-private partnerships.
- $3.0 million in assistance will be provided to strengthen management systems at the central and decentralized levels to help sustain learning and reading outcomes. Activities will target oversight, planning, management, participation and ownership functions of the GOG's decentralized structures, systems, and processes, as well as the use of data and appropriate ICT to improve evidence-based decision making.
- $2.4 million will help increase government and school accountability and transparency. USAID will support efforts at the local level to help communities improve children's learning outcomes. USAID will expand civil society involvement in and support to education. Activities will support Parent-Teacher Associations and School Management Committees, as well as the processes and tools used by schools and communities to promote government accountability for improving learning outcomes, with an emphasis on reading and increasing the availability and use of data tools, such as school report cards.

Strengthened Responsive Democratic Governance

Key Interventions:
- $5.8 million in assistance 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 the Feed the Future Initiative and other presidential initiatives.
- $1.2 million in assistance will be 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.

- $1.9 million in assistance will be used to support election systems strengthening, and a political participation initiative that promotes women's active participation in electoral processes, leading to higher female representation in local and national governments. While Ghana has demonstrated success at managing elections in the past, the conduct of the 2012 elections shed light on new weaknesses in election administration requiring a number of reforms.   Therefore, U.S. assistance will improve election administration and equality of opportunity; increase political participation of women and other marginalized groups; support responsive peace initiatives; and improve the credibility and transparency of elections.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. assistance builds on past achievements and demonstrated commitment by the GOG. The Ghana Armed Forces 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.

Increased Capability of Security Forces and Defense Institutions

Key Intervention:
- 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 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.

Equitable Improvements in Health Status

Key Interventions:
- HIV/AIDS: As part of PEPFAR, Ghana will receive $12.3 million to build partnerships providing integrated prevention measures, care and treatment programs throughout the country, and support for orphans and vulnerable children.   Additional details of activities 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 $28.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward the achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related deaths by 50 percent.   The FY 2016 request level for Ghana does not include the total projected funding for the PMI.   Decisions on the allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2016 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): $8.0 million in assistance to build the technical capacity of Ghanaian health system employees to address the leading causes of maternal and under-five years of age mortality rates.   USAID will work in collaboration with the GOG, communities, and the Ghana Health Service to improve the quality of MCH 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 nurses.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): $13.0 million to support the GOG's efforts to expand access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services.   USAID will also work with the private sector to ensure an adequate and sustainable supply of high-quality FP/RH 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 programs that seek to create economic growth while ensuring improved nutritional status.   USAID will support the prevention and treatment of poor nutrition 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.

Increased Capability of Security Forces and Defense Institutions

Key Intervention:
- Provide $0.7 million of FY 2016 IMET funds to professionalize the Ghana Armed Forces through training courses.

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.   The GOG signed its second compact with the MCC on August 5, 2014.   This compact will provide up to $498 million to help transform Ghana's power sector.   The compact is noteworthy for its link to Power Africa and the Partnership for Growth initiatives.   Expected outcomes include improved reliability and service delivery and a more continuous and cost effective power fuel supply.   The compact is also structured to incentivize policy reforms that will increase private investment.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID undertook numerous monitoring and evaluation activities from FY 2013 to FY 2014 to inform FY 2016 programming.   The activities undertaken included:
- Evaluation of three Implementing Mechanisms (IMs): Ghana Local Governance and Decentralization Program; Ghana Transition and Persistence and Partnership for Accountable Governance in Education ; and one Mid-Term Assessment for Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance Initiative between 2013 and 2014.   In addition to these evaluations, the Mission has conducted Quarterly Financial Reviews and Data Quality Assessments for all its IMs.
- Monitoring and Evaluation Support Services for the Education Sector through a Basic Ordering Agreement.   Task Orders are designed to work with the GOG Education Service's National Education Assessment to monitor the implementation of interventions in education, informing the progress of USAID/Ghana's Partnership for Education Program.
- Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) provides data on key demographic and health indicators. Based on the DHS, the health program incorporates more precise data into the development of new projects, to set accurate baselines and targets.   This helps determine the more efficient uses of program resources to achieve results under the Health Development Objective.
- Evaluation of Health Interventions.   Undertook activities to support work with GOG's Health Service and USAID's Health Office to monitor the implementation of interventions in health, population and nutrition, informing progress of the USAID/Ghana's Health, Population and Nutrition Program.
- Population-based survey (PBS) of the Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA)

Districts to Provide Benchmarks for Identified Feed the Future Indicators: Conducted a survey using rigorous methodological approaches to ensure precision and quality. It covered 45 Administrative Districts in four regions: Northern, Upper East, Upper West and Brong Ahafo of the SADA Zone. The PBS provides data on the Poverty, Nutrition and Women in Agriculture Index to inform tracking for FTF programs in Ghana and other health and agriculture-related programing in Ghana.

- Geographic Information Database on all key development indicators and the mapping of all key development indicators which will be crucial in targeting future development interventions in Ghana. In addition, USAID/Ghana is integrating most of its data management systems into USAID's AIDTracker Plus system. AIDTracker Plus is an online system with improved data management functionalities for statistical data, geographic data and attributes data. It also allows both USAID and its partners to have one system within which partners can have both standard indicators to meet USAID data needs and custom indicators to meet implementing partner management data needs. This will increase data utilization efficiency and improve the decision making process.

- Strengthening the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Team with three M&E Specialists for the Economic Growth Office, the Education Office and the Projects and Programs Development Office. This team, together with colleagues from the West Africa Mission, forms the Technical Evaluation and Monitoring Squad, to improve peer reviews for Statements of Work, Evaluation Reporting and Managing of the Evaluation Activities.

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 2016 budget:

- Based on the results of the PBS, the Economic Growth Office and the Health, Population and Nutrition Office are incorporating baseline data and target-setting on Modernized Agriculture and Maternal and Child Health outcomes into the work plans of current project design and utilizing the data to prioritize activities to maximize the intended impact of FTF interventions.

- Based on the ongoing DHS, the health program will incorporate more precise data into the development of new projects, setting accurate baselines and targets and determining more efficient program resource uses to achieve results under the Development Objective.

- The Mission has identified weak local capacity and decentralization as challenges that tend to limit the effects of its programming. The findings are currently informing the Mission's emphasis on working with the GOG to strengthen governance structures, through G2G and Local Solution and will shape USAID/Ghana activities in FY 2016.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

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 is the largest employer in the economy; 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 coastal fisheries which are 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.

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 support the adoption of positive health practices by individuals and communities and strengthen the capacity of community and district-level health officers to plan and manage health programs.

Improved Reading Performance in Primary School: Despite Ghana's rapid increase in primary school enrollment and the high potential to achieve universal access to primary school by 2015, attaining quality basic education remains a long-term challenge. At the basic education level, there is a critical need to focus on basic reading and numeracy 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 a single word in English or a local language; and only two percent of children were able to read with fluency and comprehension. An Early Grade Mathematic Assessment revealed that nearly 20 percent of children were unable to complete a simple subtraction problem, and nearly 70 percent of pupils were unable to complete a double digit subtraction problem 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 according to national standards. Both the GOG and the Ministry of Education's Education Strategic Plan 2010–2020 and the 2013-2017 Ghana Reading Action Plan address the issue of improving educational quality and learning outcomes, with the latter focused on improving reading skills. U.S. assistance 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 skills and exploring ways to improve numeracy, which are essential to fulfilling the urgent need for a workforce with relevant skills and competencies.

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 are often insufficiently accountable to citizens. Effective decentralization and robust civil society participation in governance are essential to Ghana's governance structure. Such participation provides an 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 that came to light during 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.

Increased Capability of Security Forces and Defense Institutions: U.S. 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.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**146,347**
Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth	**48,497**
Development Assistance	**48,497**
4.4 Infrastructure	5,000
4.5 Agriculture	40,000
4.8 Environment	3,497
Equitable Improvements in Health Status	**71,709**
Development Assistance	**3,412**
3.1 Health	3,412
Global Health Programs - State	**6,797**
3.1 Health	6,797
Global Health Programs - USAID	**61,500**
3.1 Health	61,500
Improved Reading Performance in Primary School*	**16,171**
Development Assistance	**16,171**
3.2 Education	16,171
Strengthened Responsive, Democratic Governance	**9,000**
Development Assistance	**9,000**
2.2 Good Governance	5,835
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,220
2.4 Civil Society	1,945
Increased Capability of Security Forces and Defense Institutions	**970**
Foreign Military Financing	**300**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300
International Military Education and Training	**670**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	670

Guinea

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Guinea's weak healthcare system has crippled the well-being and growth of the country for decades. Diarrheal disease and malaria, complicated by malnutrition, are the leading causes of death among children under-five years of age. According to the 2012 Demographic and Health Survey, environmental sanitation is poor and cholera and typhoid epidemics occur regularly. U.S. assistance will help end extreme poverty through improved food security and continued support to Guinea's national health strategy, with a particular focus on improving community participation, accountability, and transparency. Increased demand for, and utilization of, quality health services will result in healthier populations with economic opportunities and social prosperity. The United States government seeks to accomplish these objectives through effective collaboration with the Government of Guinea, other donors, local NGOs and the private sector – particularly the multi-national extractive industries with which the United States already has established productive relationships.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**22,041**	*****	**23,740**	**1,699**
Development Assistance	-	*	6,000	6,000
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	-	-200
Global Health Programs - USAID	17,850	*	17,500	-350
International Military Education and Training	397	*	240	-157
P.L. 480 Title II	3,014	*	-	-3,014
Peacekeeping Operations	580	*	-	-580

Development Assistance (DA)
Assistance provided through the DA account will support agricultural development programs to help end extreme poverty and improve food security. Activities will focus on providing support to agricultural communities to promote availability of food and nutrition throughout the lean season, including increased profitability.

More Inclusive, Effective Participatory Governance for a Healthier Guinea

Key intervention:
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide $6.0 million to work with the Government of Guinea to implement agricultural programs, including developing transparent input delivery systems and marketing strategies, and supporting strong agriculture cooperatives and other institutions. USAID/Guinea will provide training and technical assistance at the local and national levels to improve growth in agriculture.

Global Health Programs (GHP)
Assistance provided through GHP-USAID 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.

Guinea's health sector's primary focus is to strengthen the following areas: (1) the national health system in order to overcome inadequate human resources; (2) quality of services; (3) weak supply chain management and inadequate access to essential medicines; (4) weak health information systems; and (5) lack of an integrated approach to address health interventions. Limited national contributions, international investment, and weak governance are the main barriers to improving the Guinean health system. Programming will provide technical and financial assistance to strengthen the fragile health care system, while improving access to integrated, quality care, consistent with the goals and principles of the GHI. To sustain and achieve greater broad-based health impact, U.S. assistance will also explore opportunities to address public health threats posed by infectious diseases, and will continue its investment in maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health programs, and the prevention and management of malaria.

<u>More Inclusive, Effective Participatory Governance for a Healthier Guinea</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- 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 2016 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 2016 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal Child Health (MCH): $2.5 million will be used to focus on strengthening the capacity of health sector human resources, antenatal care, safe delivery and obstetric care, integrated management of childhood illnesses, and 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 and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): $3.0 million will be used to continue to expand access to high-quality, voluntary, FP/RH 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 FP/RH strategy. Programming will also promote the transparent management of health programs and resources, including contraceptive commodities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET funding will continue to be used 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.

The Guinean security services lack strong institutions to serve as a basis for the development of a modern force. As the Guinean military transitions to a republican force respectful of civilian control, the military will need assistance in developing its future leadership and will require assistance in developing a modern, professional officer corps. Training will be primarily implemented through the IMET program, focused on training junior officers in order to develop the next generation of leaders in the Guinean Armed Forces. Additionally, English language training is a critical need in the Guinean Armed Forces to

allow them to engage U.S. trainers (whether IMET or military-to-military) and participate in regional missions.

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 Intervention:
* $0.2 million will be used to support the professionalization of the Guinean Armed Forces.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014, USAID conducted three portfolio reviews, including one with the host country government to assess the performance of USAID assistance. The portfolio review held during the Ebola epidemic revealed that several activities were behind schedule and one assessment and two surveys for the USAID malaria program were postponed because consultants were unable to travel to Guinea.
*   In FY 2014, USAID completed a rapid assessment on the progress of U.S. government assistance to Guinean legislative processes.   Findings indicate that the parliamentary roles and civil society involvement in legislative processes are highly appreciated by stakeholders. Overall, the project was meeting technical specifications, but needed to be adjusted to a new context given deep political divides and the current Ebola epidemic.
*   In FY 2013, USAID performed an assessment of the health management information system (HMIS) of Guinea.   The assessment covered both the technical and managerial aspects of the HMIS, targeting statistical units at the central and local levels as well as 100 health facilities located at 10 sub-prefectures of the country.   The assessment revealed that the data quality is generally low, particularly at the central level, reflecting the weak performance of the HMIS at all levels of the health system in Guinea.
*   Under its Agriculture Education and Market Improvement Program, USAID completed a baseline assessment of knowledge and practice among agricultural stakeholders on Global Climate Change (GCC) – Adaptation.   The baseline will be used to do an impact evaluation of the program in 2017. The baseline itself was done on a nationwide basis and included both individual interviews and focus group discussions with farmers, farmer federations, students, professors, agri-business representatives and government officials.   The report of the baseline includes a comprehensive review of GCC-related policy and analysis at the global, regional and local levels.
*   Under its Rural Micro-enterprise Development Program, USAID completed a rigorous data quality assessment, which resulted in a monitoring and evaluation workshop with the staff of the implementing partner.   During the workshop, the program's monitoring system was re-vamped with streamlined roles and responsibilities and the project monitoring plan was revised to remove redundancies and inconsistencies.
*   USAID continues to refine its 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 related to the impact of the Ebola epidemic on the implementation of USAID activities, USAID designed a whole-of-government strategy to solve the recurrent health outbreaks by addressing short-, medium-, and long-term effects of health outbreaks.   As a result, a total of $3.5 million from Guinea's FY 2014 GHP-USAID MCH and FP/RH funds were reprogrammed to address public health threats posed by the Ebola epidemic.   Subsequently, USAID is altering its health service delivery project to address the medium and long term effects of infectious diseases.   In response to the Ebola epidemic, three surveys initially planned in FY 2014 under the Presidential Malaria Initiative (PMI) were rescheduled and will

likely take place in FY 2015:

- In collaboration with the World Health Organization and the Global Fund, USAID will conduct a service availability and readiness assessment to generate reliable and regular information on service delivery, including: service availability to provide basic healthcare interventions in HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, MCH, FP/RH, and other non-communicable diseases.
- USAID will perform a survey on knowledge, attitudes and practices in the PMI target areas to examine malaria illness and people's response to illness and malaria prevention.
- USAID will conduct a malaria indicator survey to collect data to measure progress in reducing the malaria burden in Guinea.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

More Inclusive, Effective Participatory Governance for a Healthier Guinea: U.S. government assistance aims to strengthen transparent, competitive, accountable institutions and processes; increase community participation with regard to access to quality health services; and improve economic opportunities and social prosperity.

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: U.S. assistance aims to advance security sector reform through training and equipping Guinean security forces to engage domestically and regionally.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**23,740**
More inclusive, effective participatory governance for a healthier Guinea	**23,500**
Development Assistance	**6,000**
4.5 Agriculture	6,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	**17,500**
3.1 Health	17,500
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	**240**
International Military Education and Training	**240**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	240

Guinea-Bissau

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Guinea-Bissau held successful, democratic presidential elections in 2014, ending a two-year transitional period following an April 2012 coup. The newly elected government has begun to articulate a reform agenda and has already taken some bold steps in that direction.   U.S. foreign policy objectives are to promote sustainable democracy and political development, combat narcotics trafficking, and lay the foundations for economic growth based on good governance and sound economic policy. FY 2016 U.S. foreign assistance to Guinea-Bissau focuses on professionalization of the country's military forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	-	*	**150**	**150**
International Military Education and Training	-	*	150	150

International Military Education and Training (IMET)
As a result of Guinea-Bissau's past civil-military history, Security Sector Reform has been identified as a top priority of the newly democratically-elected government.   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.

Advance Regional Security Cooperation and Security-Sector Reforms

Key Intervention:
- IMET-funded programs will support the professionalization of the military forces and Expanded IMET (e-IMET) courses, such as on civil-military relations and human rights, thereby advancing peace and security and contributing to a long-term process of democratization.

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 Dakar continues to include elements of E-IMET programming and professional military education as a part of its IMET-funded activities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Advance regional security cooperation and security-sector reforms: Reforming the country's civil-military relations is critical to peace and security and a long-term process of democratization.   IMET training will

educate the Bissau-Guinean military on human rights and rule of law concepts in order to end the cycle of violence and rivalry between military and civilian leaderships.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**150**
Advance Regional Security Cooperation and Security-Sector Reforms	**150**
International Military Education and Training	**150**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150

Kenya

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The overarching goal of U.S. assistance to Kenya is to strengthen regional peace, security, and prosperity by supporting the sustainable transformation of Kenya's governance and economy. Following national elections in March 2013, Kenya embarked on a comprehensive and ambitious program to devolve government structures and authorities. If implemented effectively, devolution promises a more accountable and participatory system of governance, robust economic growth, and sustainable service delivery. U.S. assistance will strengthen Kenya's democratic institutions and help ensure that devolution is effectively implemented; support preparations for free, fair, and peaceful national elections currently scheduled for 2017; increase economic opportunity for a wide cross-section of Kenyans, especially youth, women, and marginalized populations; professionalize the security sector; prevent violent extremism and mitigate conflict; improve the quality of and access to education; improve the quality, accessibility, and sustainability of essential health services for HIV/AIDS, maternal and child health, malaria, and water and sanitation; promote low-emissions development; conserve biodiversity; and combat wildlife trafficking. Kenya is a Relief-to-Development Transition (R2DT) Focus Country, and receives assistance to support the transition from relief to development by promoting resilience and climate adaptation in drought-prone areas. R2DT activities continue to contribute to improved food security and prevent asset depletion for chronically food insecure households while stimulating markets, improving access to services, improving natural resources management, and rehabilitating and strengthening disaster risk management at the community level.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**644,999**	*****	**630,340**	**-14,659**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**5,000**	*****	**-**	**-5,000**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,000	*	-	-5,000
Enduring/Core Programs	**639,999**	*****	**630,340**	**-9,659**
Development Assistance	93,500	*	84,210	-9,290
Foreign Military Financing	1,178	*	1,000	-178
Global Health Programs - State	371,680	*	456,680	85,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	83,000	*	81,400	-1,600
International Military Education and Training	748	*	800	52
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	*	1,000	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	*	5,250	3,750
P.L. 480 Title II	86,393	*	-	-86,393

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**644,999**	*****	**630,340**	**-14,659**
Power Africa	**-**	*****	**1,000**	**1,000**
Enduring/Core Programs	**-**	*****	**1,000**	**1,000**
Development Assistance	-	*	1,000	1,000
Resilience	**19,000**	*****	**4,000**	**-15,000**
Enduring/Core Programs	**19,000**	*****	**4,000**	**-15,000**
Development Assistance	19,000	*	4,000	-15,000
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	**1,500**	*****	**1,188**	**-312**
Enduring/Core Programs	**1,500**	*****	**1,188**	**-312**
Development Assistance	1,500	*	1,188	-312
Other	**624,499**	*****	**624,152**	**-347**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**5,000**	*****	**-**	**-5,000**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,000	*	-	-5,000
Enduring/Core Programs	**619,499**	*****	**624,152**	**4,653**
Development Assistance	73,000	*	78,022	5,022
Foreign Military Financing	1,178	*	1,000	-178
Global Health Programs - State	371,680	*	456,680	85,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	83,000	*	81,400	-1,600
International Military Education and Training	748	*	800	52
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	*	1,000	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	*	5,250	3,750
P.L. 480 Title II	86,393	*	-	-86,393

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support Kenya's new governance structures at the national and county levels by strengthening democratic institutions, advancing the implementation of the constitution and supporting civil society and public participation. U.S. assistance will leverage private sector investments and the participation of civil society organizations to ensure that Kenya's most vulnerable citizens have access to civic and economic opportunities. Economic growth programs will help spur entrepreneurship, improve the investment climate, and encourage an exchange of economic and agricultural expertise. Assistance will improve basic education outcomes and increase social and economic opportunities for youth.

<u>Devolution Effectively Implemented</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- Activities will provide targeted technical assistance, training, and material support to national and county governments, and non-governmental entities to implement devolution. Targeted county governments will strategically plan, manage, budget, and account for funds; raise additional revenue;

engage with citizens; and deliver high-quality services.

- Activities will foster public participation in governance and build links between county governments and citizens. Empowered youth will participate in economic and social development while reducing the attraction of engaging in criminal activities and perpetuating conflict. Building the capacity of civil society organizations and strengthening their engagement with new county governments will gradually result in increasing direct U.S. funding to local organizations, a USAID objective. Mission support will encourage and assist civil society organizations, including the media, to be catalysts for reform.
- Interventions will provide technical assistance and training to the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission in elections administration, dispute resolution, information technology, electoral security, and voter education will contribute to a peaceful transition of power after the 2017 elections.

Health and Human Capacity Strengthened

Key Interventions:
- Basic Education: Approximately $9.8 million in basic education funding will improve reading skills and increase equitable access to education, in line with USAID's Education Strategy. Interventions will focus on expanding access to quality basic education for over five million young learners nationwide — approximately half of whom will be female — concentrating on improving reading in areas of Kenya affected by conflict and crisis.
- Higher Education: U.S. assistance will help improve the ability of workforce development programs to produce a workforce with relevant skills to support Kenya's development goals, and seek to leverage resources through private sector partnerships.
- Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH): Approximately $4.0 million in development assistance funding will catalyze market-based service delivery of WASH with new technologies and private sector involvement. Outcomes will include reduced illnesses and deaths from water-borne diseases through support for water sources and latrines; increased availability of water treatment products in both rural and urban areas; and better communication activities to promote improved hygiene practices.

Inclusive, Market-Driven, Environmentally Sustainable Economic Growth Achieved

Key Interventions:
- As a part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), the United States will provide $42.0 million to assist the Government of Kenya (GOK) with implementation of a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. Interventions will measurably reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development.
- Programs will improve the competitiveness and innovation of 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.
- U.S. assistance will increase the number of youth engaged in sustainable commercial agriculture by focusing on commodities, production, and marketing services of interest to rural and urban youth. Assistance will increase the number of youth entrepreneurs adopting 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 bring farmer-friendly banking services to the market.

- The United States, through the Power Africa initiative, will invest a proposed $1.0 million in clean energy assistance to support Kenya's efforts in power generation and transmission. It will foster both private sector-led renewable energy transactions to increase power generation, and support the GOK to better manage and transmit energy.
- Up to $1.0 million of clean energy resources will be used for 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.
- Proposed biodiversity funding of approximately $4.0 million will strengthen the capacity of the government, the private sector, and civil society to take advantage of Kenya's progressive new Wildlife Conservation and Management Act. USAID will assist county and conservancy leaders to align their conservation programs to the national master plan for biodiversity management under a devolved system of government, and implement them accordingly.
- U.S. interagency partnerships will address key capacity gaps of the Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya Forest Service, and the Water Towers Management Authority as they face the challenges of combining into one operational authority.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF programs will continue to professionalize the Kenyan military by providing training and equipment to strengthen Kenya's ability to secure 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 the Kenyan military by procuring equipment and sustaining the use of previously funded equipment purchases.

Capacity to Prevent and Respond to Threats of Crime, to Counter Terrorism, and to Contribute to Regional Peace and Security Strengthened

Key Intervention:
- $1.0 million in U.S. assistance 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)

Kenya has one of the highest mortality rates from infectious diseases in the region. U.S. assistance will scale-up health impacts throughout the country in maternal, neonatal and child health, nutrition, family planning and reproductive health; tuberculosis control; and HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care. 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 anAIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Kenya's transition to a devolved system of government is providing profound challenges and opportunities for the health sector. Health assistance in Kenya provides a platform for building on the successful interagency collaboration under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) among USAID, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Peace Corps, and the
U.S. Department of Defense.

Health and Human Capacity Strengthened

Key Interventions:
- HIV/AIDS: $433.2 million of proposed PEPFAR funds will be used to build partnerships and provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs 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.

- Tuberculosis (TB): Proposed funds include $4.0 million to increase access to quality-assured TB services nationwide, through the identification and implementation of evidence-based activities that support and/or complement the activities of the Kenyan Ministry of Health's TB, Leprosy, and Lung Diseases Unit.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide approximately $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 2016 request level 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 2016 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health: $12.0 million of proposed assistance will 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 at community and facility levels. 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. Activities are aligned to the global effort to end preventable child and maternal deaths. 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.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): GHP funds amounting to approximately $27.4 million will provide training and supplies to the public, private, and non-governmental sector. The programs will enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of the first birth. In addition, programs will emphasize increased access to youth-friendly FP/RH services in public health facilities in Kenya.
- Nutrition: U.S. assistance of approximately $3.0 million will 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. They will advance FTF and relief-to-development objectives and, in coordination with agriculture programs, support women, children, and vulnerable households by promoting nutrition programs.

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. The KDF has contributed a battalion to the 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. 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.

Capacity to Prevent and Respond to Threats of Crime, to Counter Terrorism, and Contribute to Regional Peace and Security Strengthened

Key Intervention:
- $0.8 million will continue professionalization of the Kenyan military including 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 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.

Capacity to Prevent and Respond to Threats of Crime, to Counter Terrorism, and Contribute to Regional Peace and Security Strengthened

Key Intervention:
- U.S. assistance will be used to build Kenyan institutions designed to address police accountability. The $1.0 million in funding, proposed programs 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 effective oversight of these three structures, the police should become a more accountable and trusted institution.

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. U.S. programs will help Kenya address the need for security sector reform and conflict mitigation.

Capacity to Prevent and Respond to Threats of Crime, to Counter Terrorism, and Contribute to Regional Peace and Security Strengthened

Key Interventions:
- NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) in the proposed amount of $4.75 million will continue to help professionalize Kenya's counterterrorism law enforcement community. ATA resources will help to build capacity in the areas of border security, (particularly coordination and cooperation with neighboring countries), investigations, and crisis response with a strong emphasis on strengthening the skills, commitment, and knowledge necessary to conduct operations in accordance with international human rights conventions. ATA's continued support to Kenya's border security forces will be coordinated with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection. ATA may also support multi-agency maritime security patrols.
- NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security assistance in the proposed 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: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:
- Mid-term evaluations for the Global Give Back Circle Program, an education, empowerment, and employment transition program for disadvantaged girls; Orphans and Vulnerable Children Scholarship and Leadership Program; AfyaInfo, or HealthInfo, which supports the Kenyan government to build a unified web-based health information system; Funzo Kenya, or Training Kenya, which trains health workers to strengthen Kenyan government's health systems for human resources; and three Countering Violent Extremism activities

- Final performance or impact evaluations were conducted for the following activities:
  o Capacity Project, a human resource strengthening program in health
  o USAID-Kenya Agriculture Research Institute (KARI) Partnership for Increased Rural Household Incomes
  o Kenya Wildlife Services' Wildlife Conservation Project
  o Kenya Dairy Sector Competiveness Program
  o Laikipia Natural Resource Management and Biodiversity Conservation Program
  o Teacher Education and Professional Development Project in Kenya
  o Yes Youth Can (YYC) Final Impact Evaluation
  o Conflict Mitigation and Civil Society Strengthening Activities Evaluation
  o Elections Assistance Evaluation
- USAID/Washington and USAID/Kenya collaborated on a rapid assessment review of USAID support for the 2013 Kenyan election and conducted Data Quality Assessments for performance indicators used in Health, Population, and HIV/AIDS; Economic Growth; and Environment and Natural Resources Management.

A series of assessments also helped to shape current and future programming. Key assessments from FY 2013-FY 2014 included the following:
- Workforce Connections: Kenya Youth Assessment
- Baseline Assessment of Tusome, USAID/Kenya's Early Grade Reading Project

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID/Kenya applied results from the various monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities, and assessments identified above to all stages of the program cycle. At the strategic level, the Mission applied lessons learned and recommendations from M&E activities to define priorities and development goals for the Mission's new Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS). Results were also used to design and plan new procurements and to make course-corrections in the management of ongoing projects. Below are examples of how M&E results were applied:
- In developing a new Project Appraisal Document (PAD) for the youth project, the Mission incorporated the findings from assessments and evaluations such as the YYC impact evaluation and the "Workforce Connections: Kenya Youth Assessment" to better define and meet the needs surrounding the youth of Kenya today.
- The Electoral Assistance Evaluation and the Rapid Assessment Review looked at the effectiveness of USAID's electoral assistance program, which was designed to support free, fair, transparent, and peaceful 2013 general elections in Kenya. These reports will be further used as the Mission designs an electoral assistance program to support the next national elections. The evaluation findings were also used in reviewing the Mission's civic education work plan, to help ensure that results are aligned to the goals of USAID/Kenya's new CDCS. In addition, evaluation results are being used to design the Mission's PAD for the "Devolution Effectively Implemented" development objective.
- The Conflict Mitigation and Civil Society Strengthening Evaluation looked at the effectiveness of USAID's conflict mitigation and civil society strengthening program from 2007-2013. The findings were immediately used in the design of four new conflict mitigation and civil society strengthening activities, and provided valuable input into USAID/Kenya's new strategy and the development of the "Devolution Effectively Implemented" PAD. One finding was the need to look for sustainable, new approaches to civil society strengthening, leading the Mission to partner with the Aga Khan Foundation for a new activity that embodies a community philanthropy approach. The evaluation also provided input as USAID expands its countering violent extremism programming in Kenya and prepares to provide support for the upcoming 2017 general elections.
- The purpose of the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) final evaluation was to measure and document achievements and areas requiring improvement in the current project to gain insight and acquire

lessons learned on the ongoing partnership between USAID and KWS. USAID/Kenya used the findings as evidence for a new project design, in the development of a five-year planning document, and in its discussions with KWS. Specifically, the evaluation aided USAID in understanding the importance of a robust performance monitoring plan to track results, appropriate contracting mechanisms and engagement with the KWS board, absorption capacity of KWS, and the coordination of its work through a master plan. The evaluation also highlighted the need for coordination between USAID and its counterparts, which led to the creation of a conservancy working group. The evaluation also highlighted the project's accomplishments despite its limited resources.

- The final evaluation of the Teacher Education and Professional Development activity was conducted for three primary reasons: to examine the extent to which the project's goals had been achieved; to capture best practices and lessons learned that can be applied by Kenya's Ministry of Education in the future; and to inform USAID's education project designs. Several key evaluation recommendations were acted upon: revising a key training tool, creating an induction course for new teachers, and integrating information communications technology. The team also learned important lessons for future project designs, including: clarifying roles when a project involves partners and government stakeholders jointly, and including a dissemination plan in the budget to widely share evaluation and lessons learned.

- The evaluation of the Laikipia Natural Resource Management and Biodiversity Conservation Program was undertaken to: examine the extent to which the activity's capacity-building goal has been achieved in light of the challenges the activity faced; assess the extent to which various monitoring systems were effective, transferable, and useful in decision-making; and capture lessons learned that can be applied to future partners and programs, particularly with respect to capacity building, monitoring, and policy. As a result of the evaluation, the implementer's M&E structures are being revamped to address its institutional weaknesses.

- The Mission undertook verification of the HIV rapid test kits (RTK) distributed through the Supply Chain Management System to understand the discrepancies between the number of RTKs distributed and the number of tests conducted for further action and follow-up. The report helped show that the main discrepancies were at the facility level. Based on the report's recommendations, USAID/Kenya changed the supplier to one that uses electronic systems; expanded monitoring activities to include two teams to visit the facilities along with the Ministry of Health, which has since improved data flow; and instructed USAID partners to tighten accounting controls at the facility level.

- Opportunities for tighter data quality controls were also identified through the Data Quality Assessments (DQA) for performance indicators used by the Population and Health office; Agriculture, Business, and Energy office; and Environment and Natural Resources Management office. As a result of these DQAs, USAID/Kenya is implementing appropriate practices to improve data quality.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Devolution Effectively Implemented: U.S. assistance will support the establishment and operationalization of effective, devolved structures of governance; improved legislative and policy processes; and greater citizen engagement and oversight of government actions. These efforts will contribute to local government legitimacy, improve the provision of quality services to citizens, and forge a stronger link between citizens and government at both the national and county levels. Assistance will address the obstacles to sustainable economic growth, including weaknesses in Kenyan institutions and regulatory policies. Reforms that facilitate broad-based economic development at the national, regional, and local levels, and improve accountability and transparency in the management of public resources will help ensure Kenya achieves its democratic and economic potential. Results will include sustainable civil society organizations effectively representing citizen interests and requirements to county governments.

Health and Human Capacity Strengthened: U.S. assistance will support activities to address significant constraints faced by Kenya's health and education systems to measurably improve outcomes in maternal mortality rates and newborn deaths, HIV transmission, the malaria burden, and early-grade reading proficiency. Assistance will build the capacity of health and education institutions and systems to sustainably deliver and finance quality services in the long term, strengthening the foundational human capital needed to fuel Kenya's development. Assistance will bolster the government's ability to respond to challenges; reduce Kenya's reliance on donor funding to support service delivery; and stimulate private sector investments that contribute to better health and education outcomes for a healthier, more productive workforce. Additionally, programs will equip youth to improve health and education, increase employability skills, and develop individual and community resilience to extremism and manipulation.

Inclusive, Market-Driven, Environmentally Sustainable Economic Growth Achieved: U.S. assistance will ensure improvement in the overall business and governance environment to accelerate economic growth. Assistance will specifically promote agricultural productivity and innovations, value chain competitiveness, and agribusiness while conserving natural resources and strengthening resilience. Support for policy and regulatory reforms will reduce the burden of compliance, create incentives to unlock Kenyan capital for productive use, and reduce barriers to domestic and international trade. Interventions will address the most binding constraints to growth through activities such as improving non-urban infrastructure, specifically in energy and transport, and simplifying regulatory processes. Resilience investments will help Kenya adapt to extreme climate variations, which cause recurrent droughts and floods. Interventions will address deforestation, poor water management, and population growth to improve access to clean and safe drinking water. Technical assistance will help the Government of Kenya (GOK) and the private sector implement clean, renewable, reliable, cost-effective energy systems under low-emissions growth models. Assistance will help the GOK, non-government organizations and the private sector to combat wildlife trafficking while simultaneously supporting critical landscape-scale conservation efforts through community conservancies. Critical policy support work will facilitate the harmonization of county-level policies to new national policies and laws for natural resource management, climate change and community land rights.

Capacity to Prevent and Respond to Threats of Crime, to Counter Terrorism, and to Contribute to Regional Peace and Security Strengthened: U.S. assistance aims to improve the capacity of security, law enforcement, and judicial institutions to respond to threats of crime and terrorism, while advocating for civilian oversight, accountability, and a respect for human rights.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**630,340**
Devolution Effectively Implemented	**19,581**
Development Assistance	**19,581**
2.2 Good Governance	10,177
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,918
3.1 Health	317
3.2 Education	489
4.5 Agriculture	1,680

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
Health and Human Capacity Strengthened	**555,819**
Development Assistance	**17,739**
3.1 Health	634
3.2 Education	10,534
4.5 Agriculture	2,520
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,753
4.8 Environment	298
Global Health Programs - State	**456,680**
3.1 Health	456,680
Global Health Programs - USAID	**81,400**
3.1 Health	81,400
Inclusive, Market-driven, Environmentally Sustainable Economic Growth Achieved	**46,890**
Development Assistance	**46,890**
3.1 Health	3,010
4.5 Agriculture	37,800
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	417
4.8 Environment	5,663
Capacity to Prevent and Respond to Threats of Crime, to Counter Terrorism and Contribute to Regional Peace and Security Strengthened	**8,050**
Foreign Military Financing	**1,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
International Military Education and Training	**800**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**1,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**5,250**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,750
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500

Lesotho

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Lesotho continues to focus on becoming a stable, prosperous, and healthy nation.   The
U.S. government's objective is to assist Lesotho in achieving the "tipping point" in its HIV epidemic, and
ensuring that strong and effective institutions underpin the country's maturing democracy, as it seeks to
move ahead following a tense period between parties in the ruling coalition and recently announced plans
to hold early elections in 2015.   Lesotho's greatest challenges include a severe HIV/AIDS epidemic,
widespread poverty, high unemployment, and chronic food insecurity.   More recently, lack of clarity on
military command and control in the Lesotho Defense Forces (LDF) has become an issue.   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. non-governmental organizations and universities.   In the past, assistance has also been provided to
the LDF to promote officer professionalism and capacities for its roles in border security and
humanitarian response efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**32,124**	*****	**47,588**	**15,464**
Global Health Programs - State	25,497	*	41,038	15,541
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,400	*	6,400	-
International Military Education and Training	227	*	150	-77

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 five years of age.   An estimated 28
percent of children are orphans and 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 insecurity is also a critical issue
with 39 percent of Basotho children under-five years of age identified as 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 present 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 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 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 the scale-up of 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 anti-retroviral therapy exceeds
annual new HIV infections.

Lesotho Continues Rapid Expansion of HIV/AIDS Services

Key Intervention:
- HIV/AIDS: As a part of PEPFAR, Lesotho will receive approximately $35.1 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 Supplemental to this Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ).

Lesotho's Health Systems Have the Capacity to Sustain the National HIV/AIDS Response

Key Intervention:
- HIV/AIDS: As a part PEPFAR, Lesotho will receive approximately $12.3 million to build on the MCC investments in health systems and infrastructure.   Additional details of activities under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplemental to this CBJ.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)
U.S. assistance supports developing the professionalism and capacity of the Lesotho Defense Force (LDF).   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.   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.   Funds may be used to support training military or defense-related civilian personnel.

Lesotho's Security Services Are Professional and Respect Human Rights and the Rule of Law

Key Intervention:
- IMET will support professionalization of the military, as well as courses in civilian control of the military, human rights, military justice, and management of defense resources.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Data quality assessments have been conducted and have informed 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 two impact evaluations planned for FY 2015 and FY 2016 in Lesotho.   The first will be an evaluation of the PEPFAR Orphans and other Vulnerable Children activities.   The second will be an evaluation of the clinical HIV services through the Strengthening Clinical Services Project and use the evidence generated to guide programmatic direction in the forthcoming integrated clinical services project.   Both will provide the evidence to improve the transparency, oversight and impact of PEPFAR programming in Lesotho.

The United States continues to support national surveys.   Ongoing support for the Lesotho Demographic and Health Survey will provide population level information to measure progress towards the Millennium Development Goals.

An HIV Impact Assessment will be conducted in FY 2015 to measure progress in achieving primary prevention of HIV infection and help evaluate the PEPFAR program's impact to inform, improve and

target appropriate interventions.

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: Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission and early infant diagnosis programs were re-focused and adjusted using Sentinel Surveillance data from the Antenatal Care Clinics.

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 statement and country-level projections for resources needed to further U.S. objectives.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Lesotho Continues Rapid Expansion of HIV/AIDS Services: PEPFAR programming 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.

Lesotho's Health Systems Have the Capacity to Sustain the National HIV/AIDS Response: 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.

Lesotho's Security Services Are Professional and Respect Human Rights and the Rule of Law: Despite recent challenges, Ministry of Defense counterparts and security personnel receive professional military education through IMET funding, 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. These personnel will build networks of U.S. and international military associates and colleagues, creating opportunities for future collaboration.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**47,588**
Lesotho continues rapid expansion of HIV/AIDS services	**35,104**
Global Health Programs - State	**30,368**
3.1 Health	30,368
Global Health Programs - USAID	**4,736**
3.1 Health	4,736
Lesotho's health systems have the capacity to sustain the national HIV/AIDS response	**12,334**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
Global Health Programs - State	**10,670**
3.1 Health	10,670
Global Health Programs - USAID	**1,664**
3.1 Health	1,664
Lesotho's security services are professional and respect human rights and the rule of law	**150**
International Military Education and Training	**150**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150

Liberia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The gains that Liberia had made towards sustained development, undoing the devastation of the 14-year civil war, have been derailed by the current Ebola epidemic. In addition, the crisis has highlighted the Government of Liberia's (GOL) institutional flaws, undermining the population's trust in the GOL. The Ebola crisis has also focused the GOL's attention on structural issues that have hampered reconstruction efforts. U.S. assistance in FY 2016 will be an essential part of helping to bring the country back onto a sustainable development path. The United States will continue to promote a secure, stable Liberia with enhanced rule of law, broad-based economic development, and improved education and health systems.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**165,789**	*****	**125,373**	**-40,416**
Economic Support Fund	89,138	*	76,453	-12,685
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	*	2,500	-1,500
Global Health Programs - State	800	*	800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	37,700	*	29,700	-8,000
International Military Education and Training	470	*	420	-50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	11,700	*	13,500	1,800
P.L. 480 Title II	19,981	*	-	-19,981
Peacekeeping Operations	2,000	*	2,000	-

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

U.S. assistance will promote good public governance while strengthening the rule of law and protection of human rights in Liberia, helping to mitigate social and economic conflicts, prevent gender-based violence, improve access to justice, and provide a more predictable investment climate. In addition, U.S. assistance will increase utilization of quality healthcare, expand access to quality education at all levels, help revitalize key economic sectors, and support the efforts of the GOL to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development.

<u>More Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Government</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- $12.2 million will be used to build, strengthen, and maintain critical public administration functions at national and local levels, such as systems for improved management of policy-making, budget and financial accounting, human resources, information and communications technology, land governance, natural resources concessions, and performance monitoring.
- $4.2 million will help 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.

- $1.5 million will be used 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.
- $3.2 million will seek to increase the human and institutional capacity of civil society and media organizations through organizational development and financial sustainability, as well as improve access to information and civic education on citizen engagement to hold government accountable.
- $2.2 million will be used to support Liberia's legal and judicial training institutions and entities.

Sustained, Market-driven Economic Growth Reduces Poverty

Key Interventions:
- As a 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 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.
- $11.0 million will be used for investments to strengthen critical infrastructure and support the rehabilitation, improvement and sustainable maintenance of farm-to-market roads; and expand 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.
- Biodiversity Protection, Community Forestry and Natural Resource Management: $4.0 million in activities will build host country human capacity to develop and promote community-based natural resource management and enterprise development that leads to environmentally sustainable and equitable economic benefits for rural residents. Activities will also strengthen economic activities at the community level and for small- and medium-sized enterprises (SME) (domestic timber, other forest products, and oil palm production processing and marketing), while ensuring good governance of the natural resource base (community forestry and well-managed small plantations and businesses), resulting in improved biodiversity outcomes, sustainable land and forestry management and social sustainability in the forestry sector.
- $3.0 million in assistance will be used for investments that improve the business enabling environment through support to capacity building to key GOL institutions; strengthening of the regulatory and policy environment; support to SMEs; and support to other private sector institutions and private sector advocacy. Private sector strengthening support will complement needed capacity building; policy and regulatory reform provided through investments under other components of the program, including support to the agriculture policy enabling environment; and support to the forest and natural resources management and enabling environment.

Better Educated Liberians

Key Interventions:
- $6.2 million will be used 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.
- $2.3 million will be used to continue to build literacy, numeracy, life skills and livelihood pathways for out-of-school youth who have not had opportunities to get an adequate education.
- $5.0 million to increase access to school, making learning spaces safer and healthier through developing conflict- and gender-sensitive education materials and whole school approaches; ensuring

age-appropriate enrollment; and improving school management.

- $1.9 million will support human and institutional capacity development activities with the Ministry of Education at the central and decentralized levels, building and strengthening management systems and the education sector's capacity to deliver educational services, and sustaining development progress over the long-term.
- $1.8 million will support operations of a national education information management system. This system will originate from the central ministry and carry down to school levels to ensure data-driven decision-making; and develop teacher management systems for the transparent recruitment, deployment, compensation and training of teachers.
- $1.3 million will be used to continue the rollout of revised curricula at local universities, and update academic resources to create centers of excellence to produce highly qualified Liberian professionals.

Improved Health Status of Liberians

Key Intervention:
- $5.1 million will be used to improve water supply and sanitation, including repairing of infrastructure; strengthening the management and maintenance systems for sustainability; promoting point-of-use water treatment; scaling-up community-led total sanitation; and providing hygiene education.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)
Continued support through the FMF program is essential to the development and professionalization of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), and consequently the stability of the country and the region.   A professional military will assist Liberia to prepare for future national emergencies.   Funds will support training, equipment, and advisory support for the AFL, including the Coast Guard.

Enhanced Security, Stability and Respect for Rule of Law

Key Intervention:
- $2.5 million will 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; and 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)
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 key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from infectious diseases. Activities will bolster health system resilience and pandemic disease preparedness.

Improved Health Status of Liberians

Key Interventions:
- HIV/AIDS: Liberia will receive $3.5 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).
- Malaria: U.S. Government 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 the achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent.   The FY 2016 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 2016 operating year budget is set.

- Maternal and Child Health (MCH):   U.S. Government assistance of $8.0 million will continue to support Liberia's commitment to "A Promise Renewed," aiming to reduce maternal and child mortality.   Support will increase access to and utilization of high-quality antenatal care, safe delivery, post-natal care, and emergency obstetric and neonatal services with appropriate infection prevention measures.   In addition, U.S. assistance will continue supporting routine immunization, integrated management of childhood illnesses, and integrated community case management of malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia.

- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):   With $7.0 million, FP/RH programs will expand access to high-quality, voluntary FP/RH services and information.   Programs will allow couples to make informed decisions on the number and spacing of births, and more specifically the timing of the birth of their first child.   They will make substantial contributions to reduce abortion rates and decrease unwanted and unplanned teenage pregnancies to mitigate maternal and infant 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. IMET funds have had a noticeable effect on the professionalism and competency of the soldiers, non-commissioned officers, and officers of the AFL.

Enhanced Security, Stability and Respect for Rule of Law

Key Intervention:
- $0.4 million will be used 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)

United States assistance to civilian law enforcement will continue to develop the Liberia National Police (LNP), particularly senior leadership, the Emergency Response Unit, the Police Support Unit, the Professional Standards Division, the Finance Office, and logistics capabilities, 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.   U.S. assistance will also provide technical training, advising, mentorship, technical assistance, and materials to criminal justice institutions to uphold the rule of law and improve adherence to laws and international standards utilizing bilateral and United Nations Police advisors.

Enhanced Security, Stability and Respect for Rule of Law

Key Interventions:
- $10.0 million will be used to provide technical assistance, training, and material support to civilian law enforcement agencies and leadership to strengthen their operational and administrative capacity

to maintain the rule of law.

- $0.5 million will help 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 treatment for substance use disorders in Liberia..
- Working with civilian law enforcement to expand engagement with communities, to prevent violence and strengthen stability in areas outside of Monrovia.
- $1.0 million will be used to build technical, organizational and administrative capacity of key justice sector actors.
- $1.0 million will support efforts to build the capacity of prosecutors, public defenders, 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 and transnational organized crime.   Continuing emphasis will be placed on further strengthening police-prosecutor cooperation.
- $1.0 million will seek to strengthen citizen engagement in legal processes, increase access to justice, and foster a culture of respect for the rule of law in communities in rural Liberia.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

U.S. assistance plays a critical role in rebuilding the AFL. The United Nations Mission in Liberia has provided international military peacekeepers since 2003, however this program continues to be drawn down dramatically.   The AFL and LNP are expected to assume greater responsibility for Liberia's external and internal security, but are not yet ready to stand on their own.

Enhanced Security, Stability and Respect for Rule of Law

Key Intervention:
- Support will funding to support the U.S. military members assigned to Operation Onward Liberty.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID completed several evaluations in FY 2013 and FY 2014 including:
- A final performance evaluation of the Land Conflict Resolution Project (LCRP) was completed.   An end-of-project evaluation for the Liberia Grants Solicitation Mechanism activity began in FY 2014 and is ongoing.   Midterm performance evaluations were undertaken of the Governance and Economic Management Support (GEMS), Excellence in Higher Education for Liberian Development (EHELD), Building Sustainable Elections Management in Liberia, and Liberia Teacher Training Project II (LTTP) activities.
- USAID also completed a number of special studies and assessments, including: Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance Survey; Bed Nets Study; Malaria Program Review; Rapid Rural Assessment (RRA); Environmental Threats and Opportunities Assessment and gap analyses of domestic natural resource markets; market demands studies by FINTRAC; and the Agriculture Commercial Legal and Institutional Reform Assessment (AgCLIR).

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 2016 budget:
- Democracy, human rights, and governance (DRG) programs were greatly enhanced by monitoring and evaluation activities.   The LCRP end of project evaluation will inform discrete aspects of

upcoming land governance activities and the GEMS midterm evaluation has informed not only DRG work present and future, but lessons learned on human and institutional capacity building throughout the Mission.

- FY 2013 and FY 2014 economic growth monitoring and evaluation activities informed RRA course corrections methodology within ongoing Food and Enterprise Development activities to improve nutrition and income in the agriculture sector.
- The 2013 Environmental Threats and Opportunities Assessment and gap analyses of domestic natural resource markets identified entry points for private sector involvement in natural resources management.   Market demands studies by FINTRAC and other diagnostic tools refined successful approaches to sustainable economic growth.
- The Agriculture Commercial Legal and Institutional Reform Assessment informed design and analysis on new activities creating an enabling environment that promotes private sector growth.
- Health program monitoring and evaluation activities and fiduciary assessments refined capacity building interventions in major projects.   The Demographic and Health Survey will help refine the focus of MCH, FP/RH, and Presidential Malaria initiative activities.
- The education EHELD and LTTP mid-term evaluations led the mission to refine, focus, and streamline the activities.   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, USAID 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 activity to build and strengthen a range of other critical management capabilities in the educational system.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

More Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Government: 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; investigate and prosecute corruption; conduct free and fair elections; and perform other critical public functions, including governance over land tenure and 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.

Sustained, Market-driven Economic Growth Reduces Poverty: U.S. assistance will support GOL efforts to implement Liberia's food security strategy, the Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Program, and to reduce food insecurity and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. Interventions will strengthen the enabling environment for private sector growth including: supporting business-enabling environmental policies and the capacity to implement those policies; improving infrastructure; strengthening 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.

Better Educated Liberians: 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.

U.S. assistance will also develop human and institutional capacity and enhance the quality and relevance of higher education programs in engineering, agriculture, and health and life sciences so that Liberia is better equipped to meet its key development goals and respond to public health emergencies.

Improved Health Status of Liberians: Liberia continues to struggle to rebuild a health system destroyed during the war.   Liberian women and girls, especially in rural areas, continue to show poor health indicators, suggesting a need to expand focus not only on improving access but also the quality of health care delivered.   Preventable and treatable diseases, as well as chronic malnutrition, continue to affect women and children.   Liberia also faces a massive infectious disease burden, being vulnerable to epidemic diseases such as Ebola, and is challenged with unmet needs for family planning and reproductive health and emergency obstetric care services. U.S. assistance will help to improve access to sustainable water supply and sanitation 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 (G2G) assistance, when host country financial management and service delivery systems are determined to be sufficiently reliable, and through contracts and grants.

Enhanced Security, Stability and Respect for Rule of Law: U.S. assistance will work to create a civilian-controlled, professional military institution that also effectively promotes respect for human rights. Funding will contribute to 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. Funding will continue to support the Defense Sector Reform program for the Ministry of Defense and AFL, including a senior defense advisor and life support services to the U.S. military members assigned as mentors to the AFL. State-led 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.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**125,373**
Enhanced security, stability, and respect for rule of law	**18,420**
Foreign Military Financing	**2,500**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500
International Military Education and Training	**420**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	420
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**13,500**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000
Peacekeeping Operations	**2,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
More effective, accountable, and inclusive government	**27,500**
Economic Support Fund	**27,500**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,500
2.2 Good Governance	14,250
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,938
2.4 Civil Society	3,812
Sustained, market-driven growth reduces poverty	**24,990**
Economic Support Fund	**24,990**
4.4 Infrastructure	11,000
4.5 Agriculture	7,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,990
4.8 Environment	4,000
Better educated Liberians	**18,893**
Economic Support Fund	**18,893**
3.2 Education	18,893
Improved health status of Liberians	**35,570**
Economic Support Fund	**5,070**
3.1 Health	5,070
Global Health Programs - State	**800**
3.1 Health	800
Global Health Programs - USAID	**29,700**
3.1 Health	29,700

Madagascar

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Since the 2009 coup d'état, which resulted in widespread sanctions, Madagascar has suffered a sharp decline in economic growth.   It is now among the poorest countries in the world, with 92 percent of its population living on less than two dollars a day and 77 percent living in extreme poverty.   Following credible elections held in December 2013, the United States lifted restrictions against the Malagasy government, enabling the Mission to resume non-humanitarian assistance programs.   FY 2016 U.S. assistance to Madagascar will provide support in environment, democracy and good governance, and peace and security.   Continued investment in health and food security will focus on consolidating gains and accelerating progress toward ending preventable child and maternal deaths, preventing malaria, and promoting a stable, resilient Malagasy society.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**63,001**	*****	**68,918**	**5,917**
Development Assistance	2,500	*	1,668	-832
Global Health Programs - USAID	49,000	*	49,000	-
International Military Education and Training	-	*	250	250
P.L. 480 Title II	11,501	*	18,000	6,499

Development Assistance (DA)

Assistance provided through the DA account will strengthen accountability and transparency of government institutions, effectiveness of policy making, and service delivery.   Resources will also strengthen local government and civil society organizations, ensuring that citizens have an avenue to interact with government and are able to effectively advocate for their needs.

Support Return to Democracy and Rule of Law

Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance to selected government institutions—for example to the legislature, key ministries, and the judiciary to create more effective policy, delivery of services and enforce the rule of law. It could also provide technical assistance to government entities at the local and national level to support decentralization of authority across all assistance areas, especially health.
- At the community level, the program will enable citizens to provide greater feedback to government service providers, help them participate more effectively in decentralized district structures, and promote community development planning practices across all assistance activities working at the local level.   The program will also strengthen adherence to development plans to ensure sustainability of interventions, local ownership, and support the formation of community action committees to manage and monitor government programming in targeted areas, such as health, the environment and agriculture.

Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance will provide $1.0 million to support a civil society program that will increase, through targeted trainings, the capacity of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to advocate more effectively vis-à-vis the government.
- The program will also increase the capacity of NGOs, particularly those in outlying districts that are focused on promoting women in society and combatting gender-based violence, and continue efforts to build local support for conservation and preservation of natural resources.

Global Health Programs (GHP)
Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID 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.

Improved Health through Increased Use of Targeted Malagasy Health, Nutrition, Water, and Sanitation Services

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 preventative 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 2016 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 2016 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): U.S. assistance will provide $9.0 million to support an integrated package of low-cost, high impact child, newborn, and maternal health interventions to advance the principles of ending preventable child and maternal deaths.   The package includes integrated community case management for the early recognition, prompt diagnosis, and appropriate treatment of simple pneumonia and diarrhea among children under-five years of age, as well as referral for severe cases and preventative health facility services including vaccinations.   U.S. assistance will also support preventative child health practices including improved hygiene and sanitation, home point-of-use water treatment, growth monitoring promotion, exclusive breastfeeding, appropriate complementary feeding, and dietary quality and diversity.   Maternal health interventions include early detection of obstetric and neonatal complications, and medical referrals including emergency transport schemes.   Leveraging the Food for Peace 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 sustainably expand access to high-quality, voluntary FP/RH services throughout the health system. Over the next four years, the program aims to steadily decrease unmet need for FP/RH by increasing the use of modern contraceptive methods by approximately 1.5 percent a year.   U.S. assistance will provide education, counseling and commodities through public and private health centers, mobile outreach sites, as well as pharmacies and other retail venues.   The program will also serve the hardest-to-reach populations through a network of 17,000 trained community health volunteers. Adolescents and youth, a primary target group, will be reached with youth-friendly services and improved access to a broad range of contraceptive choices. These interventions will allow individuals and couples to decide the number and spacing of births, as well as the timing of first birth, which will contribute to decreasing maternal and infant mortality.   Expanding individuals' access to FP/RH

services will also mitigate population effects on natural resources and increase economic growth and stability.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)
IMET-funded courses expose Malagasy defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, and is intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET to Madagascar may support professional military education, defense institution reform, Expanded IMET (E-IMET), improve English language capabilities, and maritime security capacity building.

Restore and Improve Security Sector Engagement and Partnership with the Malagasy Armed Forces

Key Intervention:
- IMET funding will support professionalization, respect for civilian authority, and institutional strengthening of Malagasy defense personnel.

P.L. 480 Title II
The two-thirds of Madagascar's population that survives on less than two dollars a day depends on agriculture, specifically small- scale agriculture, to meet basic needs. Fifty percent of children under-five years of age 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. Resources will be used to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable households in target areas using a holistic approach including MCH services, water sanitation and hygiene, and agriculture as well as disaster risk reduction activities to ultimately improve beneficiaries' nutritional status and households' livelihood and resilience to shocks.

Improved Health through Increased Use of Targeted Malagasy Health, Nutrition, Water, and Sanitation Services

Key Interventions:
- Food for Peace (FFP) Title II-funded interventions, focusing on achieving sustainable reductions in food insecurity, will include activities that specifically address chronic malnutrition among chronically food-insecure and vulnerable households. Resources will support the provision of MCH services, nutrition, water, sanitation and promotion of sound hygiene behavior at the household level.
- U.S. assistance will provide $8.1 million to 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 years of age, and persons with disabilities, while building strong support networks among beneficiary communities. The programs will use a community-based approach to improve vulnerable households' health and nutrition status.

Improve Performance of the Targeted Agriculture Value Chains

Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance will provide $1.3 million to support market-led agribusiness activities to improve household income in targeted communities. The program will train farmers in business skills and management of agribusinesses, build farmers' capacity in adding value to produce and will link farmers to potential buyers. The program will also promote access to credit through Village Saving and Loans Associations.
- U.S. assistance will provide $4.6 million to improve agricultural practices and increase productivity

while respecting the environment.   The program aims to increase production and diversify agriculture to improve the availability of more nutritious food and achieve surpluses which allow farmers to participate in commercial activities and generate additional income.   The FFP programming will provide support at each stage of the value chain from increasing farmers' access to agricultural inputs, promoting environment-friendly improved agricultural techniques and improving access to market.

Increase Madagascar's Ability to Plan for and Recover from Natural Disasters

Key Intervention:
- U.S. assistance will provide $4.4 million to support disaster readiness activities in communities at risk of cyclones, floods, or drought to strengthen their resiliency.   The program will support disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness efforts that include a plan for response in the event of significant disasters.   The program aims to train the authorities within target rural communes and communities to develop their disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Preparation Plan to prepare for shocks.   Some of these communes will establish early warning systems to collect data from target communities.   The program will lead these communities to proactively mitigate risks to their land, water and roads.   Village Saving and Loans groups will be formed to help mobilize capital for productive investment and individual household emergencies.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014.
- The final USAID community healthcare project evaluation was awarded to a local entity. The findings revealed that eight months after the end of the projects, more than 90 percent of the community health volunteers (CHVs) USAID trained continue to provide quality health services to the rural population.   About 43 percent of child illnesses are taken care of by these CHVs and 42 percent of women of reproductive age seek FP/RH counsel and/or treatment from CHVs.   However, stock-out is a big issue with almost one third of the patients encountering health product unavailability at the CHV level.   The analysis showed that patients who faced stock-out are less likely to go back to CHVs for future medical problems.   Very few rural populations are aware of the existence of the local health committee and more importantly, most of the local health committees' members do not quite understand their roles and responsibilities in regards to the management of the health development plans.
- The Mission designed and used a local entity to implement an evaluation of its two water, sanitation and hygiene programs (WASH).   The findings show that the awareness campaign conducted by the projects was very successful and there was an increase in the number of people practicing hand washing, using latrines, and protecting the source of drinkable water.   For example, the percentage of the population using improved latrines increased by 5 percent in the project intervention zones.   However, beneficiaries misunderstood the concept of open defecation free, and several villages went back to their habits (open defecation) after the end of the project.   On the infrastructure management, it appears that the initiatives of the protection of the water resources were not enough to guarantee the sustainability of the water supply services.   Several water infrastructures are not working a couple of months after the end of the project.   While beneficiaries overall are satisfied with the improved access to drinkable water, there are complaints about the insufficient flow, the price of access to drinkable water, and the quality of the water itself.
- The Mission completed the data quality assessment for all of its ongoing activities and Mission staff also conducted several field visits ensuring that each activity had been visited at least twice within each fiscal year.

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

- USAID/Madagascar used the conclusions and recommendations from the community healthcare final evaluation to design its three-year (2015-2017) health strategy.   USAID will strengthen its support to the community healthcare program relying on CHVs, which is also the approach retained by the Government of Madagascar to provide quality healthcare to most rural populations.   This will require better coordination with and support from the Ministry of Health.   In addition, there is the need to ensure the availability of health products at the CHV levels thus making health product supply chains more effective and efficient.
- The USAID/Madagascar water and sanitation draft strategy benefitted from the final evaluation of the water and sanitation projects.   The national WASH coalition is also interested in using the conclusions of the evaluation to shape its new strategy.   The gap on sustainability of water infrastructures and community-led total sanitation approach, as well as the poor quality of the drinkable water reported by beneficiaries inform USAID on the key elements to strengthen potential future WASH interventions.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Support Return to Democracy and Rule of Law: A decentralized government model, through the empowerment of local and regional governments, would strengthen the effectiveness and the rule of law in the country.   Therefore, the U.S. government will not only support a strong central government but also empower regional and local governments.

Strengthen Democratic Engagement and Respect for Civil and Political Rights in the Malagasy Population:
U.S. assistance will provide support to strengthen NGO in Madagascar in order to ensure that people have a greater say in the decision-making process at all levels.   A democracy and governance assessment will help determine the best prioritization of resources.

Restore and Improve Security Sector Engagement and Partnership with the Malagasy Armed Forces:
Given the military's past role in Madagascar's political realm, it is important that he United States government provide support to the Malagasy military to help them shift from an inappropriate executive role to a role that focuses on defense and national protection from external threats, and that refrains from tainting its impartiality by engaging in domestic political rivalries.

Improved Health through Increased use of Targeted Malagasy Health, Nutrition, Water, and Sanitation Services: 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 public and private service networks to improve access to integrated health information and services.   To improve service quality, assistance will provide technical training, and performance monitoring focusing on early diagnosis, treatment or referral.

Improve Performance of the Targeted Agriculture Value Chains: In order to meet the population's primary food needs and reduce malnutrition, FFP will promote technologically sound and dynamic agriculture.   FFP programming will use a market-driven approach around value chains to improve the productivity and increase production moving farmers from subsistence to commercial agriculture.

Increase Madagascar's Ability to Plan for and Recover from Natural Disasters: In order to save lives and lessen the impact of recurrent natural shocks affecting the country, the program will promote disaster mitigation and preparedness planning at the community and commune levels.   The program will help the population implement activities and promote appropriate actions to save lives in case of a shock hitting the community.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**68,918**
Support return to democracy and rule of law	**868**
Development Assistance	**868**
2.2 Good Governance	868
Strengthen democratic engagement and respect for civil and political rights in the Malagasy population	**800**
Development Assistance	**800**
2.4 Civil Society	800
Restore and improve security sector engagement and partnership with the Malagasy armed forces	**250**
International Military Education and Training	**250**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250
Improved health through increased use of targeted Malagasy health, nutrition, water, and sanitation services	**57,000**
Global Health Programs - USAID	**49,000**
3.1 Health	49,000
P.L. 480 Title II	**8,000**
3.1 Health	7,200
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	800
Improve performance of the targeted agriculture value chains	**5,700**
P.L. 480 Title II	**5,700**
4.5 Agriculture	4,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,200
Increase Madagascar's ability to plan for and recover from natural disasters	**4,300**
P.L. 480 Title II	**4,300**
5.2 Disaster Readiness	4,300

Malawi

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The goal of U.S. assistance in Malawi is to promote a state of sustainable development in which the Government of Malawi (GOM) responds to the demands and needs of its people while exercising regional leadership.   One-half of the country's roughly 15 million people live below the poverty line, and nearly the same number consume less than the required number of calories daily, contributing to stunting of nearly one-half of the children under-five years of age.   Malawi continues to score low on major health indicators for maternal, infant and under-five years of age mortality and the country faces an estimated 34,000 new HIV infections annually.   Eighty-five percent of the population is engaged in agriculture, most as smallholder farmers who rely on rain-fed, subsistence farming that is vulnerable to cyclical droughts.   These challenges are compounded by threats from the highest rates of deforestation and population growth in the region.   Only 52 percent of children complete primary school, and, of those, only 68 percent pass the primary school exit exam.   Even among those that complete and pass the exam, many have not mastered the most basic literacy skills.   Despite these challenges, politically the nation remains an African model for peaceful and constitutional leadership change.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**196,018**	*****	**201,813**	**5,795**
Development Assistance	51,500	*	33,675	-17,825
Global Health Programs – State	64,180	*	87,988	23,808
Global Health Programs – USAID	71,200	*	72,400	1,200
International Military Education and Training	251	*	250	-1
P.L. 480 Title II	8,887	*	7,500	-1,387

Development Assistance (DA)
U.S. assistance will 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; and strengthen the policy environment.

Social Development Improved

Key Intervention:
- With $7.0 million in education funds, USAID will continue the expansion of basic education activities to all districts in Malawi.   These funds will improve early-grade reading of primary school children and instructional practices of their teachers by: (1) creating reading materials in Chichewa and English; (2) providing textbooks and teaching materials; (3) training and coaching teachers; and (4) involving parents and communities in extracurricular reading activities.

Sustainable Livelihoods Increased

Key Interventions:
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID

will provide $16.0 million to support the efforts of the GOM 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. U.S. assistance will increase the incomes of 300,000 smallholder farmer households, especially in vulnerable, south-central Malawi, by linking them to improved technologies, processing, and marketing. The programs will focus on commodities with nutritional value and market potential, such as groundnuts, soy beans, and orange-fleshed sweet potatoes. By diversifying the farming systems of poor households, expanding their use of information and communications technologies for market information, and training farmers to protect against post-harvest losses, farmers will realize higher incomes, and food security will improve. To supplement these efforts, U.S.-funded programs will support extension and nutrition advisory services, as well as access to finance and business development for agriculture-related small- and medium-sized enterprises.

- To achieve greater impact in reducing malnutrition, enhanced diagnosis of acute malnutrition among children under-five years of age, pregnant women and mothers, U.S. assistance will be used to support Food for Peace Title II programs designed to feed the vulnerable, as well as FTF programs designed to increase agriculture incomes.

- Improvements to agricultural policies and building organizational and technical capacity of national and non-state actors underpin the U.S. assistance program. So far, with USAID support, 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 2016, 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.

- Proposed Global Climate Change (GCC) initiative funding of $6.0 million will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping Malawi to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth. Investments in sustainable landscapes will address drivers of deforestation and support low-emission planning and analysis across multiple sectors, thereby putting core elements of the EC-LEDS partnership between the United States and the GOM into action. These investments will complement ongoing integrated adaptation and biodiversity interventions to build the resiliency of vulnerable communities dependent on fishing for their livelihoods; increase food security by protecting Malawi's most important source of animal protein; and help protect Malawi's unique freshwater biodiversity.

Citizen Rights and Responsibilities Exercised

Key Interventions:
- With $3.0 million, USAID will follow-up support provided for Malawi's recent elections by strengthening the capacity of newly elected local councilors in targeted districts on planning, policy-making, and service provision.
- With $1.7 million, USAID will develop the organizational capacity of non-partisan Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to strengthen their management systems and skills, internal governance, advocacy skills and technical capacity. U.S. assistance will also be used to support several local CSOs to more effectively channel citizens' voices to decision-makers and promote accountability of leaders.

Global Health Programs (GHP)
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 programs work with the public and private sectors to expand access to and

improve the quality of interventions at health facilities. 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.

Social Development Improved

Key Interventions:
- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Malawi will receive $103.4 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.
- Tuberculosis (TB): $1.5 million will be programmed to improve TB case detection and treatment by increasing the TB diagnostic and treatment network in conjunction with scaling-up of antiretroviral therapy sites; increasing Central Reference Laboratory capacity; improving TB preventive therapy for HIV-positive patients that are not infected with TB; and facilitating community-to-facility linkages to improve diagnosis, contact tracing, therapy adherence, and retention in treatment care.
  U.S. assistance will also fund transport of samples for TB diagnosis as well as existing monitoring and evaluation systems.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide $24.0 million to expand proven preventive and treatment interventions to reach 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2016 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 2016 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health: USAID, in partnership with the Ministry of Health and other stakeholders, will invest $14.5 million to accelerate reductions in maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality through high-impact interventions, with a particular focus on improving services across a continuum of care for women and children.   Interventions to improve child survival will include training in basic emergency obstetric and essential newborn care and expanding immunization coverage.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):   With $12.7 million, USAID will expand access to high-quality, voluntary FP/RH services and information, particularly in rural and underserved communities, contributing to lower maternal mortality and improved health outcomes for mothers and children.   Adolescents will be targeted to reduce teenage pregnancy and reduce exposure to sexually transmitted infections, particularly HIV.   USAID will procure contraceptives and train service providers in supply chain logistics, strengthen FP/RH communications platforms, and support expansion of social franchises.
- Nutrition: U.S. assistance will be used to deliver nutrition messages while promoting FTF agricultural interventions.   GHI activities on breastfeeding, vitamin A supplementation, and complementary feeding will supplement production of nutritionally higher-value crops, such as groundnuts, soy beans, and orange-fleshed sweet potatoes. Other nutrition interventions include fortification of selected processed foods, Title II feeding, and training programs in health facilities to treat acute malnutrition.   School textbooks produced with basic education resources will include educational messages to promote positive nutrition and dietary behaviors.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)
Through the IMET program, the United States prepares Malawi Defense Forces (MDF) personnel for senior leadership positions within the military.   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.   This exposure engenders a greater understanding within the MDF of the proper role of the military in a democratic society and the importance of regional peace and stability – priorities for the United States and factors that, in turn, support sustained economic development in Malawi.

<u>Security Services' Multi-mission Capability to Conduct Peacekeeping and Fight Transnational and Terrorism Threats Increased</u>

<u>Key Intervention</u>:
- Approximately $0.3 million in U.S. assistance will be used to 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 Title II program achieves food security and sustainable livelihoods by moving beneficiaries from subsistence to commercial agricultural production while improving their nutritional and health practices. In FY 2014, Title II provided 214,974 chronically food insecure households with integrated support covering maternal and child health 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.

<u>Social Development Improved</u>

<u>Key Intervention</u>:
- Reduce chronic malnutrition and food insecurity and build resilience of vulnerable households using the "First 1,000 Days Approach: Preventing Chronic Malnutrition," which targets children's critical first 1,000 days from conception to their second birthday, as well as pregnant and lactating mothers. Activities will treat moderately-malnourished children and increase uptake of vitamin A, iron, folic acid and de-worming.   Health workers and parents will be trained on improved nutrition through better food preparation and preservation; community management of childhood illnesses; child growth monitoring; and development of kitchen gardens.   Activities will also provide links to appropriate FP/RH services and information, as well as improve household and community water, sanitation, and hygiene practices and facilities.

<u>Sustainable Livelihoods Increased</u>

<u>Key Intervention</u>:
- Increase availability and access of vulnerable households to diverse and nutritious foods through farm management skills, literacy and numeracy, climate-smart agricultural technologies, natural resource management, and public and private sector extension and advisory services.
- Increase market access and information for vulnerable rural households through links to markets and market information programs, informal savings groups, credit for small- and medium-sized enterprises, and strengthened economic opportunities for women and youth for on- and off-farm income-generating activities.
- Enhance community risk management through support of livelihood-centered disaster risk reduction activities and planning.   These activities account for the various gender needs and constraints of communities, promote community-led seed security schemes, assist communities and districts to

establish and manage early warning systems, and use food or cash to support asset creation.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The $350.7 million MCC Compact with Malawi was reinstated on June 21, 2012.   It aims to expand access to electricity for Malawians and businesses, in so doing, lowers the cost of doing business in Malawi, and increases value-added production.   The MCC Compact includes investments in transmission lines to strengthen the country's transmission backbone, distribution system rehabilitation and expansion, and additional generation capacity through the rehabilitation of an existing hydropower plant.   It covers equipment and sustainable land management to increase the efficiency and sustainability of hydropower generation.   Finally, and critically, it includes capacity building and technical assistance for key power institutions – to restore the commercial viability of the utility, strengthen the energy regulatory authority, and create an enabling environment for greater public and private sector investment in the energy sector. The existence of the Compact is already generating power sector investment interest from donors, such as the World Bank, and from private sector energy producers who are negotiating with the GOM to produce and sell electricity.   GCC initiative-funded EC-LEDS programs will explore renewable energy activities to complement the much larger MCC effort.   Once the Compact is 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 boost results in USAID's programs, especially in health clinics and schools, as well as in private sector investment and marketing of agricultural commodities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID Malawi completed the following monitoring and evaluation activities in FY 2013 and FY 2014:
- Wellness and Agriculture for Life Advancement (WALA) final evaluation: The WALA program was funded through Title II.   The evaluation revealed that the program was successful in preventing under-nutrition and increasing the incomes of vulnerable populations through the care group model and the Village Saving and Loan (VSL) program.   Program beneficiaries were able to withstand shocks produced by drought and floods due to a combination of WALA activities, such as VSL, conservation agriculture, watershed management, and irrigation.
- Malawi USAID/DELIVER activity performance evaluation: The evaluation assessed the effectiveness of USAID/DELIVER, USAID's principal health supply chain management intervention in Malawi, and identified DELIVER's core strength in operating parallel supply chains in collaboration with the Ministry of Health.   The activity continues to build local capacity within the Ministry and among private sector partners to eventually assume its functions.
- Support for Service Delivery - Integration (SSD-I) activity mid-term evaluation: SSD-I is USAID's flagship health project.   It consists of three inter-related activities – health services, health behavior change communication, and health systems strengthening.   Findings from this evaluation showed that the project is meeting its indicators and that efficiency, access, quality and use of key essential health package services have increased.   However, increasing demands and expansion of coverage has meant the achievement of targets has come at the expense of country ownership and sustainability.
- Study on Student Repetition and Attrition in Malawi: This study highlights key factors contributing to student repetition and attrition, which include, among others: student truancy and absenteeism, little time on task, teacher use of abusive language with slow learners and older students, bullying, and teacher ineffectiveness in inspiring learning in students.
- National Reading Assessment (NRA) 2014:   The intent of the NRA is to allow USAID and the GOM to track progress toward improved quality of education and success in meeting early grade reading

benchmarks.   The preliminary survey report revealed that only one percent of pupils in Standard (Grade) One and three percent of pupils in Standard Three are meeting benchmarks in four basic reading tasks: letter name knowledge, syllable recognition, familiar word reading, and unfamiliar word reading.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The assessments, monitoring, and evaluation informed the following actions and decisions:

- USAID used the WALA activity's evaluation recommendations in the design of the Development Food Assistance Program (DFAP) and its primary FTF project.   Both projects adopted the care group model, and USAID will scale-up its implementation to an additional three districts by 2016.
- The results from the evaluations of SSD-I and DELIVER guided the design of USAID's new Integrated Health Project, which will run from 2015 to 2020.   Under the new project, USAID will concentrate the majority of health interventions in 10 districts and will increase capacity-building efforts at the local level to ensure sustainability.   The project will undertake direct supply chain contracting with local private sector warehouses to strengthen local capacity while ensuring smooth delivery of health supplies.
- The education sector study and assessment provided additional support for the need to scale up USAID Early Grade Reading interventions. Based on the findings, USAID will expand the geographic coverage of the Early Grade Reading Activity to all districts in Malawi by FY 2016.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Social Development Improved: Expands availability and improves the quality of essential services in health and education in order to improve social development for Malawians.   U.S. assistance will implement a range of basic education and health activities that will expand facility- and community-level service delivery and reach an increased proportion of the population.   Education assistance will primarily be used to increase the reading skills of students in Standards One to Three.   Increasing learning levels will enable Malawi to become less dependent on humanitarian assistance, and children who achieve greater educational outcomes will become adults capable of making positive, productive contributions to their economy and country.   U.S. assistance will improve early grade reading instruction, expand parental and community engagement in providing reading support, and strengthen the policy environment.   GHP funds will be used to improve Malawi's national health indicators by sustaining gains in currently supported districts and saturating high disease-burden areas with priority, evidence-based health interventions that target the most vulnerable populations.   U.S. assistance will increase access to quality, priority health services, strengthen the performance of health systems and encourage adoption of positive health behaviors among target populations.

Sustainable Livelihoods Increased: Supports Malawians to improve their food, economic, and nutritional security.   In a nation of smallholder farmers, this is essential to the achievement of USAID's goal of improving the quality of life for Malawians.   Farmers face challenges that hinder agricultural development: deforestation, declining soil fertility, erratic rainfall, small acreage, and poor support from national institutions.   As a result, approximately one in seven Malawians depends on food aid. USAID assistance will address these constraints through sustainable intensification of agricultural production and thereby increase rural incomes, nutritional status, and food security.   Complementing these efforts, the Title II DFAP will build resilience of 311,672 of the most vulnerable, food insecure households through the provision of comprehensive support that includes training and extension services in agriculture production; natural resource management; market access, information, and orientation; and disaster risk management.

Citizen Rights and Responsibilities Exercised: Increases civic electoral involvement and strengthens

citizens' participation in decision-making in order to ensure that citizens' rights and responsibilities are exercised.   In May 2014, Malawi held its fifth multiparty election since the end of authoritarianism.   It was also the nation's first tripartite (President, Parliament and Local Councilors) election since its transition to democracy in 1994.   While the elections were marred by irregularities and challenges, they were significant because local representatives were elected for the first time in a decade, thus bringing democracy closer to the people.   However, owing to poor education, a still-nascent experience with democracy, and an extremely youthful population, citizens' knowledge of their democratic rights and responsibilities remains relatively weak.   U.S. assistance will build a positive working relationship between the newly elected local councilors and citizens' groups in targeted districts that will engage in grassroots advocacy to demand quality services at the local level.   Increasing citizens' opportunities for engaging with local government officials and strengthening civil society organizations' activities will cultivate democratic legitimacy and inclusion in local development processes.

Security Services' Multi-mission Capability to Conduct Peacekeeping and Fight Transnational and Terrorism Threats Increased: Seeks to develop the MDF into a professional, apolitical military that can conduct a full range of peacekeeping, counter-terrorism, and internal and border security operations. This objective will be achieved by training and mentoring members of the MDF with a view to improve their skills and readiness to carry out international peacekeeping, respect human rights, appreciate U.S. values, and improve logistics and maintenance systems as well as their capacity to identify and apprehend transnational and terror threats.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**201,813**
Social development improved	**169,638**
Development Assistance	**7,000**
3.2 Education	7,000
Global Health Programs - State	**87,988**
3.1 Health	87,988
Global Health Programs - USAID	**72,400**
3.1 Health	72,400
P.L. 480 Title II	**2,250**
3.1 Health	1,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	750
Sustainable livelihoods increased	**27,250**
Development Assistance	**22,000**
4.5 Agriculture	16,000
4.8 Environment	6,000
P.L. 480 Title II	**5,250**
3.1 Health	1,750
4.5 Agriculture	3,500
Citizens' rights and responsibilities exercised	**4,675**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
Development Assistance	**4,675**
2.2 Good Governance	3,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,675
Security services' multi-mission capability to conduct peacekeeping and fight transnational and terrorism threats increased	**250**
International Military Education and Training	**250**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250

Mali

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Following the 2012 coup d'état and the subsequent 2013 election of a new president and national assembly, Mali continues to rebuild its social, economic, and governance institutions. The new government has made national reconciliation a top priority and donors are re-engaging with the country. In spite of these positive changes, security challenges remain in the north, socio-economic indicators are poor throughout the country, and government institutions are fragile. It is within this context that U.S. assistance will help Malians secure a democratic, resilient, and prosperous future. Programs will increase access to education and health services, improve nutrition and sanitation, strengthen food security, and facilitate inclusive economic growth. Key U.S. interests in Mali include: promoting the restoration of a stable democracy and improved governance; promoting regional security by combating terrorists and narco-traffickers who seek to exploit ungoverned spaces in the Sahel; reducing chronic vulnerability by improving social services; increasing livelihood opportunities; and encouraging economic growth through sustainable development and increased U.S. economic investment. Mali is also a Relief-to-Development Transition (R2DT) Focus Country. Funding to fulfill this objective is being requested from the following sectors: conflict mitigation and reconciliation, health, education, and agriculture.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**135,423**	*****	**118,395**	**-17,028**
Development Assistance	53,210	*	49,265	-3,945
Global Health Programs - State	1,500	*	1,500	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	57,650	*	56,850	-800
International Military Education and Training	99	*	280	181
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	500	500
P.L. 480 Title II	20,244	*	10,000	-10,244
Peacekeeping Operations	2,720	*	-	-2,720

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**135,423**	*****	**118,395**	**-17,028**
Trans Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	**2,500**	*****	**2,941**	**441**
Development Assistance	2,500	*	2,941	441
Other	**132,923**	*****	**115,454**	**-17,469**
Development Assistance	50,710	*	46,324	-4,386

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - State	1,500	*	1,500	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	57,650	*	56,850	-800
International Military Education and Training	99	*	280	181
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	500	500
P.L. 480 Title II	20,244	*	10,000	-10,244
Peacekeeping Operations	2,720	*	-	-2,720

Development Assistance (DA)

DA assistance will support programs in peace and security, good governance, civil society, rule of law and human rights that promote the restoration of a stable democracy, re-establish confidence between the Government of Mali (GOM) and its people, promote tolerance among various ethnicities, and strengthen regional security by combating terrorists and narco-traffickers who seek to exploit ungoverned spaces in the Sahel. Economic and agricultural assistance will increase farmer incomes, generate employment, expand access to clean water, improve sanitation practices, and ensure that local populations are better prepared to resist and recover from climatic shocks. Assistance will also increase access to educational and health services.

Strong Democratic Institutions Incorporate Democratic Opposition Voices and Gender/Ethnic Diversity to National Debates, and Enhance Rule of Law

Key Interventions:
- $6.0 million of assistance will strengthen the link between the citizens and the GOM by building systems that ensure transparent financial flows to the sub-national level and public participation in the resource planning, allocation, and execution process.
- Rule of Law activities and improved public service delivery will support legal rights awareness and assistance to underserved populations, provide targeted reforms in the judiciary to combat corruption and increase transparency, and increase the capacity of traditional dispute resolution mechanisms.
- Programs will champion Mali's decentralization efforts to bolster good governance and civic participation across multiple sectors, thus strengthening the public delivery of health and education services and fostering economic growth, particularly in the agricultural sector, to boost incomes, nutrition, and employment.
- Assistance will enable greater involvement of the citizenry in their own governance, particularly at the sub-national level, to better ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable communities are addressed, increasing their ability to reduce and manage risks, and break their dependency on humanitarian aid.

Malian Civil Society is an Active, Critical, and Constructive Partner with Government, Promoting Fundamental Rights and Liberties

Key Intervention:
- FY 2016 funding of $2.0 million will be used to strengthen the advocacy and monitoring capacity of Malian civil society organizations (CSO) to perform meaningful watchdog functions regarding the use of public resources and to protect human rights and cement national reconciliation.

<u>Malians Address Key Factors in Sustainable National Reconciliation and Resist Violent Extremism</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- Approximately $2.9 million in funding will be programmed to strengthen traditional messages supporting tolerance and non-violent forms of debate.
- U.S. assistance will help local leaders and community organizations promote national reconciliation and peaceful conflict resolution, establish shared development priorities, and encourage citizen participation in their achievement.

<u>Healthy Behaviors and Use of High-impact Health Services Bring Sustained Health Improvements and Stronger Service Delivery</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- Approximately $1.0 million will be used to expand social marketing networks to expand point-of-use water treatment and behavior change communications that promote the use of safe drinking water in targeted geographic zones.
- An additional $0.5 million would be invested in low-cost, community-led total sanitation approaches to increase access to household latrines, promote hand-washing with soap, and improve community-level sanitation in selected intervention geographic zones.

<u>Children Have Equitable Access to Quality Education and Capacity-building Opportunities</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- Approximately $8.9 million is requested to increase opportunities for equitable access to quality basic education in Mali.   Programs will continue to improve the reading skills of 500,000 Malian students in first through third grades by delivering high-quality pre-service and in-service teacher training to over 12,000 teachers, and providing innovative and affordable high-quality, evidence-based reading materials.
- Activities will engage communities in children's reading and teacher training for greater accountability and better learning outcomes, as well as employ information communication technology as a tool for improving reading skills.
- Programs will provide opportunities for equitable access to education to 70,000 children and youth in conflict-affected areas by providing functional, safe, and accessible schools and learning spaces, conflict and gender-sensitive learning materials, psychosocial support to conflict-affected students and teachers, and life skills training for youth.

<u>Poverty and Malnutrition are Sustainably Reduced and the Formal Economy Expands</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- Feed the Future (FTF):   As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, FTF, USAID will provide $25.0 million to support the efforts of the GOM to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development.   These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad based economic growth through agricultural development.
- USAID will continue to support key value chain interventions—rice, millet, sorghum, and livestock—to help farmers improve production, processing, and marketing of goods. This will be accomplished through an aggressive promotion and scale-up of technologies in agriculture and agroforestry that promote soil and water conservation, and improve yields and unique market opportunities.
- U.S. assistance 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.

- $3.0 million of Global Climate Change Initiative Adaptation funds will be used to improve the national weather service's ability to provide accurate weather predictions to Malian society and build the 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 have yet to be repaired, and internally displaced persons (IDP) and war injuries have 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. GHP funding will continue to improve health service delivery at the community and health facility levels, and will strengthen key health systems throughout the country. Assistance provided through GHP accounts will also allow successful pilot interventions to be expanded, achieving greater impact on national health indicators. Despite a relatively low rate of HIV-infection among the general population, studies show much higher HIV-prevalence among key populations. U.S. assistance supports these key populations' rights and their access to basic health services such as HIV counseling, screening and treatment.

Healthy Behaviors and Use of High-impact Health Services Bring Sustained Health Improvements and Stronger Service Delivery

Key Interventions:
- HIV/AIDS: Mali will receive $4.5 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 $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 75 percent. The FY 2016 request level for Mali 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 2016 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): $13.7 million in U.S. assistance will be used to continue to improve 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, fistula prevention and care, and prevention of postpartum hemorrhage. Funds will be used to increase access to products and services using 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 (FP/RH): $11.0 million will be used to increase community-level access to high-quality, voluntary FP/RH 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 FP/RH 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 IMET program provides training to students and presents democratic alternatives to key foreign military and civilian leaders. The program has sponsored Malian military officers and non-commissioned officers since 1985. 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. Programs funded through this account will foster stronger military-to-military relations and expose Malian students to U.S. military procedures and the manner in which our military functions under civilian control.

Mali has Strong and Effective Civilian Control Over its Military and Security Forces and Better Control of its Borders

Key Intervention:
- U.S. assistance of $0.3 million will fund exchanges at the War College and the Command and General Staff College to provide a professional military education which offers strategic level instruction and promotes respect for democratic values and human rights, strengthens civil-military relationships, and enhances senior leadership management skills.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The Conventional Weapons Destruction program responds to security threats and risks to indigenous populations posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance; excess, loosely secured, and otherwise at-risk small arms and light weapons; man-portable air defense systems; and ammunition.

Mali has Strong and Effective Civilian Control Over its Military and Security Forces and Better Control of its Borders

Key Intervention:
- $0.5 million will be used to develop an Explosive Ordinance Disposal program to dispose of conventional weapons of war.

P.L. 480 Title II

Mali has historically suffered from chronic food insecurity due primarily to droughts and pests in the North and floods in the South. The recent political insecurity and instability has displaced populations and further aggravated the need for food and other types of humanitarian assistance. Child malnutrition is particularly severe in Mali, with stunting present in 38 percent of children under five years old. The combined effects of chronic malnutrition, poverty, conflict, and climatic risks have severely hampered the ability of Malians to quickly respond to, and recover from, periodic climatic or economic shocks. Food for Peace assistance will target the most vulnerable and augment the ability of local populations to resist and recover from these climate shocks on their own.

Poverty and Malnutrition are Sustainably Reduced and the Formal Economy Expands

Key Intervention:
- $10.0 million will fund activities that build the resilience of poor communities by significantly improving their food security, nutritional intake, and income security.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014, including:
- USAID conducted an assessment of Mali's Health Management Information System (HIMS) that revealed critical weaknesses in the system, inhibiting the government's ability to provide healthcare to its own people.
- A field visit was conducted in order to study the country's bilingual reading curriculum and learning materials. It allowed the education team to have a greater understanding of the issues around reading instruction in a local language or French and adjust its strategy. Additionally, an analysis of statistical data from the Ministry of Education on teachers, number of classrooms, and students was crucial in fine-tuning estimated targets, and thus the budgets for future instruments.
- Two joint assessments were conducted by USAID/Mali and USAID/Washington of the country's current political environment to inform the design of future democracy and governance interventions. The findings of the assessment have and will continue to be incorporated into the design of new projects.
- In FY 2014, a review of USAID's prior agricultural value chain project was conducted, resulting in a recommendation to more clearly define desired targets.

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 2016 budget:
- The health program will fund a mechanism to develop and implement a plan for improving the country's Health Information Management System.
- The education program continues to incorporate the information and data collected through its field visits into all future project design and budget decisions.
- Based on findings of two joint assessments, USAID modified an existing elections and political processes cooperative agreement to include more civic education, selected anti-corruption activities, and training for newly elected officials at the sub-national level.
- The agricultural program will ensure the inclusion of precise target data from the technical proposal directly into procurement documents.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strong Democratic Institutions Incorporate Democratic Opposition Voices and Gender/Ethnic Diversity to National Debates, and Enhance Rule of Law: The lack of effective democratic opposition is often cited as a contributing factor to the 2012 coup d'état and ensuring diversity in Mali's democratic institutions will be critical for maintaining stability. U.S. assistance will help Mali strengthen its democratic institutions by incorporating opposition viewpoints and reinforcing the rule of law. Programs will support the professional development of journalists, particularly youth and women; empower political groups that promote gender equity in government; encourage women's participation in municipal, legislative, and presidential elections; and increase the ability of political parties to represent citizens' concerns.

Malian Civil Society is an Active, Critical, and Constructive Partner with Government, Promoting Fundamental Rights and Liberties: Coming out of the post-coup environment, many human rights abuses remain unresolved and enforcement of laws defending human rights and civil liberties is weak. Civil society must play a critical role in reestablishing the social contract between the government and its citizens. U.S. assistance programs will advocate for the adoption and enforcement of a comprehensive

anti-slavery law, strengthen government's responsiveness to human rights issues identified by CSOs, and help implement a system for CSOs to report human rights violations to the government.

Mali has Strong and Effective Civilian Control Over its Military and Security Forces and Better Control of its Borders: The development of an accountable, professional, effective, and self-sustaining Malian military is essential for denying terrorist groups a safe haven in Mali.   To achieve this goal, U.S. assistance programs will promote the professionalization of members of the Malian Armed Forces through the IMET program. This training will help develop professional, apolitical security and military forces grounded in strong institutions that respect the rule of law and civilian authority over the security sector. As a result of these trainings, the military's capacity to conduct border operations to counter illegal trafficking, build better cooperation with regional partners on counter-terrorism operations, and ultimately build civilian trust in the Malian military, will be improved.   NADR funds will allow for the development of a program to dispose of conventional weapons of war.

Malians Address Key Factors in Sustainable National Reconciliation and Resist Violent Extremism: Providing Malians with the tools necessary to counter violent extremist messages is necessary to protect U.S. interests and to foster the development of a democratic society capable of advancing the interests of Malians.   Programs will increase positive dialogue among religious leaders and the communities they serve, promote inter-community dialogue by engaging with the GOM, CSOs, local community leaders, and traditional leaders, and promote the reintegration of former combatants by providing vocational and viable economic opportunities.   Assistance will empower traditional leaders, journalists, and civil society to speak out against messages put forth by extremist groups.   Programs will also facilitate the voluntary return and reintegration of refugees and IDP to the north, dispose of conventional weapons of war, and promote the reintegration of former combatants by providing vocational and viable economic opportunities.

Healthy Behaviors and Use of High-impact Health Services Bring Sustained Health Improvements and Stronger Service Delivery: Good health is essential to improved productivity, higher incomes, and poverty reduction in Mali.   Programs will continue to build upon recent successes in the fight against infant, under-five, and maternal mortality and morbidity.   In the next five years, U.S. assistance programs will aim to reduce infant mortality by 25 percent, and reduce maternal mortality and under-five mortality by 30 percent.   Additionally, HIV prevalence remains high among key populations.   U.S. assistance to the health sector will increase the number and improve the quality of clinics, and deliver an integrated package of essential health services for HIV/AIDS, malaria, maternal and child health, family planning, water sanitation and nutrition.   U.S. assistance will support mass media communication campaigns; improve national-level health policy formulation, research, and drug security; increase citizens' demand for quality health services; and improve knowledge of preventive healthy behaviors among individuals, households, and communities.

Children have Equitable Access to Quality Education and Capacity-building Opportunities: There have been recent successes in the education sector, most notably the rise in child enrollment in primary school from 59 percent in 2000 to 83 percent in the 2011-2012 school year.   Unfortunately, Malians have not seen an improvement in the quality of instruction, and basic literacy and life skills are essential if Mali's youth are to find gainful employment and expanded economic opportunity. Programs will continue to improve the reading skills of 500,000 Malian students in the first through third grades by delivering teacher training to over 12,000 teachers, and providing innovative and affordable high-quality, evidence-based reading materials.   Programs will also provide opportunities for equitable access to education to 70,000 children and youth in conflict-affected areas by providing functional, safe, and accessible schools and learning spaces, conflict and gender-sensitive learning materials, psychosocial support to conflict-affected students and teachers, and life skills training for youth.

Poverty and Malnutrition are Sustainably Reduced and the Formal Economy Expands: With over 80 percent of the Malian population dependent on agriculture, which is predominantly rain-fed, many Malians are extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.   Humanitarian and development assistance will augment the ability of local populations and environments to resist and recover from these climate-change shocks on their own. As rainfall becomes more unpredictable and variable, traditional agricultural crop calendars and indicators may no longer be effective or appropriate.   To ensure that recent agriculture and food security gains are not reversed, U.S. investments will help Mali adapt to the impacts of climate change through improved weather information systems and the adoption of adaptive practices.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**118,395**
Strong democratic institutions incorporate democratic opposition voices and gender/ethnic diversity to national debates, and enhance rule of law	**5,942**
Development Assistance	**5,942**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,942
Malian civil society is an active, critical, and constructive partner with government, promoting fundamental rights and liberties	**2,000**
Development Assistance	**2,000**
2.4 Civil Society	2,000
Mali has strong and effective civilian control over its military and security forces and better control of its borders	**780**
International Military Education and Training	**280**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	280
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**500**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
Malians address key factors in sustainable national reconciliation and resist violent extremism	**2,941**
Development Assistance	**2,941**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,941
Healthy behaviors and use of high-impact health services bring sustained health improvements and stronger service delivery	**59,791**
Development Assistance	**1,441**
3.1 Health	1,441
Global Health Programs - State	**1,500**
3.1 Health	1,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	**56,850**
3.1 Health	56,850
Children have equitable access to a quality education and capacity-building opportunities	**8,941**
Development Assistance	**8,941**
3.2 Education	8,941

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
Poverty and malnutrition are sustainably reduced and the formal economy expands	**38,000**
Development Assistance	**28,000**
4.5 Agriculture	25,000
4.8 Environment	3,000
P.L. 480 Title II	**10,000**
3.1 Health	4,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,000

Mauritania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance to Mauritania is to support the country's development as an accountable and democratic state that is capable of countering violent extremism and maintaining a professional military that respects human rights and international norms.   With high levels of unemployment and food insecurity, Mauritania continues to rank as one of the world's poorest countries, ranking 155th out of 186 countries on the 2013 United Nations Human Development Index.   With limited employment and few meaningful educational opportunities, the country's political and socio-economic situation is fragile, leaving large segments of the population vulnerable to recruitment by extremist organizations.   To address these complex challenges, U.S. assistance focuses on enhancing the quality and availability of educational and professional opportunities for vulnerable youth, and working with the Government of Mauritania, an active participant in the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP), to delegitimize extremist ideology and promote socially productive alternatives to political violence.   In addition, U.S. assistance seeks to improve Mauritanian ability to safely and securely manage its conventional weapons and munitions stockpiles and increase the professionalism of Mauritania's security forces, thereby supporting the Government of Mauritania's ongoing and substantial contributions to counterterrorism efforts in the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**5,313**	*****	**2,384**	**-2,929**
Development Assistance	-	*	1,584	1,584
International Military Education and Training	300	*	300	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	500	500
P.L. 480 Title II	5,013	*	-	-5,013

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**5,313**	*****	**2,384**	**-2,929**
Trans Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	**-**	*****	**1,584**	**1,584**
Development Assistance	-	*	1,584	1,584
Other	**5,313**	*****	**800**	**-4,513**
International Military Education and Training	300	*	300	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	500	500
P.L. 480 Title II	5,013	*	-	-5,013

Development Assistance (DA)

In partnership with the Mauritanian government, U.S. assistance seeks to delegitimize terrorist ideology and promote socially productive alternatives to extremist-inspired violence for at-risk populations throughout Mauritania.   FY 2016 resources will strengthen Mauritania's capacity to promote constructive alternatives to extremism through productive engagement with at-risk populations.   DA resources will focus on ensuring that historically marginalized and under-educated populations are presented with positive opportunities for education, employment, and civic engagement.

Mauritania Effectively Counters Regional Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups and Maintains the Security of its Borders against Infiltration by Transnational Criminal Organizations

Key Intervention:
- $1.6 million in FY 2016 DA resources will be programmed through the TSCTP to delegitimize terrorist ideology and promote constructive alternatives to political violence, through expanded opportunities for employment and education, and increased citizen participation on issues of governance.

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 programs also provide English language training to improve military forces interoperability and facilitate participation in international peacekeeping operations.

Mauritania Deepens Security Cooperation with Regional Partners

Key Interventions:
- $0.3 million in FY 2016 IMET funds will be used to complement existing efforts of U.S. and other international partners to build effective defense institutions, professionalize the Armed Forces of Mauritania, and promote security for the government and people of Mauritania, particularly by countering terrorist threats.   Building Partner Capacity and TSCTP programs are in place and focused on Mauritania's counter terrorism forces.
- In FY 2016, IMET will fund positions at U.S. basic officer training courses, staff colleges, and training of English language instructors – English being an essential prerequisite for Mauritanian participation in the vast majority of other training.   Expanded-IMET requirements will address issues relevant to the Ministry of Health.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program will improve Mauritanian ability to safely and securely manage its conventional weapons and munitions stockpiles through an increase in its Physical Security and Stockpile Management capability.   This funding will allow physical security improvements to commence while supporting continuing stockpile training and reduction.   These activities are critical and directly support overall U.S. efforts to increase the peace, stability, and security of Mauritania.

Mauritania Effectively Counters Regional Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups and Maintains the Security of its Borders against Infiltration by Transnational Criminal Organizations

Key Intervention:
- $0.5 million in NADR-CWD assistance to reduce stockpiles of conventional weapons, continue stockpile management training, and provide physical security and safety improvements to

Mauritania's conventional weapons and munitions stockpile facilities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014 and are planned for FY 2015:

- The USAID country program manager has conducted regular site visits at all of the targeted technical and vocational training centers.   Site visits are closely coordinated with the Government of Mauritania, and include discussions on programmatic implementation, results, and future shifts in programming to address current needs.
- USAID/Senegal staff has also participated in site visits in Mauritania, primarily to revisit concerns related to public financial management and future plans for programming.
- USAID is currently planning an assessment of violent extremism which will guide the development of programs in the FY 2015/FY 2016 timeframe.   This assessment will evaluate the current TSCTP-funded program and its impact on the choices being made by vulnerable youth.   The assessment will also look at countering violent extremism activities being implemented elsewhere in the region, to assess their potential applicability to Mauritania.   Several evaluations were conducted in 2014 that focused on non-education aspects of the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership.
- An evaluation by the Dexis Consulting Group in April 2014, ("TSCTP Evaluative Study") focused on activities undertaken by the Public Diplomacy section of the U.S. Embassy.   However, the feedback provided on the difficulties of establishing meaningful performance indicators provided some useful input to efforts to establish indicators for the vocational education program.

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

- USAID regularly integrates the insight gained from ongoing programmatic monitoring in Mauritania into discussions on strategic direction and future programmatic needs.
- Discussions with Mauritanian government personnel during monitoring visits has led to improved mutual understanding of the DA-funded program's objectives and reporting expectations.   For instance, bilateral implementation letters are now required to have detailed budgets included in order to more clearly outline programmatic expectations and the definition of success on program deliverables.

Analysis of previously achieved deliverables through ongoing programmatic monitoring has informed the FY 2016 budget request level.   For instance, a more thorough understanding of the actual costs associated with implementing a government-to-government project (refurbishing technical and vocational education training centers and the provision of equipment and staffing) in Mauritania led to the current DA request level, which is required to adequately fund a meaningful follow-on project.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Mauritania Effectively Counters Regional Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups and Maintains the Security of its Borders against Infiltration by Transnational Criminal Organizations: Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb's presence in Mauritania and along its northern and eastern borders presents a range of challenges to the country's security.   The Mauritanian Government has been receptive to U.S. assistance on counterterrorism and border security, which provides an opening to facilitate positive impact on a range of U.S. government initiatives in the country, such as building the capacity of security institutions to detain suspected criminals and bring them to justice.   U.S. assistance in FY 2016 will work to counter

the influence of regional terrorist and violent extremist groups by promoting constructive engagement between citizens and the Government of Mauritania and enhancing opportunities for historically marginalized groups throughout Mauritanian society.

<u>Mauritania Deepens Security Cooperation with Regional Partners</u>: Mauritania effectively counters regional terrorist and violent extremist groups and maintains the security of its borders against infiltration by transnational criminal organizations.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**2,384**
Mauritania effectively counters regional terrorist and violent extremist groups and maintains the security of its borders against infiltration by transnational criminal organizations	**2,084**
Development Assistance	**1,584**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,584
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**500**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
Mauritania deepens security cooperation with regional partners	**300**
International Military Education and Training	**300**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300

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. 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 can play 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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**204**	*****	**150**	**-54**
International Military Education and Training	204	*	150	-54

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.

Mauritius and Seychelles Effectively Address Transnational Issues

Key Intervention:
- U.S. assistance of approximately $0.1 million will support the training of Mauritian military leaders, increasing their level of professionalism and enhancing their capacity to ensure maritime security.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Mauritius and Seychelles Effectively Address Transnational Issues: Transnational crime causes regional instability, adversely impacting economies in general, and the fishing and tourism industries specifically. Piracy has harmed the Mauritian economy as a result of its negative impact on commercial shipping and tourism. Currently, Mauritius lacks the personnel and equipment to effectively identify and combat transnational crime in their extensive maritime domains. Both countries rely heavily on third nation support to patrol their waters as well as investigate, apprehend, and prosecute criminals.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**150**
Mauritius and Seychelles effectively address transnational issues	**150**
International Military Education and Training	**150**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150

Mozambique

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The main goal of U.S. assistance is to promote a more prosperous, democratic and stable Mozambique. Although Mozambique is near the bottom of the Human Development Index, it boasts consistently high economic growth rates.   U.S. assistance supports the country in leveraging these emerging opportunities to achieve inclusive socio-economic development and improve the quality of life for all Mozambicans, particularly the poor, underserved, and marginalized.   This assistance will continue to promote an integrated approach that addresses short- and long-term social, economic, and health constraints.   To achieve this goal, U.S. assistance combats serious health threats, increases the transparency and accountability of democratic institutions, and improves educational outcomes as fundamental pre-requisites for national development.   Given the urgency created by the anticipated boom in Mozambique's natural resource sector, U.S. assistance also promotes sustainable and inclusive economic development, sound agribusiness practices, the preservation of national biodiversity, and investments to adapt to climate change.   The United States will continue to collaborate with the Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GRM) to combat trafficking in wildlife and illegal fishing.   The United States will continue to work across all programs to improve oversight, transparency, and civic involvement in governance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**402,356**	*****	**409,145**	**6,789**
Development Assistance	57,000	*	42,374	-14,626
Global Health Programs - State	274,001	*	298,301	24,300
Global Health Programs - USAID	68,700	*	68,100	-600
International Military Education and Training	630	*	370	-260
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	*	-	-500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,525	*	-	-1,525

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**402,356**	*****	**409,145**	**6,789**
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	**1,500**	*****	**1,366**	**-134**
Development Assistance	1,500	*	1,366	-134
Other	**400,856**	*****	**407,779**	**6,923**
Development Assistance	55,500	*	41,008	-14,492
Global Health Programs - State	274,001	*	298,301	24,300

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - USAID	68,700	*	68,100	-600
International Military Education and Training	630	*	370	-260
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	*	-	-500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,525	*	-	-1,525

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance will support: the development of civil society organizations (CSO), public transparency and accountability, access to clean water, improved sanitation, enhanced basic education outcomes, improved nutritional status of rural populations, higher agriculture-sector incomes, and improved environmental protection of biodiversity and of populations vulnerable to climate change. Assistance will further leverage public-private partnerships to foster economic growth and environmental conservation.

Democratic Governance of Mozambican Institutions Strengthened

Key Interventions:
- Funding of $2.5 million will increase citizen access to information by strengthening the media through the development of journalists, media companies, and radio stations. Recognizing the essential role media plays in assisting civil society and individuals in holding the government accountable, this activity will focus on improving independent media's ability to inform citizens about key issues, represent citizen interests, and become more financially sustainable.
- U.S. assistance of $3.0 million will support Mozambican CSOs that combat corruption, engage in policy analysis and advocacy, and facilitate greater citizen participation in governance processes, including attention focused on extractive industry management and transparency. Activities will focus on civic mobilization and advocacy, as well as multi-stakeholder dialogue and government engagement.
- FY 2016 assistance of $2.0 million will be used to strengthen the institutional capacity of the GRM Attorney General's Office (AGO) to effectively implement recently-approved anti-corruption laws and other key reforms to increase government accountability. This activity will build upon past successes in fortifying AGO internal management systems and educating prosecutors on key legal issues.
- Assistance of $0.5 million will fund policy analysis concerning freedom of the press, anti-corruption, transparency, and the extractive industries. This activity will inform Mozambican state and non-state actors, as well as the U.S. Mission, on current and prospective policies.

Resilient, Broad-based Economic Growth Accelerated

Key Interventions:
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide $22.5 million to work with the GRM to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including promoting policies that encourage private investment, advancing economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining economic growth, especially in agriculture. Programs will work directly with smallholder farmers and with private sector agribusinesses to develop sustainable, market-driven growth in selected value chains. Agriculture programming will be closely integrated with nutrition and Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene

(WASH) interventions to reduce poverty and malnutrition in Mozambique.   Activities will also address key policy constraints to agriculture-led structural economic transformation.

- Global Climate Change (GCC): $4.0 million will support climate change adaptation activities in Mozambique, a country with a majority of its population centers located on the coast, and a long history of frequent cyclones, flooding, and drought.   GCC programming will include activities that focus on both "green engineering" solutions 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 capacity development will also be included to strengthen vulnerable cities' ability to mitigate the effects of climate change.

- Biodiversity: $1.4 million will fund conservation efforts in Gorongosa National Park, Lake Niassa Reserve, and Niassa Reserve to protect endangered wildlife in three of Mozambique's critical habitats and emerging tourist attractions.   Assistance will focus on addressing wildlife trafficking, increasing the policy development capacity of GRM agencies responsible for the management of protected areas, improving the management of selected protected areas, and increasing community economic activities that align with conservation efforts.

Labor Quality Improved through Education and Training

Key Intervention:
- Basic Education: $4.3 million will be used to train teachers and school directors to improve reading outcomes and school management for students in grades one, two and three. $1.0 million will support local CSOs to advocate for quality education, safe schools, and improved school leadership and management.

Health Status of Targeted Population Groups Improved

Key Intervention:
- Water and Sanitation: $1.2 million will promote the adoption of key behaviors to improve overall hygiene such as safe drinking water management (including the collection, transport, treatment, and safe storage of drinking water), hand washing, safe disposal of feces including household construction and use of affordable latrines, and proper storage and handling of food to prevent contamination. Behavior change messaging for water, sanitation and nutrition will be closely coordinated to contribute to improved nutrition outcomes.   Efforts will also focus on increasing access to multiple-use water services and basic sanitation.   Activities will include promoting water treatment methods, increased representation of women's interests in watershed management, linking communities to water purifier retailers, and targeted hygiene and latrine-use educational campaigns.

Global Health Programs (GHP)
The high prevalence of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases, as well as high maternal and newborn mortality, have resulted in an extremely low life expectancy of just 50 years for Mozambicans.   Even within this context, Mozambique has seen important gains in health sector priority areas over the years.   For example, Mozambique has achieved Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4, under-five years of age mortality of 97 deaths per 1,000 live births, significantly ahead of the 2015 MDG goal of 108 deaths per 1,000 live births.   While the rate of maternal mortality remains high at 408 deaths per 100,000 live births, numbers for pre-natal care and births assisted by a skilled attendant have risen sharply.   U.S. 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.   More specifically, resources will focus on reducing maternal mortality by increasing health services available before, during, and after pregnancy.   U.S. assistance will also

concentrate on the cross-cutting issue of health system strengthening, enabling the country to manage limited health resources more effectively and efficiently, while improving the quality of services available to its citizenry.

<u>Health Status of Targeted Population Groups Improved</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Mozambique will receive $298.3 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.
- Tuberculosis (TB): $5.0 million will support activities to increase the case detection rate through expansion and enhancement of community-based directly observed therapy activities as well as interventions to address multidrug-resistant TB.   Assistance will also be used for expanding TB culture and drug sensitivity testing and to link TB 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 preventive and treatment interventions under the four pillars of PMI 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): $16.0 million will be used to improve health facilities' abilities to expand evidence-based, high-impact delivery services to reduce maternal mortality such as emergency obstetric care and scaling-up high impact interventions (antenatal care, care for normal delivery, three post-natal care visits and post-partum family planning).   Assistance will also include community education and outreach activities to increase facility-based births and link communities with facilities to reduce infant mortality and provide needed services for the critical 1,000 days between a child's birth and second birthday.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): $13.0 million will be used to procure long-acting contraceptives such as intrauterine devices and implants as well as improve access to a variety of voluntary FP/RH services through community outreach and facility-based interventions.
- Nutrition: $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 these 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)
The Mozambican army, navy and air force are severely underfunded and under-resourced to effectively patrol Mozambique's 1,535 mile coastline and maintain border security with six countries. 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>Enhanced Capability to Address Transnational Threats and to Provide Accountable Domestic Security</u>

<u>Key Intervention</u>:
- Assistance of $0.4 million will support professionalization of the Mozambican military with a focus on senior professional military education and English language proficiency.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:
- Past FTF programming in four separate awards underwent individual performance evaluations.
- USAID's Development Credit Authority (DCA) program went through a mid-term evaluation.
- An impact evaluation of the major education project continued into its third year, with an independent contractor monitoring reading achievement in both intervention and control groups.
- One of the major community-based health projects underwent a midterm evaluation of integrated health programming in the provinces of Nampula and Zambezia.
- USAID conducted regular (semi-annual) portfolio reviews of all activities to monitor performance and financial expenditures.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted in Mozambique informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:
- The results of evaluations conducted of awards under past FTF programming were used in the design of USAID's new flagship FTF award "SAFRA" (Portuguese for "Harvest"), which is currently under procurement.
- As a result of the mid-term evaluation, modifications were made to the DCA program to streamline the credit application process and more closely monitor and address obstacles encountered by female applicants to increase the number of women acquiring credit.
- The early grade reading impact evaluation demonstrated with greater precision which activities have the most impact on students' reading success.   Based upon very positive results so far, the Mission is working on more cost-effective designs to expand the activity.   This could more than triple the number of students who are reached through this activity.
- An evaluation of integrated programming attempted to measure the effectiveness of integrating support across the spectrum of health needs.   It concluded that more data, including closer monitoring of programmatic expenditures, was required to reach conclusions on effectiveness.   As a result, a mid-term evaluation is planned to study the integration of clean water, sanitation, nutrition and agriculture interventions in an upcoming implementation mechanism.
- While the information gathered through these evaluations was valuable, the process for procuring individual evaluation contracts was time-consuming and the quality was somewhat uneven.   Based on this, USAID created an evaluation contract mechanism to better control quality and efficiency of future evaluations.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Democratic Governance of Mozambican Institutions Strengthened: To strengthen democratic governance of Mozambican institutions, U.S. assistance will work to increase the capacity of CSOs advocating for accountability and better governance, as well as citizen access to quality information from a more diverse, effective and independent media.   Assistance also will strengthen government institutions that combat corruption and promote accountability.

Resilient, Broad-based Economic Growth Accelerated: U.S. assistance will address specific areas of intervention: growth in the agriculture sector, which includes the vast majority of livelihoods; an improved business enabling environment; protection of natural resources; and strengthening of bilateral trade and investment.

Labor Quality Improved through Education and Training: U.S. assistance in this area will focus on improving early grade reading outcomes.   These activities will seek greater engagement of the GRM, civil society, and communities in education, increasing transparency and raising accountability among a range of public actors.

Health Status of Targeted Population Groups Improved: U.S. assistance in this area will focus on a range of national health needs, including: improving the care, treatment and prevention of HIV/AIDS; reducing mortality due to malaria; improving health outcomes related to maternal and child health; increasing access to clean drinking water and improved sanitation; and increasing knowledge and use of family planning methods to improve reproductive health.   These activities will seek greater engagement of the GRM, civil society, and communities in health services, increasing transparency and raising accountability among a range of public actors.

Enhanced Capability to Address Transnational Threats and to Provide Accountable Domestic Security: 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.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**409,145**
Democratic governance of Mozambican institutions strengthened	**8,000**
Development Assistance	**8,000**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,500
2.2 Good Governance	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,500
2.4 Civil Society	3,000
Enhanced capability to address transnational threats and to provide accountable domestic security	**370**
International Military Education and Training	**370**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	370
Resilient, broad-based economic growth accelerated	**27,866**
Development Assistance	**27,866**
4.5 Agriculture	22,500
4.8 Environment	5,366
Labor quality improved through education and training	**5,339**
Development Assistance	**5,339**
3.2 Education	5,339
Health status of targeted population groups improved	**367,570**
Development Assistance	**1,169**
3.1 Health	1,169

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
Global Health Programs - State	**298,301**
3.1 Health	298,301
Global Health Programs - USAID	**68,100**
3.1 Health	68,100

Namibia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Namibia continues to enjoy political stability and steady economic growth 24 years after independence, with an average annual income classifying it as an upper middle-income country and periodic achievement of significant democratic milestones.   Namibia held national elections in November 2014 to elect both the President and the National Assembly; the outcomes of the elections were peaceful and democratic.   Namibia nonetheless faces daunting development challenges that could prevent it from reaching its full potential.   These challenges include one of the highest levels of income disparity worldwide, a poorly performing education system, a high unemployment rate, an estimated 14 percent HIV prevalence rate, and a high co-infection rate of tuberculosis (TB).   The United States will continue to work closely with the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) to further formalize the relationship by developing sustainable institutions to promote economic growth, democracy, governance, and education, and to fortify peace and security.   Many of these efforts will require greater participation and outreach to people living in Namibia's vast rural areas, which lag far behind the capital in terms of development, access to resources, information, quality education, and income.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**23,580**	*****	**43,663**	**20,083**
Global Health Programs - State	23,460	*	43,513	20,053
International Military Education and Training	120	*	150	30

Global Health Programs (GHP)

While the long-term prospects are encouraging, HIV/AIDS continues to tax Namibian society, budgets and healthcare systems.   The HIV/AIDS epidemic is mature, generalized, and mainly driven by heterosexual and mother-to-child transmission.   In2013/14, HIV prevalence among the general population, adults aged 15-49 years, was estimated at 14 percent, while new infections are projected to be around 5,163 per year, with approximately 220,000 people living with HIV out of a national population of 2.3 million (2013 World Bank estimate).   The 2012 HIV Sentinel Survey in Namibia reported HIV prevalence among pregnant women attending antenatal care (ANC) was 18.2 percent, a decline from the peak ANC prevalence estimate of 22 percent reported in 2002.   There are large discrepancies in HIV prevalence between regions, with the highest rates for both women and men in Zambezi (30.9 percent and 15.9 percent, respectively), and the lowest rates for women in Omaheke (6.9 percent) and men in Ohangwena (6.6 percent).   Tuberculosis (TB) is a major contributor to HIV-related mortality.   With a TB notification rate of 598 cases per 100,000 population (of which 50 percent are co-infected with HIV), Namibia faces one of the largest TB burdens in the world.

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.   Namibia receives President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) funding and is designated a Country Health Partnership (CHP) pilot country.   The CHP serves as a process for joint planning and decision-making, including the key principles of utilizing and reinforcing existing governance bodies mandated in the GRN's National Coordination Framework for the

Multi-Sectoral HIV/AIDS Response in Namibia 2013-2017, and a renewed focus on accountability. Ongoing collaboration between the U.S. government and the GRN will allow PEPFAR to play an active role in operational planning of the national HIV response and to protect the gains made over the last decade in combating HIV in Namibia.   The U.S. government will support the GRN's achievement of an AIDS-free generation by directing assistance to evidence-based interventions to reduce new HIV infections and scale-up antiretroviral treatment strategically.   U.S. government assistance will be prioritized toward regions with the highest HIV prevalence and case burden and gaps in HIV service coverage for vulnerable populations, especially among young girls and women, taking into consideration key drivers of the HIV epidemic, i.e. the low uptake of HIV services among men.   U.S. government assistance will also improve strategies for monitoring the national HIV response and strengthen the assessment of resource allocation and utilization.   Additional efforts to monitor access, quality and outcomes of HIV/AIDS prevention, and care and treatment will be implemented.

Increased Government and Civil Capacity to Manage, Coordinate, and Finance Health and Social Sectors Through Improved Systems

Key Intervention:
- HIV/AIDS: As part of the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Namibia will receive $43.5 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 Military Education and Training (IMET)
FY 2016 International Military Education and Training (IMET) resources will support efforts to strengthen the U.S. government's 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.   The NDF remains committed to the goal of participation in peacekeeping operations within the context of the Southern African Development Community to ensure the collective security of the southern Africa region.

U.S. government support for the Namibian military is focused on improving the Namibian Defense Force's capacity to meet its national and regional security and stability requirements, while reinforcing professionalization and rule of law within the force.   To strengthen sound leadership principles, U.S. security assistance programs such as IMET provide Namibian military leaders with the professional and specialized training they need to support the Namibian military.

The focus for U.S.-Namibian bilateral military relations is exposure to U.S.-based leadership training for officers and non-commissioned officers (NCO) that will ground the NDF training establishment in best practices and procedures.   All training provided under the proposed IMET program will have a leadership component to reinforce the fundamental principles of professional leadership, and provide the foundation for leaders to make positive decisions independently during fluid situations.

Improved Quality of and Access to Education

Key Intervention:
- $0.2 million for U.S.-based professional training for military personnel, focusing on officers and NCOs.   This will enable the NDF to rewrite NCO training doctrines and allow follow-on U.S. government funding to ground the NDF training establishment in best practices and procedures. English language training program support for the NDF will also be provided.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The five-year MCC compact which began in 2009 ended in September 2014.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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

USAID conducted one program evaluation and assessment during FY 2014 to inform strategic responses for addressing HIV prevention through social and behavior change communication (SBCC) among adult women.   This included an evaluation of the HIV Prevention Among Adult Women in Namibia project. Along with this evaluation, program reviews were conducted to assess partner performance to inform FY 2014 and FY 2015 budget planning decisions.

In FY 2015, 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 them to HIV care.   The findings and recommendations of these proposed evaluations will be used to plan and influence future program direction for the reduced spread and mitigation of the impact of HIV/AIDS through a comprehensive and integrated community based response.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: IMET program reviews determined that the military-to-military relationship and capacity building are contributing to the NDF's capacity to meet its national and regional security and stability requirements.   The level of capacity is expected to increase in FY 2015 with the professional training for military personnel, focusing on officers and NCOs.   This will enable the NDF to rewrite NCO training doctrines and allow follow-on U.S. government funding to ground the NDF training establishment in best practices and procedures.

USAID conducted an evaluation of the HIV Prevention Among Adult Women in Namibia activity to determine whether intended results were achieved, and to inform the design of potential future activities. The evaluation has informed future directions for policy and programs, with the emphasis on the development and expansion of horizontal systems of response that are led on the ground and incorporate contextually relevant solutions for HIV prevention programming.

USAID/Namibia will use the updated Agency guidelines and the findings of the USAID program evaluations conducted in FY 2014 to ensure that U.S. funding is used to implement the Global Health Initiative (GHI) Strategy components that address TB and HIV/AIDS co-morbidity.   Specifically, the goal for future programming is to ensure equal access to quality health care and transition to greater Namibian ownership, while emphasizing the importance of sustainability and systems strengthening.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased Government and Civil Capacity to Manage, Coordinate, and Finance Health and Social Sectors Through Improved Systems: Activities will focus on a transition to sustainability in a post-emergency HIV response and programs to strengthen local capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic with improved strategic coordination among stakeholders and enhanced local capacity for research and innovation.

Civil Institutions Effectively Respond to the Needs of the Community: Assistance efforts will target increased capacity of government institutions to respond to gender-based violence.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**43,663**
Increased government and civil capacity to manage, coordinate, and finance health and social sectors through improved systems	**43,513**
Global Health Programs - State	**43,513**
3.1 Health	43,513
Improved quality of and access to education	**150**
International Military Education and Training	**150**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150

Niger

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Niger continues to be vulnerable to shocks adversely affecting its citizens including poor harvests, primarily due to drought and changing weather patterns; instability in neighboring Libya; and the security threats posed by the Nigeria-based extremist group Boko Haram, al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb and other extremist groups.   Niger is a leading U.S. government security partner in the Sahel, contributing troops to the United Nations peacekeeping missions in Mali and Côte d'Ivoire, conducting operations to secure its borders and interdict terrorists, and hosting U.S. military aircraft that provide critical support for a variety of regional security goals.   Niger is also a partner nation of the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP).   Instability in northern Mali, northern Nigeria, and Libya continue to complicate Niger's efforts to grow its economy, strengthen governance, and address human rights issues.
U.S. foreign assistance to Niger supports the country's democratic gains and stability in a country vulnerable to regional political instability and food insecurity.   In FY 2016, U.S. assistance will focus on increasing Nigerien government responsiveness to citizen demands, promoting food security and resilience to climatic shocks, increasing the professionalism of Niger's military and increasing the country's ability to safely and securely manage its conventional weapons and munitions stockpiles. Bilateral foreign assistance to Niger accounted for here is complemented by a range of regionally funded USAID activities focused on health, food security, governance, and countering violent extremism.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**34,369**	*****	**9,900**	**-24,469**
Development Assistance	-	*	2,000	2,000
International Military Education and Training	356	*	400	44
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	500	500
P.L. 480 Title II	34,013	*	7,000	-27,013

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**34,369**	*****	**9,900**	**-24,469**
Resilience	**7,000**	*****	**7,000**	**-**
P.L. 480 Title II	7,000	*	7,000	-
Other	**27,369**	*****	**2,900**	**-24,469**
Development Assistance	-	*	2,000	2,000
International Military Education and Training	356	*	400	44
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	500	500
P.L. 480 Title II	27,013	*	-	-27,013

Development Assistance (DA)

Since independence, Niger has suffered from a lack of citizen confidence in the government and its institutions due to multiple coup d'états, unmet development expectations and poor public service delivery. DA resources will be programmed to enhance constructive dialogue between citizens and the Nigerien government and to promote collective action on a range of citizen priorities.

The Nigerien Government is Transparent with Resources, Management, and Service Delivery

Key Intervention:
- $2.0 million in FY 2016 resources will be used to engage multiple stakeholders within Nigerien civil society to better articulate key citizen demands of local government and to enhance collective action to address those demands.

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 and strengthen 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 to improve military forces interoperability and to facilitate participation in international peacekeeping operations.   In addition, IMET graduates have held key positions in Niger such as Chief of Defense, Zone Commander, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and Inspector General of the Nigerien Armed Forces.

Professionalized Security Forces Provide Stability, Counter Extremism and Terrorism, and Enhance Security

Key Intervention:
- In FY 2016, Niger will receive $0.4 million in IMET support for training military personnel, thereby increasing the overall level of professionalism and capabilities among military forces.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program will improve Nigerien ability to safely and securely manage its conventional weapons and munitions stockpiles through an increase in its Physical Security and Stockpile Management capability.   This funding will allow physical security improvements to commence while supporting continuing stockpile training and reduction.   These activities are critical and directly support overall U.S. efforts to increase the peace, stability, and security of Niger.

Professionalized Security Forces Provide Stability, Counter Extremism and Terrorism, and Enhance Security

Key Intervention:
- $0.5 million in NADR-CWD assistance will be used to reduce stockpiles of conventional weapons, continue stockpile management training, and provide physical security and safety improvements to Niger's conventional weapons and munitions stockpile facilities.

P.L. 480 Title II

Three five-year, integrated development food aid programs, awarded in 2012 to Catholic Relief Services, Mercy Corps, and Save the Children, continue to address the long-term challenge of food insecurity in Niger. In conjunction with Sahel Regional programming, these investments aim to reduce the persistently high humanitarian caseloads in Niger. These programs are implemented in the Maradi and Zinder regions which consistently report some of the highest malnutrition rates in the Sahel. Ongoing Food for Peace (FFP) development food aid programming seeks to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition among 210,928 targeted rural households (potentially 1.5 million individuals).

Increased Resilience of Chronically Vulnerable Populations in Agro-pastoral and Marginal Agriculture Zones of Niger

Key Intervention:
- $7.0 million in development food assistance programs will focus on positive behavior change in the areas of nutrition, health, water and sanitation, while promoting improved agriculture techniques.

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 Program co-funded by USAID. 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. Currently, the MCC Compact development team is coordinating with USAID on a concept design for Niger that will ensure complementary efforts with ongoing resilience programming.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014 and are planned for FY 2015:
- USAID/Senegal performed the first portfolio review of both FFP and DA-funded activities (FY 2014 resources), participated in regular site visits with USAID staff in Niger to monitor implementation, and instituted programmatic adjustments when necessary to account for shifting dynamics on the ground.
- In FY 2014, FFP conducted a gender assessment in Niger and will use the information provided in the report to help guide programming. Additionally, FFP will conduct a mid-term evaluation of their activities in Niger in May 2015. This evaluation will be used to assess performance against program targets and to identify potential shifts needed to ensure more effective programming.
- A political economy analysis and baseline assessment will also be conducted in Niger in early 2015 to support an upcoming governance project. The results of these two assessments will be used to direct the selection of project activities and strategies, as well as influence strategy development for future democracy and governance development assistance in Niger.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:
- Various monitoring visits, including assessments conducted by FFP partners, have identified

significant needs in terms of water access for human and/or animal consumption, as well as for irrigation in the intervention areas.   As a result, the FFP Office has worked with key implementing partners to adjust annual work plans to promote sufficient access to water resources.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Nigerien Government is Transparent with Resources, Management, and Service Delivery: U.S. assistance will focus on assisting the Government of Niger to be more responsive to citizen needs and participatory in implementing solutions to governance and service delivery challenges.   Efforts will also focus on enhancing the understanding and awareness of citizen priorities and ensuring greater civic participation among women and youth at the local, regional and national levels.   Enhanced government responsiveness and citizen participation are the cornerstones of this Mission Objective and will build the foundations for robust democratic institutions as well as contribute to USAID results towards the Making All Voices Count Grand Challenge.

Professionalized Security Forces Provide Stability, Counter Extremism and Terrorism, and Enhance Security: IMET assistance will support Niger's ability to contribute to UN peacekeeping missions, which promote regional security.   Niger is a reliable partner in the struggle against terrorism and other transnational threats.

Increased Resilience of Chronically Vulnerable Populations in Agro-Pastoral and Marginal Agriculture Zones of Niger: After the 2011 drought crises in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel, there is widespread recognition among national governments, regional institutions, the donor community, and humanitarian and development partners that more must be done to enhance the resilience of chronically vulnerable populations in drought prone regions.   In FY 2016, U.S. assistance will target the most vulnerable populations in agro-pastoral and marginal agriculture zones to reduce vulnerability to shocks and stresses, enhance resilience, and reduce the need for large-scale humanitarian interventions in the long-term. Programs will enhance the nutrition status of vulnerable Nigeriens, specifically targeting the most vulnerable rural households suffering from acute malnutrition and improve agriculture production techniques to ensure a more stable and secure food supply in the face of increasingly common climatic shocks and stresses.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**9,900**
The Nigerien government is transparent with resources, management, and service delivery	**2,000**
Development Assistance	**2,000**
2.2 Good Governance	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,000
Professionalized security forces provide stability, counter extremism and terrorism, and enhance security	**900**
International Military Education and Training	**400**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**500**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
Increased resilience of chronically vulnerable populations in agro-pastoral and marginal agriculture zones of Niger	**7,000**
P.L. 480 Title II	**7,000**
3.1 Health	4,830
4.5 Agriculture	2,170

Nigeria

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Nigeria remains a regional power in West Africa, but increasing instability, particularly in the North, threatens to undermine that status.   As Nigeria takes its place as a major player across the continent on the international stage, uneven development mars its promising outlook.   Despite its oil wealth and robust economic growth over the past decade, basic services, such as education, healthcare, electricity, and clean water remain unavailable or severely limited for vast portions of the population.   Infrastructure is poorly maintained or nonexistent in many areas, state and local governments are minimally involved in development, and political corruption siphons away a substantial amount of resources.   Targeted U.S. foreign assistance seeks to improve governance at the federal, state, and local levels, reduce corruption, strengthen the private sector as a source of job creation, and increase funding for and improve the quality of social service delivery, particularly for Nigeria's most vulnerable communities suffering from extreme poverty.   U.S. assistance will continue to address security issues through increased security cooperation. This includes increasing the skills of security forces and advocating for institutional reform to ensure that the assistance the United States provide is being applied to the security situation under a new paradigm of increased awareness of and sensitivity to human rights concerns.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**703,031**	*****	**607,498**	**-95,533**
Development Assistance	71,000	*	76,016	5,016
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	*	600	-400
Global Health Programs - State	456,652	*	356,652	-100,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	173,500	*	173,500	-
International Military Education and Training	779	*	730	-49
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	100	*	-	-100

Development Assistance (DA)
DA assistance will help ensure that Nigeria continues towards an inclusive, representative democracy and support credible elections processes.   It will also support Government of Nigeria's (GON) efforts to prevent, mitigate, and resolve conflicts through activities designed to connect communities through dialogue and other reconciliation approaches.   Assistance will seek to spur economic growth through agricultural development, expanded regional and bilateral trade, and improvements in water and energy infrastructure.   Assistance will also expand basic education in Northern Nigeria, increasing access and improving reading outcomes for many of the country's poorest children.   Underpinning these efforts will be work to support and strengthen GON leadership at the state and local levels to increase the provision of basic services, such as health and education, to its citizens.

Technical, Organizational, and Political Support to Nigeria's Electoral System Produces Credible Outcomes

Key Interventions:
- Approximately $2.5 million of election-related assistance will support the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) at the federal level and the State Independent Electoral Commissions (SIEC) at the state and local levels to strengthen the commissions' capacity to manage elections.
- Approximately $3.0 million of assistance will support elections programs to enhance the capacity of civil society organizations to conduct independent election observations. Activities will also support youth participation in political processes and the promotion of peaceful elections.
- Approximately $1.5 million of FY 2016 funds will also be used to strengthen the ability of Nigerian political parties to better function, be more inclusive, and improve their communication with ordinary citizens. Activities will enhance internal democracy, strengthen the role of women, youth, and persons with disabilities within political parties, and strengthen political parties' ability to develop and communicate using issue-based platforms.

Less Protectionist, More Trade-friendly Nigerian Economic Policy

Key Intervention:
- Approximately $2.0 million in FY 2016 funds will be used to help the GON improve its ability to conduct evidence-based policy analysis to facilitate informed decision-making, strengthen risk-management, modernize customs functions to improve Nigeria's trading system, and support institutional lending to small- and medium-sized enterprises, ranging from production, processing, and logistics, to services and technology.

Improve Infrastructure through Investment and Greater Privatization in Key Sectors, such as Agriculture and Energy

Key Interventions:
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide $25.0 million to work with the GON 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.
- In conjunction with other Power Africa resources, USAID will provide $1.0 million to leverage private sector investments for electricity power generation, transmission, and distribution in the Nigerian electricity market, and continue to support GON reforms facilitating privatization in the energy sector.
- $2.2 million of U.S. assistance will continue to build the financial and productive ability of water providers in select Nigerian states to operate more sustainably and with appropriate corporate governance.

Comprehensive Strategies by the Government of Nigeria in Partnership with Civil Society and the Private Sector Prevent, Mitigate, and Resolve Violent Extremism

Key Interventions:
- Approximately $3.8 million will be used to support activities that help authorities identify and address emerging situations that trigger violent conflicts such as corruption and impunity, and empower women and youth-led organizations to influence the development and implementation of reforms that address the needs of communities.
- Additional activities geared towards addressing the underlying causes of violence and conflict will be informed by the recently completed 'Do No Harm' and Thematic Conflict Assessment and the USAID Cross-Sector Conflict Assessment.

<u>The Government of Nigeria Takes Greater Leadership in Achieving Development by Allocating Substantial Budget Resources</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- FY 2016 good governance and civil society funding will focus on increasing the provision of services from federal, state and local governments by building upon already-developed tools and skills and providing training in financial and program management.
- Approximately $8.5 million in civil society funds will support activities that strengthen partnerships among civil society coalitions and networks, targeted GON institutions, and other key stakeholders to advocate for and monitor democratic reforms aimed at strengthening transparency, reducing corruption, and enhancing accountability and good governance. Specific interventions will support advocacy campaigns for issues such as access to information, transparent public financial management, and a policy framework for local governance and decentralization. They will also focus on citizen participation and oversight of privatization of public utilities.
- Funding will create opportunities such as town halls and public hearings for citizens to gain ownership of the strategic planning process and establish a strong partnership between communities and local governments in support of effective service delivery, while advocating for policy reform in various sectors (e.g., education, health, energy, water and sanitation, and agriculture).

<u>Government Engagement in Providing Basic, Quality Services for the Nigerian People Is Expanded</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- Approximately $15.0 million in education funds will be used to improve the quality of education through a variety of interventions including: strengthening key education management systems in targeted states; improving the overall quality of teaching by supporting reforms for teacher training policies; and working to improve both in- and pre-service training, especially in teaching basic academic skills for reading, writing, and math.
- Funds will also be used to increase access to education services for populations affected by crisis and conflict.
- Approximately $11.5 million in good governance funds will support systems strengthening in the basic education and health sectors, improve transparency of state and local government operations, increase implementation of state and local government budgets, and strengthen civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders in expenditure performance tracking.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)
Despite years of battling internal conflicts and a substantial role as a regional peacekeeper, Nigeria's security forces remain ill-prepared to address the array of crises that the country faces. FMF funds provide equipment and staff training to support the GON's efforts to participate in peacekeeping and other security operations. This program will continue to support increased regional cooperation among Nigeria, Benin, Cameroon, Chad, and Niger to contain Boko Haram.

<u>Capacity of Security Forces to Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime is Improved</u>

<u>Key Intervention</u>:
- U.S. assistance of $0.6 million will continue to support institutional reform in security services in conjunction with providing increased capacity building. Assistance will be used to train staff and to procure and maintain equipment enabling Nigeria's security forces to conduct peacekeeping and counterterrorism activities.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Inadequate health services contribute to Nigeria's poverty rate. Nigeria suffers from high maternal and child mortality rates. The prevalence of HIV in Nigeria stands at 4.1 percent in the general population. 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 the 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 Nigeria provides a platform for building on the successful interagency collaboration that is occurring under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief among USAID, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Department of Defense.

Government Engagement in Providing Basic, Quality Services for the Nigerian People Is Expanded

Key Interventions:
- HIV/AIDS: As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Nigeria will receive $356.7 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.
- Tuberculosis: U.S. assistance of $11.5 million will be used to strengthen GON efforts to improve TB treatment outcomes and reduce multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) prevalence in collaboration with the Nigerian National Plan. Activities will improve the number of facilities able to detect MDR-TB and TB/HIV co-infection and increase the number of patients receiving care and treatment.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (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 2016 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 2016 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): The $48.0 million portfolio will strengthen Nigeria's capacity to extend coverage of proven, high-impact interventions to the most vulnerable populations. It will also build on previous years' investments in scaling-up high-quality delivery services and newborn health care to mitigate the high burden of preventable child and maternal deaths.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): The $37.0 million portfolio is a key component of reducing preventable child and maternal deaths by increasing access to FP/RH services for healthy timing and spacing of pregnancies. Scaled-up programs in the public and private sector expand clinic-based services for long-acting, reversible contraceptive methods, and community-based services for both injectable contraceptives and natural methods.
- Nutrition: The $2.0 million portfolio is an emerging strategic area. The U.S. government will support research in order to better understand the drivers and underlying causes of malnutrition in Nigeria. U.S. assistance will also support the GON in implementing an integrated, multi-sector nutrition strategy. Interventions are part of the Feed the Future strategy and will work in synergy with water, sanitation, and hygiene activities. Working at both the federal and state levels, activities will aim to support a change of existing social norms and predominant behaviors, through existing community structures to promote improved nutrition. There will be a continued focus on the first 1,000 days of life (gestation through 24 months) to improve birth weight during this critical period of physical and intellectual development.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET programs will continue to teach the skills needed for the Nigerian army to effectively undertake

peacekeeping and counterterrorism operations as well as to strengthen its national defense capabilities.

<u>Capacity of Security Forces to Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime is Improved</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- Assistance will be used to continue to advocate for institutional reform in security services in conjunction with providing increased capacity building.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

<u>Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities</u>: Several monitoring and evaluation activities were undertaken in 2013 and 2014:
- Through the Northern Education Initiative's mid-term performance evaluation, USAID learned that increasing the accuracy of budget and resource planning, through increasing the state's institutional capacity to accurately collect and analyze education data, results in more students benefitting from improved access to educational opportunities.
- An extensive study of USAID activities geared towards ending preventable maternal and child death in Nigeria revealed that the portfolio is well-aligned with prioritized, high-impact interventions.   It also showed, however, that USAID had the opportunity to strategically shift funding to priority maternal and child health interventions through existing awards.
- The mid-term performance evaluation of USAID's local governance activity demonstrated that fostering stronger relationships between state and local government and communities leads to improved governance and service delivery.

<u>Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices</u>: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:
- The newly designed Northern Nigeria Education Initiative Plus (NEI+) activity will continue to focus on education management based on data, enhancing the education system's capacity to accurately collect and analyze data, thus increasing the accuracy of budget and resource planning.
- The designs of new health activities focusing on maternal, neonatal and child health (MNCH), and social marketing will further invest health funding in priority interventions.
- USAID/Nigeria's Country Development Cooperation Strategy currently under development identifies state and local government actors as integral to improved governance and service delivery.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

<u>Technical, Organizational, and Political Support to Nigeria's Electoral System Produces Credible Outcomes</u>:   While there has been some improvement in election administration, recent elections have been marred by allegations of fraud and deficiencies, occasionally leading to violence.   It is in the U.S. interest to prevent similar results in future Nigerian elections.   To secure free, fair, and credible elections and to ensure that Nigeria's progress towards an inclusive, representative democracy continues, programs will focus on the administration and monitoring of off-cycle, gubernatorial general elections.

<u>Less Protectionist, More Trade-friendly Nigerian Economic Policy</u>:   In order to improve the overtly protectionist trade posture that includes import bans and prohibitive tariff rates in Nigeria, U.S. assistance will improve the business enabling environment by advancing a set of GON policies and practices that liberalize imports and are aligned with Nigeria's international commitments.   It will focus on changes that will encourage private sector investment in agriculture and related sectors, increase the potential for

agricultural growth and business development, and include work with financial institutions to increase access to credit.

Improve Infrastructure through Investment and Greater Privatization in Key Sectors, such as Agriculture and Energy: Reducing the number of Nigerians living in poverty will be achieved chiefly through private sector-led, non-oil economic growth.   To spur investment and greater privatization in key sectors, U.S. assistance will support increasing agricultural competitiveness, increasing energy access, and privatization of the energy sector for improved efficiency.

Capacity of Security Forces to Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime is Improved: To counter terrorism and transnational crime, U.S. assistance will continue to support institutional reform in security services in conjunction with providing increased capacity building.

Comprehensive Strategies by the Government of Nigeria in Partnership with Civil Society and the Private Sector Prevent, Mitigate, and Resolve Violent Extremism: Nigeria's weak governance record and ethno-religious violence fuel grievances that lead to rising levels of conflict driven by economic or ideological motivations.   To prevent, mitigate, and resolve violent extremism, U.S. interventions will connect communities through dialogue and other reconciliation approaches to build relationships across religious and ethnic divides and promote greater trust.   It is expected that the growth of these relationships will build social capital, bring communities together, create a common understanding and shared vision of the future, and provide the essential basis for democratic development.   Interventions to prevent and resolve conflicts will utilize holistic systems that address the root causes of conflicts before they escalate.

The Government of Nigeria Takes Greater Leadership in Achieving Development by Allocating Substantial Budget Resources: In order to strengthen GON leadership at federal, state and local levels to increase the provision of basic services to its citizens, U.S. assistance will be used to build capacity in the area of basic financial management, including budgeting, as well as program management skills. Additionally, assistance will support validation of strategic development plans through town hall meetings and public hearings.

Government Engagement in Providing Basic, Quality Services for the Nigerian People Is Expanded: With over 10 million students out of school and dismal educational achievement statistics, U.S. assistance will support GON efforts to improve the quality of and access to quality basic education in northern Nigeria.   This includes support at the local level, provision of appropriate learning materials, and teacher training of reading instruction.   As part of the Global Health Initiative, the United States will assist the GON in improving family planning, reproductive health, and maternal and child health services.   This includes systems strengthening in the health sector and direct support to expand skilled birth services, expand community-based health services, promote use of insecticide-treated bed nets and artemisinin-based anti-malarial combination therapy, increase routine immunizations and polio eradication efforts, increase access to safe water, and improve nutrition among infants and young children.   Furthermore, U.S. assistance will continue to expand the use of antiretroviral therapy (ART) services by focusing on states with a high HIV burden and unmet needs, early identification of HIV-infected persons, linkages to referral centers and retention in care, and continued decentralization of ART services to primary health care centers.   As studies have shown that a large portion of new HIV infections come from mother-to-child transmission, maternal and child health efforts will be integrated with HIV/AIDS interventions to address this issue and enhance developmental impact.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**607,498**
Technical, organizational, and political support to Nigeria's electoral system produces credible outcomes	**7,000**
Development Assistance	**7,000**
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	7,000
Less protectionist, more trade-friendly Nigerian economic policy	**2,060**
Development Assistance	**2,060**
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,060
Improve infrastructure through investment and greater privatization in key sectors, such as agriculture and energy	**28,156**
Development Assistance	**28,156**
3.1 Health	2,156
4.4 Infrastructure	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	25,000
Capacity of security forces to counter terrorism and transnational crime is improved	**1,330**
Foreign Military Financing	**600**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600
International Military Education and Training	**730**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	730
Comprehensive strategies by the Government of Nigeria in partnership with civil society and the private sector prevent, mitigate, and resolve violent extremism	**3,800**
Development Assistance	**3,800**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,800
The Government of Nigeria takes greater leadership in achieving development by allocating substantial budget resources	**8,535**
Development Assistance	**8,535**
2.4 Civil Society	8,535
Government engagement in providing basic, quality services for the Nigerian people is expanded	**556,617**
Development Assistance	**26,465**
2.2 Good Governance	11,465
3.2 Education	15,000
Global Health Programs - State	**356,652**
3.1 Health	356,652
Global Health Programs - USAID	**173,500**
3.1 Health	173,500

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 in this post-conflict country. Boasting Central Africa's only deep water 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 and encourage regional stability, U.S. foreign assistance focuses on development of the Congo's peacekeeping capabilities, and its 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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**295**	*****	**150**	**-145**
International Military Education and Training	295	*	150	-145

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.

<u>Military and Law Enforcement Agencies Continue to Improve their Capacity Across the Spectrum of Security Services</u>

<u>Key Intervention</u>:
- Approximately $0.15 million in IMET resources will support the professionalization of the Congolese military.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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

<u>Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices</u>: The Congolese government has shown 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 2015. Post recognizes these areas as opportunities for engagement and will tailor U.S. assistance to build on these examples of past successes.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

<u>Military and Law Enforcement Agencies Continue to Improve their Capacity Across the Spectrum of Security Services</u>:

Ensuring that the Congolese military becomes a more professional defense force is a high assistance priority for the United States. U.S. assistance seeks to improve Congo's ability to fight transnational threats and ensure internal stability. Other areas important to this objective include improving Congo's response to cases of trafficking in persons; enhancing Congo's ability to detect and interdict weapons of mass destruction and related items; strengthening border security by improving the capabilities and professionalism of the military, border guards, and the customs service; improving Congo's export control system; and limiting access of conventional weapons to end users of proliferation concern.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**150**
Military and law enforcement agencies continue to improve their capacity across the spectrum of security services	**150**
International Military Education and Training	**150**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150

Rwanda

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Rwanda represents one of Africa's most dramatic and encouraging success stories; yet it remains among the world's poorest, least-developed, and most densely populated countries.   The primary goal of U.S. assistance in Rwanda is to support the country's commitment to confront its daunting development challenges to achieve fundamental, broad-based economic and social transformation.   To achieve this goal, U.S. assistance in health will promote the capacity of the health system to deliver high quality healthcare, and for Rwandans to utilize and apply high-impact health practices.   U.S. assistance will support innovative, targeted agriculture investments in key crops and policy reform to encourage agriculture-sector investment and regional trade.   U.S. support for foundational literacy and numeracy skills for children in primary school, as well as youth employment training, will provide a long-term foundation for building a workforce oriented towards a service-based economy.   In addition, U.S. assistance will promote reforms and greater democratization of decision-making by building the capacity of key actors involved in political reform, ensuring more robust consultation and participatory planning with local populations and stakeholders, and encouraging improved community relationships and social cohesion.   U.S. assistance will also support the professionalization of Rwandan military personnel participating in regional peacekeeping operations.   All programs and projects funded under the below accounts will integrate gender equality and women's empowerment perspectives to ensure that men and women equally participate in and benefit from the country's development.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**187,522**	*****	**160,935**	**-26,587**
Development Assistance	65,000	*	42,926	-22,074
Global Health Programs - State	79,022	*	73,559	-5,463
Global Health Programs - USAID	43,500	*	44,000	500
International Military Education and Training	-	*	450	450

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support economic growth programs that increase productivity and nutrition outcomes of agriculture, and enhance Rwandan private sector competitiveness.   Assistance will improve the Government of Rwanda's (GOR) capacity to manage natural resources and respond to climate change. Moreover, DA funds will be utilized in the education sector to increase the opportunities for Rwandan children and youth to succeed in the modern workplace.   In the area of democracy and governance, U.S. assistance will support programs that contribute to the improvement of the conditions for durable peace and development through strengthened democratic processes.   These programs will be achieved through focusing on promotion of civic engagement and consultation in decision-making at all levels, and improvement of the performance and engagement by civil society organizations (CSOs) and GOR entities.   For all these programs, USAID will leverage other donor and private sector investments.

Economic Opportunities in Rural Areas Expanded

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), $28.0 million will be used 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. In this regard, U.S. investments will target increased crop and animal production and the promotion of best practices for post-harvest handling and processing. Similarly, investments will be made to improve farmers' access to agricultural inputs and services, in part through increased access to finance and increased utilization of extension services, credit and fertilizers.
- To sustain the gains of increased agriculture production, there must be an environment that enables the private sector to become the main driver of economic growth and job creation. In order to strengthen private sector competitiveness, the United States—as part of FTF—will focus on enhancing market opportunities, strengthening trade capacity through regional integration, and improving the environment for private sector-led economic growth.
- Environment: With $2.0 million in Global Climate Change Initiative funding to support adaptation, the United States will provide targeted support to GOR institutions at central and decentralized levels, as well as to farmers, to use climate data in agricultural production and land use planning. By improving natural resource management, the United States will positively impact human health, food security, and resiliency to climate change for vulnerable populations.

Increased Opportunities for Rwandan Children and Youth to Succeed in the Modern Workplace

Key Interventions:

- Basic Education: The United States will use $6.0 million to improve education outcomes in literacy (English and Kinyarwanda) for boys and girls in primary school through the strengthening of pre- and in-service teacher training systems. Activities will include technical assistance to improve teaching practices; increasing the availability and use of innovative and relevant teaching and learning materials; and strengthening the capacity to monitor, assess, and analyze student performance.
- Higher Education: U.S assistance will support programs that aim to strengthen skills, knowledge, and work readiness of youth, and work with local employers and service providers to ensure that these skills are relevant to meet labor market demand.

Democratic Engagement Within and Between Communities, Civil Society, and Government is Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- Approximately $2.0 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 $1.7 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.

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. U.S. assistance will continue to support programs for improved maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, nutrition, malaria prevention and treatment as part of the GHI, and HIV/AIDS.

Improved Health and Well-being of Rwandans Sustained

Key Interventions:
- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Rwanda will receive $73.5 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 $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 2016 request level for Rwanda does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made when the FY 2016 operating year budget is set. Thanks to PMI support, malaria is no longer the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in Rwandan children under the age of five.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): $10.0 million will support a continuum of high-impact services from pregnancy to early childhood development. This includes antenatal care; treatment of obstetric complications and disabilities including fistula; and essential newborn care. Funds will support immunization activities and essential and long-term health systems strengthening and improvements. In addition, the funding will support integration with nutrition activities in maternal and young child feeding, while leveraging PMI funds for focused antenatal care and the treatment of childhood illnesses such as pneumonia, malaria, and diarrhea.
- 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 maternal and child mortality and morbidity; and to mitigating adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability. Activities will improve pregnancy outcomes by integrating not only FP/RH and nutrition interventions to reduce high rates of malnutrition in children, but also HIV prevention services, while strengthening the overall health system.
- Nutrition: $3.0 million will contribute to the prevention of under-nutrition through nutrition education to improve maternal diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices. Diet quality and diversification through fortified and bio-fortified staple foods, specialized food products, and family gardens will continue to improve. Activities will be linked with Feed the Future to improve food security.

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 will support the professionalization of the Rwandan military and its ability to support peacekeeping operations.

Rwanda Contributes to Regional Stability and Development

Key Intervention:
- IMET will further aid in the professionalization of the Rwandan Defense Force. $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: Monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014:
- USAID/Rwanda developed a comprehensive Performance Management Plan (PMP). The PMP aligns with USAID's country strategy for Rwanda and presents baseline results and targets, as well as how data on key identified indicators will be obtained. It also serves as a tool for USAID/Rwanda to identify and to plan for mid-term and final evaluations that will be conducted.
- USAID/Rwanda piloted and implemented an Agency-produced management information system, *AIDTracker Plus*. This new tool will facilitate improved performance monitoring and more effective program management and oversight, including timely and credible data-quality assessments. *AIDTracker Plus* will be used to generate data for the Performance Plan and Report and for subsequent portfolio reviews. In addition, *AIDTracker Plus* will store data essential for accurate Geographic Information System- mapping, which will be used for improved decision-making and more strategic implementation of U.S. foreign assistance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:
- In early FY 2015, USAID will conduct a mid-term evaluation of the Integrated Improved Livelihood Program to assess the program's effectiveness, sustainability, nutrition outcomes, and impact on women empowerment. A mid-term evaluation of the Rwanda Dairy Competitiveness Program will provide information on the program's performance and the cost-effectiveness of interventions, which will be utilized to determine how best to scale-up utilization of improved technology in the dairy sector.
- During FY 2014, USAID conducted five gender analyses to inform the design of five new projects. The findings from these gender analyses will be thoroughly integrated in the project solicitation documents and subsequent interventions in order to address gender inequalities identified as barriers to sustainable and inclusive development.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Economic Opportunities in Rural Areas Expanded: The United States will continue to focus on strengthening Rwanda's capacity to sustain long-term and broad-based growth and development. Strengthening markets, in conjunction with increased agricultural productivity and improved management of natural resources, will result in increased economic opportunities in rural areas. Agriculture employs nearly 80 percent of the population and is key to expanding economic opportunities and rural incomes. Through U.S. assistance, agricultural productivity will increase, reducing the percentage of the population employed in on-farm agriculture-related activities and facilitating the transition to a modernized agriculture economy. To support the shift from subsistence-based agriculture to a commercialized agriculture economy based on processing and exports, the United States will help link smallholder farmers to national, regional and international markets in order to increase opportunities to sell produce, support private sector-led economic development, and promote deeper integration with regional markets.

<u>Increased Opportunities for Rwandan Children and Youth to Succeed in the Modern Workplace</u>: A strong foundation in literacy and numeracy is necessary for Rwandan children and youth to engage in higher-level learning and critical thinking and contribute to Rwanda's economic growth.   The GOR's *Vision 2020*, and its *Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy 2*, lay out ambitious plans to transform the country into a knowledge-based economy built on a skilled workforce that can compete both regionally and internationally. Education is key to this transformation, particularly as the literacy rate in Rwanda remains 68 percent, and primary school completion rates remain low.   U.S. assistance will strengthen the quality of teaching and learning to enable Rwandans to acquire the foundational skills of literacy and the analytical, critical thinking and communication skills needed to contribute to the development of a knowledge-based economy.   The United States is strategically focusing programming on the achievement of measurable improvements in education outcomes, targeting the foundational skills of children and youth.   U.S. assistance for youth workforce readiness training will help address the short-term needs of Rwanda's large, unemployed youth population.

<u>Democratic Engagement Within and Between Communities, Civil Society, and Government is Strengthened</u>**:** Assistance will focus on strengthening democratic engagement within and between communities, civil society, and government by building the capacity of civil society to participate in the political sphere—particularly leading up to the 2017 presidential elections—while encouraging and maintaining peace and stability.   U.S. assistance will continue building the capacity of GOR institutions and CSOs to be more responsive to the citizens of Rwanda, as well as improving the role of local CSOs as advocates for change, government accountability and respect for human rights.   The overall objective is to foster conditions for durable peace and development by supporting citizen engagement through continued space for exercising civil rights and liberties, while improving social cohesion through peace-building and reconciliation efforts that foster a more adaptable and stable society in which citizens can freely engage with government on a wide range of issues.

<u>Improved Health and Well-being of Rwandans Sustained</u>:   Rwanda has achieved impressive gains in health over the last ten years.   In only five years, fertility declined from 6.1 children per woman (Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2005) to 4.6 children (DHS 2010).   Infant and child mortality rates decreased during the last five years, from 86 infant and 152 children under five deaths per 1,000 live births in 2005, to 50 infant and 76 children under five deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010.   However, despite Rwanda's significant progress in improving the health status of its population, much work remains.   For example, 44 percent of the children under age five are chronically malnourished or stunted.   U.S. assistance will continue to support strategic investments to address key health needs in maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, water supply and sanitation, nutrition, HIV/AIDS and malaria.   The United States is working to support supply and demand needs in health, through the provision of high-quality services, as well as helping Rwandans utilize these services and adopt healthy behaviors.   In addition, the United States continues to work to transition the financing and management of overall health programs directly to GOR institutions and local CSOs.   USAID will leverage the GOR to promote long-term capacity building within Rwanda to sustain improvements in health.

<u>Rwanda Contributes to Regional Stability and Development</u>:   As the world's fifth-largest contributor to UN peacekeeping missions, Rwanda is a strong and highly effective peacekeeping partner.   Bilateral military-to-military cooperation is therefore heavily focused in this sector.   Strongly motivated by the experience of the 1994 genocide, Rwanda is committed to preventing atrocities by governments against their own civilian populations, especially within Africa.   In addition to chairing the African Union's East African Standby Force (EASF), Rwanda contributes military peacekeepers to four UN Missions: the African Union/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID); the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS); the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA); and the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA).

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**160,935**
Rwanda contributes to regional stability and development	**450**
International Military Education and Training	**450**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450
Economic opportunities in rural areas expanded	**30,000**
Development Assistance	**30,000**
4.5 Agriculture	28,000
4.8 Environment	2,000
Improved health and well-being of Rwandans sustained	**117,559**
Global Health Programs - State	**73,559**
3.1 Health	73,559
Global Health Programs - USAID	**44,000**
3.1 Health	44,000
Increased opportunities for Rwandan children and youth to succeed in the modern workplace	**7,000**
Development Assistance	**7,000**
3.2 Education	7,000
Democratic engagement within and between communities, civil society, and government is strengthened.	**5,926**
Development Assistance	**5,926**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,500
2.2 Good Governance	676
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,750

Sao Tome and Principe

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Sao Tome and Principe (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. STP is a participant in Africa Partnership Station ship visits to Gulf of Guinea countries and is very open to strengthening its bilateral partnership with the United States on maritime security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**263**	*****	**150**	**-113**
International Military Education and Training	263	*	150	-113

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.

Increased Regional Cooperation for Security and Stability

Key Intervention:
- Approximately $0.15 million in IMET resources will support 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.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased Regional Cooperation for Security and Stability:

Ensuring that the Sao Tomean military becomes a more professional defense force is a high assistance priority for the United States.   U.S. assistance seeks to improve STP's ability to fight transnational threats and ensure internal stability.   Other areas important to this objective include improving STP's

response to cases of trafficking in persons; enhancing STP's ability to detect and interdict weapons of mass destruction and related items; strengthening border security by improving the capabilities and professionalism of the military, border guards, and the customs service; improving STP's export control system; and limiting access of conventional weapons to end users of proliferation concern.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**150**
Increased regional cooperation for security and stability.	**150**
International Military Education and Training	**150**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150

Senegal

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance in Senegal is to support the country's overarching plan to accelerate economic growth and reduce poverty.   Senegal has a longstanding tradition of democratic governance and has made development progress in recent years, most notably in health and access to education.   Economic growth, however, has not kept pace with the country's growing demand for high quality social services and meaningful employment for the bulging youth population.   Moreover, Senegal's economic growth rate is not high enough to significantly impact the country's rate of poverty.   In FY 2016, U.S. assistance will continue to support the delivery of high-quality health services, improve the quality of and access to basic education, increase agricultural productivity to accelerate economic growth, strengthen democratic governance, support demining efforts, and build the capacity of the Senegalese armed forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**118,278**	*****	**102,251**	**-16,027**
Development Assistance	55,621	*	45,216	-10,405
Foreign Military Financing	325	*	300	-25
Global Health Programs - State	1,535	*	1,535	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	57,000	*	54,000	-3,000
International Military Education and Training	901	*	800	-101
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	*	400	-600
P.L. 480 Title II	1,896	*	-	-1,896

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance programs will seek to increase the social and economic well-being of the people of Senegal through targeted activities that are aligned with the Government of Senegal (GOS)'s development priorities.   New water, economic growth, education, and democracy and governance activities will build on previous efforts to provide high quality basic social services and strengthen democratic institutions and civil society.   U.S. assistance will continue to focus on the least developed regions, including the conflict-affected Casamance region.   New democracy and governance activities will build on previous work with local governments in the Casamance to increase community ownership and government accountability, countering mistrust due to decades of conflict.   Program activities will focus on economic growth and agricultural interventions in the Casamance and the northern Senegal River Valley.   This northern region is the main growing area for rice, one of three focus staple crops selected to improve Senegal's food security and to boost agriculture-driven economic growth.

Increased, Inclusive Economic Growth

Key Interventions:
- Feed the Future (FTF): As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, FTF, the U.S. government will provide $32.0 million to support the efforts of the GOS 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 that are conducive to private sector investment in agriculture. A new five-year project will build on previous investments to increase the agriculture sector's contribution to economic growth through an inclusive, private sector-led approach targeting the millet, maize, and rice value chains. Interventions will also promote community-based nutrition, with a focus on enhancing the quality and diversity of the diet of the malnourished, particularly women and children, through better access to food and modified household behaviors. A new project will seek to improve the business environment through support for policy reforms that facilitate private sector investment in agriculture.

- Environment: $2.0 million in assistance will be used for the Global Climate Change Initiative to help ensure the resilience of U.S. investments in the Natural Resources (i.e. Environment and Water), Agriculture and Fisheries sectors to the impacts of climate change. Assistance will focus on activities in research and analysis, piloting innovative adaptation schemes, strengthening governance, providing climate information services for decision-making, and mainstreaming climate change in sector policies. Through these activities, USAID/Senegal assures that climate change impacts are taken into account in the planning and implementation process to ensure sustainability and harness further opportunities. These funds will also reinforce the capacity of different institutions and stakeholders, and support donor and government collaboration, working at the crossroads of climate policy, economic growth and poverty reduction.

Improved Health Status of the Senegalese Population

Key Interventions:
- Water Supply and Sanitation: $0.8 million will be used to undertake activities to improve access to clean drinking water and basic sanitation services in targeted regions.
- Activities will continue to focus on underserved zones in rural and peri-urban areas, and coordinate interventions to support Senegal's efforts to reach its Millennium Development Goal in water and sanitation.

More Effective Citizen Participation in Governance

Key Interventions:
- Basic Education: $5.4 million in funding will support activities to improve early grade reading performance outcomes for primary school students in every region of the country. U.S. assistance supports the Ministry of Education to improve the foundational reading 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 previous education programs in the conflict-affected Casamance region to ensure access to education for marginalized populations. Activities will support access to safe classroom spaces, provision of textbooks and other learning materials, teacher training, and school governance.
- Good Governance: $5.0 million in assistance will strengthen governance by increasing the capacity of civil society to demand transparency and accountability from their elected officials. Activities will especially focus on fiscal decentralization to help improve local governance and service delivery country-wide, with an emphasis on the Casamance region. U.S. assistance will support a new project to train new, locally-elected officials on their roles and responsibilities and civil society groups on the roles of their elected leaders.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)
U.S. assistance will support Senegalese participation in peacekeeping operations, build its counter-terrorism capabilities, and improve maritime security.

Effective Response to Trans-National Threats

Key Intervention:
- $0.3 million will continue support for peacekeeping operations, improve maritime security, and build Senegal's counter-terrorism capabilities through the provision of equipment and training.

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.   U.S. assistance will continue to support Senegal as it makes advances in its health sector, evidenced by improvements in key health indicators.   To combat ongoing high rates of maternal and child morbidity and mortality, activities will seek to increase access to high quality maternal and antenatal care, expand assistance in malaria treatment and prevention, and help Senegal maintain a low HIV prevalence rate.   Programs will also 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.

Improved Health Status of the Senegalese Population

Key Interventions:
- HIV/AIDS: Senegal will receive $4.5 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 $22.0 million to scale up proven prevention and treatment interventions.   These interventions will support efforts to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups and reduce malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent.   The FY 2016 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 2016 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): $8.5 million in funding will be used to make pregnancy and childbirth safer in 11 regions, build capacity for effective service delivery and outreach services, and expand the availability of essential services, including essential newborn care.   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.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): A total of $16.0 million will be used to expand access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information. U.S. assistance in FP/RH will increase opportunities for couples to plan and space births.   Specific program activities will include high impact interventions, such as public information and education campaigns, expanding the availability of FP/RH methods, and expanding FP/RH counseling to involve men and youth.
- Nutrition: $4.5 million in assistance will focus activities on the first 100 days of life, including 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 FTF and GHI and target malnourished children by promoting a higher quality and more diverse diet in the most vulnerable regions.

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.

Effective Response to Trans-National Threats

Key Intervention:
- $0.8 million will support the professionalization of the military force.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Throughout the conflict-affected Casamance region, landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) remain the greatest threat to the population, while hindering needed economic development. Continued U.S. assistance will help establish lasting peace across the region by safely removing landmines and ERW, improving Senegalese national capacity to safely secure, manage and reduce stockpiles of conventional weapons, preventing arms and narcotics trafficking by securing borders, and countering threats of terrorism.

Effective Response to Trans-National Threats

Key Interventions:
- $0.4 million will be used 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.
- Funding will be used to support of humanitarian landmine clearance in the Casamance region and conventional weapons destruction and security support to Senegalese security forces.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

Infrastructure projects (roads and irrigation) are underway in northern and southern Senegal under the country's 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 in addressing Senegal's food security challenges and the high agricultural potential of the southern Senegal Forest Zone, these investments provide the United States with a unique opportunity to leverage and complement MCC activities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014, USAID/Senegal initiated a number of monitoring and evaluation activities, including:
- A mid-term performance evaluation of the USAID integrated health portfolio, which will identify project implementation and coordination successes and challenges to inform the next health program design.
- A retrospective assessment of USAID interventions in Casamance to document achievements over the last decade and inform future programming in this region.
- A mid-term performance evaluation of two FTF projects, which will help scale-up the activities in

alignment with the FTF strategy, adjust project implementation depending on findings, and guide future programming.
- A final performance evaluation of both a flagship USAID democracy and governance project and a longstanding basic education project. Findings will be used to guide strategic programming in the near term.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and Evaluation activities contributed to the following management decisions:
- The evaluation of the Education for Research in Agriculture project resulted in modifications to the agreement to realign its budget.
- Findings from the health program's mid-term performance evaluation, currently underway, will be a key input into the design of the next five-year health strategy and program design.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased, Inclusive Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will focus primarily on agriculture, natural resources management, and improved nutritional status, especially of women and children. Activities are in line with the GOS's plan to reduce poverty through private sector-led, sustainable growth that will create and expand economic opportunities, particularly for the rural poor. To mitigate potential negative effects of climate change on agricultural production, U.S. assistance will be used to promote environmentally sound management of land and fisheries in fragile areas and along the coast.

Improved Health Status of the Senegalese Population: This development objective builds on USAID/Senegal's comparative advantage in strengthening health service delivery. Activities reinforce Senegal's success in reducing maternal, infant and under-five mortality, the high rates of under-nutrition, and prevalence of 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 prevention and treatment activities. A new, integrated five-year program starting in FY 2016 will address the persistent challenges of maternal and neonatal 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. FY 2016 resources will also be used to strengthen local government and private sector efforts to construct and maintain new water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure to increase the rural population's access to potable water and improved sanitation facilities.

More Effective Citizen Participation in 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 instruction. Assistance will also strengthen the country's national and local government institutions and create opportunities for a more engaged civil society that demands accountability from their elected leaders.

Effective Response to Trans-National Threats: Continued U.S. assistance will enable efforts in establishing lasting peace across the region, providing the capability of successfully removing landmines, preventing arms and narcotics trafficking by securing borders, and countering threats of terrorism.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**102,251**
Increased, Inclusive Economic Growth	**34,000**
Development Assistance	**34,000**
4.5 Agriculture	32,000
4.8 Environment	2,000
Improved Health Status of the Senegalese Population	**56,327**
Development Assistance	**792**
3.1 Health	792
Global Health Programs - State	**1,535**
3.1 Health	1,535
Global Health Programs - USAID	**54,000**
3.1 Health	54,000
More Effective Citizen Participation in Governance	**10,424**
Development Assistance	**10,424**
2.2 Good Governance	2,818
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	517
2.4 Civil Society	1,668
3.2 Education	5,421
Effective Response to Trans-National Threats	**1,500**
Foreign Military Financing	**300**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300
International Military Education and Training	**800**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**400**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400

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. 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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**138**	*****	**150**	**12**
International Military Education and Training	138	*	150	12

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.

Mauritius and Seychelles Effectively Address Transnational Issues

Key Intervention:
- Approximately $0.15 million will support the training of Seychelles military leaders, increasing their level of professionalism and enhancing their capacity to ensure maritime security.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Mauritius and Seychelles Effectively Address Transnational Issues: Transnational crime causes regional instability, adversely impacting economies in general, and the fishing and tourism industries specifically. Piracy has harmed the Seychellois economy as a result of its negative impact on commercial shipping and tourism. Currently, Seychelles lacks the personnel and equipment to effectively identify and combat transnational crime in their extensive maritime domains. It relies heavily on third nation support to patrol its waters as well as investigate, apprehend, and prosecute criminals.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**150**
Mauritius and Seychelles effectively address transnational issues	**150**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
International Military Education and Training	**150**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150

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 economic gains.   Sierra Leone continues to grapple with serious development challenges, such as entrenched corruption, weak governmental institutions, high unemployment, slow economic growth, and inadequate social services, including water and electricity.   The United States will continue to assist in building a more professional and apolitical Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF) that will be capable of supporting peacekeeping in Africa, as well as fighting drug trafficking and smuggling.   Foreign Assistance resources will also support activities that will help end extreme poverty and improve food security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**15,486**	*****	**6,810**	**-8,676**
Development Assistance	-	*	6,000	6,000
Economic Support Fund	1,600	*	-	-1,600
Global Health Programs - State	500	*	500	-
International Military Education and Training	423	*	310	-113
P.L. 480 Title II	12,963	*	-	-12,963

Development Assistance (DA)
DA funding will support agricultural development programs to help address extreme poverty and improve food security.   Activities will focus on providing support to agricultural communities to promote availability of food and nutrition throughout the lean season, including increased profitability.

Sierra Leone Improves Health, Food Security, and Nutrition

Key Intervention:
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide $6.0 million to work with the Government of Sierra Leone 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.

Global Health Programs (GHP)
U.S. assistance will be used in strengthening the laboratory and surveillance capacity of the Ministry of Health and Sanitation of Sierra Leone.   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.

<u>Sierra Leone Reduces Incidence of HIV and Maternal Mortality Rates through Strengthened Health Service Delivery</u>

<u>Key Intervention</u>:
- HIV/AIDS: Sierra Leone will receive $0.5 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, 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 be used to help strengthen the military's capacity to participate in peacekeeping operations, to protect the country's territorial integrity, and to continue to professionalize the armed forces.

<u>Sierra Leone Advances Regional Security Cooperation and Security-Sector Reform</u>

<u>Key Intervention</u>:
- $0.3 million will continue support to the RSLAF to help professionalize its military and improve its ability to defend territorial integrity, improve maritime security, and conduct peacekeeping operations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

<u>Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities</u>: A number of assessment and monitoring activities were carried out during FY 2014 in Sierra Leone:
- An annual portfolio review allowed for a crucial examination of issues related to project/program implementation, results, and challenges for improved performance.
- Regular site visits by USAID's staff have been conducted and findings from these visits have indicated that the unprecedented size of the Ebola epidemic, and the current inability to control it, have presented challenges to normal activity implementation.

<u>Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices</u>: The impact of Ebola on project and program implementation through in-depth activity monitoring has led to the deferment or modification of some planned activities under the Expanding Opportunities for Blind and Low Vision Children and Adults project.   As a result, work plans were modified to allow USAID to carry-over and complete some activities in FY 2015.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

<u>Sierra Leone Advances Regional Security Cooperation and Security-Sector Reform</u>: The RSLAF 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 its territorial integrity, and resist terrorist and other security threats in Sierra Leone.

<u>Sierra Leone Improves Health, Food Security and Nutrition</u>: U.S. Assistance will enhance governance and women's participation at the local levels, in order to spur economic growth, encourage private sector competitiveness, and promote the use of best practices in natural resource management.

Sierra Leone Reduces Incidence of HIV and Maternal Mortality Rates through Strengthened Health Service Delivery: U.S. assistance will help Sierra Leone to reach the goal of an AIDS-free generation, reduce maternal mortality, and eliminate neglected tropical diseases.   GHP funding will promote opportunities for health sector capacity building by improving evidence-based clinical education and resources for post-graduate education of health care providers.   By improving health sector capacity, assistance will continue the progress in reaching the goals of decreased mortality and morbidity.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**6,810**
Sierra Leone advances regional security cooperation and security-sector reform	**310**
International Military Education and Training	**310**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	310
Sierra Leone improves health, food security, and nutrition	**6,000**
Development Assistance	**6,000**
4.5 Agriculture	6,000
Sierra Leone reduces incidence of HIV and Maternal Mortality rates through strengthened health service delivery	**500**
Global Health Programs - State	**500**
3.1 Health	500

Somalia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance to Somalia is to promote security and support the development of a unified, peaceful nation.   U.S. resources assist the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) to defeat the al-Qaeda-affiliated al-Shabaab terrorist group that still controls much rural territory, and build a lean, sustainable Somali military, police service, and justice sector that can deter future threats and protect human rights.   Security also requires transparent and responsive governance, and requested resources will support the consolidation of representative governing institutions, critical state-building processes, building responsive and legitimate local governance, and expanding the delivery of critical basic services. At the same time, greater stability provides an unprecedented opportunity to expand support for Somalia's economic recovery, fueled by a revival of the agro-pastoral sector; the return of a vibrant, entrepreneurial diaspora; and the sustainable management of natural resources, though only with substantial international support.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**301,980**	*****	**209,216**	**-92,764**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**158,000**	*****	**-**	**-158,000**
Peacekeeping Operations	158,000	*		-158,000
Enduring/Core Programs	**143,980**	*****	**209,216**	**65,236**
Economic Support Fund	21,067	*	87,701	66,634
International Military Education and Training	145	*	365	220
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,700	*	1,650	-50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	4,500	4,500
P.L. 480 Title II	78,718	*	-	-78,718
Peacekeeping Operations	42,350	*	115,000	72,650

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**301,980**	*****	**209,216**	**-92,764**
Resilience	**21,800**	*****	**11,587**	**-10,213**
Enduring/Core Programs	**21,800**	*****	**11,587**	**-10,213**
Economic Support Fund	-	*	11,587	11,587
P.L. 480 Title II	21,800	*	-	-21,800
Other	**280,180**	*****	**197,629**	**-82,551**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**158,000**	*****	**-**	**-158,000**

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Peacekeeping Operations	158,000	*	-	-158,000
Enduring/Core Programs	**122,180**	*****	**197,629**	**75,449**
Economic Support Fund	21,067	*	76,114	55,047
International Military Education and Training	145	*	365	220
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,700	*	1,650	-50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	4,500	4,500
P.L. 480 Title II	56,918	*	-	-56,918
Peacekeeping Operations	42,350	*	115,000	72,650

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support expanded U.S. government efforts to build credible governing institutions, promote economic growth and job creation, and expand the delivery of critical basic services. Specifically, resources aim to improve education outcomes for Somali youth, alleviate Somalia's high level of unemployment – particularly among youth – and catalyze increased private sector investment to promote durable growth. Resources will also be devoted to governance and rule of law programs that will improve the capacity of governing institutions at all levels to deliver critical social services, ensure credible and legitimate democratic processes, and improve citizen confidence in Somalia's nascent governing institutions.

Improved Livelihoods

Key Interventions:
- The FY 2016 request of $22.0 million will focus on increasing investment and growth in key industries, removing legal and regulatory constraints to broad-based economic growth, and expanding export and investment-oriented economic opportunities, especially for women and youth.
- These funds will support a new economic growth activity that will engender broad-based economic growth by increasing investment, employment, and incomes in key growth sectors. The activity will create new and better employment opportunities, especially for women and youth; support private sector-led development through access to credit and business services; address regulatory barriers to growth in key industries; and support environmental preservation by promoting climate-smart planning and clean energy development.

Increased Somali Government Capacity to Deliver Services

Key Interventions:
- With the FY 2016 request level of $36.3 million, the United States will support improved delivery of services to Somalis, increasing the legitimacy of government and reducing the appeal of extremism.
- Using $13.6 million in FY 2016 funds, the United States will provide a comprehensive package of basic education services to increase access to quality education and improve learning for children and youth throughout Somalia, particularly in areas liberated from al-Shabaab control.
- Approximately $13.6 million will strengthen the capacity of health workers to deliver basic services and expand the provision of affordable, accessible health services.
- Approximately $9.1 million will strengthen government ability to provide basic services and protect and empower vulnerable populations most affected by conflict or natural disaster, especially women and girls.

<u>Established, Representative Governance</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- Using $28.5 million in FY 2016 resources, USAID will work to reinforce FGS legitimacy and inclusivity, promote and strengthen political competition and consensus building, support peaceful and democratic elections, and stabilize communities while improving relationships with government.
- ESF funds will be used to increase citizen awareness around governance and government initiatives through a robust civic education campaign that includes women, youth, and marginalized groups.
- Resources will support the drafting of key legislation required to implement the constitution, introduce multi-party elections, and organize a public referendum.
- Funding will be used to support peaceful and democratic elections.
- Resources will be used to increase confidence in government, based on equitable participation in decision-making and management of community assets.

<u>Improved Accountability and Transparency</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- Of the FY 2016 request, $1.0 million will be used to promote good governance and strengthen institutional capacity, enhancing transparency and accountability at all levels of government.
- Resources will be used to strengthen the capacity of government institutions to perform essential functions and implement reforms, utilizing transparent and accountable processes.
- Funding will provide technical assistance to federal and state parliaments to continue development and implementation of the constitution while enhancing their critical oversight and legislative roles.
- Funding will also consolidate gains at the regional level, including activities such as training of civil servants in improved service delivery, increasing revenue collection, developing and implementing regulations, broadening democratic space, improving public financial management, and enhancing political competition.
- Resources will support key federal government agencies to institutionalize transparent and accountable governance processes, such as revenue collection and public procurement, serving to further increase trust in government.

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 will focus on professional military education and building English language training.

<u>Al-Shabaab Defeated</u>

<u>Key Intervention</u>:
- IMET funds will support English language training and professionalization of the Somali National Army (SNA) through courses that reinforce the role of a military in a democracy, the centrality of human rights, and the rule of law.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)
Security forces lack the skills and equipment required for effective policing at the most basic levels.   The United States will provide support to police entities, including those at the regional level when able and appropriate, to ensure the African Union's Mission to Somalia (AMISOM)'s gains are maintained and stability services are provided to regional populations that have recently been liberated from al-Shabaab.

The support will be in the form of training and/or equipping, and will complement assistance to the more specialized Criminal Investigation Division. Strengthening the institutional capacities of the police sector will support the goal of the FGS to provide basic security and access to justice to its citizens throughout the country. Funding will promote areas of stability within Somalia, which will support overall stability of the Horn of Africa.

Developed Rule of Law

Key Interventions:
- The FY 2016 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.
- Funding will be used to provide support to increase the capacity of the Criminal Investigative Division to respond to non-terrorist incidents. Assistance with recruitment of additional members, basic and/or advanced training, and equipment may be provided. Assistance will also support mechanisms to ensure all entities with the mandate to respond to major incidents coordinate effectively.
- Resources will 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 at all levels of government.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)
By building Somali law enforcement capacity to enhance overall security, U.S. assistance provided through the Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program will contribute to improving Somalia's ability to combat terrorism. Training for Somalia is designed to help the FGS manage and respond to conventional terrorist attacks. Assistance will strengthen the ability of law enforcement partners in the Somali National Police (SNP) to address vital needs in the area of crisis response and help contribute to broader security sector reform. The program's chief goal is to build the capacity of the SNP to respond to critical incidents in and around Mogadishu.

The United States continues its commitment to humanitarian demining and mine risk education in Somaliland through Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD), while providing physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) to reduce the risk of illicit arms trade. Beyond threats to U.S. national security interests, deteriorating and poorly-secured munitions sites in the vicinity of major population centers also pose a grave humanitarian threat, as degrading and unstable munitions stockpiles are vulnerable to spontaneous and catastrophic detonation. To address these problems, the CWD program will continue to build local capacity to effectively manage munitions stockpiles; destroy excess, unstable, and at-risk weapons and munitions (including man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS)); keep stockpiles under government control; prevent illicit small arms/light weapons trafficking; and build capacity within the SNA and other security forces to support Somalia's ability to comply with the partial lifting of the arms embargo and the United Nations Security Council Resolutions on management of arms and ammunition.

Al-Shabaab Defeated

Key Interventions:
- Approximately $2.5 million of NADR-ATA will continue to professionalize the SNP to encourage operations conducted in compliance with international human rights standards and conventions.
- NADR-ATA resources will also continue to train the SNP's Counter Terrorism Unit and Rapid

Response Unit on critical incident management to better respond to terrorist attacks. Training of these first responders will include instruction in securing and managing a crime scene, evidence collection, post-blast investigation, and facilitation of and mentorship for SNP development of their own standard operating procedures.

- NADR-ATA instruction will also cover specialty skills, which may include Explosive Ordinance Disposal, Explosive Dog Detecting handling, driver safety, and field medical training.
- $2.0 million in FY 2016 NADR-CWD funding   will focus on programs that reduce the threat of landmines, explosive remnants of war, small arms and light weapons and MANPADS, and promote local and national CWD capacity building.   This support includes improved PSSM of conventional weapons and munitions throughout Somalia, as security allows.   The funds will also support capacity building efforts within the SNA and other security forces to support Somalia's ability to comply with United Nations Security Council Resolution 2142 requirements regarding notification, marking, storage, and proper distribution of pre-notified imported weapons.   This plan directly supports reconstruction and security initiatives vital to regional peace and security.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

The FY 2016 request for $115.0 million in PKO funds will be critical to improving the ability of AMISOM and SNA 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 more effectively implement its mandate.   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 to stabilize areas liberated from al-Shabaab.   U.S. assistance will also support the provision of advisors and mentors to AMISOM in order to ensure that AMISOM troop contributors maintain the critical skills provided through pre-deployment training, and are able to adjust their operations in response to shifting insurgent tactics.

U.S. 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 SNA.   Supporting the development of a professional, effective SNA that respects human rights is critical to the ability of the FGS to defend itself and its people from al-Shabaab and to shore up the significant security gains made over the past several years by AMISOM, the SNA, and their strategic partners within the region.

Al-Shabaab Defeated

Key Interventions:
- PKO funds will provide equipment, training, advisory, and logistical support to AMISOM to enable it to stabilize southern and central Somalia and defend the Somali Government.
- Funding will provide equipment, training, advisory and logistical support, stipends, and limited facility enhancements designed to improve the professionalism and operational effectiveness of the SNA.
- Resources will be used to create and mentor a small number of professional, highly capable light infantry battalions, able to conduct effective counter-insurgency operations in partnership with AMISOM and defeat al-Shabaab wherever it takes refuge in Somalia.
- PKO funding will also provide targeted support to develop Somali military institutions, headquarters, and support apparatus to lead and support SNA in the field and particularly the aforementioned light infantry.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

<u>Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities</u>: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- Given that Somalia's security situation restricts travel by USG staff, USAID continued to use third party monitors to carry out verifications of 277 intervention sites across Somalia.   For each verification site visit, monitors provided notes from interviews with direct and indirect beneficiaries, and photographic evidence for USAID's review.   In addition to allowing USAID to manage for results, these verifications identified some good practices for implementing activities in Somalia.
- USAID undertook a mid-term performance evaluation of its education and youth activities.
- USAID commissioned an economic growth assessment for Somalia and a mid-term evaluation of its current economic growth activity.   Together, these two reports demonstrated that while some gains have been made, the scope of USAID's current activity is small and that there is a continued need for activities that aim at providing long-term economic development assistance in Somalia.
- USAID commissioned a final performance evaluation for its legislative strengthening, elections, and political processes activities.
- USAID undertook a Gender Assessment and Natural Resource Management Assessment, both of which were finalized in FY 2014.
- USAID undertook a study, consisting of a survey of over 3,100 respondents and 33 focus group discussions, to develop a benchmark of perceptions related to its stabilization activities in Somalia. The research found that perceptions of social cohesion, connectedness, community involvement, confidence in government and local administration, and satisfaction with essential services, are overall significantly higher in sites with USAID-funded stabilization activities than in sites where there were no USAID-funded stabilization activities.
- USAID's evaluation of the contribution of stabilization and development activities is currently ongoing.
- Department of State (DOS) contracted Site Coordinators monitor the delivery and quality of DOS PKO-funded support, which is in the form of equipment and materials as well as technical training. Site Coordinators provide their findings in weekly situation reports and through weekly teleconferences with the Contract Officer's Representative from the DOS.   Their reporting has led to the improvement of maintenance support to DOS provided vehicles, which has greatly expanded the user life of the equipment.
- The Site Coordinators have accounted for and distributed all PKO provided equipment currently being utilized to improve the security sector throughout Somalia.

<u>Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices</u>: As a result of third-party monitoring and evaluations, the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget have been taken:

- Education and youth programming will be re-focused to align with USAID's Education Policy.   In addition, USAID will explore future programming to increase access to education in South-Central Somalia.
- A checklist of best practices for construction and rehabilitation activities, as well as training and community events will be provided to all partners implementing such activities with USAID resources.
- A new economic growth activity is currently in the initial design stage, and will be structured around recommendations made in a recent economic growth assessment to focus assistance on key growth sectors, as well as to provide support for legal and regulatory interventions.
- The Gender Assessment recommended gender inclusion and consideration in project design, procurement processes, performance indicators, and evaluations.   USAID will undertake

activity-specific gender analysis for all new procurements.

- A Natural Resource Management Assessment identified the most significant environmental issues and challenges affecting Somalia and highlighted some interventions that USAID may consider for future support.
- The results of the stabilization and development activities, including an examination of USAID's theory of change, will be used to inform the development of USAID's future strategy.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Improved Livelihoods: 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.   Women fare even worse at 74 percent.   Despite high levels of unemployment, weak government authority, and recurrent climatic shocks, Somalia has a thriving private sector with opportunities for investment and growth.   If Somalia is able to increase investment and growth in key industries, removing legal and regulatory constraints to broad-based economic growth, and expanding export and investment-oriented economic opportunities, especially for women and youth, greater stabilization will ensue.   Together, these interventions will promote stability and facilitate inclusive local economic development within a more resilient economic system.

Increased Somali Government Capacity to Deliver Services: Growth and prosperity in Somalia remains contingent upon the health and well-being of the Somali population.   Somalia's health and social indicators are among the worst in the world.   One of every 10 children dies before their first birthday and one in 12 women die from pregnancy-related causes.   Over half of Somali children have no access to primary education and only six percent of eligible youth are enrolled in secondary school.   During Somalia's prolonged conflict, social service providers came under attack and critical infrastructure was destroyed, inducing service providers to leave or undermining their capacity to provide critical services. Women are especially affected; gender-based violence and discrimination against Somali women and girls is widespread.   Activities in this area will increase the resilience of Somali communities and expand service delivery—especially in health and education—in targeted geographical areas, focusing on vulnerable populations affected by conflict or natural disaster.   A healthier and more educated population is both fundamental to human development and critically linked to broad-based economic growth and democratic governance.   Programming will leverage political commitments of theFGS to education, galvanize donors to support a robust education system in support of Somalia's long-term stability, and build momentum towards the goal that every Somali child receives a quality education.

Established, Representative Governance: In the lead up to national elections, programs will provide support to drafting electoral legislation, technical assistance to the national electoral commission, and political party strengthening.   USAID will also continue to provide community-driven, quick-impact small grants to help stabilize Somalia's cities and countryside—both in the more secure regions of Somalia and in newly-recovered areas.   The participatory processes used to develop, implement, and monitor these projects will improve citizen representation in municipal planning; instituting inclusiveness into Somali governance practices and increasing Somalis' trust in government.

Improved Accountability and Transparency: In Transparency International's 2013 Corruption Perceptions Index, Somalia tied with Afghanistan and North Korea for the most corrupt country, maintaining its poor 2012 ranking.   The FGS, therefore, must manage resources more transparently and accountably to improve its ability to provide services and increase its legitimacy—particularly outside Mogadishu. With the establishment of proper checks and balances, opportunities for corruption will decrease. Improved government accountability will help ensure that scarce resources are used to bolster economic

growth activities, and to implement vital security, financial, and political reforms.

Al-Shabaab Defeated: U.S. engagement and more capable security forces will improve FGS capacity to defeat al-Shabaab, prevent its resurgence, and halt attacks against U.S. and western interests in the Horn of Africa.   Trained and accountable SNA and local police forces under improved command and control chains can serve as the holding forces in areas liberated from al-Shabaab control and can prevent and deter future al-Shabaab attacks in south-central Somalia and elsewhere.   Increased civilian oversight will promote the transparent growth of the military and law enforcement sectors to reduce corruption and abuse of power.   As the Unites States continues to assist Somalia with security sector assistance to improve its capacity to reduce operational capacity of al-Shabaab, AMISOM eventual departure date must be closely followed to focus on the theme of sustainability within the security sector.

Developed Rule of Law: Somalia's lack of capacity, transparency, and institutions needed to operate an effective judicial system and law enforcement structure have hindered the ability of the FGS to further develop rule of law.   A lack of infrastructure and capacity in the judicial sector, coupled with a weak police presence and inability to effectively investigate and document even the most basic crimes, has left Somalia unable to prosecute criminals and bring formal justice to the majority of Somalis.   As the security situation in Somalia improves, so will the need to increase the capacity and reach of the judicial system, especially in areas that the FGS has recently retaken control.   Capacity building throughout the criminal justice sector will provide the foundation required for growth in the area of rule of law. Increased training and oversight will increase law enforcement capabilities in reducing crime and combating al-Shabaab operations and infiltration in areas liberated by AMISOM and SNA operations. Professionalization and collaboration among security forces will allow for strong, coordinated operations and the prevention of terrorist attacks in Somalia, greatly increasing public trust and confidence and cooperation with security and police forces.   An effective judicial infrastructure will allow for the arrest and prosecution of terrorists, terrorism-supporters, and all other criminals, thereby reducing overall security threats in Somalia.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**209,216**
Al-Shabaab Defeated	**119,865**
International Military Education and Training	**365**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	365
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**4,500**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
Peacekeeping Operations	**115,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	115,000
Developed Rule of Law	**1,650**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**1,650**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,650
Improved Livelihoods	**21,997**
Economic Support Fund	**21,997**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	14,083
4.7 Economic Opportunity	6,486
4.8 Environment	1,428
Increased Somali Government Capacity to Deliver Services	**36,253**
Economic Support Fund	**36,253**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	9,053
3.2 Education	13,600
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	13,600
Established, Representative Governance	**28,451**
Economic Support Fund	**28,451**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	9,052
2.2 Good Governance	9,200
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	10,199
Improved Accountability and Transparency	**1,000**
Economic Support Fund	**1,000**
2.2 Good Governance	1,000

South Africa

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

South Africa, an economic and political engine of Africa, continues to be an important strategic partner of the United States and a vital player on the global stage.   Twenty years into democracy, South Africa is still struggling with crippling socioeconomic challenges, including mass unemployment, a failing education system, increasing corruption, weak democratic governance and accountability, and critical levels of violent crime.   As South Africa increases its leadership role in the region, it is working with the United States and other donors to address its continuing social and economic challenges.
U.S. investments, in line with South African national development priorities, will target efforts where funding can catalyze innovative approaches for reform, and make existing systems more efficient, helping South Africa move toward becoming a model democracy for the continent and a platform for regional and continent-wide programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**286,265**	*****	**374,200**	**87,935**
Development Assistance	15,000	*	15,750	750
Foreign Military Financing	700	*	450	-250
Global Health Programs - State	255,550	*	346,550	91,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	12,000	*	9,500	-2,500
International Military Education and Training	715	*	650	-65
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	*	1,000	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	*	300	-

Development Assistance (DA)

Given South Africa's prominent role in the region and growing influence on the global stage, U.S. goals are to help prevent the current economic and social challenges facing South Africa from derailing the progress made over the last 20 years.   U.S. assistance, therefore, seeks to support democracy and economic growth in South Africa to create a stable and prosperous trade and investment partner for the United States.   This assistance also is focused on bolstering efforts to partner with South Africa to advance U.S. government peace, democracy, and development interests in Africa and in the wider international arena.

South African Resource Effectiveness Advanced in Targeted Sectors

Key Interventions:
- Global Climate Change initiative funding will support participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping South Africa to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment in clean growth.
- Improving the education system is a necessary precondition for achieving many U.S. foreign policy

goals in South Africa, including building a well-educated workforce and reducing youth unemployment. USAID will provide $3.0 million in basic education funding to increase primary grade literacy rates in targeted South African schools by piloting and testing innovative scalable interventions, including in-service teacher and administrator training, technology for education, student assessment, and school management. USAID will also provide $1.0 million for higher education to support workforce development.

- USAID programs will provide $2.8 million in support of domestic civil society organizations to promote accountable, transparent, and responsive governance in South Africa, which will enable improved public services, increased public integrity, and more effective management of public resources and safer communities. With this assistance, USAID will continue to focus on improving access to justice and supporting victims of gender-based violence.
- USAID will provide $1.1 million to support the Government of South Africa (GOSA) in performing socio-economic impact assessments of proposed economic sector legislation. This will render the adoption of policies and legislation by the GOSA more evidence-based and the impact of GOSA resources in creating a stronger enabling environment for equity, employment, and growth will be increased.
- Through $0.5 million in USAID assistance, a platform for the private sector and the GOSA to effectively and efficiently work together will be created to address national development priorities, particularly in 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

Key Interventions:
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide $1.0 million to work with the GOSA to implement agricultural development programs 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.
- Through the Africa Private Capital Group (APCG), USAID will provide $1.4 million to mobilize U.S., African, and international private sector investment capital in key sectors of development in sub-Saharan Africa, including agriculture, energy, trade, infrastructure and health. The APCG will be managed in collaboration with other U.S. government agencies with the objectives of spurring inclusive economic growth, improving the sustainability of the U.S. government's development efforts, expanding regional and international trade, and enhancing business opportunities in the region.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)
FMF supports the ability of the South African National Defense Force (SANDF), one of the most capable militaries in sub-Saharan Africa, to respond to regional crises and participate in peacekeeping operations, such as UN peacekeeping operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Darfur, Sudan (UNAMID). FMF funds support equipment, training, and technical assistance for the SANDF.
FY 2016 FMF will be used to support spare parts, training, technical support, and technical publications for the SANDF C-130 aircraft, aircrew, and ground support personnel. They will also be used to support training, such as sustainment training and professional military education, to further professionalize and enhance the readiness of the SANDF.

South African Security Services Ability to Conduct Peacekeeping and Combat Transnational Crime and Terrorism Improved

Key Intervention:
- U.S. assistance will provide $0.5 million to support equipment, training, and technical assistance for the SANDF.

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.

Health Outcomes for South Africans Improved

Key Interventions:
- HIV/AIDS: As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), South Africa will receive $346.6 million to enhance 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 $9.5 million will extend access to quality assured TB services, 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 facilities; TB in children; and appropriate diagnosis and management of drug-resistant TB. Operations 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)

The FY 2016 request includes $0.7 million in IMET resources to support courses to expose South African defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values which 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 improve the SANDF's military management and enable it to provide a more effective contribution to peacekeeping operations and humanitarian assistance missions across Africa.

South African Security Services Ability to Conduct Peacekeeping and Combat Transnational Crime and Terrorism Improved

Key Intervention:
- IMET will support the development of a professional, apolitical, and well-trained military that will contribute to regional stability and support border security. Assistance will include professional military education and defense resource management courses.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

A total of $1.0 million in INCLE funding is requested for FY 2016 to support law enforcement capacity building in South Africa. INCLE will continue to be used to support law enforcement capacity-building training programs organized by the Bureau of 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 include training initiatives that are important to both the U.S. Mission and the GOSA. INL will continue funding

training and technological support to South African law enforcement and criminal justice institutions. Focus areas will include criminal investigations, tactical skills, policing in a democracy, anti-wildlife trafficking, and basic police skills.

South African Security Services Ability to Conduct Peacekeeping and Combat Transnational Crime and Terrorism Improved

Key Intervention:
• Law Enforcement Capacity Building: FY 2016 funding will be used to support South Africa's law enforcement and related security sectors. The goal of the program is to engage with a variety of South African law enforcement agencies to improve security and access to justice within the country. Funds will support security sector reform through training and operational support.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)
NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) funds will be used to provide strategic trade control and related border security training to South Africa to close security gaps that could be exploited for the illegal entry and transfer of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and related items, and conventional weapons.

South African Security Services Ability to Conduct Peacekeeping and Combat Transnational Crime and Terrorism Improved

Key Intervention:
• South Africa has over 1,500 kilometers of open border area with Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique. In FY 2016, the overall EXBS goal in South Africa is to build and strengthen the South African national strategic trade control system to prevent transfers that may contribute to proliferation of WMD and to effectively enforce strategic trade control violations. EXBS engagement with the GOSA is most directly related to the Mission's objective of assisting South Africa to "respond effectively to criminal and terrorist threats while promoting the rule of law, democracy, and good governance, thus ensuring access to justice for all." In furtherance of that objective, EXBS will continue to be used to provide support to the GOSA to combat the illegal transfer of WMD-related materials, munitions, and dual-use items by providing technical training to relevant agencies. Specifically, EXBS will be used to provide licensing and outreach training while re-engaging GOSA enforcement entities to determine their interest in EXBS enforcement-related programs. U.S. assistance of $0.3 million will support these efforts.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The USAID Performance Management Plan (PMP) enables the Mission to measure results achieved through performance indicators, ensuring progress is made towards higher-level goals. It also outlines the roles and responsibilities of teams to ensure accountability and improved program management.

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 better realize desired results through its implementation. USAID technical offices are responsible for periodic monitoring and reporting, and for making adjustments to ensure progress toward the goal.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The USAID CDCS for the South Africa program was approved in FY 2013. The CDCS includes sectoral challenges and opportunities in health; regional economic growth; environment; climate change; democracy, human rights and governance; and education and youth. The strategy was based on past performance evaluations, assessments, donor coordination, and sector analyses, all of which will also be used to design new projects. In FY 2015, USAID is developing Project Appraisal Documents for several of the sectors, using monitoring and evaluation results and lessons learned to improve the quality and technical acuity of new projects.

A focus on implementing Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting (CLA) in programming employs an adaptive management approach in the CDCS to guide mission actions. The systematic approach to embody CLA as a core business value fosters sustainability, empowers local organizations and governments, and provides 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. USAID will expand 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 even better project design and management.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

South African Resource Effectiveness Advanced in Targeted Sectors: U.S. foreign assistance resources are modest relative 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. The United States' comparative advantage, then, is to 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, acting through USAID, will partner with South Africa to help the economy of South Africa transition to one that is labor-absorbing, low-carbon and 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 will support South Africa's drive toward its development goals, resulting in significant social and environmental returns on investments.

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. South Africa has focused significant attention on internal transformation to create a more inclusive and representative government and economy as its post-apartheid legacy. Simultaneously, the strength of South Africa's public institutions and the private sector–including a trillion dollars in financial and banking assets–position the country to serve as a strong partner to advance development in Africa and beyond. 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 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 is also home to some of the largest local and international investors. As demonstrated by Power Africa in the energy sector, nearly half of all the private sector investment

commitments to realize energy development on the continent are from South African institutions. Through the APCG, announced at the U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit in August 2014, USAID will similarly mobilize U.S., African, and international private sector investment capital to realize development outcomes in agriculture, trade, infrastructure, and health.   The APCG will facilitate close collaboration among the various U.S. government agencies operating in the region to support investment in these sectors throughout sub-Saharan Africa in order to spur inclusive economic growth, improve the sustainability of the U.S. government's development efforts, expand regional and international trade, and enhance business opportunities in the region.

South Africa's developed democratic system, regulatory practices, and innovative scientific research serves 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.

South African Security Services Ability to Conduct Peacekeeping and Combat Transnational Crime and Terrorism Improved: South Africa is a key contributor to UN and AU peacekeeping operations and is considered southern Africa's regional military leader.   U.S. assistance will develop a streamlined strategic approach to build and support the South African Department of Defense and SANDF capacity. U.S. assistance will build and strengthen the South African national strategic trade control system to close security gaps that could be exploited for the illegal entry and transfer of WMD and help to enforce strategic trade control violations.

Health Outcomes for South Africans Improved: South Africa has the largest HIV/AIDS epidemic in the world.   The five-year Partnership Framework agreement, signed in 2012, provides a strategic agenda in collaboration with the GOSA and other stakeholders to scale-up and sustain key components of HIV/AIDS programming in support of GOSA's national HIV/AIDS response.   According to the World Health Organization, South Africa ranks third in the world in its TB burden.   The high rate of HIV-TB co-infection leads to further expansion of both epidemics and complicates 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. foreign assistance aims 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.   Targeted prevention activities aim to reduce HIV and TB through 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 of activities that strengthen the public health system.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**374,200**
Health Outcomes for South Africans Improved	**356,050**
Global Health Programs - State	**346,550**
3.1 Health	346,550
Global Health Programs - USAID	**9,500**
3.1 Health	9,500
South African resource effectiveness advanced in targeted sectors	**13,350**
Development Assistance	**13,350**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,800
2.2 Good Governance	500
2.4 Civil Society	500
3.2 Education	3,950
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,600
4.8 Environment	5,000
South African Security Services Ability to Conduct Peacekeeping and Combat Transnational Crime and Terrorism Improved	**2,400**
Foreign Military Financing	**450**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450
International Military Education and Training	**650**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	650
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**1,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**300**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300
South African Impact on African Development Enhanced	**2,400**
Development Assistance	**2,400**
4.5 Agriculture	1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,400

South Sudan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

South Sudan erupted into conflict in December 2013 creating a humanitarian catastrophe.   The U.S. government quickly undertook a comprehensive review of the portfolio of activities for 2014 and beyond and has shifted programs from state building to more directly helping the people of South Sudan through the crisis and meeting U.S. government foreign policy priorities.   The following description of activities may change based on the evolving situation in the country and U.S. government policy decisions.

As the situation develops, U.S. assistance will strive to help the people of South Sudan through the current crisis and build the foundation for a more stable and socially cohesive South Sudan by promoting recovery through building resilience, enabling a lasting peace, and protecting development gains, including the delivery of essential services in health and education.   Longer-term U.S. assistance will continue to operate in close coordination with humanitarian efforts.   As a Relief-to-Development Transition focus country, programs in areas such as agriculture will leverage, as conditions permit, development funds in coordination with humanitarian funding to support an integrated approach and promote a transition from relief to development.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**434,566**	*****	**265,022**	**-169,544**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**12,000**	*****	**-**	**-12,000**
Peacekeeping Operations	12,000	*	-	-12,000
Enduring/Core Programs	**422,566**	*****	**265,022**	**-157,544**
Economic Support Fund	176,741	*	175,022	-1,719
Global Health Programs - State	11,790	*	11,790	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	30,510	*	35,510	5,000
International Military Education and Training	14	*	700	686
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	20,599	*	10,000	-10,599
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,135	*	2,000	-135
P.L. 480 Title II	150,077	*	-	-150,077
Peacekeeping Operations	30,700	*	30,000	-700

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will be used to: deliver essential and life-saving services in the areas of health and education to target populations and communities, including those who were displaced and traumatized by conflict, while strengthening the enabling environment to deliver these services; mitigate further conflict; support independent media and civil society; and, improve food security.

Department of State assistance ($10.1 million in ESF) to South Sudan will be managed by the Office of

the U.S. Special Envoy for Sudan and South Sudan (USSESSS).   These funds will be utilized to support the people of South Sudan through the provision of targeted assistance to aid in prevention and mitigation of current and future conflicts and support peace processes and mediation efforts.   Assistance will also be used to increase freedom of information and civil society dialogues, mitigate inter-ethnic violence, and address issues of peace and reconciliation.

Conflicts in Flashpoint Areas Mitigated

Key Interventions:
- $18.0 million will be used to mitigate the further spread of communal violence and rising tensions in critical areas of the country where conflict dynamics may have national implications.
- Approximately $8.6 million of ESF funds will be used to support peace, accountability and reconciliation while strengthening communication, interaction, and collaboration among varying groups in an attempt to bring lasting peace to insecure areas of South Sudan.

Effective, Inclusive, and Accountable Governance Strengthened

Key Interventions:
- $65.4 million will be used to: support the ability of media, civil society, alternative political actors, and private citizens to hold the government accountable; support communities to plan and implement recovery and development projects; and, as policy guidance and conditions permit, build capacity in institutions for effective and accountable governance.
- Further assistance in the amount of $1.5 million will be utilized to support new or ongoing Sudan/South Sudan negotiation processes and internal South Sudan peace processes.

Agricultural-Based Economic Opportunities Expanded

Key Interventions:
- $20.0 million will be used to work with communities to build and maintain infrastructure that enables access to markets, facilitates crisis recovery and disaster preparedness, and creates linkages among communities.
- $10.0 million in Feed the Future (FTF) funding will enable smallholder farmers, including women, to increase their knowledge of modern farming practices and their access to high-yielding seeds and other agricultural inputs and storage and marketing techniques.   FTF activities will continue expansion of local production to address market needs more broadly and address food security needs, in collaboration with humanitarian efforts.
- $5.0 million will be used to promote competitiveness of the private sector, particularly for market linkages to provide food security and link communities to agribusiness-related firms.
- $5.5 million will support local communities living in and around selected protected areas to sustainably manage natural resources.
- $13.4 million will be used to promote the transparent financial management of Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GORSS) resources, if the situation evolves to make it appropriate.

Essential Services (Health, Education, Nutrition and Water/Sanitation) Developed and Sustained

Key Interventions:
- $7.2 million of water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) funding will support programs that promote good hygiene practices and access to clean water supplies to prevent the spread of infectious diseases and mitigate water-related conflicts.   Programs will improve and expand equitable access to WASH services; support WASH governance and build the capacity of water utility managers,

community leaders, and communities to manage services; and, provide, maintain and/or refurbish WASH infrastructure in rural and urban areas.

- $20.4 million will be used to: promote access to quality basic education for out-of-school children and youth, focusing on marginalized children and emphasizing the need to create safe learning environments in target states; support teacher training; and build the capacity of South Sudanese education institutions to offer specialized courses in providing education in emergency situations.

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 funds will be used to provide life-saving services to communities, coupled with targeted activities to strengthen the overall health system. USAID will continue to support the delivery of services to address priority health threats and reduce the disease burden; provide basic health services; and work with community-based organizations to bolster demand for quality health services. USAID will seek ways to use GHP-USAID funds to deliver quality basic health services in targeted regions of South Sudan where conditions allow.

Essential Services (Health, Education, Nutrition, and Water/Sanitation) Developed and Sustained

Key Interventions:
- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), South Sudan will receive $13.8 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment support programs throughout the country. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Tuberculosis (TB): With $1.5 million, USAID will support Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GORSS) efforts to reduce the burden of TB morbidity and mortality. Programs will: strengthen and expand directly observed treatment; improve the TB laboratory network and lab quality assurance; integrate TB into primary health care services; foster stronger HIV/AIDS and TB integrated activities; improve the GORSS TB monitoring and database system; increase community-level involvement in implementation of TB activities; promote program-based operations research; and continue support for nationwide TB control planning in coordination with Global Fund efforts.
- Malaria: USAID will use $6.0 million to improve malaria diagnosis and case management through testing, provision of antimalarial drugs, and prevention of malaria in children and pregnant women. USAID will: procure antimalarial drugs; purchase bed nets to supplement the Global Fund's mass distribution plan; provide training, mentoring, and technical support to review and revise treatment and prevention guidelines; standardize malaria monitoring and supervisory tools in order to increase institutional and human capacity to prevent and treat malaria; and enhance the clinical skills of health workers on early malaria diagnosis and effective treatment using recommended standard guidelines.
- Maternal Child Health (MCH): With $18.0 million, USAID will support integrated primary health care services to reduce maternal, infant, and child morbidity and mortality in coordination with the GORSS and donors. USAID will: enable primary health care centers and units in target areas to provide an essential package of health services; engage citizens with government service providers through village health committees; strengthen the governance and oversight functions of the Ministry of Health at national, state and county levels; and support disease surveillance, immunization campaigns, and routine immunization, particularly in hard-to-reach areas.
- Family Planning/Reproductive Health (FP/RH): With $8.0 million, USAID will increase access to, and demand for, FP/RH products and services and work to resolve the primary obstacles to service uptake. USAID will provide technical assistance in FP/RH product selection, quantification,

procurement, receipt, storage and distribution; build the capacity of the GORSS to manage FP/RH commodities and track consumption; and strengthen the Ministry of Health's capacity in key health systems strengthening areas including planning, budgeting, using data for decision making and pharmaceutical supply management.   USAID will also increase access to and quality of both facility-based and community-based FP/RH services for healthy families in target areas in coordination with the GORSS and other donors; support the training of health providers in counseling FP/RH clients and providing FP/RH methods; and strengthen the governance and oversight functions of county-level health departments.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

Due to the ongoing conflict, current IMET-funded assistance to South Sudan has been suspended.   The Department of State anticipates that security sector reform will be a key and urgently needed area of engagement once a peace agreement is concluded.   The Department of State will reassess IMET priorities based on circumstances at that time.

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.

In the hopes that conditions will permit IMET assistance, requested IMET-financed training would assist the Ministry of Defense (MOD), the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and other government officials that work in the defense sector with leadership development by providing its personnel with professional military education in areas supportive of MOD and SPLA defense sector reform efforts.   IMET funds will support the training of junior officers in military specialties lacking in the SPLA including, but not limited to, basic officer training; administration; human rights; military justice; finance, inspector general; 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 and Defense Resource Management among other senior leadership oriented areas of education.

Efforts to Bolster Security Cooperation with the RSS and its Security Forces Complement Broader Efforts to Support the Country's Democratic Institutions and Regional Stability

Key Intervention:
- IMET funds of $0.7 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 a comprehensive peace agreement has been concluded.   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 sectors 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 interagency agreements, 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.

<u>Efforts to Bolster Security Cooperation with the RSS and its Security Forces Complement Broader Efforts to Support the Country's Democratic Institutions and Regional Stability</u>

<u>Key Intervention</u>:
- The U.S. government will provide $10 million of INCLE funding to strengthen South Sudan's policing, correction and justice sectors in order to promote internal stability and justice with a focus on programmatic assistance that emphasizes conflict mitigation and human rights.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

South Sudan has suffered the effects of war for decades, previously during its long-running battle for independence from Sudan, and currently with an ongoing, politically-motivated conflict that has intensified between sides divided by inter-ethnic loyalties. 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 in turn threatens U.S. national security interests in the region.

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 non-governmental organization.

FY 2016 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.

<u>Efforts to Bolster Security Cooperation with the RSS and its Security Forces Complement Broader Efforts to Support the Country's Democratic Institutions and Regional Stability</u>

<u>Key Intervention</u>:
- 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)

Once a peace agreement is forged, effective Defense Sector Reform (DSR) will be a critical need to ensure sustainable peace. U.S. assistance programs would provide technical training on a range of issues, and expert advisors assist in the professionalization of the defense sector with a particular focus on training in military justice and human rights. Potential areas of engagement could include, but not be limited to, administration, finance, human rights, military justice, command and control, engineering, basic officer and non-commissioned officer training, and communications. This funding, in addition to DSR, may go to support ongoing peacekeeping efforts in South Sudan to bolster the cessation of hostilities agreement and eventual comprehensive ceasefire for the ongoing conflict.

Conflicts in Flashpoint Areas Mitigated

Key Intervention:
- The Department of State will use $30 million in PKO funding to promote DSR efforts and contribute to the transformation of the MOD and SPLA into organizations that operate under civilian control and respect the rights of the civilian population. PKO funding may also go to support peacekeeping efforts in South Sudan and to encourage a durable peace agreement between the internal parties currently at war with each other.

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. For example, findings from evaluations of the Food, Agribusiness, and Rural Markets program and the Seeds for Development program led USAID to adjust the programs to achieve project objectives more effectively and have informed the design of a new agricultural program anticipated to begin in FY 2016. In addition, USAID has evaluations of several projects scheduled for FY 2015; these include evaluations of current and completed civil society, infrastructure, and health programs. The findings of these evaluations will inform future planning and budget requests. Finally, USAID will mitigate the effects of a reduced on-the-ground staff footprint following the 2013/14 ordered departure by leveraging an existing monitoring and evaluation support contract to deploy robust third-party monitoring of activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As noted above, findings from evaluations are used to refine program objectives and inform the design of future activities. More broadly, during FY 2014 USAID developed an operational framework that responds to the changed country context, complex operating environment, and evolving policy considerations. The implementation of the new framework will be informed by several analyses that provide guidelines and recommendations on how to most effectively deploy U.S. government development assistance, given new on-the-ground realities. Analyses may include a gender assessment, an environmental assessment, and a political economy analysis. In addition, USAID and other donors will collaborate on development of a shared resource center focused on conflict sensitivity in foreign assistance programming. This analytical work, as well as the evaluations noted above, will be used to measure progress on the new strategy, determine what modifications may be needed for current projects, and inform designs and solicitations for future activities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Conflicts in Flashpoint Areas Mitigated: The current unrest in South Sudan underscores the importance of incorporating robust conflict mitigation efforts into U.S. government foreign assistance programming. Through local and international partners, the U.S. government seeks to increase cohesion and build resilience across conflict-prone communities. USAID programs will work to increase space within and between communities for meaningful dialogue to manage conflict and tensions, build interdependency among communities to promote peaceful coexistence, strengthen peace messaging, and support post-traumatic healing.

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. As such, USAID will continue 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. USAID will also support local stakeholders to more effectively prioritize, plan and implement recovery and development projects based on community needs, in order to empower communities, promote community cohesion, and build foundations to improve people's lives, particularly in conflict-affected areas. As policy guidance and conditions permit, USAID will aim to build institutional and human capacity in institutions for effective and accountable governance.

Agricultural-based economic opportunities expanded: The United States encourages diversification of the South Sudanese economy beyond oil production, which provides the vast majority of government revenues. USAID will support improved food security, promote transparent financial management of government resources as policy guidance and conditions permit, support limited infrastructure and protect the country's rich biodiversity. As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will 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. FY 2016 resources will also be used to work with communities to build and maintain infrastructure (including feeder and trunk roads) that enables access to markets, facilitates recovery and disaster preparedness, and links communities. Finally, USAID will continue to support conservation of biodiversity and sustainable management of natural resources by helping communities living in and around selected protected areas sustainably manage natural resources.

Essential Services (Health, Education, Nutrition, and Water/Sanitation) Developed and Sustained: 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 build the capacity of South Sudanese university education departments to offer specialized courses in providing education in emergency situations, support teacher training, and promote access to quality education for out-of-school children and youth. USAID efforts in the health sector provide life-saving services to communities, coupled with targeted activities to strengthen the overall health system. USAID will continue to support the delivery of services to address priority health threats and reduce the disease burden; provide basic health services; and work with community-based organizations to bolster demand for quality 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 will support HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, maternal and child health, and family planning and reproductive health to improve health status of the population by providing effective, efficient and equitable health care services. Water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programs will promote good hygiene practices and access to clean water supplies to prevent the spread of infectious diseases and mitigate water-related conflicts.

Efforts to Bolster Security Cooperation with the RSS and its Security Forces Complement Broader Efforts to Support the Country's Democratic Institutions and Regional Stability: South Sudan has suffered the effects of war for decades, previously during its long-running battle for independence from Sudan, and currently with an ongoing, politically-motivated conflict that has intensified between sides divided by inter-ethnic loyalties. These conflicts have contaminated the land with vast amounts of explosive remnants of war, landmines, and unexploded ordnance; while leaving behind huge stockpiles of small arms and light weapon, other munitions, and man-portable air defense systems.   Aside from the obvious dangers posed to civilian populations, illicit arms traffickers exploit these loosely secured stockpiles, contributing to regional insecurity that in turn threatens U.S. national security interests in the region.

Conflicts in flashpoint areas mitigated: Department of State assistance to South Sudan will be managed by the Office of the U.S. Special Envoy for Sudan and South Sudan (USSESSS) and funds will be utilized to support the people of South Sudan to prevent and mitigate current and future conflicts and support the ongoing peace process. Funds will be used to promote peace and reconciliation while strengthening communication, interaction, and collaboration among varying ethnic groups in an attempt to bring lasting peace to insecure areas of South Sudan. Despite the ongoing conflict in South Sudan, there will eventually be a requirement for future security sector reform (SSR) once an inclusive political agreement has been forged. U.S. assistance programs would provide technical training on a range of issues, and expert advisors assist in the professionalization of the defense sector with a particular focus on training in military justice and human rights. Potential areas of engagement could include, but are not limited to, administration, finance, human rights, military justice, command and control, engineering, basic officer and non-commissioned officer training, and communications.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**265,022**
Conflicts in flashpoint areas mitigated	**56,600**
Economic Support Fund	**26,600**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	26,600
Peacekeeping Operations	**30,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	30,000
Effective, inclusive, and accountable governance strengthened	**66,900**
Economic Support Fund	**66,900**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,400
2.2 Good Governance	25,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	17,500
2.4 Civil Society	19,000
Efforts to bolster security cooperation with the RSS and its security forces complement broader efforts to support the country's democratic institutions and regional stability	**12,700**
International Military Education and Training	**700**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**10,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**2,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
Agricultural-based economic opportunities expanded	**53,873**
Economic Support Fund	**53,873**
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	13,373
4.4 Infrastructure	20,000
4.5 Agriculture	10,000

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,000
4.8 Environment	5,500
Essential services (health, education, nutrition, and water/sanitation) developed and sustained	**74,949**
Economic Support Fund	**27,649**
3.1 Health	7,245
3.2 Education	20,404
Global Health Programs - State	**11,790**
3.1 Health	11,790
Global Health Programs - USAID	**35,510**
3.1 Health	35,510

Sudan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary objective of the U.S. Government remains the promotion of a Sudan at peace internally and with its neighbors.   USAID and the Office of the U.S. Special Envoy to Sudan and South Sudan seek to support peaceful resolution of Sudan's conflicts through inclusive dialogue with all political forces, including insurgent groups, and through conflict mitigation mechanisms that are meaningful, trusted, and sustainable.   To achieve this objective, the focus of U.S. Government assistance is attending to humanitarian needs, supporting conflict prevention and promoting human rights. In FY 2016, U.S. assistance will continue to assist the strategic communications capacity of political and media actors in Darfur, Abyei, and other neglected areas and work to increase the institutional capacity of groups within these areas to mitigate local conflicts.   U.S. assistance will also work to develop the capacities of individuals and organizations to promote inclusive political processes and address the underlying causes of conflict.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**168,879**	*****	**9,149**	**-159,730**
Economic Support Fund	9,197	*	9,149	-48
P.L. 480 Title II	159,682	*	-	-159,682

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF funds will focus on addressing Sudan's internal conflicts and supporting civil society actors working to address conflict mitigation and fundamental issues of governance.

ESF resources will also be used to focus on Sudan's internal conflicts and to support civil society actors working to address conflict mitigation and fundamental issues of governance.

<u>The Government of Sudan (GOS) Negotiates an End to all Internal Armed Conflicts and Prevents Mass Atrocities from Occurring</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- 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 present security situation.
- The Department of State will provide funding to develop the capacity of individuals and organizations to participate in and promote inclusive and democratic political processes.
- 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, 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.

<u>The GOS Implements Wide-Ranging Political Reforms that Bring About a More Democratic, Pluralistic, Inclusive, and Equitable Society</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- The Department of State will assist the strategic communications capacity of political and media actors in Darfur, Abyei, and other neglected areas throughout Sudan. 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 capacity-building of civil society/human rights organizations. This assistance will strengthen civil society actors and institutions with hopes of building towards a long-term peace and greater democracy 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, such as peace and political processes. 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

<u>Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities</u>: 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. Examples include the 2012 USAID/Sudan Gender Assessment Report; the 2013 USAID/Sudan Transition and Conflict Mitigation (STCM) Project Evaluation; and the 2013 USAID evaluation of Fixed Obligation Grants (FOGs).

<u>Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices</u>: 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 successful 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. For example, the USAID/Sudan gender assessment report recommended USAID missions in conflict-prone countries continue to support programs to build women's and girls' capacities, thereby facilitating their ability to take active roles in conflict mitigation and in processes to promote democracy and good governance. The 2013 performance evaluation report for the USAID/STCM project recommended comprehensive youth and gender action plans to form a strong base and dynamic strategy for future transitional and conflict mitigation programming in Sudan. In a third example, the USAID evaluation of FOGs recommended the continued use of FOGs as a Democracy and Governance programming mechanism, particularly for capacity building focused on women and youth. Based on these recommendations, USAID /Sudan increased the focus on youth and women in its interventions. Examples include:
- The USAID-supported Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund identified the engagement of youth as vital to restoring peace in Darfur. Youth are easily targeted by recruiters from the armed forces in an environment where employment and recreation are extremely limited, and alternative means of income are scarce. Engaging youth has been given special attention in the past year (FY 2014) which has resulted in higher involvement. Furthermore implementing partners have been more active in reporting and accounting for women and youth involvement in these mechanisms.

- The USAID-supported Civil Society Development and Youth project provides support for youth-led initiatives, youth service organizations and youth engagement in country-wide issues.
- The USAID-supported STCM program engages youth from a wide range of groups within communities to provide vocational skills training to better enable the youth, aged between 18 and 27 years, to join the labor market and gain a productive livelihood.

Based on these recommendations and findings, U.S. government-funded programs in FY 2016 will continue to support inclusive and participatory processes in programming in order to help reduce societal and ethnic tensions and promote stability across the country.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Government of Sudan (GOS) Negotiates an End to all Internal Armed Conflicts and Prevents Mass Atrocities from Occurring: Sudan is plagued by internal conflict of varying severity across the country, as well as tensions between Khartoum and Juba that have continued since the independence of South Sudan. U.S. assistance will focus on mitigating conflict within the marginalized areas of Sudan, including Darfur, Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, and other neglected areas throughout Sudan. In addition, U.S. assistance will support the ability of individuals and organizations to promote democratic and inclusive political processes. 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.

The GOS Implements Wide-Ranging Political Reforms that Bring About a More Democratic, Pluralistic, Inclusive, and Equitable Society: Sudan's transition towards a viable and peaceful state is contingent upon inclusive and participatory governance systems and adopting a permanent constitution that stems from meaningful consultations and citizen participation. U.S. assistance will continue to support increased civil society dialogue, civic engagement, and capacity-building for civil society organizations, and strategic media communications.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**9,149**
The GOS negotiates an end to all internal armed conflicts and prevents mass atrocities from occurring	**4,400**
Economic Support Fund	**4,400**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,400
The GOS implements wide-ranging political reforms that bring about a more democratic, pluralistic, inclusive, and equitable society	**4,749**
Economic Support Fund	**4,749**
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,872
2.4 Civil Society	2,877

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, threats of transnational terrorism across its porous borders, corruption, limited media freedom, labor disputes, and high levels of gender-based violence. 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. foreign assistance to Swaziland focuses on addressing the key health threats of HIV/AIDS and associated diseases, such as tuberculosis, and promoting democratic values, including respect for 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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**43,460**	*****	**43,463**	**3**
Global Health Programs - State	36,413	*	36,413	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,900	*	6,900	-
International Military Education and Training	147	*	150	3

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 (TB) crises in the world. Adults 18-49 years old have an HIV prevalence rate of 31 percent and Swazis have a life expectancy of 43 years. There are an estimated 229,000 orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) in Swaziland, which is 45 percent of the total child population.

U.S. government investments support the national HIV/AIDS response working through and strengthening national institutions including the Ministry of Health, the National Emergency Response Council on HIV/AIDS, and the Deputy Prime Minister's Office, to respond to the HIV/AIDS and TB needs of the population. The focus is on HIV prevention, including prevention of mother-to-child transmission, voluntary medical male circumcision, condom promotion and distribution and support for OVC; technical assistance for the delivery of integrated HIV testing, care and treatment services; and targeted health systems strengthening in the areas of supply chain management and national strategic information systems. U.S. assistance will strengthen the public sector and the capacity of local non-governmental organizations (NGO) to support the national response. 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.

Swazis Have Access to Improved Quality of Prevention, Care, and Treatment Services

Key Intervention:
- HIV/AIDS: As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Swaziland will receive $43.3 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.

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, although there are no functioning planes, and is divided into eight battalions.   U.S. resources are focused on programs aimed at increasing the professionalization of the Swazi military, with an emphasis on human rights and civil-military relations. The USDF considers both general skill deficiency and attrition of members as factors in their continued need for training.   Swaziland has chaired the Organ on Politics, Defense, and Security Cooperation of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), as well as commanded the SADC Brigade.   The USDF is currently establishing a medical corps to professionalize and to train its staff for delivery of HIV/AIDS and TB services.

The United States will support military assistance programs that promote a higher degree of professionalism in the Swaziland defense forces through Professional Military Education (PME) and education on civil-military relations which is delivered primarily through Expanded I-MET (E-IMET) courses.   Increased emphasis will be put on E-IMET courses to increase understanding of the role of civilian control in the military and appropriate medical corps staff training.

The USDF is very effective at skills replacement.   They typically send officers considered to be the future leadership of the USDF for PME courses rather than to any other foreign program.   IMET course selection is closely tied to future postings.   The continued promotion of officers who have received U.S. government-funded military education to upper levels of command in the military illustrates that IMET-funded training is having a positive impact on promotion rates; in FY 2013, six U.S.-trained officers were promoted.   The training in the United States has improved their confidence in executing their duties and polished their leadership qualities.

Improve the Will and Capacity of the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland (GKOS) to Protect Human Rights of All Swazis

Key Intervention:
- Approximately $0.2 million will be used to support military assistance programs that promote a higher degree of professionalism in the Swaziland defense forces, including education on civil-military relations, Professional Military Education courses, and the establishment of a medical corps.

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 the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Regional HIV/AIDS Program, and the Department of Defense.   The review assesses all PEPFAR-funded implementing partners' accomplishments against targets, costs, achievements, absorptive capacity, and the quality of the results being achieved.

To support 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 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 coverage from less than five percent of the population in need to over 90 percent. Sound investments to improve lives made by the GKOS and supported by the U.S. government are paying dividends.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In 2013, PEPFAR conducted a review of all PEPFAR-funded social behavior change programs to identify gaps and opportunities with the aim of increasing the uptake of high impact HIV services and addressing the social, cultural and gender issues that influence their access. Guided by this assessment and the national strategic framework priorities, PEPFAR has identified a lead partner to work with the GKOS in improving the access to high impact services and communication across the continuum of the response.

A program evaluation of PEPFAR's largest Orphans and other Vulnerable Children (OVC) mechanism was conducted in 2014. Based on the results of the evaluation, investments in FY 2016 will focus on (1) evidence-based interventions, supporting integrated HIV prevention and OVC interventions (with linkages to testing, care and treatment) targeting adolescents, and particularly girls; and (2) organizational development and capacity building of civil society organizations with the comparative advantage to deliver these services in Swaziland.

IMET funds are reviewed based on the goals stated in the AFRICOM Commander's Intent. IMET levels are based on performance against these goals and country-level projections for resources needed. IMET programs will continue to support our objectives of enhancing the USDF's professionalism and accountability.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Swazis Have Access to Improved Quality of Prevention, Care, and Treatment Services: GHP funded programs will provide essential basic services to reach large numbers of children, and promote approaches that link prevention, care, treatment, and support. USAID will support the development of a national gender strategy and legislation to maximize the impact of HIV/AIDS mitigation.

Improve the Will and Capacity of the GKOS to Protect Human Rights of all Swazis: By instilling military personnel with greater degrees of professionalism and understanding of civil-military relations and international norms, IMET training aims to reduce government abuses of power and disproportionate use of force in quelling demonstrations and restricting freedoms.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**43,463**
Swazis have access to improved quality of prevention, care, and treatment services	**43,313**
Global Health Programs - State	**36,413**
3.1 Health	36,413

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
Global Health Programs - USAID	**6,900**
3.1 Health	6,900
Improve the will and capacity of the GKOS to protect human rights of all Swazis	**150**
International Military Education and Training	**150**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150

Tanzania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Tanzania's economy is one of the fastest growing in sub-Saharan Africa. Despite its political stability and high levels of economic growth over the past two decades, roughly 28 percent of the population lives below the national poverty line and the population continues to grow at a steady annual rate of three percent, Tanzania is a strong bilateral partner and the United States is Tanzania's single largest bilateral donor.   U.S. assistance will continue to focus on promoting a democratic, well-governed, prosperous, healthy, and secure Tanzania.   Specifically, this request focuses on health, including HIV/AIDS, malaria prevention, and family planning and reproductive health; food security and agricultural development; infrastructure; good governance and civic participation; basic education; improved law enforcement and the preservation of Tanzania's biodiversity.   The request also supports Tanzania's participation in Power Africa.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**591,494**	*****	**590,552**	**-942**
Development Assistance	115,734	*	97,936	-17,798
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	-	-200
Global Health Programs - State	372,381	*	393,581	21,200
Global Health Programs - USAID	98,335	*	98,335	-
International Military Education and Training	424	*	500	76
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	*	-	-450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	*	200	-
P.L. 480 Title II	3,770	*	-	-3,770

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**591,494**	*****	**590,552**	**-942**
Power Africa	**5,000**	*****	**5,000**	**-**
Development Assistance	5,000	*	5,000	-
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	**4,500**	*****	**2,700**	**-1,800**
Development Assistance	4,500	*	2,700	-1,800
Other	**581,994**	*****	**582,852**	**858**
Development Assistance	106,234	*	90,236	-15,998
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	-	-200

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - State	372,381	*	393,581	21,200
Global Health Programs - USAID	98,335	*	98,335	-
International Military Education and Training	424	*	500	76
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	*	-	-450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	*	200	-
P.L. 480 Title II	3,770	*	-	-3,770

Development Assistance (DA)

Assistance provided will contribute towards the integrated country strategy (ICS) objectives of improving effective democratic governance; improving the health and education of Tanzanians, especially women and youth; and sustaining broad-based economic growth.

Effective Democratic Governance Improved

Key Interventions:
- Citizen engagement made more effective and government delivery of services improved: U.S. assistance will provide $3.9 million in direct grants to targeted local civil society organizations (CSOs) to advocate for improved basic service delivery and enhanced accountability, using existing, proven tools such as social accountability monitoring (SAM). Specifically, SAM gathers and shares public information on government performance and makes use of that information to hold the government accountable in the use of public resources at local levels. U.S. assistance will also help CSOs improve their advocacy capacity and facilitate sustainable citizen-government engagement at the local level. For example, partner CSOs may be encouraged to use their existing public dialogue platforms to convene key stakeholders to take stock of the 2015 election period and secure broad-based agreement on lessons learned that can pave the way for the management of future electoral processes.
- Government accountability increased: The requested $4.0 million in targeted assistance will be made available to host government institutions of accountability to enable them to carry out their oversight mandate effectively at the central and local government levels. This will include training of staff and civil servants on auditing, the public code of ethics, public procurement, and other oversight issues while improving their public outreach and ability to respond to citizens. U.S. assistance will be used to coach and mentor civil society grantee and sub-grantee partners and possibly local government authorities' staffs to provide local government oversight; conduct advocacy campaigns; engage citizens in local government planning, budgeting, and expenditure reporting; and expand communications between citizens and the government.

Health and Education of Tanzanians Improved, Especially Women and Youth

Key Interventions:
- Health status improved: Water and sanitation program interventions will support improved health status of communities through integration of water supply, sanitation, and hygiene; along with sustainable and resilient water resource management. The focus will continue to be on private-sector and market-driven models of service provision, while working closely with local government institutions, local non-governmental organizations (NGO), and community-based organizations. These efforts will complement the Tanzanian Water Sector Development Program. Approximately $3.0 million will be provided for a range of interventions in small towns and rural areas, such as

drilling of wells and production of low cost pumps, development and scale-up of cost-recovery models for water and sanitation, treatment of water at the point of use, and increasing access to sanitation facilities.

- Lifelong learning skills improved: Consistent with USAID's Global Education Strategy, $7.0 million will be utilized to support the education sector in Tanzania by improving primary school reading instruction nation-wide, strengthening teachers' skills and improving focus and motivation of the teacher cadre, integrating reading into the national curriculum, and engaging and sensitizing parents and communities on the importance of reading.

<u>Broad-based Economic Growth Sustained</u>

<u>Key Interventions:</u>
- Agricultural productivity and profitability increased in targeted value chains: As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), the United States will provide $62.0 million to support the efforts of the Government of Tanzania (GOT) to implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. The interventions will focus on rehabilitating irrigation and rural roads infrastructure; improving staple foods and horticulture value chain production; increasing agriculture financing; expanding research and development; strengthening human and institutional capacity building; integrating climate changing adaptation into the agriculture and water management sectors; 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. Implementation of some of these activities will be through innovative mechanisms such as: the GOT-managed Roads Fund, the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania, and the Big Results Now Program of the GOT.
- Binding constraints to private sector investment reduced: Through the Partnership for Growth (PFG) framework and Power Africa initiative, the United States will continue to support increased availability and reliability of energy supply identified as one of the key constraints to private sector investment and broad based economic growth. U.S. assistance of $10.0 million will be provided to support energy sector activities under the Joint Country Action Plan, as agreed to by the GOT and the U.S. Government. The work plan defines joint activities in six focus areas directed to: (1) establish cost-reflective tariffs for electricity; (2) minimize revenue loss at the state-owned electric utilities, the Tanzania Electric Supply Company Ltd. (TANESCO) 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, and/or distribution projects, including clean energy projects.
- Stewardship of natural resources improved: The United States will address conservation of critical ecosystems through an approach focused on supporting livelihoods. The United States will provide $5.0 million to focus on biodiversity conservation. This 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 wildlife anti-trafficking activities; building institutional development and capacity; linking ecological monitoring science and research to management and better policy making; and improving livelihoods through eco-tourism and other natural resource based sustainable economic enterprises. Programs will work closely with bilateral donors, particularly Germany and Belgium, which are active in this area. The United States will also continue to implement the Global Climate Change initiative and $3.0 million

in adaptation funding will be used to enhance evidence-based, decision-making in the agriculture and water sectors by conducting research and studies on climate change impacts on land and water resources. This will increase the capacity of the GOT to develop adaptation strategies.

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 four key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, protecting communities from other infectious diseases, and meeting Tanzanians' desire for family planning. GHP contributes directly to all three of the ICS development objectives: Health and Education of Tanzanians Improved, especially Women and Youth; Broad-based Economic Growth Sustained (through family planning interventions); and Effective Democratic Governance Improved. As part of broad-based economic growth, family planning and reproductive health activities aim to decrease the current Tanzania fertility rate, which at 5.4 children per woman places enormous pressure on Tanzania's service delivery systems. U.S. government-supported health programs focus on three closely aligned areas: quality integrated services; health systems strengthening; and healthy behaviors. By optimizing efficiencies and focus, the United States will further build on the considerable resources and achievements of several of the U.S. government's largest health programs globally. These include the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), and FTF/Nutrition. USAID coordinates closely with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Peace Corps, and Walter Reed Army Institute and will continue to coordinate with other donors and leverage multinational resources, such as the Global Fund, to advance and support diversification of revenue streams, all in line with the upcoming national health financing strategy.

Health and Education of Tanzanians Improved, Especially Women and Youth

Key Interventions:
- An estimated 1.5 million Tanzanians are infected with HIV/AIDS, which dilutes economic growth and makes poverty reduction more difficult. As part of PEPFAR, Tanzania will receive $393.6 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 undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- 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. U.S. assistance continues to support the National TB Program.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the PMI will provide $46.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among populations at risk of malaria, to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2016 request level for Tanzania does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds are made once the FY 2016 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 supported regions. MCH interventions will focus in rural and hard to reach districts within the supported regions. Components of support include: development of provider MCH skills; promotion of supervision and quality improvement approaches within district health management teams; improvement of systems to diagnose and treat childhood illness; strengthened linkages between the

facility and community for MCH services; support for childhood vaccines; strengthened routine immunization services; and a reduction of stunting in the worst affected areas of Tanzania in conjunction with FTF.

- 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 activities, programs will continue support for the implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Policy and Action Plans, and train local CSOs to sustainably 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 support the implementation of a marketplace for nutritious foods in partnership with local private sector companies.

Broad-based Economic Growth Sustained

Key Intervention:
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): The United States will provide $28.0 million for FP/RH to increase access and meet the unmet demand for voluntary and high quality FP/RH services with emphasis on long-acting and permanent methods. Outreach services will expand 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 of an enabling policy environment. USAID will continue supporting efforts toward private sector involvement in the provision of FP/RH services.

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. The Tanzania People's Defense Forces (TPDF) place a high value on the professional military education system in the United States to provide mid- and senior-level training to transform the Tanzanian military, while simultaneously looking to develop their non-commissioned officer corps.

Tanzanian Security Institutions are Capable of Dealing with Internal and External Threats and Respect Civilian Authority

Key Intervention:
- The United States will provide $0.5 million for professional military education and training to the TPDF.

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.

<u>Greater Capacity for Peacekeeping Operations and Enhanced Capability to Address Trans-National Threats</u>

<u>Key Intervention</u>:
- 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

<u>Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities</u>: USAID is in the process of developing a USAID/Tanzania-wide monitoring and evaluation mechanism, which will oversee and coordinate all development assistance program monitoring, evaluation, and learning activities.

USAID completed a number of evaluations in FY 2013 and FY 2014. The Malaria Indicator survey provided data and trends on malaria prevalence that impacted PMI.   The results showed a marked decline in malaria prevalence in Tanzania's 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 was used to inform the design of the new vector control follow-on project.   Findings of the performance evaluation for Leveraging the Power of Public Private Partnerships to improve Human Resources for Health in the Lake Zone activity included the need to strengthen documentation on the costs and lessons of the treat and train model.   This model has achieved promising results and the additional documentation will help in-country stakeholders reproduce and expand best practices for improving health worker training in Tanzania.   The Wildlife Management Areas evaluation highlighted 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 between the local NGOs and the community that were effective in maintaining the rural water systems and building sustainability of the program results.

Over the coming year, a number of evaluations are planned which will inform new projects to be developed under the new Country Development and Cooperation Strategy (CDCS):
- Health: Performance evaluations of the counseling and testing program; the linking of initiatives for elimination of pediatric HIV program; The Family Planning (RESPOND) project; the comprehensive and sustainable clinical and community HIV/AIDS services; the Tanzania capacity and communication project; the Tanzania social marketing program; and TIBU HOMA, a children's health activity.
- FTF: Performance evaluations of the staples value chain project, the food processing and consumption project and the nutrition project.
- Natural Resources Management: Performance evaluations of the scaling-up conservation and livelihoods in northern Tanzania project and the landscape community centered ecosystem conservation in western Tanzania.
- Democracy, Human rights and Governance Office: Performance evaluation of the civil society capacity building program.
- Education: Tanzania 21st Century Basic education project.

<u>Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices</u>: USAID/Tanzania continued to utilize monitoring and evaluation results for optimizing development assistance budgeting

and programmatic decisions.   Through the bi-annual portfolio reviews, USAID considers past performance and results achievement based on monitoring and evaluation findings.   Portfolio review meetings identified the critical importance of good governance and accountability at the local level for all program areas.   As a result, USAID/Tanzania's new country development cooperation strategy results framework includes governance issues across the portfolio and new relevant programming is in the early stages of design.

Evaluation results are also directly shaping project design.   For example, the conservation-based livelihoods evaluation provided examples and models of good practices in conservation enterprises that will 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 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. An evaluation of USAID's civil society activity which monitored local government budget implementation has led to implementation changes to improve the effectiveness of local civil society partners, such as the use of a supportive capacity development activity to strengthen connections between local-level social accountability committees and higher-level supporters, national advocacy efforts, and media coverage.

The evaluation of PMI programs also informed future programming.   Results from the Communication and Malaria Initiative in Tanzania (COMMIT) evaluation led to the integration of malaria communication activities into the larger Tanzania capacity and communication program thus helping to reduce USAID/Tanzania's project management burden.

As the result of continuous monitoring, the community-based natural resource management and policy implementation program reduced its overall funding level from $10.6 million annually to $5.2 million and shortened the activity to end one year earlier (in 2013) due to implementation and performance challenges, such as a lack of reliable monitoring data.   In addition, monitoring results for the Monitoring and Evaluation support contract for FTF identified poor performance and poor quality of technical work, which led to the termination of the contract in FY 2014.   Information gathered through continuous monitoring of the health home-based care activities provided evidence guiding a programmatic shift from home-based care to community-based care in FY 2013.

Current studies and assessments on irrigation schemes are providing the mission with relevant programmatic information and lessons to apply to its activities.   In particular, initial findings are indicating that certain planned irrigation efforts may not be economically or environmentally sustainable. To address this, the Mission is developing options to promote small holder irrigation over larger scale schemes where appropriate.   Final programmatic decisions will be made after all assessments are completed.

The conservation-based livelihood assessment conducted in FY 2013 provided the USAID Natural Resource Management office with recommendations on how to focus future planned livelihood programs to ensure they are promoting conservation, applying best practice livelihood approaches, and measuring outcomes in a consistent manner.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Effective Democratic Governance Improved: Governance in Tanzania is constrained by a lack of political competition, a nascent civil society, limited governance capacity, minimal public accountability, and

limited access to information.   To address these challenges and improve governance in Tanzania, U.S. assistance will support the promotion of accountable, transparent, and responsive governance by strengthening national and local government institutions that promote accountability and effective public service delivery and support CSOs to become self-sustaining agents of change.   These efforts will also support the goals of USAID Forward and Open Government Partnership.   In addition, U.S. assistance will support the provision of free legal aid to marginalized groups; encourage through diplomatic channels the GOT to take more effective action in containing and prosecuting corruption in areas supportive of ICS achievement; and implement programs that do "no harm" and promote peace and stability in the country.

<u>Health and Education of Tanzanians Improved, Especially Women and Youth</u>: Most Tanzanians, particularly women and youth, have limited access to health care, nutrition, education, and job skills training, as well as productive resources, such as water, land, and credit.   With the average life expectancy at 58 years, high population growth, and high maternal mortality, Tanzania has some of the world's lowest human development indicators.   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 usually weighted toward women when delivering health services.   Promotion of gender equity and prevention of gender-based violence are priorities in Tanzania, with a special focus given to women and girls.   On the education front, Tanzania's short supply of qualified teachers and educational materials, compounded by rapid expansion of the education sector, negatively affects the quality of education.   The Mission plans to assist the GOT in empowering Tanzanian women and youth by providing assistance that will enhance the quality of basic education.   USAID's education strategy is to improve foundational reading skills in primary school children who will be able to find jobs, lead productive lives as life-long learners, and meet the challenges of the 21st century.

<u>Broad-based Economic Growth Sustained</u>: Tanzania's lack of progress in poverty reduction, despite strong growth in its gross domestic product (GDP) is connected to low productivity growth and investment in agriculture.   Agriculture and agribusiness continue to be the mainstay of the country's economy, contributing close to 28 percent of GDP.   Women provide 80 percent of the total agriculture labor in a sector that employs 77 percent of Tanzanians.   The joint 2011 PFG Constraints Analysis identified unreliable and inadequate supply of electricity and inadequate rural road networks as the key factors behind low private sector investments in the country.   In addition, increased degradation of natural resources and the impact of climate change are seen as factors undermining sustainability of economic growth.   With the highest fertility rates in Africa (at 5.4 children per woman), the elevated population growth rate coupled with the failure to educate and create jobs further dilutes economic growth.   In order to promote broad-based and sustainable economic growth, U.S. assistance will continue to support rural-based, job creating sectors; remove constraints to private sector investments; and promote a livelihoods approach to environmental conservation and climate change adaptation.

<u>Greater Capacity for Peacekeeping Operations and Enhanced Capability to Address Trans-National Threats</u>: 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.   Tanzania shares borders with eight countries and lacks sufficient resources to adequately patrol those borders.   Tanzania's vast sea and freshwater borders and vulnerable ports remain a particular concern.   While larger border posts and airports have passport security, including access to watch-lists, in the more rural and coastal regions the borders are considered porous with inadequate staffing, limited or nonexistent access to electrical power and minimal access to communications networks.

<u>Tanzanian Security Institutions are Capable of Dealing with Internal and External Threats and Respect</u>

Civilian Authority: 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.   The TPDF place a high value on the professional military education system in the United States to provide mid- and senior-level training to transform the Tanzanian military, while simultaneously looking to develop their non-commissioned officer corps.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**590,552**
Effective democratic governance improved	**7,944**
Development Assistance	**7,944**
2.2 Good Governance	4,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,944
Health and education of Tanzanians improved, especially women and youth	**473,908**
Development Assistance	**9,992**
3.1 Health	2,992
3.2 Education	7,000
Global Health Programs - State	**393,581**
3.1 Health	393,581
Global Health Programs - USAID	**70,335**
3.1 Health	70,335
Broad-based economic growth sustained	**108,000**
Development Assistance	**80,000**
4.4 Infrastructure	10,000
4.5 Agriculture	62,000
4.8 Environment	8,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	**28,000**
3.1 Health	28,000
Greater capacity for Peacekeeping Operations and Enhanced Capability to address Trans-National Threats	**200**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**200**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200
Tanzanian security institutions are capable of dealing with internal and external threats and respect civilian authority	**500**
International Military Education and Training	**500**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500

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.   The request assumes that, during FY 2016, the Government of The Gambia will improve its human rights record and relationship with the United States, such that U.S. foreign assistance to the country will have normalized.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**198**	*****	**150**	**-48**
International Military Education and Training	198	*	150	-48

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).   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.   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.

Governance and Transparency Improve as Future Leaders are Identified and Provided the Education and Experience Needed to Instill Democratic Values and Belief in Human Rights

Key Intervention:
- $0.1 million will support the 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 as a part of its IMET-funded activities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

<u>Governance and Transparency Improve as Future Leaders are Identified and Provided the Education and Experience Needed to Instill Democratic Values and Belief in Human Rights</u>: The continuation of IMET will help foster a Gambian Armed Forces that understands its role in supporting human rights, democratic governance, and civilian command.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**150**
Governance and transparency improve as future leaders are identified and provided the education and experience needed to instill democratic values and belief in human rights	**150**
International Military Education and Training	**150**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150

Togo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

After a 15-year period of economic stagnation and political instability, Togo started along a gradual path to democratic reform in 2005. Togo held several elections that were deemed free and fair by international observers, liberalized business regulations and trade policies, and worked 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 is encouraging these efforts.

FY 2016 assistance will seek to continue development of a professional military that respects civilian leadership while continuing to encourage the GOT's willingness to work towards democratic goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**398**	*****	**200**	**-198**
International Military Education and Training	398	*	200	-198

International Military Education and Training (IMET)
IMET-funded courses and training events 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 forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. These training events strengthen the Togolese military's regard for democratic values, respect for civil and human rights, and acceptance of the rule of law.

Togo's professional security forces provide stability, counter extremism and terrorism, and enhance peace and security

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 2014, Embassy Lomé evaluated the performance and results of FY 2014 IMET-funded program activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The evaluation of IMET program activities indicated that FY 2014 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.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Togo's professional security forces provide stability, counter extremism and terrorism, and enhance peace and security: 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 force that protects 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.

Togo has linked the professionalization of its security forces, particularly those engaged in maritime security in support of the growing Port of Lomé, with its aspirations to become a regional economic hub. 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 peacekeeping operations in Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, and Sudan.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**200**
Togo's professional security forces provide stability, counter extremism and terrorism, and enhance peace and security	**200**
International Military Education and Training	**200**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200

Uganda

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States strategic approach to Uganda is based on a range of economic, political and security interests.   Continued economic growth and diversification depends on good governance, a healthy and educated population, and regional security.   U.S. support is critical for enabling democratic institutions to function effectively, and for fostering more sustainable and equitable national development – elements that are essential to both short- and long-term stability in the East Africa region.   To achieve these objectives, 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 improved service delivery under the Global Health Initiative (GHI); supporting Uganda's National Development Plan in improving agricultural productivity, food security and nutrition through the Feed the Future (FTF) initiative; professionalizing the police and military; and addressing critical environmental issues, including global climate change and biodiversity.   Given its role in regional geo-politics, the United States has consistently worked with the Government of Uganda (GOU) to resolve regional conflicts and to address the threats that they pose to regional security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**491,884**	*****	**469,071**	**-22,813**
Development Assistance	63,270	*	49,775	-13,495
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	200	-
Global Health Programs - State	313,467	*	320,176	6,709
Global Health Programs - USAID	90,500	*	88,200	-2,300
International Military Education and Training	569	*	520	-49
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	*	200	-
P.L. 480 Title II	23,678	*	10,000	-13,678

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**491,884**	*****	**469,071**	**-22,813**
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	**-**	*****	**151**	**151**
Development Assistance	-	*	151	151
Other	**491,884**	*****	**468,920**	**-22,964**
Development Assistance	63,270	*	49,624	-13,646
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	200	-
Global Health Programs - State	313,467	*	320,176	6,709

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - USAID	90,500	*	88,200	-2,300
International Military Education and Training	569	*	520	-49
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	*	200	-
P.L. 480 Title II	23,678	*	10,000	-13,678

Development Assistance (DA)

Uganda's economic growth is hampered by poor economic infrastructure, low agricultural productivity, and transparency and regulatory challenges that keep business costs high and hinder investment, economic growth, and job creation.   Through the FTF initiative, DA assistance will prioritize an integrated, economic growth-promoting approach to reduce food insecurity, including increased agro-business investment and the introduction of new technologies to enhance agricultural productivity. DA will support the protection of biodiversity, by mitigating the actual and potential adverse environmental impacts of oil exploration and extraction operations, and build rural communities' resilience and ability to adapt to climate change.   The United States will also commit resources to strengthen democratic institutions and create opportunities for peaceful and productive citizen engagement, particularly by Uganda's large and underserved youth population, and address major political issues (human rights, rule of law, land rights, corruption, and accountability), to promote effective systems for the resolution of conflict.

Agriculture and the Natural Resource Base Expanded in Selected Areas and Population Groups

Key Interventions:
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide $30.0 million to support the efforts of the Government of Uganda 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.
- Agricultural Inputs: FTF will 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: The United States will 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 be a sustainable increase in agricultural incomes and exports.
- Biodiversity Conservation: $3.8 million 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: $3.0 million will be used to support Uganda's National Adaptation Program of Action for regulatory reform that addresses the impacts of climate change, as well as to develop disease-resistant and drought-tolerant crop varieties.
- Environmental Management of the Oil Sector: Activities will promote partnerships 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: FTF's value-chain development project will sustainably increase the production and marketing of quality maize, beans, and coffee to enhance the market value of targeted products.

- Agribusiness Development Activity: Activities will 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: The United States will 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: Activities will 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

Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance includes $2.5 million to mitigate conflicts relating to land, oil, and cultural and ethnic diversity, and to address residual effects of conflict in northern Uganda.
- U.S. assistance of $1.0 million provides support to help elevate human rights, including those of minority and disadvantaged groups; to keep government accountable; and to integrate democracy goals.
- A total of $1.0 million will support improved governance at the district government level, increasing the expectations and provision of accountable governance and service delivery.

Improved Health and Nutrition Status in Focus Areas and Population Groups

Key Interventions:
- Basic Education: USAID's Education Strategy supports early-grade reading and the consolidation of literacy skills by the fourth grade. U.S. assistance in the amount of $8.5 million will focus on improving early-grade reading skills, improving access and retention of students in school, and promoting health-improving behaviors. Program interventions will lead to a successful transition to English by grade four through education policy reform, teacher training, instructional materials development, and the engagement of youth (especially girls) 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).

Regional Peace and Security: Improved Collaboration with Host Nation Partners to Combat Terrorism and Crime

Key Intervention:
- U.S. assistance of $0.2 million will provide support for the professionalization of the Uganda Peoples' Defense Forces (UPDF) and its participation in AMISOM and efforts to counter the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).

Global Health Programs (GHP)
Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global 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. Uganda faces serious public health challenges, including high rates of fertility and maternal and child morality. Family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) projects for married women will address the

annual population growth rate of 3.4 percent, one of the world's highest. 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 though a comprehensive, integrated approach supporting several GHI principles. Key U.S. programs, including the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR); Saving Mothers, Giving Life; and the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) as well as malnutrition programs will be integrated into one health service-delivery platform for greater effectiveness. FP/RH programs will ensure FP/RH commodities and outreach services are available in every district in Uganda.

<u>Improved Health and Nutrition Status in Focus Areas and Population Groups</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- HIV/AIDS: As a part of 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 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 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 President's Malaria Initiative (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 2016 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 2016 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): 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 of age and receive vitamin A supplements. USAID 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 high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information on a sustainable basis. Such programs enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including the timing of the first birth. Activities will also make substantial contributions to reducing abortion rates, maternal and child mortality and morbidity, and the 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 2016 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 FTF 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)
U.S. assistance will support UPDF efforts to further professionalize by utilizing IMET-funded courses and training events that 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.

Regional Peace and Security: Improved Collaboration with Host Nation Partners to Combat Terrorism and Crime

Key Intervention:
- Assistance of $0.5 million will help 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.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)
Uganda is an important member of the East African Community that remains vulnerable to the threat of proliferation due to its lack of secure borders and a strategic trade control system. Uganda's economic growth is a key factor in promoting stability within the country and region. The United States will continue working to enhance the capabilities of the GOU to secure land, water, and air borders, including related crisis response and investigations.

Uganda's Economic Ties with East Africa and the United States Strengthened

Key Intervention:
- Assistance of $0.2 million will support engaging Uganda to improve its border security and assist it with long-term economic development through the development of a strategic trade control system.

P.L. 480 Title II
The underserved and conflict-prone Karamoja region in Uganda has persistently required humanitarian assistance to maintain peace, security, and stability. Through P.L. 480 Title II programs, U.S. assistance will reduce vulnerability and food insecurity, deliver basic services, expand economic opportunities, and mitigate conflict. Activities 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 for better health.

Peace and Security Improved in Karamoja

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 for dealing with 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 2013 and FY 2014 in Uganda:

- Five studies and evaluations were conducted in the health sector to establish the effectiveness of different approaches in health interventions. This includes an assessment of the Uganda AFFORD Health Marketing Initiative which revealed the need to build capacity of local social-marketing organizations, and to reach out to rural populations for appropriate use of health commodities.
- USAID successfully launched one evaluation of the impact of the use of e-verified (certified non-counterfeit) agricultural inputs during the performance period.
- USAID conducted the ex-post evaluation of USAID assistance to northern Uganda in the post-conflict recovery period (2006 to 2011).
- Nine evaluations, including four performance and five impact evaluations, will be started, continued, and/or completed in FY 2015. USAID will coordinate with the GOU through the Uganda Bureau of Statistics to access and utilize the 2013 Uganda Population Census.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by Uganda in FY 2014 incorporated field-based portfolio reviews. This fostered interactive site visits by integrated mission teams and implementing partners to selected sites across the country for direct engagement with various stakeholders. The teams focused on themes of integration, collaboration between partners, integration of gender and youth, and a review relative to shifting policy context and implications for U.S. assistance in Uganda. In FY 2015, a reassessment of the quality of partnerships with the GOU, other donors, implementing partners, target communities and civil society will take place with informed actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- USAID will make use of the ongoing Malaria Indicator Survey in 2014 to assess the impact of past malaria interventions for new activity designs from FY 2015 onward. Planned evaluations of the district-based technical assistance projects will inform USAID on the effectiveness of integrated health programming, a key feature of upcoming regional health programs.
- USAID will undertake the FTF mid-term impact assessment in FY 2015 to inform future FTF programming.
- USAID will conduct the initial evaluation of the core development hypothesis of the pioneering 2011-2015 Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) to assess the extent of integration and coordination of USAID assistance in selected districts, their synergistic effects on development results, and the ongoing impact evaluations on literacy, governance and use of e-verified agricultural inputs.
- USAID plans to strengthen the collaborating, learning and adapting approach embodied in the CDCS to create further learning opportunities, engage with partners, and adapt programs and approaches to enhance development impact. The CDCS in its last year of implementation will be reviewed and amended, as appropriate, to implement the "living strategy" vision.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Agriculture and the Natural Resource Base Expanded in Selected Areas and Population Groups: Programs will focus on increasing Uganda's rural productivity and agricultural competitiveness. USAID will improve production and marketing of coffee, maize, and beans with provision of agricultural inputs, technology, and extension services that increase smallholder productivity, reduce post-harvest losses, and strengthen the links of smallholder farmers to markets. Wisely managing Uganda's exceptional biodiversity is essential for broad-based, sustainable economic development, and U.S. assistance enhances Ugandan capacity to protect biodiversity in the oil rich Albertine Rift and other ecologically-sensitive areas.

Democracy and Governance Systems Strengthened and Made More Accountable: Uganda's long-term development prospects hinge, to a very large extent, on the effectiveness and accountability of government. Mission programs will improve government service provision and support government institutions and civil society groups that provide checks and balances and greater accountability, particularly on the issue of corruption and human rights, and will promote effective systems for the peaceful resolution of conflict. Assistance will support the strengthening of political parties and civil society which can play a pivotal role in the promotion of transparent political systems and accountable governmental institutions. A more accountable and responsive government that respects the 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 thereby support a prosperous and peaceful East Africa. USAID assistance will seek to increase the effectiveness and accountability of government, strengthen democratic institutions, combat endemic corruption, and protect human rights. These programs will engage all levels of government to reinforce the protection of constitutionally-mandated rights of assembly and speech, as well as the protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and other minority rights. Programs in FY 2016 will specifically improve awareness of and respect for human rights, including freedom of the press, assembly, and association; the human rights of members of marginalized groups, including the disabled, women, children, and sexual minorities; and respect for the integrity of the individual, including a reduction in unlawful killings, torture, and other abuses of suspects and detainees.

Improved Health and Nutrition Status in Focus Areas and Population Groups: 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. Assistance provided through GHP accounts for PEPFAR will support the goals and principles of the GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. 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. Literacy is an essential, cross-cutting foundation for improved health outcomes, sustained democratic governance, and economic growth.

Regional Peace and Security: Improved Collaboration with Host Nation Partners to Combat Terrorism and Crime: Successful pursuit of U.S. strategic interests in sub-Saharan Africa requires working with Uganda to resolve or reduce chronic regional insecurity that affects the country on all sides, generating insurgencies, rebel incursions, refugee flows, and terrorist threats. U.S assistance will help Uganda meet its external and internal security needs, while promoting professionalism and respect for democratic values and human rights among the security services.

Uganda's Economic Ties with East Africa and the U.S. Strengthened: By promoting prosperity in Uganda, U.S. assistance helps create opportunities for U.S. businesses. The United States will advance U.S.-Ugandan interests in key sectors where the best investment and trade opportunities lie through dialogue with the GOU. The United States will continue to develop private-sector partners for USAID programs while ensuring an economic and commercial strategy that is attuned to Uganda's tremendous potential, but does not ignore issues such as corruption.

Peace and Security Improved in Karamoja: The underserved and conflict prone Karamoja region in Uganda has persistently required humanitarian assistance to maintain peace, security, and stability. Through P.L. 480 Title II Food for Peace (FFP) programs, U.S. assistance will reduce vulnerability and

food insecurity, deliver basic services, expand economic opportunities and mitigate conflict. Activities 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. FFP programs will also enhance access to clean water/sanitation and improve hygiene practices for better health.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**469,071**
Regional Peace & Security: Improved Collaboration with Host Nation Partners to Combat Terrorism and Crime	**720**
Foreign Military Financing	**200**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200
International Military Education and Training	**520**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	520
Uganda's Economic Ties with East Africa and the U.S. Strengthened	**200**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**200**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200
Agriculture and Natural Resource Base Increased in Selected Areas and Population Groups	**36,775**
Development Assistance	**36,775**
4.5 Agriculture	30,000
4.8 Environment	6,775
Democracy and Governance Systems Strengthened and Made More Accountable	**4,500**
Development Assistance	**4,500**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,000
Improved Health and Nutrition Status in Focus Areas and Population Groups	**416,876**
Development Assistance	**8,500**
3.2 Education	8,500
Global Health Programs - State	**320,176**
3.1 Health	320,176
Global Health Programs - USAID	**88,200**
3.1 Health	88,200
Peace and Security Improved in Karamoja	**10,000**
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. United States assistance to Zambia targets poverty reduction, improved health and education, and strengthened democratic practices and governance. The United States promotes agriculture-led economic development 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; works to decrease maternal and child mortality; strengthens political competition and consensus-building; and builds Zambian capacity to promote regional peace, security, and stability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**359,127**	*****	**415,890**	**56,763**
Development Assistance	42,500	*	23,933	-18,567
Global Health Programs - State	257,476	*	334,732	77,256
Global Health Programs - USAID	58,800	*	56,875	-1,925
International Military Education and Training	351	*	350	-1

Development Assistance (DA)

Development Assistance funding will target activities in the governance, water and sanitation, education, agriculture and environment sectors. Assistance will bolster democratic and accountable governance, increase transparency and accountability through broad-based stakeholder participation in government service, broaden access to clean water and sanitation and improve the quality of education for underserved populations. Assistance will help to improve agricultural productivity and market access, thereby increasing food security and expanding economic opportunity for smallholder farmers. Finally, DA funding will boost the Zambian government's ability to assess and manage the impact of global climate change, promote community-based solutions to reduce high rates of deforestation and support a lower-emissions development pathway for Zambia.

Enabling Governance Environment Improved

Key Interventions:
- Support free, fair, and transparent 2016 general elections through voter and civic education, election observation and monitoring, support for electoral administration, and political party agent training.
- Enhance the role of Zambian civil society as a protector of fair democratic processes through small grants to national civil society organizations.
- Strengthen platforms for inter-party dialogue and build consensus around, and commitment to, key democratic reforms including campaign finance and women's representation.
- Complement current assistance to civil society and Zambian government service delivery institutions to improve the responsible management of public resources, specifically in sectors with USAID investments.

Rural Poverty Reduced in Targeted Areas

Key Interventions:
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide $12.0 million to support the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) 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.
- Invest in research and development for technologies that improve agricultural yields in target commodities, with focus on climate-smart agriculture and sustainable intensification systems.
- Collaborate with the government and private sector to disseminate new technologies, inputs, outputs, and extensions services.
- Strengthen access to input and output markets to increase agricultural productivity and incomes.
- Promote the production and consumption of a diverse array of crops to improve household nutrition outcomes, particularly for children and pregnant women.
- Strengthen organizations, including agro-dealers, agricultural cooperatives and producer groups, women's groups, and other companies involved in agro-processing and transport.
- Foster supportive government agricultural policy by providing the Zambian government and other stakeholders with timely, relevant agricultural data and analysis.
- As part of the Global Climate Change Initiative, USAID will invest $4.0 million to assist Zambia in implementing its national strategy to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) and its Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategy by sponsoring a sub-national, large-scale public-private REDD+ program. Assistance will enhance sustainable management of natural resources at the community level with a focus on forests and wildlife, promote carbon sequestration on public lands, and scale-up successful activities for preserving forested lands and protecting wildlife. Activities will enable stakeholders to receive financial, social, and ecosystem benefits for integrated natural resource management and conservation through community- and partnership-based natural resource management that leads to successful REDD+, tourism, and other partnerships that increase incomes and encourage sustainable, rural-based economic development.
- Improve the sustainable management of forested public lands to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while strengthening forest officials' forest management skills.
- Strengthen community- and partnership-based natural resource management capacities that promote the decentralized management of natural resources using participatory planning and management processes, including community governance structures, the private sector, traditional authorities, and government.
- Enhance protection and enforcement of natural resources, including forests and wildlife.
- Generate private sector participation in carbon and REDD+ activities benefitting local communities by sustainably expanding rural economies through activities such as non-extractive game ranches, sustainable eco-charcoal and other non-timber forest product processing and sales, wildlife-based photographic tourism ventures, conservation agriculture, agroforestry, and agro-processing alternative products.
- Engage local civil society organizations and businesses to develop and pilot innovative technologies that result in improved sustainable natural resource management, reduced deforestation and forest degradation, and reduced poaching, while simultaneously developing their capacity to work with public and private partners, including donor organizations and relevant Zambian government agencies.
- Strengthen the ability of the Zambian government to track national greenhouse gas emissions, to integrate climate change prevention strategies across sectors, and promote a low-emissions development strategy with key line ministries.

- Provide targeted support to the Department of Forestry at district, provincial, and national levels on key systems and functions.
- Strengthen community-and district-based assistance to rural households, government, and other stakeholders in natural resource management.

Human Capital Improved

Key Interventions:
- Continue to assist the Ministry of Education in implementing its Primary Literacy Program in the first through fourth grades in government and community primary schools. Activities will focus on training in early grade reading, education leadership and management, and improved assessment practices; strengthening leadership skills among education sector decision-makers and practitioners; and galvanizing local support and ownership of the reading reform agenda.
- Approximately $1.4 million will be used to build or repair water and sanitation facilities and promote hygienic practices in underserved schools to improve the learning environment and academic achievement in the neediest communities.
- Expand the availability of local language teaching and learning materials in the first through fourth grades and institutionalize a bi-annual Grade Two National Assessment Survey.

Global Health Programs (GHP)
While preliminary reports from the 2013-2014 Demographic Health Survey show improvements against 2007 data in a number of areas, including maternal and infant mortality, nutrition, and family planning, significant work remains to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Approximately one million Zambians currently live with HIV 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 years of age mortality rates burden Zambia's health system. To ensure a healthier and more productive society, the long-term priorities in health remain: the building of 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. 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 areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting the communities from other infectious diseases. In particular, the United States will encourage the Zambian government 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. 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 delivery of services.

Human Capital Improved

Key Interventions:
- HIV/AIDS: As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Zambia will receive $334.7 million to build partnerships to provide integrated HIV 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): USAID will invest $4.0 million towards reducing TB-related mortality by 50 percent and increasing TB treatment success to 85 percent in targeted provinces by 2019. Activities will strengthen prevention, detection, management, and treatment of TB, including multi-drug resistant TB. 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 scale-up proven preventative 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 2016 request level for Zambia 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 2016 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): With $12.3 million, interventions will address the leading causes of newborn, maternal and child death. 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 (FP/RH): An investment of $13.0 million will expand access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information. Activities will procure FP/RH 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 the ability of individuals to determine the number and timing of pregnancies and expand access to high-quality FP/RH services and information, with a special focus on adolescents.
- Nutrition: Through an integrated strategy combining health, agriculture, and food-based nutrition programming, $3.6 million will assist the Zambian government to develop and implement key nutrition interventions targeting the 1,000 most critical days in child development, pregnant and lactating mothers, and vulnerable groups, such as people living with HIV and orphans and vulnerable children.   Activities will promote appropriate infant and young child feeding, hygiene, and sanitation practices to improve child nutritional outcomes, increase utilization of maternal and child nutrition services, expand production and consumption of and access to diverse and nutrient-rich foods, and boost nutritional outcomes for vulnerable populations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

A stable and prosperous Zambia can be a reliable partner in promoting global and regional security by working constructively with the United States in multilateral fora. By highlighting shared values and common national interests, the U.S. Mission seeks greater Zambian cooperation in multilateral fora and in tackling regional instability and crises.

Zambia Becomes a Positive and Effective Partner to Advance U.S. Government, Regional and International Political and Security Priorities

Key Interventions:
- IMET funding of $0.4 will support the professionalization of the Zambia Defense Force (ZDF).

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation activities were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:
- USAID's Zambia Prevention Initiative activity went through an end-of project evaluation that indicated that the incorporation of a strong gender element into the programming at all levels of the project brought about changes in gender norms. Male involvement catalyzed changes toward gender equity and led to couples' counseling and reductions in alcohol and substance abuse. Involving traditional leaders was key as they became role models for communities and were partners in

implementation. Economic empowerment and the formation of savings groups encouraged the dissemination of HIV prevention messages, with considerable participation at the community level, initially by women and later by men.

- A final evaluation of USAID/Zambia's School Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Quality Education Activity indicated that providing WASH facilities in schools increased pupil attendance. The evaluation also indicated that greater emphasis should be placed on establishing spare parts outlets to ensure that functioning facilities are sustained.
- An assessment of the Saving Mothers, Giving Life program activities found a 35 percent reduction in the institutional maternal mortality ratio in the four districts in which the endeavor was implemented.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID/Zambia informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- Based upon the extensive 2012 Rural Agricultural Livelihoods Survey and the FTF Baseline Survey, the FTF team, while also implementing market-led agricultural interventions, will continue to build upon resilience and natural resource management activities that are critical for people living in extreme poverty in the Eastern Province and for whom, markets are as yet, not easily accessible.
- The education team will continue to construct and rehabilitate WASH facilities in underserved schools to improve the learning environment for pupils, particularly girls.
- The health and HIV/AIDS teams will continue to focus on strengthening gender components in all aspects of the portfolio. They will also continue to target community-level interventions that improve access to and utilization of services.
- The Saving Mothers, Giving Life endeavor will scale-up to include additional districts.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Enabling Governance Environment Improved: A democratic and accountable government is necessary to ensure Zambia's development, stability and reliability as a partner for the United States. USAID Programs will safeguard tentative democratic processes and promote a transparent, accountable Zambian government that is responsive to the needs of its citizens. The United States will work closely with national actors to promote peaceful political competition, build consensus around critical democratic reforms, support free, fair and transparent elections and reinforce a fledgling civil society. Ongoing constitutional review processes and the upcoming 2016 general elections present significant opportunities to advance Zambia's democratic credentials as a bulwark against democratic backsliding in the region. Weaknesses in the electoral process, threats to civil and political liberties, and politics driven by personalities and patronage threaten to undermine these opportunities.

To strengthen democratic processes and promote credible 2016 elections, the U.S. government will support domestic observation, monitoring and oversight and will promote confidence building interventions in the electoral administration. The United States will also convene political and civil society actors to build consensus around priority democratic reforms. Small grants to civil society actors and broad-based civic and voter education will promote productive, issue-based civic engagement and oversight of electoral and democratic reform processes. These activities will complement existing interventions to promote transparency and accountability in government service delivery.

Rural Poverty Reduced in Targeted Areas: Despite a decade of strong economic growth, 80 percent of rural Zambians live in extreme poverty, often experience food insecurity and suffer from one of Africa's highest levels of child malnutrition, with 40 percent of children under-five years of age displaying signs of chronic malnutrition (stunting). The majority of Zambia's rural poor rely on low-yielding, rain-fed, unsustainable subsistence agricultural systems. Access to markets, improved technology and extension

services are often scarce. Rural households turn to the surrounding natural resources to supplement diets and agricultural incomes, which drives Zambia's high deforestation rate and contributes to the country's declining wildlife populations and biodiversity. Thus, to generate more broad-based economic growth, improve food security and nutrition, reduce deforestation and forest degradation and preserve wildlife and biodiversity, USAID will implement activities that support two Presidential initiatives – Feed the Future and the Global Climate Change initiative.

Human Capital Improved: Human capital is a multi-dimensional concept that merges the knowledge, skills and capabilities that people need for life and work. Human capital refers to education and health levels as they relate to economic productivity. The long-term economic growth and political, social and environmental stability of nations depend on populations that are healthy, productive and literate. These aspects of human development are inherent to any integrated, long-term development program, as well-educated, healthy citizens are a national asset and a prerequisite for sustainable growth and prosperity. With regard to education, Zambia's school system has enrolled more than one million additional students over the past decade. USAID's education program will continue to focus on improving learning outcomes at the primary level. Gains in access, however, are overshadowed by exceedingly poor learning outcomes. Results from the national grade five learning assessments conducted between 1999 and 2012 show that the national mean performance in all subjects remains below national standards. The poor state of water and sanitation facilities at schools also affects education quality through student illness, teacher attrition, and high dropout rates, particularly for girls.

In terms of health, with approximately one million Zambians infected with HIV, the disease has affected virtually all Zambians. HIV/AIDS has devastated 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. U.S. assistance will focus on controlling the epidemic by preventing new infections and saving lives. The United States supports the goals and objectives of the Zambian national response to HIV/AIDS. In particular, U.S. assistance will continue to work towards an AIDS-free generation by preventing new HIV infections and by ensuring that those infected have access to HIV treatment and care services.

Additionally, U.S. assistance will further the goals and principles of the 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 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 maternal and infant mortality, and malnutrition; and improve essential drug and medical supply distribution and logistics systems with the end goal of achieving an AIDS free generation and ending preventable child and maternal deaths.

Zambia Becomes a Positive and Effective Partner to Advance U.S. Government, Regional and International Political and Security Priorities: 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 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. 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 the ZDF's ability to fulfill multilateral peacekeeping commitments. The IMET program in Zambia has been highly successful, as many IMET alumni have gone on to occupy the most senior positions within the defense organizations and have been critical in fostering an improved U.S.-Zambia military-to-military relationship over the past two years.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**415,890**
Enabling governance environment improved (CDCS)*	**4,000**
Development Assistance	**4,000**
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000
Rural poverty reduced in targeted areas	**16,000**
Development Assistance	**16,000**
4.5 Agriculture	12,000
4.8 Environment	4,000
Human capital improved	**395,540**
Development Assistance	**3,933**
3.1 Health	1,433
3.2 Education	2,500
Global Health Programs - State	**334,732**
3.1 Health	334,732
Global Health Programs - USAID	**56,875**
3.1 Health	56,875
Zambia becomes a positive and effective partner to advance USG regional and international political and security priorities	**350**
International Military Education and Training	**350**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	350

Zimbabwe

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' primary goals in Zimbabwe are to support the fundamental values of democracy, human rights, and rule of law, and to contribute to stability in southern Africa, while addressing key quality of life needs for Zimbabweans by improving health access and delivery, increasing food security and resilience to shocks, removing landmines from arable land, promoting more transparent and effective economic governance, enhancing political participation, and creating space for a more robust and active civil society USAID utilizes Feed the Future (FTF), the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), and the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) funds to help achieve U.S. assistance objectives. Working with civil society and other stakeholders, the United States can help safeguard political space for transparent and accountable governance, strengthen civil society for human rights advocacy, and promote economic growth and stability.

Relief to Development Transition
Relief to Development Transition (R2DT) activities are funded through P.L. 480 Title II and are aligned with the FTF initiative.   Activities reduce the need for humanitarian food assistance and develop economic resilience among vulnerable Zimbabweans.   Agricultural sector activities improve productivity and market linkages, address food insecurity, and target nutrition-related behaviors to reduce stunting and address under-nutrition.   FTF interventions complement P.L. 480 Title II-funded activities to achieve broader economic impact, increase household incomes, and effectively assist vulnerable rural households to move towards viability on the development continuum.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**168,976**	*****	**161,566**	**-7,410**
Economic Support Fund	20,325	*	21,816	1,491
Global Health Programs - State	77,250	*	77,250	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	42,500	*	41,500	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	28,901	*	20,000	-8,901

Economic Support Fund (ESF)
ESF will be used to promote democratic reforms, increase food security, improve economic governance, and expand agriculture and youth employment options in Zimbabwe.   Assistance to civil society and relevant parliamentary committees will empower Zimbabweans to advocate for implementation of the new constitution and to engender greater citizen participation and oversight in political processes. Programs will also focus on protecting human rights through active citizen participation and support of local human rights organizations.   In preparation for the 2018 national elections, program activities will address electoral reform and increase voter education and participation in electoral processes.   This, in turn, will promote more transparent and accountable governance and promote equitable economic growth and opportunities.   USAID builds both long- and short-term stability by supporting economic recovery

through technical assistance on macroeconomic policy and averting potential policy backsliding and economic downturns.   An improved business enabling environment and strong macroeconomic policies form a foundation for private sector investment and job growth and will increase economic opportunities for Zimbabweans (especially youth), and for U.S. investors.   In addition, pursuant to FTF objectives, the United States focuses on food security and agricultural productivity and production to reduce poverty and spur economic growth.

Democratic Space is Protected and Promoted

Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance of $2.5 million will support civil society advocacy efforts around implementation of the new constitution and related legislative reform and will promote respect for basic democratic principles such as freedom of association and expression, independent media, access to information, and free and fair elections. Funds will also be used to build the capacity of civil society to serve as watchdogs over the reform process and support efforts to increase constitutional awareness among Zimbabweans.
- $5.0 million will support grassroots citizen participation in the governance process with the aim of more inclusive decision-making and accountability on development issues.   Funds will enhance citizen interaction with elected officials and open opportunities for citizens, community organizations, local authorities and the private sector to jointly address community development priorities. Activities will also increase access to independent information for citizens and community organizations.
- U.S. assistance of $1.5 million will be used to provide in-kind technical assistance to targeted parliamentary committees to improve knowledge about law making processes, support alignment of key legislation to the new constitution, and increase oversight to promote fiscal transparency.   In addition, assistance will support engagement of civil society, including private sector organizations, with parliament to promote civic participation, transparency in budget expenditure, and the realization of key rights in the constitution such as public access to information.
- $2.0 million will be used to promote enhanced protection of human rights to address past grievances and promote realization of the rights enshrined in the constitution.   Funds will support local human rights organizations with legal, medical, and psycho-social services for human rights defenders and other vulnerable democratic activists.   USAID will coordinate programs with Department of State diplomatic engagement and programmatic efforts.
- $2.0 million will be used to support activities to prepare citizens to participate in the anticipated 2018 national elections, including voter education and preparation for election monitoring.

Economic Governance and Resilience Strengthened

Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance of $1.9 million will help provide life skills and technical training, access to finance, market linkages, internships and apprentice programs to improve youth, women, and other vulnerable populations' capacity to engage in microenterprise activities or find productive employment. Interventions will enhance productivity and build resilience among marginalized groups.

- $1.0 million will be used to support civil society organizations, think tanks, and private sector bodies to advocate for and participate in improved and more transparent policy formulation and implementation.   Advocacy and public-private dialogue activities will target improvements in policies and practices that encourage investment and employment generation, enhance food security and agricultural competitiveness, and demand greater transparency and accountability from the Government of Zimbabwe (GOZ) on economic issues.

- $1.9 million will be used to build the capacity of institutions involved in economic analysis and policy making to improve fiscal management and transparency, strengthen debt management, encourage sustainable public investment, and improve the business regulatory environment for broad-based economic growth.

Food Security in Targeted Areas Increased

Key Interventions:
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, FTF, USAID will provide $4.0 million to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including political and economic stability, poverty reduction, and accelerated and sustaining broad-based economic growth.
- U.S. assistance will help improve rural living standards and reduce the need for food assistance by helping smallholder farmers to implement good agricultural practices, increase productivity and 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 their farms as businesses to increase productivity, sales, and income.
- In addition, activities will focus on promoting good hygiene practices and higher quality diets among beneficiary households by increasing the quality, quantity, and diversity of food crop and livestock production, and effecting nutritional and hygiene behavior change through messaging and other interventions. These interventions will increase the diversity of foods consumed, increase exclusive breastfeeding of children under-six months of age, and increase utilization of appropriate hygiene behaviors such as hand washing at critical moments, water purification, and safe disposal of waste.

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.

Improved Health for All Zimbabweans: Reducing Morbidity and Mortality Related to HIV, TB, Malaria, Reproductive Health and Maternal and Neonatal Child Health

Key Interventions:
- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Zimbabwe will receive $103.0 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):   USAID will use $5.0 million to increase the availability of TB services, including drug supply chain management and case detection, and improve access to diagnostic testing and monitoring for TB.   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. Assistance will also strengthen national health management information systems and improve disease surveillance.
- 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 to support the PMI goal of

reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent.   The FY 2016 request level for Zimbabwe 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 2016 operating year budget is set.

- Maternal and Child Health (MCH):   USAID will use $3.0 million to expand child immunizations, update health care protocols, train public health care providers in basic and emergency obstetric and newborn care, and improve the quality of MCH services at selected health care facilities in one province.   At the national level, the United States also provides technical assistance to improve critical reproductive and child health policies, update clinical protocols, and enhance health-care training.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):   USAID will contribute $2.0 million through a local organization to expand access to high quality, voluntary FP/RH services and information in rural areas.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Zimbabwe remains one of the most mine-impacted countries in the world, with some border areas containing thousands of mines per kilometer.   The majority of the mines are located along the Zimbabwe-Mozambique border, a legacy of Zimbabwe's war for independence and Mozambique's civil war.   Demining progress has been extremely slow; the GOZ has undertaken limited demining activities since the early 2000s.   Zimbabwe's need for arable land is so great that people attempt to farm mined land, resulting in deaths of people and livestock.   This funding is planned for the continuation of United States-supported demining activities by international non-governmental organizations (NGO).   Demining is complementary to other development activities as it opens new areas for agriculture and tourism.   Many of the deminers live adjacent to the minefields and are directly supporting their communities by opening access to land and water resources for community development. Some local citizens are now returning to land from which they were evicted over 30 years ago due to minefield construction.

Democratic Space is Protected and Promoted

Key Interventions:
- $1.0 million in NADR funding will be used to support two international NGOs to conduct humanitarian demining in border areas in eastern Zimbabwe.   Activities will include clearance of landmines from arable land adjacent to communities, providing prosthetics to mine survivors, and the importation of equipment and training for humanitarian demining.
- A partnership between the Department of State and the Department of Defense to field-test Department of Defense demining equipment in Zimbabwe will leverage skills, make the demining process more efficient, and provide significant cost savings, allowing implementing partners to hire more local de-miners to support the use of new equipment.

P.L. 480 Title II

P.L. 480 Title II Food for Peace supports the United States' objective of increased food security through activities that address the chronic nature of food insecurity, improving communities' capacity to respond to future emergencies, and decrease vulnerabilities.   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 capacity of vulnerable households to respond to continued shocks.   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 R2DT priorities.   Programs will work to improve access to food through productive community assets such as community gardens, irrigation schemes, and livestock dip tanks.

Food Security in Targeted Areas Increased

Key Interventions:
- U.S. development food assistance of $5.7 million will focus on agriculture. USAID activities enhancing farming management techniques, such as conservation farming, post-harvest handling, and livestock breeding improvement will lead to improved household food security.
- Targeted training of smallholder farmers in good agricultural practices, such as harvesting, pest management, and farming as a business, will increase agricultural production and improve household access to food.
- U.S. assistance will focus on developing market linkages between smallholder farmers and buyers to improve supply of inputs and to ensure produce goes to market to increase household income.
- USAID will develop poverty-reducing and resiliency-enhancing community assets such as small-scale irrigation schemes, community gardens, dip tanks, and sales pens for small livestock. These interventions will help communities diversify their livelihoods and income sources and improve their ability to cope with drought related shocks. A total of $3.8 million in funding will be allocated to environmental and disaster readiness activities.
- $8.8 million will improve nutrition through supplementary feedings for pregnant and lactating women and children under-two years of age. Training on hygiene and nutrition-related feeding practices will complement efforts to reduce stunting.
- $1.5 million will target additional economic opportunities for vulnerable households, primarily through Village Savings and Loan groups and access to loans for the economically marginalized households.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation 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 households' incomes and food security. It recommended greater geographic targeting and coordination among programs to maximize synergies and increase impact.
- USAID staff also conducted a cost-benefit analysis of two agricultural development activities to estimate returns to U.S. investments in technical assistance for different crops. In FY 2014, USAID funded a baseline study of USAID development food assistance programs in Zimbabwe which collected data on food security, poverty, health, gender equality, and water and sanitation in areas targeted by USAID's P.L. 480 Title II FTF food assistance development programs. The final food development project baseline report will be issued in January 2015 and will set base values for project performance indicators. The study will be followed by a post-survey in 2018, at the completion of two food assistance development programs, to measure project performance.
- An independent performance evaluation of the macroeconomic policy program currently underway will help USAID understand the successes of the program as well as inform the focus and nature of future USAID programming in macroeconomic policy research and analysis, statistics development, and human and institutional capacity building programs.
- In FY 2013, USAID finalized an evaluation of its maternal child health program. The evaluation findings indicated that while the project had made a significant effort to address maternal mortality, limited progress has been made to address mortality among children under five years in the target districts. The new maternal child health award has taken all evaluation recommendations on board and is refocusing efforts on interventions that reduce mortality among children less than five years old.
- USAID awarded two contracts for the evaluation of a TB activity and an integrated HIV prevention,

care, and treatment activity. Final reports for both evaluations are due in FY 2015. USAID has incorporated preliminary recommendations from the TB evaluation into the Statement of Work for the new field support TB mechanism. Recommendations from the HIV evaluation are informing the ongoing design of a new HIV care and support mechanism.

- In FY 2014, USAID supported the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, which was carried out by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency. Preliminary findings indicate significant progress in the health sector since 2011. Maternal health has improved significantly including a decrease in maternal mortality and increases in antenatal care attendance and skilled birth attendance. The national contraceptive prevalence rate has increased by 14 percent while the unmet need for family planning has gone down by 20 percent. Child health has also improved with increased immunization coverage rates and decreasing under-five mortality rates.

- In FY 2014, USAID initiated support for the 2015/16 Zimbabwe Demographic Health Survey. The periodic survey will provide data on an array of USAID Performance Management Plan indicators that are used to measure progress towards the Transitional Country Development Cooperation Strategy targets. Fieldwork is scheduled for FY 2015 and the final report is expected in FY 2016.

- In 2014, USAID concluded an impact evaluation on one of its democracy programs which worked to mitigate conflict at the local level by engaging traditional leaders such as chiefs and headmen in negotiating conflicts. The findings will inform future programming.

- USAID organized a post-election strategic reflection session with democracy, rights and governance implementing partners to assess the operating environment and 'next steps' for partners on the ground given the new political context. USAID also supported one additional strategic reflection session focused on post-election environmental scanning and possible programming opportunities.

- A portfolio evaluation of the democracy program is currently underway. The objective is to assess whether the portfolio design was appropriate, both to the operating context and to meeting the development objective, "to protect and promote democratic space." Findings will inform the design of the next project and will be shared with colleagues and shareholders for further learning.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:
- The agriculture portfolio evaluation and cost-benefit analysis informed the design of new agriculture assistance programs. Findings from both helped guide the choice of value chains, including vegetables, fruits and spices, beef and dairy, to target in the new programs.

- The Mission will use the development food assistance baseline to gain an understanding of the current nutritional, health and food security status of beneficiaries in target project areas. This information will be used to set specific health, nutrition, and food security targets. Both mid-term and final project performance will be measured against targets and help project managers determine progress towards goals and the need for course correction to ensure targets are met.

- The Mission used the issues and approaches discussed by partners during the democracy strategic reflection session to inform the FY 2014 call for civil society grant applications and led to the successful awarding of $1.7 million to 20 local organizations to promote greater citizen participation on socio-economic issues, extend grants to community-based organizations, and support civil society engagement on national reform issues through the constitutional realignment process.

- Initial findings of the impact evaluation of a democracy conflict mitigation program suggest that a mix of different approaches may be considered when working with community and traditional leaders to maximize their impact and influence on conflict alleviation efforts. Further discussion and analysis is required to address the findings and their potential incorporation into program implementation.

- Self-administered organizational capacity assessments for local partners are used to develop institutional strengthening work plans and to inform decisions on which organizations can graduate to direct USAID grants in FY 2015 and FY 2016. As a direct result of the institutional strengthening program and accompanying organizational assessments, USAID transitioned one local partner, with

more planned, from being a sub-grantee to a direct recipient relationship.

- As part of the USAID Forward Initiative, USAID anticipates partnering with several local organizations as direct grantees in FY 2016.   In FY 2015, USAID will partner with three local organizations as direct grantees primarily in areas related to the care and support of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC).   USAID intends to establish five-year cooperative agreements with each of the three organizations.   The three organizations have been implementing USAID OVC activities as sub-grantees for at least two years.   USAID plans to work closely with these organizations to ensure that recommendations from pre-award assessments are implemented fully and appropriately.   Capacity building activities will be monitored through on-going site visits and other reporting systems.   USAID will also invest in mentoring opportunities for grantees to further strengthen their operational, technical, and programmatic capacities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Democratic Space is Protected and Promoted: Since the inauguration of a single party-dominated government in Zimbabwe in 2013, tentative openings for democratic actors to engage on areas of reform have emerged.   The new constitution approved by popular referendum in March 2013 provides for a broad spectrum of civil and socio-economic rights.   If fully implemented, it would serve as a national framework for a new social contract between government and citizens founded on participation, accountability, and respect for rights.   At the same time, civil society organizations (CSO) and parts of government have extended invitations to open dialogue on key policy issues such as media regulation, management of elections, and aspects of economic policy.   In this context, U.S. assistance will promote citizen participation in governance and realization of the rights enshrined in the new constitution, while continuing support for institutions like parliament that have a role in advocating for reforms, including electoral reforms, constitutional alignment, and interventions to support and preserve human rights.

Economic Governance and Resilience Strengthened: Zimbabwe's economic recovery of 2009 - 2012 gave way to economic weakness and stagnation in 2013 and 2014, when economic growth dipped to 3.4 percent and 3.1 percent respectively.   Unable to borrow to fund government expenditures and bolster the economy, the GOZ is intensifying revenue collection measures, even though government revenue to GDP ratios is already high by global standards.   Declining economic growth, endemic corruption, low levels of investment, and growing unemployment, especially among young people, highlight the importance of building economic opportunities and skills of young Zimbabweans who account for more than 80 percent of the unemployed in Zimbabwe.   U.S. assistance will improve economic policy research, dialogue, and advocacy for better economic policies to encourage broad-based economic growth, greater transparency, and accountability of the Zimbabwean government to its citizens.   Young men and young women will benefit from employability and life skills programs that will contribute to economic growth and stability.

Food Security in Targeted Areas Increased: Zimbabwe continues to recover from a prolonged food security crisis.   While agricultural production has partially rebounded in the last five years, production and productivity for most agricultural commodities remain well below the peak levels achieved in the 1990s.   However, Zimbabwe has the potential to not only feed its own people but to contribute to food security and economic stability in the region.   A weak enabling environment, low agricultural productivity, and insufficient ability among vulnerable households to respond to continued shocks and protect productive household assets continue to adversely impact food security.   Rural poverty as well as malnutrition remains high.   Programs will continue to expand economic opportunities for smallholder farmers, youth, and women through technical assistance, training, and increased access to finance and productive inputs to generate greater economic activity in the agriculture sector.   U.S. assistance will increase incomes, reduce rural poverty, and improve nutrition and hygiene practices among smallholder

farming households.   Programs support the FTF Initiative by reducing poverty and improving nutrition and hygiene.   No funds will be provided directly to the government.

Improved Health for All Zimbabweans: Reducing Morbidity and Mortality Related to HIV/TB/Malaria/Reproductive Health and Maternal and Neonatal Child Health: The major public health threats in Zimbabwe continue to be AIDS, TB and malaria.   The United States aims to improve the delivery of health services and strengthen health systems for improved health and reduced morbidity and mortality related to these public health threats.   The annual number of AIDS deaths in Zimbabwe has declined as the number of persons on anti-retroviral therapy has increased.   However, the country still faces a generalized HIV/AIDS epidemic with 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, is now characterized by inadequate staffing, reduced accessibility by the general population, shortages of essential drugs and medical supplies, and outdated or poorly functioning equipment.

U.S. assistance is oriented towards increasing the availability and access to essential health services, with a particular focus on women and children.   Increased investments in global health in FY 2016 will enable the United States to demonstrate a continued commitment to the well-being of Zimbabweans as well as expand technical cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Child Care.   Programs align with Zimbabwe's approved GHI strategy and will help Zimbabwe improve the health of its people through strengthening health systems, increasing access to health services, and improving quality of care.   Since independence, many health indicators in Zimbabwe have worsened, including nutritional status, the proportion of children who are orphaned or considered vulnerable, poverty measures, the number of births attended by a health professional, and the consistent availability of many essential drugs.   Maternal mortality rates remain high despite recent gains.   USAID does not provide any financial assistance directly to the GOZ but 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.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**161,566**
Democratic space is protected and promoted	**15,000**
Economic Support Fund	**14,000**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000
2.4 Civil Society	6,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**1,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
Economic governance and resilience strengthened	**3,816**
Economic Support Fund	**3,816**
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,900
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,916
Improved health for all Zimbabweans: reducing morbidity and mortality related to HIV, TB,	**118,750**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
Malaria, RH, and MNCH	
Global Health Programs - State	**77,250**
3.1 Health	77,250
Global Health Programs - USAID	**41,500**
3.1 Health	41,500
Food security in target areas increased	**24,000**
Economic Support Fund	**4,000**
4.5 Agriculture	4,000
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

African Union

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In the twelve years since the African Union (AU) became the African continent's principal organization for intergovernmental dialogue and action, it has increasingly shown 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 align with the President's strategic objectives for sub-Saharan Africa.

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 diplomatic and non-military approaches to advocacy for implementation, 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.   FY 2016 U.S. resources will accelerate the AU's implementation of their 2014-2017 Strategic Plan in areas of mutual interest with the United States and strengthen AU leadership for the post-2017 period.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**774**	*****	**1,196**	**422**
Economic Support Fund	774	*	696	-78
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	500	500

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 do so.   U.S. assistance will be used to accelerate the AU's efforts to assist African member states, regional economic communities (REC), and African citizens in improving institutions and processes that drive African regional integration and development.   Mutual priorities are articulated in the African Union Commission's (AUC) 2014 – 2017 Strategic Plan 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 the civil society and private sector to advocate for enabling environments for investments in energy, food security, health, and trade.

<u>Support the AU in its Promotion of Democratic Governance and Free, Fair, and Transparent Elections on the African Continent</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- 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, including the Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance.
- Support for partnerships that promote political consensus building, AU donor-partner cooperation,

and engagement of U.S. government trilateral partnerships advancing south-south cooperation.
- Support for AUC collaboration with the private sector and civil society with an emphasis on youth, women, and business organizations in AUC's efforts to monitor and ensure member state compliance with AU "shared value" instruments.
- Support for emerging AU flagship programs that best promote youth employment and social stability.

Strengthen Trade and Investment Linkages Between the United States and African Countries

Key Interventions:
- 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.
- Support implementation of priority actions under the implementation strategy for the AU Action Plan for BIAT.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

In accordance with the U.S. Strategy Toward Sub-Saharan Africa, Pillar II of the U.S.-AU Strategic Partnership encompasses cooperation in Democracy and Governance.   The United States and the African Union have identified Rule of Law as an area of mutual concern.   Simultaneously, the AU has developed the African Governance Architecture (AGA), a clearing house of best practices on governance, accountability, and protection of human rights.   To facilitate joint U.S.-AU cooperation and promote the expansion and entrenchment of the rule of law, democracy, and governance among AU member states, a Rule of Law (ROL) Advisor supported with INCLE funds has been placed at the U.S. Mission to the African Union.

Support the AU in its Promotion of the Rule of Law in Member States

Key Interventions:
- INCLE funds will support a ROL Adviser position based in USAU to work with the AU and its components, including the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) and the Office of the Legal Counsel, to support and facilitate AU efforts to promote ROL, accountable governance, and respect for human rights among its Member States.
- The ROL Advisor shall engage AU entities to identify ways to strengthen the AU's capacity to address transnational crimes such as corruption, terrorism, and human and wildlife trafficking.
- The ROL Advisor shall assist the DPA with effectively implementing human rights instruments and the AGA, including advising on international best practices and designing projects to advance AGA implementation, pursuant to goals established in the Democracy and Governance Technical Working Group.
- The ROL Advisor shall promote and further U.S. government objectives for the AU and the region.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During 2013 and 2014, programming 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 2016 budget:

- Coordination with other Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development donors as well as with emerging-market partners informs USAID programming decisions 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.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Support the AU in its Promotion of Democratic Governance and Free, Fair, and Transparent Elections on the African Continent: The AU's long-term goal of building capacity to promote inclusive development outcomes and the 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 support of 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 promote investment, employment, and citizen participation, and will encourage inclusive development across Africa.

Strengthen Trade and Investment Linkages Between the United States and African Countries: Funding will be used to advance engagement with the AU in political processes and partnerships that accelerate consensus building and achieve 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 U.S. government initiatives.

Support the AU in its Promotion of the Rule of Law in Member States: The United States and the African Union agree that progress in rule of law issues – both current and emerging – can advance progress on other democracy and governance goals. The U.S. government will support the provision of advice, technical assistance and skills training that will enhance the African Union's ability to implement the AGA's goals of accountability, rule of law, and respect for human rights in Member States.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**1,196**
Support the AU in its Promotion of Democratic Governance and Free, Fair, and Transparent Elections on the African Continent	**296**
Economic Support Fund	**296**
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	296
Support the AU in its Promotion of the Rule of Law in Member States	**500**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**500**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500
Strengthen trade and investment linkages between the U.S. and African countries	**400**
Economic Support Fund	**400**
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	400

State Africa Regional (AF)

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 broad 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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**97,022**	*****	**211,798**	**114,776**
Economic Support Fund	21,532	*	26,795	5,263
Foreign Military Financing	4,925	*	12,403	7,478
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	23,970	*	17,000	-6,970
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	22,945	*	24,350	1,405
Peacekeeping Operations	23,650	*	131,250	107,600

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**97,022**	*****	**211,798**	**114,776**
Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (ACSBS)	**9,650**	*****	**6,250**	**-3,400**
Peacekeeping Operations	9,650	*	6,250	-3,400
Africa Maritime Security	**3,800**	*****	**4,000**	**200**
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	*	2,000	-
Peacekeeping Operations	1,800	*	2,000	200
Africa Military Education Program	**2,200**	*****	**3,000**	**800**
Peacekeeping Operations	2,200	*	3,000	800
Africa Regional Counter Terrorism (ARCT)	**2,925**	*****	**10,403**	**7,478**
Foreign Military Financing	2,925	*	10,403	7,478
Africa Regional Democracy Fund	**5,500**	*****	**6,695**	**1,195**

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	5,500	*	6,695	1,195
Ambassador's Special Self-Help Fund	**2,500**	*	**2,500**	**-**
Economic Support Fund	2,500	*	2,500	-
Anti-Piracy Incentive Fund	**1,300**	*	**1,300**	**-**
Economic Support Fund	1,300	*	1,300	-
Conflict Minerals	**650**	*	**1,000**	**350**
Economic Support Fund	650	*	1,000	350
Horn Of Africa /Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction	**500**	*	**500**	**-**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	*	500	-
Kimberley Process	**2,000**	*	**2,000**	**-**
Economic Support Fund	2,000	*	2,000	-
Partnership for Regional East Africa Counter-terrorism (PREACT)	**23,723**	*	**24,150**	**427**
Economic Support Fund	2,000	*	2,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	1,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	10,723	*	11,150	427
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	*	10,000	-
Safe Skies for Africa	**1,000**	*	**1,000**	**-**
Economic Support Fund	1,000	*	1,000	-
Trafficking in People (TIP)	**900**	*	**1,000**	**100**
Economic Support Fund	900	*	1,000	100
Trans Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	**17,192**	*	**23,200**	**6,008**
Economic Support Fund	3,500	*	7,000	3,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,970	*	4,000	1,030
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	10,722	*	12,200	1,478
Weapons Destruction and Abatement	**1,000**	*	**500**	**-500**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	*	500	-500
West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI)	**16,000**	*	**10,000**	**-6,000**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	16,000	*	10,000	-6,000
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	**4,000**	*	**2,000**	**-2,000**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,000	*	2,000	-2,000
Women, Peace, and Security (WPS)	**2,182**	*	**2,300**	**118**
Economic Support Fund	2,182	*	2,300	118
Africa Leaders Summit (ALS)	**-**	*	**110,000**	**110,000**
Peacekeeping Operations	-	*	110,000	110,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support regional initiatives designed to combat corruption, improve government transparency, enhance respect for human rights, build the capacity of justice sectors, and augment partner nations' abilities to address transnational crime and other threats to stability and good governance. Programs will also support African efforts to advance economic growth and development, expand private sector competitiveness, secure linkages to regional and international economies, facilitate extractive industries sector reforms, and sever the historical linkages between minerals and armed conflict. The Ambassador's Special Self Help Fund and the Africa – Women, Peace, and Security (AF-WPS) program, which integrate vulnerable groups such as women, at-risk-youth, and survivors of gender-based violence into local economies, are also supported with ESF resources.

Strengthen Democratic Institutions

Key Interventions:
- Approximately $6.7 million 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.
- A total of $1.3 million will be programmed under the Anti-Piracy Incentive Fund through which the Bureau supports 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: promoting 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 law enforcement officials in evidence collection procedures and best practices.
- The request includes $2.5 million to support programs that strengthen the rule of law, respect for human rights, and civil society capacity in partner countries affiliated with the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP), 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.

Spur Economic Growth, Trade, and Investment

Key Interventions:
- Approximately $2.0 million 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.
- A total of $1.0 million in regional 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.
- A total of $1.3 million will support cross-cutting aspects of the Africa – Women, Peace, and Security (AF-WPS) program, which seeks to promote women's social, economic, and political empowerment;

and address and prevent gender-based violence.   AF-WPS activities advance the U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence Globally.   FY 2016 resources will support efforts to strengthen and expand key social and economic services for women, especially in post-conflict or conflict-affected states.   Programming will focus on 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.

- $2.5 million 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.

<u>Advance Peace and Security</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- A total of $6.5 million in ESF resources will be used to sustain 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).   The request includes $3.5 million for TSCTP and $2.0 million for PREACT to 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.   An additional $1.0 million will be used to support conflict mitigation and reconciliation efforts in TSCTP countries that advance broad-based, community-driven reconciliation efforts.
- $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, and to support interventions designed to provide immediate protection and promote fundamental rights of women in conflict settings.
- Under the cross-cutting Safe Skies for Africa (SSFA) program, $1.0 million will be used to promote sustainable improvements in aviation safety, security, and air navigation in sub-Saharan Africa as a means of 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.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)
FMF resources are used to assist the militaries of friendly African countries and allies to procure U.S. defense articles, services, and training that strengthen legitimate self-defense capabilities and security needs; promote bilateral, regional, and multilateral coalition efforts; and improve the military capabilities of key countries in the region to contribute to international crisis response operations, including peacekeeping and humanitarian crises.   FMF programs also contribute to the professionalism of military forces of friendly countries and allies, and enhance their understanding of the rule of law and military subordination to civilian control.   Additionally, FMF programs enhance rationalization,

standardization, and interoperability of military forces of friendly African countries and allies.

Advance Peace and Security

Key Interventions:
- 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, $2.0 million in FMF will be used to support the Africa Maritime Security initiative through the provision of maritime security equipment 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.
- A total of $10.4 million in FMF provided through the Africa Regional Counter-Terrorism Fund will support sustainment of existing counter-terrorism capabilities developed primarily through prior-year FMF, TSCTP and PREACT Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funding, and through section 1206 funds.   Partner countries include Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda.   The request provides increased support for equipment sustainment, spare parts, maintenance, and training.   As the United States has invested considerable resources in recent years to build the counter-terrorism capacity of its African partners, FMF increases are necessary for the sustainment of this equipment.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)
The Bureau of African Affairs uses INCLE resources to strengthen host nation law enforcement capabilities to work jointly with U.S. agencies on counter-terrorism operations; advance civilian police and justice programs; increase host nation capacity to combat corruption and organized crime; combat wildlife trafficking; and mitigate threats to stability, good governance, and public health in the region.

Advance Peace and Security

Key Interventions:
- 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 provide civilian security services in a visible, accountable, and effective manner, including preventing, interdicting, investigating, and responding to terrorist activity.   Requested resources will allow the African 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 PREACT, support may also be provided to strengthen regulatory frameworks, prosecute terrorism-related cases, and rehabilitate offenders.
- INCLE funding will also support the Security Governance Initiative (SGI), announced at the U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit. SGI is a joint endeavor that offers a comprehensive approach to improving security sector governance.   These efforts will align and extend support for law enforcement in partner countries
- Weak criminal justice institutions and corrupt government officials facilitate transnational crime in

West Africa, including drug trafficking, money laundering, and other illicit smuggling. Transnational organized criminal activities are major threats to regional security, stability, good governance, and public health. Accordingly, under the West Africa Regional Security Initiative (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 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 for illicit products derived from poaching and wildlife trafficking and help partner nations develop more robust legal and policy frameworks to combat poaching and wildlife trafficking.

Strengthen Democratic Institutions

Key Intervention:
- West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI) will receive $3.0 million in INCLE resources 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.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR assistance will be used to enhance the antiterrorism and terrorist interdiction skills of TSCTP and PREACT partner nations by providing training and equipment to track, identify, and deter terrorist travel across borders; enhance the nonproliferation and export control capabilities of friendly countries strategically located in the Horn of Africa by providing training and equipment to detect, deter, monitor, interdict, and counter proliferation; prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and destabilizing conventional weapons; and prevent the diversion of weapons-related scientific expertise to terrorist groups or third countries.

Advance Peace and Security

Key Interventions:
- Approximately $21.0 million in NADR Antiterrorism Assistance (NADR-ATA) will be used for targeted training, equipment, and support specifically designed to improve the capability of Trans-Sahara and East African law enforcement organizations in TSCTP ($11.0 million) and PREACT ($10.0 million) partner nations – Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Niger, 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 (NADR-TIP) resources will be used to develop and strengthen TSCTP ($1.2 million) and PREACT ($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 using the Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System.
- Regional NADR Export Control and Related Border Security (NADR-EXBS) resources ($0.5 million) 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 with efforts 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, land and maritime enforcement training, and the provision of detection equipment and training for border control and enforcement agencies.

- NADR Conventional Weapons Destruction (NADR-CWD) resources ($0.5 million) will be used to support a dedicated Africa-regional weapons abatement program. Program activities may include weapons marking and tracing, and small arms and light weapons destruction.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

PKO resources are used to: promote peace and security by supporting multilateral peacekeeping initiatives predominantly in sub-Saharan Africa; enhance the capacity, and encourage greater participation of African forces in international peacekeeping activities; strengthen the involvement of regional organizations in conflict resolution, often resulting in more politically- or cost-effective operations; and enhance the interoperability of forces.

Advance Peace and Security

Key Interventions:
- $110.0 million in increased funding will support the second year of a multi-year investment in the African Peacekeeping Rapid Response Partnership (APRRP) that the President announced at the U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit held in August 2014. The program will build the capacity of African militaries to rapidly deploy peacekeepers in response to emerging conflict, a concept that holds powerful life-saving potential. The United States will partner with an initial six countries – Ethiopia, Ghana, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda – to develop a rapid response capability program that will include building improved capacity in areas such as military training, equipment maintenance and repair, and efforts to strengthen interoperability with other Africa-based peacekeeping forces.
- A total of $10.0 million in PKO resources will be used to continue military capacity building under the PREACT program. Funds will support training and equipment support activities with PREACT partners. 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. Regional training activities will foster continued cooperation among PREACT partner nations, a critical part of efforts to counter al-Shabaab and other terrorist threats in the region.
- Approximately $6.3 million in regional PKO funding 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 2016, resources will continue to be used to support defense sector reform and confidence-building activities among former belligerents and will likely focus on programs that address defense sector reform in West Africa, and conflict in West and Central Africa.
- The request includes $3.0 million in regional PKO funding for the Africa Military Education Program that supports defense reform and enhances the capacity of African professional military education institutions, including 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.

- The African 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, $2.0 million in regional PKO resources will be used to support regional maritime security training efforts under the auspices of the Africa Maritime Security initiative. 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. Training will be provided primarily under the umbrella of the U.S. Naval Forces Africa Partnership Station program.

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, independent performance evaluations of projects supported under the Africa Regional Democracy Fund were conducted in FY 2014. Results of the evaluations included a compilation of lessons learned and best practices 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 PREACT, and anti-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 2016 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 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 through bilateral programs and activities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strengthen Democratic Institutions: Strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law is 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.   Activities that encourage the development of strong legislatures, effective justice sector institutions, robust civil societies, and independent judiciaries, media, and elections-related bodies are paramount.   The Africa Bureau also 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.

Spur Economic Growth, Trade, and Investment: 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 support African efforts to expand private sector competitiveness, secure linkages to regional and international economies, and facilitate reform of the extractive industries sector, including efforts to sever historical linkages between minerals and armed conflict.

Advance 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 a component of the cross-cutting AF-WPS program that promotes women's participation in peacebuilding and conflict management initiatives.   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.

USAID Africa Regional (AFR)

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 five percent per year since 2000 and poverty rates are falling faster than one percent per year. The International Monetary Fund continues to predict robust growth for most African countries through 2015 (GDP growth averaging 5.5 percent in 2014 and 2015; 6.5 percent in both years excluding South Africa). 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 and climate change are among the challenges. The primary goal of the Africa Regional program is to provide intellectual leadership to improve the development programs of USAID and its partners in Africa. Through research, analysis, and evaluation, the program will develop more effective approaches to development, with an emphasis on multi-sector and over-the-horizon issues, while also providing technical leadership and innovative approaches to the development challenges facing SSA. The program will also support the strengthening of pan-African institutions, particularly those that influence public policy and strategic direction.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**100,350**	*****	**120,244**	**19,894**
Development Assistance	86,250	*	106,244	19,994
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,100	*	14,000	-100

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**100,350**	*****	**120,244**	**19,894**
Power Africa	**48,000**	*****	**64,675**	**16,675**
Development Assistance	48,000	*	64,675	16,675
Trade Africa	**1,250**	*****	**5,000**	**3,750**
Development Assistance	1,250	*	5,000	3,750
Trans Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	**750**	*****	**750**	**-**
Development Assistance	750	*	750	-
Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI)	**10,000**	*****	**10,000**	**-**
Development Assistance	10,000	*	10,000	-
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	**500**	*****	**350**	**-150**
Development Assistance	500	*	350	-150
Other	**39,850**	*****	**39,469**	**-381**

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	25,750	*	25,469	-281
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,100	*	14,000	-100

Development Assistance (DA)

DA programs will promote peace, security, and democratic reforms; support access to safe water and sanitation; improve access to education systems; support the next generation of African leaders; promote biodiversity conservation, environmental quality, and 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.

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 conflicts.   The widespread nature of these transnational threats requires a continent-wide perspective that spans 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 counter-narcotics and crime programs address weak rule of law and corruption in coastal areas, along trade routes, and other affected areas in all regions.   USAID will continue collaboration with the U.S. Departments of State (DOS) and Defense to address these regional threats. and ensure that successes in these areas   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.
- $0.3 million in funding will be used to increase the knowledge base for USAID staff in Africa, implementing partners and host nation (local) counterparts through training in the theory and application of programming to counter violent extremism, as well as support a virtual forum for a web-based community of practice on this topic.   In addition, Africa Regional will research transnational and regional perspectives to better understand and mitigate the drivers of violent extremism in the Horn of Africa, the Sahel and the Lake Chad Basin areas.
- Programs will provide technical guidance and support to missions for strategic development, analysis, activity design and implementation, and policy and program coordination among USAID, other U.S. government agencies, and the international donor community.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. investments in Africa face persistent obstacles from poor governance, weak rule of law, and ineffective systems of checks and balances that affect conditions for democratic participation, poverty alleviation, broad-based economic growth, and promoting peace and security.   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 gaps in analytical tools that exist 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 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.
- Africa Regional will invest in targeted research projects and the provision of technical assistance to analyze trends and inform programming approaches 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. The program will also address governance challenges that undermine efforts across development sectors (e.g. rule of law issues that threaten peace and stability).

Water and Sanitation: The Africa Regional water program has an overarching goal of supporting the Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 and its focus on meeting the Millennium Development Goals to provide affordable and equitable access to safe water and sanitation. The program also focuses on alignment with the agency's Water and Development Strategy 2013-2018, with its dual objectives of water for health (water, sanitation, and hygiene [WASH]) and water for food security.

Key Interventions:
- USAID Africa Regional will provide $1.0 million to support the implementation of a Sustainable WASH Knowledge Platform (SWASH-KP) in partnership with other donors and development partners. SWASH-KP responds to the agency commitments made in the Water and Development Strategy to invest in longer-term monitoring and evaluation of its water activities in order to assess sustainability beyond the typical USAID Program Cycle of three to five years, and to enable reasonable support for post implementation emerging issues.
- Programs will work to strengthen African water utility capacity to increase access to safe water and sanitation. The USAID Africa Regional program will provide $1.0 million to support pilot projects that reform policies, build institutional capacity, and leverage private funding to reach more people than can be achieved by direct investment in infrastructure.
- Resources will support regional institutions, host country governments, donors, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations to improve water governance, supply, and sanitation. The USAID Africa Regional program will provide $1.0 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 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 post-2015 global education agenda of expanding the vision of access to reflect relevant learning outcomes through the provision of quality education for all levels. The program will guide countries operationalizing the global education agenda at the national level by enabling conditions for implementation including partnerships, monitoring and evaluation, and evidence-based interventions. Africa Regional will support SSA communities of practice to further collaborate and share knowledge in the sector, continuing its substantive leadership and engagement with the ministries of education in each host country. In addition, the 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 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 to achieve Agency goals in improving equitable access to quality education.
- The education program will fund or co-fund rigorous studies and impact evaluations targeted to improve the evidence base in strategic areas critical to the accomplishment of the goals of the post-2015 global education agenda. Resources will be used to support knowledge management efforts in education to identify, organize, distribute, and enable adaptation and adoption of lessons learned, evidence, and experiences from across the region.
- The Africa Regional education program will also continue to provide training and professional development to increase the capacity of education officers in SSA to effectively design, implement, and evaluate education programs.
- The Africa Regional $10.0 million YALI program will support the regional leadership centers (RLC) that will improve the availability, relevance and quality of leadership training programs for tens of thousands of young women and men across SSA. Building on existing infrastructure to provide state of the art facilities, the RLCs will reach tens of thousands of leaders in the public, private and civil society sectors by providing continuous leadership training and networking opportunities through three core components: leadership training; incubating organizations and entrepreneurship; and networking.
- The YALI program will improve the leader skills of Mandela Washington Fellows through internships, mentorships, and other networking/leadership activities on the continent after the fellows return from their U.S.-based summer institutes.

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. 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 Africa Regional economic growth program will support implementation of a trade and investment capacity building 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 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, $64.7 million will be used to increase access to energy in SSA. As a new paradigm to development, Power Africa is focused on public-private partnerships to increase access to power on the continent and connect American investors and entrepreneurs to business opportunities abroad. Power Africa will focus on bringing power projects to financial close quickly and efficiently, using such transactions to catalyze energy sector reforms critical to long-term success and sustainability in SSA. Assistance from Africa Regional will mainly support Ethiopia, Nigeria, and the East and West Africa Regional Missions and the non-presence and limited presence countries they support, with potential expansion to additional SSA countries, while

Ghana, Kenya, and Tanzania will receive support bilaterally. Power Africa will continue to employ a dual-track approach: (1) Support power generation, transmission and distribution transactions, including clean energy projects and off-grid and mini-grid solutions through the deployment of transaction advisers, delivery units, expert technical assistance, analyses, credit enhancements and risk mitigation measures and a whole of U.S. government approach that facilitates the building of public-private partnerships to increase investment in energy and remove obstacles, fuel supply constraints and market barriers; and (2) Support the policy, regulatory and legal reform process as well as institutional capacity building within host country governments necessary to make such transactions possible and to help attract private investment over the long-term.

- Through Trade Africa, Africa Regional's program will provide $5.0 million to support the U.S. government's trade initiatives across Africa to advance U.S. trade talks, regional integration, infrastructure prioritization and development, and increased trade and investment between the United States and African private sectors.

- U.S. assistance will support effective interventions aimed at increasing universal access to affordable, reliable broadband, which will also serve as a driver to ensure successful deployment of information and telecommunications 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, $2.0 million in U.S. assistance will support Africa Regional's targeted interventions to expand intra-regional African agriculture trade, improve resilience of vulnerable households and communities, foster mutual accountability, and provide limited technical assistance to USAID Africa development programs. Aligning with the priorities of the African Union (AU) and coordinating with its affiliated bodies, the Africa Regional program will partner with the private sector, civil society, research institutes, and trade organizations at the international, continental and regional levels. Resources support implementation of the Malabo Declaration and related AU processes with a focus on the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program. Additionally, innovative analyses and strategic investments will be made to build the evidence base that will inform future investments. These efforts will contribute to increasing African resilience, removing barriers to intra-African agricultural trade, and strengthening evidence-based planning.

- The Africa Regional program will work with its 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 activities. The program will increase the conservation and development impact of USAID's and its partners' biodiversity efforts across Africa. The program will address the mitigation and adaptation to climate change, global trade and other drivers of biodiversity loss, and provide $0.4 million for wildlife anti-trafficking activities. In addition, the program will continue to ensure environmental soundness in USAID's development programming in Africa through its oversight and facilitation of the Africa Bureau's 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 $3.0 million for adaptation $2.0 million for clean energy and $.5 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 Power Africa, $3.0 million of clean energy funding will be used for technical assistance to help overcome market and institutional barriers to increased private sector investment in clean energy, and facilitate the financial closure of renewable energy projects throughout SSA.

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 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, Africa Regional's program will support and work with African regional institutions such as the Africa Regional Office of the World Health Organization and the AU. Africa Regional's 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 GHP accounts 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): Africa Regional's program will provide $1.5 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 scaling-up 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 continuing the momentum on preventing and treating pediatric TB.
- Malaria: 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, Africa Regional's program will allocate funding to address sustainability issues, including building stronger systems at the community level, and supporting financing systems that improve health worker performance.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): Africa Regional's 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 to bolster maternal death surveillance, working with regional organizations for MCH advocacy, and enhancing integrated service delivery and consideration for the social determinants of health. The program builds on work in immunization and polio eradication, health service delivery approaches such as integrated community management of childhood illnesses, and improving the training of community health workers. This will be done within the broader context of strengthening health systems, providing quality care and collecting better data for decision making.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RHP): Africa Regional's program will provide $2.0 million toward assisting countries 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

<u>Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities</u>: The Africa Regional's program developed a new Performance Management Plan (PMP) in FY 2014 that outlines performance indicators and plans for program monitoring and evaluation to assess progress toward achievement of strategic and program objectives.   Examples of program monitoring and evaluation in FY 2014 include:

- An evaluative study to examine interagency programming under the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Program (TSCTP).   The study released in April 2014 looks at projects in seven countries in the Sahel and provides recommendations for follow-on programming, better interagency coordination, and improved monitoring of TSCTP.
- A health program review of the evidence around efforts to reduce mortality among HIV-infected pregnant and postpartum women, which highlighted the eight-fold increase of maternal mortality due to HIV/AIDS.   Recommendations from the reviews will help shape President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief Country Operational Plan guidance and USAID planning for integrated maternal health and HIV programs.
- A landscape analysis of the status of pediatric TB programs in African countries that will help USAID and other partners identify areas of need for technical support, share best practices and advocate to the World Health Organization for improved reporting.
- A successful agriculture program pilot study in Senegal to test a new method for quantifying certain aspects of agricultural transformation.   The USAID mission in Senegal is now utilizing the methodology and the local partner to conduct an evaluation of agricultural investments along the Senegal River valley.

<u>Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices</u>: Africa Regional's evaluation of a telecom Universal Service Fund (USF) project was completed in FY 2014.   Among the more significant findings were that the project had provided direct input into Kenya's Vision 2030 for guiding future broadband investments and had influenced the government of Nigeria to allocate $82.8 million of their USF towards projects to extend the country's fiber backbone and cellular network coverage.   These impacts combined with recent interest in South Africa, Namibia and other "ready" countries to make use of their USF presented the Africa Regional program with a rich opportunity to build on earlier successes and maximize the potential for advancing USAID's development priorities in Africa.   The Africa Regional program initiated a new affordable broadband project in late FY 2014 and the FY 2016 budget request includes funding to continue the project.

In FY 2014, the Africa Regional education program expanded its approach to addressing school-related gender-based violence (SRGBV) with an evaluation to review the intersection of safe learning environments and educational achievement.   The evaluation found that studies suggest a link between safe learning environments that are free from SRGBV and academic achievement.   However, the evidence base is small and, therefore, the program plans new activities beginning in FY 2015 to fill these gaps and enhance understanding of the negative consequences of SRGBV on learning.   The program will support large-scale, gender-sensitive comparative research in African countries by carrying out more in-depth analysis and conducting rigorous evaluations of safe schools intervention programs in a few selected countries.

USAID Central Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Congo Basin plays a crucial role in global climate regulation, contains unique biodiversity, and supports over 80 million people who depend on its natural resources for their livelihoods. Despite its global importance, the integrity of the Congo Basin is threatened by numerous factors, such as deforestation, forest degradation, and biodiversity loss. The goal of U.S. foreign assistance to the Congo Basin is to support Central Africa's transition to climate-resilient, low-emissions development through sustainable management of bio-diverse forests. To mitigate global climate change, protect biodiversity, and promote sustainable livelihoods, U.S. assistance will promote sustainable forest conservation practices for inhabitants of the second largest tropical rainforest in the world.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**39,400**	*****	**16,578**	**-22,822**
Development Assistance	39,400	*	16,578	-22,822

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**39,400**	*****	**16,578**	**-22,822**
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	**10,000**	*****	**4,500**	**-5,500**
Development Assistance	10,000	*	4,500	-5,500
Other	**29,400**	*****	**12,078**	**-17,322**
Development Assistance	29,400	*	12,078	-17,322

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance seeks to improve management of 180 million hectares of rainforest within the Congo Basin. USAID focuses on eight ecologically important landscapes across the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the Republic of Congo (ROC), and provides support for environment policy reform and forest ecosystems monitoring in six central African countries (DRC, ROC, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Cameroon, and Central African Republic). USAID will help conserve this important global asset, thereby preserving its unique biodiversity and mitigating global climate change.

The Ecological Integrity of the Humid Forest Ecosystems of the Congo Basin Maintained

Key Interventions:
- Activities will help mitigate threats to biodiversity by developing and implementing forest and wildlife management plans, strengthening government capacity to allot and monitor logging concessions, and promoting sustainable livelihoods such as agricultural intensification, fish farming, and the production and sale of non-timber forest products.
- Activities will strengthen national and sub-national capacity to comply with and enforce wildlife

protection laws and regulations.   U.S. assistance will support training for judiciary and law enforcement officials in wildlife management and anti-poaching efforts.

- U.S. assistance will strengthen national, subnational and local capacity to successfully implement land-use management plans, protect wildlife habitats, and mitigate climate change.   Activities will help reduce deforestation, forest degradation, and greenhouse gas emissions, ultimately leading to increased carbon sequestration.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen regional and national capacity to adopt and implement state-of-the-art forest cover, emissions, and biodiversity monitoring and management tools.
- Assistance will directly support the Central Africa Forests Commission to harmonize and coordinate national policies and implementation plans across the different Congo Basin countries.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation activities were conducted in FY 2014:

- Annual portfolio reviews and pipeline analysis were undertaken, enabling all stakeholders involved to reflect on lessons learned, explore ways to improve activities, and plan future initiatives.
- USAID conducted a one-week strategic planning and impact assessment workshop with implementing partners in December 2013, followed by a work plan and performance management workshop in September 2014.   Both workshops helped stakeholders improve their ability to accurately monitor activities, capture results, make data-driven management decisions, and improve coordination and collaboration.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Information collected and analyzed during the aforementioned monitoring and evaluation activities will help inform work plans and activities implemented in FY 2016.   In addition, mid-term performance evaluations of two interdependent projects – Central Africa Forest Ecosystems Conservation and Environmental Monitoring and Policy Support – are scheduled for the end of FY 2015 and will provide additional findings and recommendations for FY 2016 activities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Ecological Integrity of the Humid Forest Ecosystems of the Congo Basin Maintained:
U.S. assistance supports a variety of conservation and climate change mitigation activities, along with national and regional level efforts, to reform natural resource management.   Programs will help improve community and institutional capacity to manage natural resources and empower women and marginalized forest communities to have a greater voice in decisions related to Congo Basin resources.   U.S. assistance will improve biodiversity conservation, strengthen the policy and regulatory environment, further develop regional, national, and local forest monitoring efforts, and implement measures to combat wildlife trafficking.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**16,578**
The ecological and integrity of the humid forest ecosystem of the Congo Basin maintained	**16,578**
Development Assistance	**16,578**
4.8 Environment	16,578

USAID East Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

East Africa has some of the fastest growing economies globally and trade and investment opportunities from agribusiness to energy abound.   Governments in the region have demonstrated a commitment to regional collaboration to address development and security problems, as evidenced by the presence of several high-profile inter-governmental regional institutions focused on improving policy formulation and establishing uniform protocols and standards across the region.   Yet East Africa also faces great, though not insurmountable, challenges.   These challenges require partnership and commitment, often across national borders.   Conflict and instability trends in East Africa continue to make the region one of the most unstable in the world, experiencing multiple trans-boundary conflicts and violent extremism from groups like al-Shabaab.   East Africa also continues to face daunting health challenges; specifically, malnutrition is the underlying cause of over 50 percent of child deaths in East Africa. The regional population of 200 million is expected to double in less than 30 years and the sustainability of development gains depends on future economic growth, equitable development, and political and social stability.   Across the region, poverty and malnutrition rates are high and many areas experience chronic food insecurity and rely on humanitarian assistance.   Many of these challenges are transnational in nature, requiring a regional approach that cuts across borders.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**70,611**	*****	**65,080**	**-5,531**
Development Assistance	41,161	*	56,480	15,319
Economic Support Fund	20,000	*	-	-20,000
Global Health Programs - State	800	*	800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,650	*	7,800	-850

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**70,611**	*****	**65,080**	**-5,531**
Power Africa	**1,000**	*****	**-**	**-1,000**
Development Assistance	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Resilience	**2,000**	*****	**3,500**	**1,500**
Development Assistance	2,000	*	3,500	1,500
Trade Africa	**12,750**	*****	**22,254**	**9,504**
Development Assistance	12,750	*	22,254	9,504
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	**1,750**	*****	**1,000**	**-750**
Development Assistance	1,750	*	1,000	-750

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Other	**53,111**	*****	**38,326**	**-14,785**
Development Assistance	23,661	*	29,726	6,065
Economic Support Fund	20,000	*	-	-20,000
Global Health Programs - State	800	*	800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,650	*	7,800	-850

Development Assistance (DA)

DA resources will focus on strengthening East African intergovernmental organizations to better manage regional conflict issues, promote stability, and foster development and economic growth. Assistance will also support civil society and private sector entities to play an active role in promoting peace, human rights, and transparency. U.S. assistance will promote economic growth, food security, and resilience in East Africa by: enhancing regional integration; reducing barriers to and the cost of trade; increasing farmer linkages with regional markets; strengthening natural resource management capacity; expanding African capacity to effectively access global markets; and encouraging U.S. companies to trade and invest in Africa.

Regional Economic Growth, Resilience, and Integration Increased

Key Interventions:
- As part of the Feed the Future (FTF) initiative, USAID will provide $20.0 million to support the efforts of East African regional organizations and governments to refine and implement agricultural development programs. Activities will support increased trade flow of staple foods in the region, focusing on the strategic northern and central transit corridors vital to economic growth in eastern Africa. Increased trade flow will link food-surplus and food-deficit areas and improve the availability of quality inputs necessary for agricultural development.
- U.S. investments will enhance the business and agricultural operating environment, through long-term technical support for African regional organizations in policy analysis and advocacy, implementation of catalytic programming, and knowledge management on regional challenges and opportunities. The United States will also provide support to African regional organizations for development research, the scale-up of improved agricultural technologies, and use of creative outreach strategies to increase the productivity of smallholder farmers. Resources will strengthen regional institutions and support their initiatives to harmonize sanitary and phyto-sanitary (SPS) standards, improve animal health, mitigate the impact of plant pests that reduce agricultural productivity, increase food safety for consumers, and reduce trade barriers.
- U.S. assistance will support scaling-up best practices to reduce the vulnerability of communities in the dry lands of the Horn of Africa to droughts and other shocks, reducing dependence on humanitarian assistance. FTF programs will build direct strategic partnerships with regional African agricultural, trade, and financial institutions, as well as private firms, ensuring their ability to provide long-term sustainability and effectiveness of these regional integration efforts.
- In support of the President's Trade Africa initiative and African Competitiveness and Trade Expansion initiative, U.S. assistance will help improve the policy environment for trade, investment, and regional integration; reduce the time and cost of transit; promote intra-regional and export trade, particularly under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA); deepen and integrate regional banking, financial services, and capital markets; improve the capacity of the East Africa Community (EAC) Partner States to implement provisions of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement and participate effectively in the WTO notification processes regarding SPS

standards and technical barriers to trade; and increase investment and the availability of finance to support trade and infrastructure development.   Programs will support greater investments and voluntary technology transfers between eastern and 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 reinforcing the trade capacity of regional economic communities.

- U.S. programs will work with the EAC and bilateral financial institutions and service providers in Partner States to deepen regional financial sector integration.   U.S assistance of $0.5 million will help advance regional policies to enable financial sector growth and trade across borders. Specifically, programs will focus on developing EAC technical expertise in: pension policy development and management; payments and settlements; banking; insurance; financial intelligence unit development; and capital markets.   In addition, the United States will provide support to Burundi to participate more fully in the EAC regional integration agenda.
- Programs focusing on the environment will use $10.5 million to promote productive, sustainable management of natural resources, enhance clean energy access, and increase regional cooperation on trans-boundary landscapes, leading to improved decision-making and the adoption and implementation of integrated natural resource management and biodiversity conservation.
- U.S. assistance will combat wildlife trafficking by implementing much needed regional and cross-border programs to help reduce rampant wildlife poaching and trafficking in East Africa.
- Activities will include partnerships with local institutions, development partners, and the private sector to support accelerated exploitation of renewable energy resources and promote activities that improve access to clean energy, energy efficiency, and regional trade in clean energy.

Enhance African Capacity for Conflict Mitigation and Governance

Key Interventions:
- U.S assistance of $1.0 million will support the implementation of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development's (IGAD) Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) Strategic Framework to expand early warning systems for all IGAD Member States; promote the inclusion of conflict analysis in national policy making; strengthen institutional capacity; and provide technical assistance to CEWARN across the Horn of Africa.
- U.S. assistance of $1.5 million will support peace-building efforts by civil society and local governments in priority cross-border conflict zones, including the Kenya-Somalia, Kenya-Ethiopia, Kenya-Uganda, and Kenya-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.

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.

Increased Regional Capacity to Improve Quality and Access to Health Services in East Africa

Key Interventions:
- HIV/AIDS: U.S. assistance of $3.6 million will support the regional HIV/AIDS strategy and goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH):   U.S assistance of $1.0 million will help 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.

- 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.   U.S. assistance of $4.0 million will help to increase use of services among mobile and other vulnerable communities at cross-border sites.   In addition, activities will help to integrate and expand FP/RH and gender-based violence (GBV) programming into other health services.   Activities will also prioritize health interventions across sectors, including agriculture, nutrition, and climate change. Programs will support regional organizations to enhance south-to-south learning, increase investments in the health sector, and develop policies for FP/RH programs to help promote 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 understanding of performance results and impact.
- Performance evaluations, initiated in FY 2014 and to be completed in FY 2015, include support to: the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa through the Integrated Partnership Assistance Agreement; the EAC; IGAD; the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System; and the East Africa Trade Hub.
- The Resilience Learning Project provides regular opportunities to review the performance and lessons learned from resilience programming in the Horn of Africa.
- A performance evaluation of Peace in East and Central Africa, a community-level cross-border peace-building program, was completed in FY 2013.
- An impact and performance evaluation of the East African Trade Hub export promotion activities was conducted in FY 2013.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: An evaluation of the Peace in East and Central Africa program confirmed the appropriateness of building civil society peace networks, which will continue in the new peace-building program.   The findings of this evaluation also informed the conflict management approach being used in the follow-on community peace-building program.
- The new Trade and Investment Hub program will incorporate findings from the East Africa Trade Hub evaluation to expand East African export promotion, particularly under AGOA.
- A two-year post project evaluation of the Market Linkages Initiative, completed in 2014, will inform future support for building linkages between producers and traders.   It also provides lessons learned for future post-project evaluations.
- Ongoing evaluations of the African regional organizations will be used to strengthen the capacity of these organizations to implement regional programs.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Regional Economic Growth, Resilience, and Integration Increased: In FY 2016, U.S. assistance will promote improved regional dissemination of agricultural solutions, particularly with respect to enhancing results under the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, FTF, and its resilience component.   Additionally, USAID will facilitate regional trade and harmonization of regional trade policies; strengthen regional economic communities; increase investment and availability of financing

and technology in key regional sectors; increase and improve the focus on biodiversity and natural resource management; improve adaptation to climate change; and facilitate support for increased generation and distribution of electricity, with a particular focus on the East African Power Pool.

Enhance African Capacity for Conflict Mitigation and Governance: Gains made in the last three years continue to present strong opportunities for U.S. resources to have a significant impact on the way governments manage conflict.   IGAD's CEWARN launched the implementation of its strategy, which will increase attention to conflict analysis in the formulation of national government policies. U.S. assistance will strengthen IGAD's capacity to implement programs and policies, and support its conflict management initiatives across: (1) the multilateral secretariat; (2) the national early warning and response bodies; and (3) the community peace committees.   The expected results are 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.

Increased Regional Capacity to Improve Quality and Access to Health Services in East Africa: Support in East Africa will address cross-border health issues and support regional solutions to maternal health and HIV/AIDS.   USAID will continue to support the region in planning and providing expertise on pandemic diseases.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**65,080**
Economic Growth (EG) MISSION OBJECTIVE: Regional Economic Growth, Resilience, and Integration Increased	**53,980**
Development Assistance	**53,980**
4.2 Trade and Investment	23,000
4.3 Financial Sector	480
4.5 Agriculture	20,000
4.8 Environment	10,500
Health MISSION OBJECTIVE: Increased Regional Capacity to Improve Quality and Access to Health Services in East Africa	**8,600**
Global Health Programs - State	**800**
3.1 Health	800
Global Health Programs - USAID	**7,800**
3.1 Health	7,800
Democracy & Governance (DG) MISSION OBJECTIVE: Enhance African Capacity for Conflict Mitigation and Governance	**2,500**
Development Assistance	**2,500**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,500

USAID Sahel Regional Program

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Sahel region continues to suffer recurrent crises such as food insecurity and disruptions to sustainable livelihoods when faced with increasing and persistent shocks and stresses from changes in the climate and food price increases.   A complex set of drivers underlie these crises, including water scarcity, changing weather patterns, high levels of poverty and debt, land degradation, population pressure, weak governance, and poor state of health of many citizens.   These drivers persist within a context of fragile states that are threatened by weak governance, divisive politics, conflict, and increasing violent extremism.   In order to mitigate the impact of acute shocks and chronic stresses that are common to the region, the Sahel Regional Program (SRP) seeks to increase the resilience of households, communities, and systems in targeted agro-pastoral and marginal agricultural zones within Niger and Burkina Faso that have been identified as particularly vulnerable.   To do this, U.S. assistance seeks to strengthen the management of natural resources and disaster risk reduction; promote the use of conflict mitigation and reconciliation approaches; improve access to safe water; promote improved nutrition and health practices; protect the natural environment; and facilitate inclusive economic growth and agricultural value chain development.   The FY 2016 request assumes that the political situation in Burkina Faso will be resolved in a democratic manner such that foreign assistance programs will continue.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**18,400**	*****	**28,307**	**9,907**
Development Assistance	15,600	*	22,007	6,407
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,800	*	6,300	3,500

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**18,400**	*****	**28,307**	**9,907**
Resilience	**18,400**	*****	**28,307**	**9,907**
Development Assistance	15,600	*	22,007	6,407
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,800	*	6,300	3,500

Development Assistance (DA)
DA funds will provide the SRP with the means to address the myriad factors that contribute to chronic vulnerability in the Sahel.   With FY 2016 resources, the SRP will focus on facilitating inclusive economic growth, promoting good governance and conflict mitigation, and improving the health and nutrition status of some of the most vulnerable communities in the Sahel.   These efforts will seek to reduce vulnerability and allow households and communities to better adapt to, and recover from, shocks and stresses in the future.

Increased and Sustainable Economic Well-being

Key Interventions:
- USAID will program $1.8 million to assist in the diversification of livelihoods and sustainable economic opportunities for men, women, and youth in the agro-pastoral and marginal agricultural zones.
- U.S. assistance will continue to promote access to a range of financial services, including microfinance and asset management training.
- $1.1 million in FY 2016 resources will be programmed to address environmental protection and natural resource management challenges in the context of climate change variability and shocks.
- As part of the President's Feed the Future Initiative, USAID will program $10.0 million to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to reducing poverty, improving nutrition, and achieving food security and economic livelihood objectives in the region.

Strengthened Institutions and Governance

Key Interventions:
- $1.2 million in FY 2016 resources will be used to promote more effective conflict mitigation tools and community-based reconciliation initiatives.
- Funds will also be programmed to ensure that effective, community-led natural resource and disaster risk management plans are adopted and implemented in a participatory manner.

Improved Health and Nutrition Status

Key Intervention:
- $3.8 million in DA resources will be programmed 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.

Global Health Programs (GHP)
Increasing the consumption of nutritious foods and improved nutrition practices are key elements of the SRP's approach to promoting resilience among the most vulnerable communities in the Sahel. Additionally, maternal and child health and access to family planning services are also key factors in the overall resilience and risk reduction of communities. U.S. assistance, through GHP, 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, while promoting the availability and use of life-saving practices and family planning services that address the major causes of illness and death among women and children.

Improved Health and Nutrition Status

Key Interventions:
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): $1.5 million in FY 2016 resources will be programmed to strengthen networks of community health workers to deliver life-saving MCH interventions.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): $4.0 million in USAID assistance will be programmed to increase access to and quality of FP/RH services and information.
- Nutrition: $0.8 million in FY 2016 resources will be programmed to provide social and behavior change communications and encourage the use of micronutrient supplementation and fortified foods to reduce rates of malnutrition.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The SRP will coordinate with the MCC on planned programming in Niger on food security, governance, and infrastructure.   Currently, the MCC compact development team is coordinating with USAID on a new concept design for Niger.   The SRP will continue to coordinate closely with MCC as the plans for a compact in Niger progress to ensure complementarity and mutual benefit in areas of programmatic overlap.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:
- In 2014, the Sahel Resilience and Learning (SAREL) activity was awarded, thus enabling the SRP to establish a robust monitoring and evaluation program for USAID's resilience initiative in the Sahel. USAID/Senegal has worked closely with the SAREL team to draft a household survey questionnaire, which will be used to establish baseline values linked to a number of key impact indicators that will be tracked throughout the implementation of resilience activities in the Sahel.
- In addition, the Monitoring and Evaluation team at USAID/Senegal has been working closely with SAREL to establish a set of impact evaluation questions that will be reported on in mid-term and end-of-project evaluations.   These evaluations will enable USAID/Senegal to better understand the merits of its current approach to promoting resilience in the Sahel, and to make programmatic adjustments when and if necessary.
- In mid-2014 a portfolio review was conducted by USAID/Senegal on all Sahel Regional-funded projects. The review focused primarily on program management issues since implementation was in the early phases and there was not yet indicator data to report.   Semi-annual portfolio reviews in subsequent years will more thoroughly review performance and contribute to decisions on implementation and strategic approach.
- Ongoing performance monitoring was conducted since the last reporting cycle by USAID project managers based in Senegal in close collaboration with humanitarian and development assistance experts based in the USAID Offices in Niger and Burkina Faso.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:
- M&E activities for the SRP are now underway.   No major budget or programmatic choices have yet been made based on these activities due to the recent start-up of all relevant projects.   Looking forward, USAID/Senegal will consider a robust set of monitoring and evaluation findings to continue, modify, or expand specific program activities and performance monitoring needs, and thus budget requests in the out years.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased and Sustainable Economic Well-being: U.S. assistance will promote inclusive financial markets, strengthen microenterprise productivity, and facilitate micro and small enterprises to adopt a value chain approach.   FY 2016 resources will also target the most vulnerable communities to facilitate access to credit, savings, and insurance services and link small-scale agricultural producers to business services and training.   Additionally, U.S. assistance will promote environmental management to sustain productive growth and healthy communities, while reducing the potential for natural resource-based conflict.   U.S. assistance will also target a range of agriculture activities 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 agricultural producers.

Strengthened Institutions and Governance: 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 outlets, and public messaging campaigns that promote conflict mitigation and resolution skills. Efforts will continue to support effective and sustainable natural resource and disaster risk management programming, as well as improvements in coordination, planning, and transparency of local and regional governance institutions.

Improved Health and Nutrition Status: FY 2016 resources will be used to improve access to safe and reliable water and continue to reinforce healthy hygiene and sanitation practices. Resources will promote: community gardens; social and behavior change communication programs targeting women and children; community management of acute malnutrition; and access to and use of fortified foods and micronutrient supplementation. Additionally, FY 2016 resources will strengthen the capacity of local health service providers to deliver birth preparedness and maternity services, improve access to trained community health workers for routine essential care and treatment for newborns, and enhance family planning and reproductive health services in the resilience target zones.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**28,307**
Increased and Sustainable Economic Well Being	**14,919**
Development Assistance	**14,919**
4.5 Agriculture	10,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,835
4.8 Environment	3,084
Strengthened Institutions and Governance	**3,252**
Development Assistance	**3,252**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,167
2.2 Good Governance	2,085
Improved Health and Nutrition Status	**10,136**
Development Assistance	**3,836**
3.1 Health	3,836
Global Health Programs - USAID	**6,300**
3.1 Health	6,300

USAID Southern Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The member states of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) continue to face formidable challenges to addressing sustainable economic growth, poverty eradication, high HIV prevalence, rule of law, human rights, and resource mobilization to support increased regional and U.S.-Africa trade and investment. Despite member states sharing common resources, high tariffs and transactional costs continue to 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. U.S. foreign assistance also promotes sound agribusiness practices and preservation of biodiversity in the SADC.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**25,511**	*****	**34,223**	**8,712**
Development Assistance	21,911	*	30,623	8,712
Global Health Programs - State	1,600	*	1,600	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000	*	2,000	-

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**25,511**	*****	**34,223**	**8,712**
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	**3,250**	*****	**750**	**-2,500**
Development Assistance	3,250	*	750	-2,500
Other	**22,261**	*****	**33,473**	**11,212**
Development Assistance	18,661	*	29,873	11,212
Global Health Programs - State	1,600	*	1,600	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000	*	2,000	-

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance seeks to promote a more integrated region for an improved quality of life for Southern Africans. Work conducted by the Regional Mission strengthens the regional enabling environment, develops regional capacity through networks and institutions, and builds upon already successful regional programs. USAID/Southern Africa will achieve these goals through partnerships with regional organizations and institutions, some of which are based in South Africa.

Increased Sustainable Economic Growth in Targeted Areas

Key Interventions:
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide $7.0 million to work with governments in the region to implement agricultural development programs critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth.
- USAID programing of $14.2 million will decrease non-tariff 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.   The additional funding requested over prior years will also facilitate a focus on increasing U.S.-African trade and investment with the aim of supporting the application of U.S. technology, knowledge, and expertise to mitigate development challenges.
- USAID programs will provide $1.1 million to improve the potable water supply and sanitation systems for communities living in the Okavango River Basin in the countries of Angola, Botswana, and Namibia.
- Proposed Global Climate Change Initiative funding of $5.0 million will support strengthened capacities to deal with the effects of climate change in vulnerable populations in the Limpopo and Okavango River Basins.   Assistance will support improved integration of science into decision making and continued piloting of strategic adaptation strategies with local populations.   Of this amount, $2.0 million of clean energy funds will be used to strengthen the enabling environment to stimulate increased private sector investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency in the region.
- Biodiversity programming in the amount of $1.8 million will support the improved management and protection of globally important species, including rhinos and elephants.

Improved Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights

Key Intervention:
- U.S. assistance will include $1.5 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 to foster legal protections for human rights.

Global Health Programs (GHP)
Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs 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.

Reduced Impact of HIV/AIDS on the Region

Key Intervention:
- In support of President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), USAID Southern Africa Regional will receive $3.6 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of PEPFAR.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID is currently evaluating regional projects in

Southern Africa, to include performance and impact evaluations. USAID's programs undergo yearly portfolio reviews to examine program achievements, challenges, and corrective action proposed for follow-up by technical teams.

USAID/Southern Africa plays a significant role in performance evaluations for many of its client missions. It is currently facilitating the award of local evaluations through a mechanism that USAID 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 2011, 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. This year, drawing upon monitoring and evaluation results and lessons learned, Project Appraisal Documents have been or are being developed leveraging these insights to improve the quality and technical acuity of several sectors.

A focus on implementing Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting principals in programming employs an adaptive management approach in the regional strategy to guide mission actions and require new business processes. This is accomplished by establishing a mission-wide evaluation approach and research agenda for all evaluations. USAID will incorporate 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 even better project design and management.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased Sustainable Economic Growth in Targeted Areas: U.S. foreign assistance promotes sustainable economic growth by increasing agricultural productivity and trade, ensuring sound natural resource management, and addressing the impacts of climate change. 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 improve the economic growth process and address policy barriers to the movement of goods and services across borders, including those related to agriculture. USAID supports regional agriculture and climate change research and promotes an enabling environment for agricultural sector growth and clean energy production. USAID supports improved trans-boundary water and natural resources management, including enhanced 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.

Improved Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights: USAID will support programs that seek to stem democratic backsliding in Southern African countries. USAID aims to improve democratic practices, transparency and accountability to ensure the protection of rights of citizens of Southern African countries. USAID will provide technical assistance for a growing cadre of human rights activists

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.   USAID will also support domestic judicial independence and impartiality.

Reduced Impact of HIV/AIDS on the Region: 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.   PEPFAR serves to multiply the individual efforts of Missions in the region by leveraging complementary projects and by identifying program and project gaps affecting migrant populations, regional networks, and health systems in the fight against HIV and AIDS.   USAID will continue to increase the commitments of the Southern African countries, private sectors, governments, and local civil society organizations 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.   USAID is also engaging with local and regional partners in an effort to build capacity that will lead to more sustainable development.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**34,223**
Increased sustainable economic growth in targeted areas	**29,123**
Development Assistance	**29,123**
3.1 Health	1,150
4.2 Trade and Investment	14,186
4.5 Agriculture	7,000
4.8 Environment	6,787
Reduced impact of HIV/AIDS on the region	**3,600**
Global Health Programs - State	**1,600**
3.1 Health	1,600
Global Health Programs - USAID	**2,000**
3.1 Health	2,000
Improved rule of law and respect for human rights	**1,500**
Development Assistance	**1,500**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,500

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, West Africa is a diverse and complex region facing some of the most significant development challenges in the world. Working across 21 countries, the United States implements foreign assistance programs that address regional problems that impede development. The USAID/West Africa Regional Mission serves as a vital platform for several U.S. government priorities, including countering violent extremism, the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative (Feed the Future [FTF]), and the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI), and collaborates closely with USAID bilateral missions and offices in West Africa to achieve greater regional impact in a number of areas including trade. U.S. foreign assistance in West Africa continues to focus on strengthening democracy to reduce the risk of instability and conflict across the region, building the capacity of regional institutions, 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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**65,083**	*****	**79,314**	**14,231**
Development Assistance	50,983	*	64,914	13,931
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,100	*	14,400	300

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**65,083**	*****	**79,314**	**14,231**
Power Africa	**1,000**	*****	**-**	**-1,000**
Development Assistance	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Trans Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	**8,000**	*****	**8,806**	**806**
Development Assistance	8,000	*	8,806	806
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	**-**	*****	**625**	**625**
Development Assistance	-	*	625	625
Other	**56,083**	*****	**69,883**	**13,800**
Development Assistance	41,983	*	55,483	13,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,100	*	14,400	300

Development Assistance (DA)
DA funding will be used to mitigate conflict and counter violent extremism, increase broad-based

economic growth and food security by improving agricultural productivity and increasing trade and investment, and improve the conservation of biodiversity and resilience to climate change.

Increased Food Security

Key Interventions:
- Assistance will improve systems that increase access to and availability of quality agricultural inputs (seeds and fertilizer), and promote practices that increase agriculture productivity (e.g., improved staple, value-added and rotational crop practices, integrated soil fertility and pest management, climate-smart agriculture, and post-harvest improvements) in addition to other strategies that increase food security.
- FY 2016 funding will strengthen the capacity of regional organizations, associations, and non-governmental organizations to increase regional integration, food security, nutrition and resilience.   Stronger regional organizations, both intergovernmental and non-governmental, will be better able to advance their regional mandates and provide services to their constituents.
- Activities will advance policy analysis and the harmonization and implementation of regional policies at national levels through linkages with national programs.
- USAID will promote improved regional information systems that collect, monitor and disseminate information and data on vulnerability, trade flows, climate change, meteorology, and food security in order to enable more informed decision making and to build the resilience of West Africans.
- Assistance will support and increase the dissemination of research in agriculture, environment, and trade, including the dissemination and scaling-up of new or existing technologies and innovative practices.   U.S. efforts will promote innovations that assist adaptation to changing climatic conditions such as expanding the use of drought tolerant cereals.
- 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 of targeted export products, including exports to the United States under the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

Improved International Private Sector Competitiveness in Targeted Sectors

Key Interventions:
- FY 2016 funding will be used to improve the competitiveness of the transport sector by supporting the collection of data on trade barriers along West Africa's borders and corridors, and by organizing events to provide an open forum for stakeholders to discuss and address tariff and non-tariff barriers with officials.
- Activities will improve 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.

Strengthened Resilience of the Natural Resource Base to Climate Change

Key Interventions:
- GCCI Adaption and Sustainable Landscapes: Activities will support regional organizations to identify and scale-up practices and actions that increase resilience to climate change, encourage the use of climate 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. Activities will support the implementation of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Environmental Policy and its forest convergence plan, as well as assist ECOWAS in monitoring and assessing how member states are meeting their commitments to international agreements.

- Biodiversity: U.S. assistance will improve biodiversity conservation in West Africa by improving regional organizations' capacity to manage trans-boundary protected areas of high importance to biodiversity, including the Guinea Forest, mangroves and coastal wetlands areas. Activities will encourage the adoption of best practices in conservation such as community forest management and co-management regimes.
- Wildlife Trafficking: U.S. assistance will support regional organizations so that they can build the capacity of law enforcement officials to take action against the trafficking of wildlife and wildlife products, including to build capacity to effectively address the transport of such items through West African ports.

Support Peace, Governance, and Stability

Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance will support and expand regional programming that builds community resistance to violent extremism in the Lake Chad Basin countries among others.
- FY 2016 funding will be used to counter extremist narratives through regional strategic communication campaigns and support for positive, local counter-narratives.
- Activities will support moderate voices in communities, engage youth as critical change-makers, and bring communities and their governments closer together by supporting Sahelian states and civil society to address core governance grievances in at-risk areas.
- U.S. assistance will be used to reduce election violence and reinforce legitimate electoral processes with the objective of strengthening democratic governance.
- FY 2016 funding will support civil society's role in promoting peaceful elections by building their organizational and advocacy capacities.

Increase Access to Family Planning and Reproductive Health While Improving the Health Status of Vulnerable Populations

Key Intervention:
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): U.S. assistance will be used to build capacity of regional WASH institutions to improve regional coordination, collaboration and dissemination of best practices. Emphasis will be placed on private sector engagement in sanitation service delivery, while also improving the water quality monitoring services.

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.

Increase Access to Family Planning and Reproductive Health While Improving the Health Status of Vulnerable Populations

Key Interventions:
- HIV/AIDS: The West Africa Regional Mission will receive $3.0 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): USAID will support a regional center of excellence for fistula treatment to provide technical assistance, policy advocacy, tools, curriculum development, and facility accreditation standards. This center will serve frontline health workers and medical and nursing associations to strengthen their skills in fistula prevention, repair and treatment, as well as

serve as a platform for advocacy and information sharing.   In addition, USAID will continue to support fistula activities in Niger with particular focus on prevention, linking women to family planning and reproductive health services and reintegrating women into their communities to ensure a continuum of care.   Building on lessons from bilateral missions, USAID will also support public-private partnerships in such areas as diarrhea management to ensure that populations in the sub-region have access to life-saving treatment and information.

- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): The USAID regional health program will continue to support global partnerships such as Family Planning 2020 that aim to reach 120 million more women and girls with FP/RH services by 2020 and respond to the call of the Ouagadougou Partnership for Repositioning Family Planning in Francophone West Africa.   USAID will support these partnerships and the goal of ending preventable child and maternal deaths through a three-pronged approach of policy, service delivery and ensuring commodity security.   In policy, USAID will continue to work with host country governments to address bottlenecks that hinder the delivery of quality health services.   In particular, policy and advocacy activities will focus on addressing issues of task shifting, commodity pricing, increasing budget line items for FP/RH in national budgets, and supporting countries in developing tools for advocacy and resource mobilization.   In service delivery, USAID will continue to implement a regional FP/RH activity that focuses on increasing access to and use of quality FP/RH services, including youth-friendly services, in select urban and peri-urban areas using new approaches and by testing new models for service delivery.   This will include promoting an integrated package of FP/RH, MCH, and HIV/AIDS prevention services.   To boost access to HIV/AIDS and FP/RH commodities in West Africa, USAID will continue to work closely with the West Africa Health Organization (WAHO), other donors and partners to prevent and respond to stock-outs.   In addition, USAID will support WAHO to implement a best practices forum where promising and best practices from host country governments and bilateral missions are shared widely for cross-learning and adoption regionally.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2013 and FY 2014, USAID/West Africa conducted several Data Quality Assessments (DQAs) that assessed the quality of the data collected by implementing partners that are used for performance monitoring and reporting.   For example, findings from the DQA of the Regional Project for the Prevention and Care of HIV/AIDS in West Africa suggested that the data reported to USAID by the implementing partner were of sufficient quality for USAID to make management decisions for program management.   Nonetheless, based on gaps identified, the USAID/West Africa DQA team recommended that the partner:

- Provide written procedures for data collection, validation, analysis, entry and reporting for all project sites;
- Provide refresher training to all project staff to become familiar with the written procedures for data collection, validation, analysis, entry and reporting; and
- Resolve its database functionality issues to properly reflect different data formats between the primary partner and its sub-partners.

In FY 2013 and FY 2014, USAID/West Africa completed a number of evaluations, and is currently conducting several others.   For example, in February 2013, a mid-term performance evaluation of the USAID/West Africa Gambia-Senegal Sustainable Fisheries Program (BaNafaa) was completed. Findings of the evaluation included the following:

- BaNafaa had promoted gender equality and women's empowerment among program stakeholders. A major beneficiary of the program, TRY Oyster Women's Association, was on track to become a sustainable enterprise in the near future;
- The program was successful in educating and training stakeholders about the benefits of sustainable

management of the mangrove ecosystem; and

- The program had achieved significant results towards the goal of supporting the Government of The Gambia in reforming the artisanal fisheries sector in the country.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Findings from USAID/West Africa's monitoring and evaluation activities have informed the design of ongoing and planned projects.   For example, some aspects of the Mission's newly designed five-year West Africa Biodiversity and Climate Change (WA-BiCC) project were developed based on the findings from the mid-term performance evaluation of BaNafaa.   One of WA-BiCC's planned activities is to organize visits of decision makers and policy makers to sites like the TRY Oyster Women's Group of the BaNafaa program in Gambia to learn from their successful approach to coastal zone management.   The visits are intended to demonstrate and share climate change adaptation approaches for vulnerable socio-ecological systems.   WA-BiCC will work with West African regional organizations to catalyze behavioral change and trigger local, national and regional actions to conserve ecosystems and the services they provide, and increase the ecosystems' resilience to climate change.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased Food Security: U.S. assistance will support key regional partners and institutions to implement their strategies to improve food security. As part of FTF, USAID will continue to work with regional inter-governmental organizations, such as ECOWAS, and the governments of West Africa to refine and implement the ECOWAS-led comprehensive regional food security plan to reduce hunger and improve nutrition, and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development.

Improved International Private Sector Competitiveness in Targeted Sectors: U.S. assistance will work to reduce barriers to trade along select road corridors in West Africa and improve commerce along those corridors. U.S. assistance will continue to support regional private sector associations by providing expert technical assistance to help these organizations, in turn, help farmers and firms to meet relevant international standards.

Strengthened Resilience of the Natural Resource Base to Climate Change: U.S. assistance will support key regional partners and institutions to implement their strategies to promote renewable energy sources, increase access to potable water and sanitation, and better manage the region's natural resources. Programming in support of GCCI will promote renewable West African energy sources to reduce fossil fuel emissions and increase competitiveness by improving access to clean, reliable and low-cost energy. Biodiversity and climate change funds will be used to improve decision makers' understanding of long-term land use trends, accurately quantify carbon stocks, and improve the governance of natural resources.   Best practices that reduce deforestation and forest degradation will be scaled-up in order to decrease the emission of greenhouse gases and the loss of important biodiversity.   Programming in support of the National Strategy to Combat Wildlife Trafficking will support ongoing advocacy and capacity building efforts to improve the enforcement of national wildlife trafficking commitments.

Support Peace, Governance, and Stability: USAID will continue to support the implementation of the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership as the U.S. government's flagship effort to counter violent extremism in West Africa.   U.S. assistance will counter extremist narratives and address the underlying drivers of extremism and instability in West Africa. U.S. assistance will promote legitimate and credible electoral processes through which power is ceded peacefully.   In order to achieve these objectives, USAID will work closely with and through regional organizations and civil society networks to strengthen a culture of non-violence and respect for democratic norms.

Increase Access to Family Planning and Reproductive Health While Improving the Health Status of Vulnerable Populations: Assistance provided will support piloting and scaling-up innovative high impact interventions, strengthening regional health systems to be able to respond to national needs, promoting evidence-based decision making and technical excellence through the generation and use of data for sound policy formulation, and harnessing resources from the private sector to expand health coverage in the region.   USAID will continue 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.   Water, sanitation, and hygiene programming will continue to scale-up practices that increase access to improved sources of water and sanitation.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**79,314**
Increased Food Security	**24,000**
Development Assistance	**24,000**
4.5 Agriculture	24,000
Improved International Private Sector Competitiveness in Targeted Sectors	**19,288**
Development Assistance	**19,288**
4.2 Trade and Investment	18,644
4.3 Financial Sector	644
Strengthened Resilience of the Natural Resource Base to Climate Change	**7,848**
Development Assistance	**7,848**
4.8 Environment	7,848
Support Peace, Governance, and Stability	**9,842**
Development Assistance	**9,842**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	8,806
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	416
2.4 Civil Society	620
Increase Access to Family Planning and Reproductive Health while Improving the Health Status of Vulnerable Populations	**18,336**
Development Assistance	**3,936**
3.1 Health	3,936
Global Health Programs - USAID	**14,400**
3.1 Health	14,400

East Asia and Pacific Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The strategic rebalance to the Asia-Pacific acknowledges that the future security and prosperity of the United States will be significantly defined by events and developments in East Asia and the Pacific (EAP).   The FY 2016 request for EAP provides crucial resources in support of the rebalance. With U.S. leadership and engagement, the region is building a more mature security and economic architecture to promote stability and prosperity.   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 throughout the region.   This ongoing commitment will guide U.S. relations with treaty allies to meet 21st century security challenges; 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 2016 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 are advanced 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, including health threats and global climate change, which support U.S. interests and values.

Support an Effective Regional Architecture: U.S. efforts to support an emerging architecture of robust regional institutions and multilateral agreements results in a positive political and economic environment for the United States, and strengthens regional stability and economic growth.

Expand Democratic Development: The United States strengthens regional commitment to democratic development and human rights and to addressing transnational challenges.

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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**779,537**	*****	**845,558**	**66,021**
Development Assistance	260,542	*	343,340	82,798

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	131,048	*	133,087	2,039
Foreign Military Financing	77,488	*	69,024	-8,464
Global Health Programs - State	72,312	*	80,627	8,315
Global Health Programs - USAID	138,022	*	130,450	-7,572
International Military Education and Training	8,626	*	12,500	3,874
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	32,232	*	38,120	5,888
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	50,605	*	38,410	-12,195
P.L. 480 Title II	8,662	*	-	-8,662

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.   The FY 2016 request expands regional and bilateral International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement programs to strengthen maritime law enforcement in cooperation with U.S. allies and partners in the Asia-Pacific, including the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, 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 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 ordnance 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 2016 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 and economic activity across a number of sectors.   In the Philippines, the United States will address constraints to economic growth and investment, and increase economic opportunities in secondary cities.   Programs in Vietnam will support Vietnamese efforts to participate in and implement the Trans-Pacific Partnership.   In Cambodia, programs will promote agricultural production and private 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 Indonesia – and with other emerging

partners, including Vietnam, Malaysia, and Burma – will contribute to regional stability and prosperity. U.S. assistance will support strategic bilateral partnerships, including the Comprehensive Partnerships with Indonesia and Vietnam, the Philippines Partnership for Growth, and continued engagement with Burma as the country continues its democratic reforms, including support for the 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, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum (APEC), and the Pacific Islands 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 sub-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 the primary driver of Mekong sub-regional integration and seeks to align it with the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI).   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. commitment to the expansion of democratic development and respect for human rights, particularly those of women and children, creates responsible partners who share the United States' most fundamental values.   The United States has a critical interest in helping the region achieve and institutionalize democratic gains and continue on the path toward effective and transparent democratic governance to support greater economic growth and long-term stability.   In Indonesia and the Philippines, programs will focus on tackling corruption and building effective civil society, governmental bodies, legal institutions, political parties, and local governments.   In Burma, 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.

Burma

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance strengthens Burma's transition by promoting democratic values, stability, and national reconciliation, while securing the country's future as a responsible member of the international community after decades of isolation.   While Burma's government has undertaken a number of noteworthy reforms since 2011, significant challenges remain.   A successful transition will depend on the continued engagement of civil society in the reform process, the capacity of Burma's institutions to govern, and the resolution of complex ethnic, religious, and cultural identity questions.   Sustained U.S. assistance and diplomatic engagement is needed to develop democratic institutions and practices; advance peace and national reconciliation; increase inclusive economic development; and safeguard labor and human rights.   By holding parliamentary elections in 2015 - 2016, Burma will mark the beginning of a new government.   The United States will have the opportunity to further Burma's democratic transition, advance peace, and increase prosperity through assistance and that will benefit the people of Burma and their government institutions.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**99,700**	*****	**110,200**	**10,500**
Economic Support Fund	68,700	*	80,700	12,000
Global Health Programs - State	9,000	*	9,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	22,000	*	15,500	-6,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	3,000	3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	2,000	2,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

U.S. assistance will support the urgent work of national reconciliation, democracy building, economic development, strengthening communities, and regional integration.   U.S. assistance will continue to strengthen civil society and media to enable them to operate with a greater degree of independence and responsibility; ensure that they are 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.   By strengthening democratic institutions and processes – building capacity in all branches of government, political parties, the private sector, civil society, and the media – the United States will help solidify democratic reform in Burma.   The United States will invest in building strong and resilient communities at the local level, in both rural and urban areas, to enhance the security and quality of life of the average Burmese citizen.

Influential entities demonstrate increased trust of each other and confidence in the process through increased dialogue and improved cooperation

Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance will support trust-building activities – through dialogue and cooperation – between key stakeholders in preparation for and as part of a national political dialogue process.   Activities

may include provision of technical assistance, support for consultations between ethnic communities and leaders, direct support to a National Dialogue Secretariat or other key stakeholder groups as part of the national political dialogue, and support for ceasefire monitoring.

- Programs will support key local religious and community actors who promote tolerance and diversity rather than exclusion.
- Activities will support local efforts at conflict resolution and reconciliation, democracy promotion, capacity building of local leaders, and empowering women to participate in the peace process and national reconciliation.

Communities are willing and capable of supporting peace and resisting inter-communal violence and discrimination

Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance will increase community participation, especially among women, in political and peace processes.
- Programs will foster dialogue and tolerance between civil society groups, including secular and religious communities, ethnic minorities and non-ethnic minorities, and the Government of Burma (GOB) on a range of human rights and religious freedom issues.
- U.S. assistance will support local efforts, capacity, to promote democratic values and deepen participation in peace building and conflict resolution processes.
- Programs will provide training activities for journalists on conflict sensitive reporting.

Societal Foundations—institutions, processes, and mechanisms—are respectful of Burma's diversity and support national reconciliation

Key Interventions:
- The United States will support continued engagement with the GOB, political parties, ethnic armed groups, and local communities to encourage a shared commitment to a peaceful resolution to ethnic and religious conflict.   Activities may include support for thematic working groups and consultative meetings in support of a national political dialogue process.
- The United States will advocate for and support reforms to strengthen ethnic rights and enable distribution of power between various levels of government.
- U.S. assistance will support civil society and ethnic groups to engage in dialogue, peace building and conflict resolution.

Influential entities employ principles of a well-governed democratic state that is inclusive, accountable, and responsive to its people

Key Interventions:
- Programs will provide technical assistance to executive branch, parliamentary and judicial officials to further an inclusive process of political and economic reforms.
- U.S. assistance will support dialogue between government and civil society organizations (CSOs) to promote civil liberties, respect for human rights, and inclusive development, and to hold the government accountable for its international commitments, including the Open Government Partnership.
- U.S. assistance will provide technical and organizational capacity building for key reform-minded government institutions and individuals, including the parliament.
- Activities will increase public awareness about access to justice, and support the democratic transition by addressing the public's expectations for improved governance.
- Programs will train journalists to provide credible reporting on reforms and improve access to information, government accountability and transparency, and the protection of human rights and civil liberties.

Burma nurtures a vibrant, participatory, representative and capable civil society and free and responsible media able to 1) monitor, engage/access, and hold local and central government accountable, and 2) represent and advance citizen interests in pursuit of democratic ideals at all levels of society

Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance will support the engagement of the people of Burma with CSOs to ensure that Burma's reforms are informed and shaped by its people.
- Programs will train journalists to provide accurate and credible reporting on reforms, the peace process, and advancing an inclusive national identity.
- U.S. assistance programs will develop the technical and organizational expertise of civil society organizations and media outlets to influence policy, and advocate for government accountability and transparency.
- U.S. assistance will support civil society actors – including think tanks and advocacy organizations – to press for the removal of restrictive laws that limit freedoms of association, movement, and speech.
- U.S. assistance will support civil society in its engagement with the GOB on the drafting and implementation of laws and regulations across a broad range of policy interests.

Societal foundations/processes, institutions, and mechanisms, at the local, state, and national levels, reflect the will, concerns, and participation of the Burmese people
Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance will strengthen the rule of law and ensure access to justice is provided more effectively, equitably, and transparently to the people of Burma.
- Programs will provide technical assistance and capacity building to government actors and institutions to support reforms.
- Assistance will develop the capacity of civil society to contribute to the reform process by engaging in public policy development and advocacy.

An open market economy governed by transparent rules that meet international standards and are consistent with U.S. interests

Key Interventions:
- Programs will provide technical assistance to develop economic and commercial legislation in a transparent and participatory manner.
- Programs will assess constraints and assist in streamlining regulations that impact the business environment and job creation, including reducing the time and cost for starting a business, getting credit, enforcing contracts, and obtaining permits in a transparent, consistent and accountable manner.
- U.S. assistance will support advocacy and institution building for arbitration, intellectual property rights, consumer protection, procurement, and other laws affecting competition and the business environment.
- Programs will increase capacity to implement reforms to tax and budget systems, through a combination of training and technical assistance.
- Activities will train civil society including the media, on economic issues, to improve awareness and empower more accurate and objective reporting.

Economic growth that benefits all regions of the country and segments of society

Key Interventions:
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will work with the GOB to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty and malnutrition, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth.

- U.S. assistance will support smallholder farmers by improving land tenure security and increasing diversification, and access to information, markets, and finance.
- In collaboration with other donors, U.S. assistance will improve economic governance, transparency, and financial management. Programs will provide training and technical assistance for civil society actors to advocate for transparent economic policies.
- The United States will support Burma in developing and implementing economic liberalization strategies and policies based on market principles that will attract private sector investments.
- U.S. assistance will improve the ability of rural businesses, small and medium enterprises, and start-ups to access financial, regional and international markets; skills development, information and advisory services; and technology.

Increased U.S. trade and responsible investment

Key Interventions:
- Programs will prioritize trade capacity building needs of mutual benefit to Burma and the United States, particularly those identified through U.S.-Burma Trade and Investment Framework Agreement discussions and the World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement.
- Activities will build the capacity of labor unions to represent members and maintain internal democratic structures, communicate workplace grievances, and foster government-business-labor dialogue.

Burmese communities are equipped to take advantage of socio-economic opportunities while reducing their vulnerability to threats

Key Interventions:
- Programs will provide technical assistance to communities to organize inclusive leadership, assessment and resource mobilization skills and structures.
- U.S. assistance will improve livelihoods and agricultural practices in vulnerable communities while connecting them to economic and educational opportunities and improving community health.
- Programs will build the capacity of civil society to advocate to government for the needs of vulnerable communities.
- U.S. assistance will equip communities with the capacity, resilience and tools to prepare for and recover from shocks.
- U.S. assistance will support the multi-donor Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund to increase food availability and incomes for the poorest and most vulnerable people in Burma.

Burmese institutions/groups have increased capacity to deliver quality basic services to the people of Burma

Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance will help over one million displaced people and refugees along the Thailand-Burma border and in Southeast Burma meet their basic needs by training and empowering the local groups that serve them.
- Programs will increase the ability of civil society organizations serving vulnerable populations to provide quality services in the health, food security, livelihoods, water, sanitation and hygiene, emergency assistance, education and social services sectors.

Donors, government, humanitarian and development partners strategically coordinate assistance in a way that catalyzes sustainable change in communities

Key Interventions:
- Programs will strengthen education systems to reach students along the Thailand-Burma border.
- U.S assistance will promote better coordination of health and education services provided to

displaced populations along the Thailand-Burma border.
- Programs will increase access to technology and innovation to help address critical health, humanitarian, and development issues.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

U.S. 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, including drug resistant strains of malaria and tuberculosis (TB). Assistance will promote proven, cost-effective interventions and demonstrate models that can be adopted by the Ministry of Health, civil society, and the private sector. The United States will focus on improving data for decision-making and an essential package of services incorporating prevention, promotion, care, support, and access to treatment; increasing coverage of priority and underserved groups; and improving responsiveness to the people of Burma's needs. Programs will work with the poor in urban, peri-urban, and rural areas and focus on health service delivery to vulnerable and key at-risk populations from a diverse range of ethnic groups from across Burma.

Burmese communities are equipped to take advantage of socio-economic opportunities while reducing their vulnerability to threats

Key Interventions:
- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Burma plans to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Tuberculosis: Assistance 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: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventative and treatment interventions aimed at achieving 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups, in support of the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2016 bilateral request for Burma 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 2016 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health: Programs 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.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: Assistance will develop systems that improve access to and availability of skilled providers for delivery of voluntary family planning services and commodities.

Burmese institutions/groups have increased capacity to deliver quality basic services to the people of Burma
Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance will bolster government provision of health services in the control and prevention of HIV, tuberculosis/multi-drug resistant tuberculosis, and malaria to key populations/vulnerable populations.
- Programs will increase the availability of essential preventive, diagnostic, and treatment supplies and commodities through the strengthening of a national health supply chain management system.
- Activities will provide technical assistance to the GOB in management, strategic planning, resource mobilization, and engagement with policy makers, development partners, private sector, and civil society to upgrade public-sector facilities and services.

- Funding will provide organizational development support and technical assistance to national civil society networks representing at risk populations to advocate with government and the private sector for high-quality health services.
- U.S. assistance will facilitate and support Burma's first ever Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and build capacity within the GOB to carry out future surveys to repeat the DHS at regular intervals to measure progress against key health indicators.

Donors, government, humanitarian and development partners strategically coordinate assistance in a way that catalyzes sustainable change in communities

Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance to inform decision makers on policies and instituting systemic reforms related to the health sector that will positively impact vulnerable communities.
- Programs will increase access to technology and innovation to address critical health, humanitarian, and development issues.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE-funded programs will increase Burma's capacity to address and combat the cultivation, trafficking, and use of drugs throughout the country. Programs also seek to build the institutional capacity of the police to fight national and transnational security threats, counter violent-extremism, and promote principles of human rights and democracy in a manner that respects human rights.

Increase the capacity of the government and non-governmental communities to identify, address, and counter the cultivation, trafficking, and abuse of drugs throughout the country.

Key Intervention:
- U.S. assistance will support the capacity and emergency response capability of security and police forces.

Societal foundations/processes, institutions, and mechanisms, at the local, state, and national levels, reflect the will, concerns, and participation of the Burmese people

Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance will provide access to police training courses to build the accountability, professionalization, and skills of Burma's police force.
- Study tours to the United States for key personnel training opportunities will increase exposure to best practices in the areas of community-based policing; police professionalization, civil order management; and transnational organized crime.
- Programs will support basic in-country training to increase professionalization of police forces to provide security for the state, and to respect the rights and respond to the needs of the people.

Strengthen the capacity of domestic institutions to address regional threats

Key Intervention:
- Programs for police will focus on transnational organized crime topics including wildlife trafficking, trafficking in persons, and counter narcotics and when possible, will include officials from neighboring countries.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Land mine clearance and mine awareness education are critical to both Burma's development and the reconciliation process. U.S. assistance will improve opportunities for agricultural development, and

support refugees and internally displaced persons to return.

<u>Burmese communities are equipped to take advantage of socio-economic opportunities while reducing their vulnerability to threats</u>

<u>Key Intervention</u>:
- U.S. assistance will support landmine surveys and removal operations, pending approval from the government and ethnic minority groups, support landmine survivors and their families, and conduct mine-risk education training for populations living in contaminated areas.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

<u>Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities</u>: In FY 2014, USAID commissioned an external evaluation of the Project for Local Empowerment (PLE) to inform programmatic decisions in the humanitarian sector. The evaluation focused on the current PLE design, the changing operating environment, and emerging assistance needs along the Thailand-Burma border. Initial findings indicated: new opportunities to work with a broader set of stakeholders have increased; local organizations, which formerly worked in Thailand, are now operating inside Burma versus just in Thailand; and due to lack of livelihoods, land grabbing, and a prolonged military presence, displaced populations are not returning to places of origin.

<u>Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices</u>: Based on the PLE evaluation, USAID is reexamining and modifying its humanitarian assistance activities along the Thailand-Burma border. The evaluation team concluded that although the original assumptions supporting project design have changed, the project's approaches still remain valid. Moreover, the evaluation team indicated that needs for humanitarian assistance still exist although mainly for displaced populations inside Burma. Emerging areas of common needs proposed by the beneficiaries themselves were linked to protection, livelihoods, rehabilitation, and community development. The PLE evaluation will conclude in FY 2015. USAID will respond to the findings, conclusions, and recommendations by using the data to inform future humanitarian assistance programming along the border.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

<u>Influential entities demonstrate increased trust of each other and confidence in the process through increased dialogue and improved cooperation</u>: Sustaining national unity through political rather than military means is essential to the success of democratic reform. U.S. assistance will address continued impediments to peace and national reconciliation through efforts focused on: conflict mitigation; sustained support for reconciliation and peace processes, including national political dialogue; citizen participation in governance and public information development and dissemination; and greater respect for human rights. U.S. assistance will support Burma's efforts to transition from various bilateral ceasefire agreements toward durable political solutions for national peace and reconciliation.

<u>Communities are willing and capable of supporting peace and resisting inter-communal violence and discrimination</u>: The social, political, and economic underpinnings of conflict and inter-communal violence are complex, deep-seated, and long-standing. They threaten the stability of any newly-elected government, as well as Burma's overall reforms. U.S. assistance will help build public understanding of, and support for, reconciliation within and between diverse ethnic and religious groups, and build community resistance to violence through a more inclusive concept of national identity. Programs will support national political dialogue processes that are inclusive of a broad range of community voices and civil society groups to help achieve a lasting political solution that protects the rights of minority groups

within Burma. The United States will encourage and support community efforts to prevent renewed inter-communal violence and strengthen the capacity and willingness of communities, civil society, and local government and security officials to effectively preempt and respond to violence and support peace and reconciliation. U.S. assistance will help local actors identify and articulate root sources of grievances, including the need for greater accountability and transparency of security sector actors. U.S. assistance will also increase the participation of GOB officials, judges, security, and police officials in U.S.-funded training programs on human rights.

<u>Societal Foundations – institutions, processes, and mechanisms – are respectful of Burma's diversity and support national reconciliation</u>: U.S. engagement will build transparent, consultative, and inclusive democratic institutions, processes, and mechanisms that reflect Burma's diversity and support reconciliation. U.S. assistance will support a national political dialogue, designed to achieve political solutions and address long standing ethnic minority grievances. Inclusive processes and mechanisms that ensure all of Burma's diverse groups have a voice in a shared political future are necessary to create a more stable foundation for a sustainable peace.

<u>Influential entities employ principles of a well-governed democratic state that is inclusive, accountable, and responsive to its people</u>: U.S. assistance will employ strategies to strengthen the hand of reformers within all sectors of society; encourage and empower moderates to contribute to the democratic development of the country; and minimize the influence of entrenched interests to resist reforms. The United States will seek to work with all branches of government, political parties, and civil society to deepen and sustain the democratic reforms, and build the human capital within the reforming institutions. U.S. assistance will also advance Burma's efforts to combat corruption and increase transparency and accountability.

<u>Burma nurtures a vibrant, participatory, representative and capable civil society and a free and responsible media able to 1) monitor, engage/access, and hold local and central government accountable, and 2) represent and advance citizen interests in pursuit of democratic ideals at all levels of society</u>: A vibrant civil society and media are dependent upon strong communities that can advocate for local needs and political imperatives, as well as resist discrimination and violence. U.S. assistance will support civil society and media organizations to operate with greater independence; ensure that they are representative of the broader population, including ethnic and religious minorities; and empower them to both advocate for and hold the government accountable to continued reform. Assistance programs will develop the technical and organizational expertise of civil society organizations and media outlets to influence policy. Strengthening civil society and the media will enable communities to advocate for reforms and engage with the new government. Supporting a stronger and more engaged civil society and media also will contribute to a shared, inclusive national identity.

<u>Societal foundations/processes, institutions, and mechanisms, at the local, state, and national levels reflect the will, concerns, and participation of the Burmese people</u>: Focusing on strengthening of organizations and institutions, U.S. assistance will support the broader societal foundations, such as laws and policies, that influence communities. Activities will take advantage of opportunities within various central, regional, state and local government, and quasi-governmental bodies. Moreover, limited engagement with the Burmese military is contingent on specific, measurable, and meaningful progress by the GOB and the Burmese military toward democratic reform, respect for human rights, national reconciliation, and the suspension of defense ties to North Korea.

<u>An open market economy governed by transparent rules that meet international standards and are consistent with U.S. interests</u>: After years of political and economic isolation, Burma is transitioning from a centrally-directed economy to a market-oriented economy. U.S. assistance will enable the new government to strengthen the foundations of an open market economy and facilitate a more dynamic

private sector that creates jobs, raises incomes, and benefits all the people of Burma. Programs will help key government, private-sector, and civil society actors to promote the development of a transparent and participatory legislative process, and alleviate constraints to the business environment.

Economic growth that benefits all regions of the country and segments of society: Despite decades of stagnation, Burma's economic growth has increased in recent years. Sustaining growth beyond the 2016 political transition will be a major challenge. The agricultural sector accounts for about 70 percent of employment – an area where Burma could make dramatic economic gains. To foster inclusive, equitable economic growth, U.S. assistance will increase agricultural production and incomes in rural areas; assist the GOB to improve public financial management; build the capacity of natural resource-related ministries; empower the government, private sector, universities, and civil society to establish an effective agriculture and land policy regime; and enhance public awareness of and inclusion in discussions of ongoing economic reforms.

Increased U.S. trade and responsible investment: As U.S. companies pay greater attention to Burma, the U.S. government will encourage companies to model responsible investment and principled business practices, such as promoting transparency, respecting human rights, and contributing to the welfare of the people of Burma. U.S. assistance programs will promote trade with the United States, increase responsible investment by reducing Burma's trade and regulatory barriers, facilitate effective and streamlined implementation of trade related policies and regulations, prioritize trade capacity-building needs of mutual benefit to Burma and the United States, train executives in business ethics, and deepen private sector engagement in the agriculture sector.

Burmese communities are equipped to take advantage of socio-economic opportunities while reducing their vulnerability to threats: The United States will equip communities with the knowledge and tools to recognize and seize opportunities for development, and strengthen these communities' ability to respond to risks related to disease outbreaks, conflict, natural disasters, economic downturns, and the impacts of climate change. U.S. assistance will improve the country's management of HIV and MDR-TB and malaria through community-based testing, treatment, and distribution of insecticide-treated bed nets. Programs will also improve hygiene and access to clean water and sanitation. U.S. land mine clearance efforts will raise mine awareness and ensure that highly contested areas are safe for the local population to re-occupy.

Burmese institutions/groups have increased capacity to deliver quality basic services to the people of Burma: Decades of underinvestment in the Burmese health sector have resulted in poor social and economic indicators throughout the country. An immediate priority for the new government will be the improvement of health delivery systems, requiring intensive coordination within the government, and with the private sector and other donors. U.S. assistance will improve health services for key populations, particularly in relation to maternal and child health, HIV, multi-drug resistant tuberculosis, and malaria. U.S. assistance will also increase the availability of essential preventive, diagnostic, and treatment supplies and commodities through the strengthening of a national health supply chain management system. Additionally, U.S. assistance will support livelihood, food security, financial, and water/sanitation service providers to expand coverage and quality of services for internally displaced persons.

Donors, government, humanitarian and development partners strategically coordinate assistance in a way that catalyzes sustainable change in communities: The transition environment in Burma necessitates a high level of coordination by bilateral and multilateral donors, based on the principles of aid effectiveness and lessons learned from other contexts. The United States must consider its comparative advantage and assistance levels in relation to other stakeholders to ensure the best use of limited resources and alignment with country-led plans. Thoughtful strategic coordination and planning with a broad range of

stakeholders, including civil society, media, universities, and the private sector, as well as with the GOB and other donors, will advance U.S. foreign policy and development goals.

Strengthen the capacity of domestic institutions to address regional threats: The United States will support security sector reforms that help Burma create a transparent, non-political, professional police service capable of coordinating effectively with the United States and other allies' to reduce regional security threats. U.S. assistance will align law enforcement capabilities with U.S. interests to enable Burma to adopt internationally accepted professional standards of conduct and effective leadership in the areas of anti-corruption, counterterrorism, and human rights protection. U.S. assistance will also enable key Burmese institutions to combat transnational crimes, such as money laundering, illicit narcotics trade, and trafficking in persons more effectively.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**110,200**
Influential entities demonstrate increased trust of each other and confidence in the process through increased dialogue and improved cooperation	**4,000**
Economic Support Fund	**4,000**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,000
Communities are willing and capable of supporting peace and resisting inter-communal violence and discrimination	**12,000**
Economic Support Fund	**11,500**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**500**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
Societal foundations— institutions, processes, and mechanisms— are respectful of Burma's diversity and support national reconciliation	**4,500**
Economic Support Fund	**4,500**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,500
Influential entities employ principles of a well-governed democratic state that is inclusive, accountable, and responsive to its people	**10,955**
Economic Support Fund	**10,955**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,455
2.2 Good Governance	2,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,000
Burma nurtures a vibrant, participatory, representative and capable civil society and free and responsible media able to 1) monitor, engage/access, and hold local and central government accountable, and 2) represent and advance citizen interests in pursuit of democratic ideals at all levels of society	**7,500**
Economic Support Fund	**7,500**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,500

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
2.2 Good Governance	3,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,000
Societal foundations /processes, institutions, and mechanisms, at the local, state and national levels, reflect the will, concerns, and participation of the Burmese people	**11,050**
Economic Support Fund	**10,000**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,500
2.2 Good Governance	3,500
2.4 Civil Society	4,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**1,050**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	650
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	400
An open market economy governed by transparent rules that meet international standards and are consistent with U.S. interests	**1,500**
Economic Support Fund	**1,500**
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,500
Economic growth that benefits all regions of the country and segments of society	**16,000**
Economic Support Fund	**16,000**
4.5 Agriculture	14,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,000
Increased U.S. trade and responsible investment	**2,500**
Economic Support Fund	**2,500**
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,500
Burmese communities are equipped to take advantage of socio-economic opportunities while reducing their vulnerability to threats	**13,048**
Economic Support Fund	**2,498**
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,498
Global Health Programs - State	**3,500**
3.1 Health	3,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	**5,050**
3.1 Health	5,050
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**2,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
Burmese institutions/groups have increased capacity to deliver quality basic services to the people of Burma	**11,531**
Economic Support Fund	**3,806**
3.2 Education	806
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,000
Global Health Programs - State	**2,000**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
3.1 Health	2,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	**5,725**
3.1 Health	5,725
Donors, government, humanitarian, and development partners strategically coordinate assistance in a way that catalyzes sustainable change in communities	**13,166**
Economic Support Fund	**4,941**
3.2 Education	1,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,941
Global Health Programs - State	**3,500**
3.1 Health	3,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	**4,725**
3.1 Health	4,725
Strengthen the capacity of domestic institutions to address regional threats	**2,450**
Economic Support Fund	**1,000**
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**1,450**
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,450

Cambodia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' top foreign policy goal in Cambodia remains supporting and transitioning the country to a sustainable and lasting democracy that respects human rights, encourages civic participation, and practices accountable governance.   The end of a long standing political impasse that saw the opposition party joining Cambodia's parliament, along with an increasingly vocal and politically engaged citizenry, opens new possibilities for reform and democratic debate within the country.   To increase the stake that the Cambodian people have in their country's democratic development, the United States continues efforts to reduce poverty, improve livelihoods, and increase access to quality healthcare.   Programs supporting the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the Global Health Initiative (GHI), the Presidential Malaria Initiative (PMI), Feed the Future (FTF), and the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI) will build on current successes in reducing key health and human development constraints, improving food security, and conserving Cambodia's natural resources while strengthening democratic governance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**70,892**	*****	**80,512**	**9,620**
Development Assistance	26,756	*	35,250	8,494
Economic Support Fund	5,200	*	3,500	-1,700
Foreign Military Financing	500	*	-	-500
Global Health Programs - State	5,122	*	5,122	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	28,772	*	30,500	1,728
International Military Education and Training	452	*	450	-2
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,090	*	5,690	1,600

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance will help advance democracy and governance reforms, promote food security and dietary diversity for the most vulnerable Cambodians, and enable Cambodians to adapt more effectively to climate change.   Robust participation in the 2013 national elections and the eventual political settlement between the opposition and the ruling parties provides new opportunities for bolstering key democratic reforms and expanding civil and human rights.   U.S. support for democracy and governance will build on the momentum sparked by youth engagement to build a sustainable democratic political culture in Cambodia that is responsive to citizens' interests and ensures the protection of human rights.

DA funds will also improve food security within targeted provinces of Cambodia that have the highest poverty and malnutrition rates and the greatest potential for improved agricultural productivity.   Through increased productivity and crop diversification, U.S. assistance will continue to grow small agricultural enterprises and build local economic resilience through diversified production.   In addition, activities to promote natural resource management, adaptation to climate change, lower emissions, and biodiversity conservation will reduce, sequester, and avoid greenhouse gas emissions and conserve significant parts of Cambodia's forest lands as well as other areas of significant biodiversity.

DA funds will also support basic education efforts in Cambodia through early grade reading programs.

Strengthened Democracy and Governance Accountability, and Enhanced Respect for Human Rights

Key Interventions:
- Programs will provide support to civil society organizations, including direct funding to Cambodian NGOs to help strengthen their abilities to mobilize communities around key issues such as land rights; corruption; labor rights; women's empowerment; rights of vulnerable populations, including Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender individuals; and freedom of speech, assembly, and the press.
- U.S. assistance will provide technical know-how to help political parties become more responsive to citizens' interests. Support will include helping party members to increase the engagement of women and youth in electoral processes and build demand for meaningful political reform.
- U.S. assistance will expand capabilities to use the Khmer language on mobile devices and increase the use of technology-based services such as interactive voice response – a technology that allows mobile users to call one phone number to access pre-recorded information on any given subject – to achieve development outcomes.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen the ability of Cambodia's National Anti-Human Trafficking Committee at both the national and sub-national levels to oversee program activities, share information among various government offices, and systematize the verification of information from the provinces.
- Financial and technical assistance will support NGO and government 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 law enforcement officers to coordinate the handling of trafficking cases with government officials and NGOs that assist trafficking survivors. Training will include a review of existing 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.

Reduced Poverty Among Targeted Populations

Key Interventions:
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, FTF, USAID will 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.
- Proposed Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI) funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping Cambodia to develop and implement national action plans for low emission development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth.
- Nutrition activities, implemented in close coordination with the U.S. government's health partners, will improve access to clean water and proper sanitation, the lack of which are estimated to account for up to 50 percent of all malnutrition in Cambodia. Interventions will include nutrition education to promote behavior change that increases dietary diversity within poor families and improves sanitation practices. In addition, nutrition activities will help educate people on the benefits of a diversified diet and employ different techniques, such as mobile kitchens, and food security and nutrition groups, to raise awareness on how to improve families' nutritional status.

<u>Improved Health and Education Status of Vulnerable Populations</u>

<u>Key Intervention</u>:
- U.S. assistance will improve Cambodian children's early grade reading skills and help the Ministry of Education to develop and distribute teaching materials, conduct teacher training, provide school materials for students, conduct public outreach to relay messages related to the importance of education and reading, and build skills of Ministry staff.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

U.S. assistance will continue to help to bring to justice those most responsible for crimes committed during the Khmer Rouge period when approximately 1.7 million Cambodians were killed and millions of others were forced into labor camps.   U.S. support for the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) saw significant results when, in August 2014, the ECCC convicted two senior leaders of the Khmer Rouge regime for crimes against humanity, sentencing them both to life in prison.   The successful completion of these two trials is crucial to the legacy of the tribunal, as are other tribunal initiatives such as outreach, education, and support for victims.

<u>Strengthened Democracy and Governance Accountability, and Enhanced Respect for Human Rights</u>

<u>Key Intervention</u>:
- FY 2016 funding will help the ECCC complete the current trials of surviving senior leaders of the Khmer Rouge regime.

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 improve the availability and accountability of health services to boost maternal health, reduce neonatal and infant mortality, support the expansion and use of quality family planning and reproductive health services in both the public and private sectors, and improve infectious disease control.   In addition, U.S. assistance will support a multi-sectoral approach to improve nutritional outcomes among Cambodia's most vulnerable populations.   In light of Cambodia's significant achievements in combatting HIV/AIDS over the past two decades, it is uniquely poised to achieve its ambitious goal of virtual elimination of all new HIV infections in Cambodia by 2020.   PEPFAR in Cambodia aims to advance efforts toward this goal while supporting a responsible, sustainable transition to country ownership of the national HIV response.   Furthermore, Cambodia is a focus country for combating other diseases that are global threats, such as tuberculosis, and drug-resistant malaria, and will play an important role in preventing future pandemic disease outbreaks.

<u>Improved Health and Education Status of Vulnerable Populations</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- Maternal and Child Health: U.S. assistance will address the major causes of maternal and neonatal mortality by improving the quality of care provided in nearly half of the nation's health facilities. This will be complemented by community-based efforts to improve local governance in the health sector, institutionalize community health volunteers in the national system, and develop community awareness of health issues and how to address them.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: U.S. assistance will improve the quality and coverage of healthcare services and family planning options and expand access to family planning products in both the public and private sectors for women of reproductive age.   Media outreach programs will

deliver reproductive health messages nationwide, targeting the growing youth cohort.

- Nutrition: U.S. assistance will support an integrated nutrition, hygiene, and sanitation program focused on mothers and infants in the critical first 1,000 days of life.   The program will promote public and private sector approaches to improve healthy behaviors.   This includes educating caretakers about nutritious foods and appropriate feeding for infants; introducing and reinforcing proper hygiene and sanitation practices; improving growth monitoring in health centers; and ensuring hospital referrals for severely malnourished children.
- HIV/AIDS: PEPFAR 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.
- Tuberculosis (TB): U.S. assistance will support efforts by the Cambodian National Tuberculosis Program to improve and expand TB case 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 will support Cambodia's national malaria control program to prevent, test for, and treat malaria.   Efforts will focus on high-risk and hard-to-reach populations, such as migrant workers in forested areas with high exposure to malaria vectors.   Activities will enhance surveillance and monitoring for malaria while improving treatment outcomes and tracking drug resistance. Combined, these efforts will ensure that Cambodia stays on track to enter the pre-elimination phase for malaria in 2016.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

U.S. assistance will familiarize Cambodian defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training, and doctrine that promote democratic values including respect for human rights, increase the professionalization of the forces, and create lasting military-to-military relationships.   The United States will continue to support Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF) participation in senior and mid-level professional military education courses, with an additional focus on English language and human rights training.   U.S. support in this area will help Cambodia's military become better equipped to address transnational threats, support and sustain democratic institutions, respond to humanitarian crises, and ensure the safety of U.S. citizens visiting or living in Cambodia.

Cambodia Acts as a Responsible Bilateral, Regional, and International Partner

Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance will support leadership training, military professionalization, and human rights awareness for promising RCAF personnel.
- U.S. assistance will fund RCAF English-language training.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

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 makes 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.

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 Cambodian government needs assistance to broaden its understanding of international strategic trade controls and nonproliferation regimes 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.

Cambodia Acts as a Responsible Bilateral, Regional, and International Partner

Key Interventions:
- Conventional Weapons Destruction efforts support the clearance of ERW in high priority areas to reduce casualties and advance Cambodian national clearance goals, process explosive materials retrieved from ERW for use in the destruction of existing mines and other ERW, as well as provide training and education programs.
- Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance will enhance Cambodia's ability to control the movement of sensitive items through its territory by training Cambodian officials in nonproliferation and strategic trade management skills and providing limited equipment donations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Embassy Phnom Penh maintains a robust inter-agency coordination system that monitors progress towards U.S. government development goals across all agencies and resources.   New interventions are reviewed jointly to determine the potential value in contributing to mission objectives.   USAID senior managers and project management staff regularly conduct site visits to oversee the implementation of projects.   The Department of Defense conducts on-site monitoring of military training programs and regular evaluations of participants' application and use of acquired skills.   Furthermore, USAID conducts periodic portfolio reviews in close coordination with the interagency team under the Chief of Mission's purview to monitor progress and overall performance.   USAID also conducts mid-term and final evaluations of its activities to learn and refine existing activities as well as design new interventions.

USAID carried out several performance evaluations in FY 2013 and FY 2014 including for its maternal and child health, health and human services; HIV/AIDS; and reproductive health programs.   USAID also conducted mid-term evaluations for its FTF and political competitiveness programs and final performance evaluations for its education and civil society programs.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID integrates a learning agenda into all activities that will not only inform USAID, but also foster a community of learning in Cambodia to provide lessons learned to the broader stakeholder community.
- Financial reviews of implementing partners strengthened internal control systems, and lessons learned were shared with all implementing partners which helped them address their key weaknesses.
- Mid-term assessments of the FTF program are leading to more scalable interventions particularly those supporting beneficiaries involved in horticulture production; results will be evident in FY 2015 and will be incorporated in a design for new activities that will come on line in FY 2016.
- An end-of-project evaluation of USAID's electoral support led to a more focused program that was designed in FY 2014.
- USAID's end-of-project evaluation of the HIV/AIDS care and support program identified areas

where efficiencies can be gained to better serve the needs of people living with HIV/AIDS. Results have already been used by the Cambodian National HIV/AIDS Program to design a new integrated community and facility approach to reach the people most in need. The results of geo-spatial mapping are used by health program implementers to better target prevention services to those most at risk. In addition, USAID is supporting the recently-completed Cambodian Demographic and Health Survey 2014 to collect national health related data to provide critical information to the government, donors, and non-governmental organizations.

- USAID used the findings from health performance evaluations to improve program effectiveness by informing existing approaches as well as the design of new programs. As an example, one performance evaluation of maternal and child health programs identified approaches to improve the chances that pre-term newborns would survive. The Ministry of Health then used these findings to improve medical services, thus scaling up lifesaving interventions nationwide.

- Through a field-based workshop, USAID shared the findings of the final performance evaluation for its education program with Ministry of Education staff, along with other local stakeholders, to assist them in better implementing their education interventions.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strengthened Democracy and Governance Accountability, and Enhanced Respect for Human Rights: Strengthening democracy and respect for human rights rank among the United States' top foreign policy goals in Cambodia. By ensuring that Cambodians are able to enjoy basic human rights, citizens can better participate in the political and economic decisions that impact their daily lives. Controversies over land tenure and labor rights remain a trigger for many rights violations. Cambodia is a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking and was downgraded to the Tier Two Watch List in the 2013 Trafficking in Persons Report. Many Cambodians continue to experience physical and psychological effects from the Khmer Rouge period and the subsequent era of political instability. Certain segments of the population – such as lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transsexuals, commercial sex workers, and intravenous drug users – experience discrimination and marginalization and face barriers to accessing healthcare and other social services.

Reduced Poverty Among Targeted Populations: Cambodia remains a low-income country where approximately one-quarter of the rural population lives below the poverty line and is at risk of being food deprived. Furthermore, up to half of Cambodia's children under the age of five are chronically malnourished. Currently, local farm production is relatively undiversified, focusing predominantly on rice production. Limited farm production constrains the ability of poor households to diversify their diets, thereby perpetuating malnutrition and stymying poverty reduction and food security.
U.S. assistance focuses on enabling small farmers in rural Cambodia to diversify their production, increase their resilience to climate and economic shocks, and improve the availability and affordability of different foods to expand dietary diversity. U.S. efforts in this area are already reaping results, as targeted farmers have dramatically increased their incomes and business sales. In 2014, targeted horticulture farmers increased their incomes by an average of 250 percent and rural sales increased by $3.4 million.

Livelihood opportunities for rural Cambodians are also in jeopardy due to a dependency on rich aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity that is threatened by intensive logging, unsustainable fishing practices, hunting, dam construction, and climate change. These threats require a continued focus on sustainable management of fisheries and forests. U.S. assistance in this sector has improved the management and condition of more than one million hectares of Cambodia's forests and helped 13,460 households derive increased economic benefits from sustainable forest management and conservation. Cambodia is adversely affected by climate change through rising temperatures, severe weather, and unpredictable dry

and rainy seasons, with the frequency and severity of droughts and floods expected to increase. U.S. assistance will help households and communities increase their resilience to these threats.

<u>Cambodia Acts as a Responsible Bilateral, Regional, and International Partner</u>: U.S. security assistance focuses on increasing Cambodia's ability to become a reliable and responsible bilateral, regional, and international security partner with the United States.   Programs designed to build Cambodia's capacity to counter transnational crimes and environmental security will increase interoperability with U.S. forces, facilitate Cambodia's participation in multilateral responses to regional crises, and enhance the Embassy's ability to assist U.S. citizens during natural and man-made crises.   The United States will encourage the Cambodian government to increase its own investments in its national infrastructure and to bolster cooperation with the United States and other partners on responses to threats.

<u>Improved Health and Education Status of Vulnerable Populations</u>:   Cambodia has the highest infant and under-five mortality rates in the region, with many children in Cambodia dying from easily preventable and treatable causes.   The number one and two killers of children are pneumonia and diarrhea, respectively.   Forty percent of children are stunted from malnutrition and under-nutrition, while rates of anemia among women and children stand at 44 percent and 55 percent, respectively.   Many households, especially in rural areas of Cambodia, lack adequate access to clean drinking water and sanitation facilities.   While the proportion of the government budget allocated to health has increased over the past five years, healthcare provider salaries are inadequate and out-of-pocket payments for healthcare are some of the highest in the region.   Although adult HIV prevalence was estimated to be 0.7 percent in 2012, high prevalence is still evident in sub-populations of persons engaged in high-risk behaviors, including female sex workers; transgendered men; men who have sex with men; and persons who inject drugs. Cambodia ranks among the world's 22 high-burden countries for tuberculosis and has the highest tuberculosis incidence in the region, with 64 percent of Cambodians having active or latent tuberculosis. Furthermore, an increasing number of Cambodians are showing signs of resistance to the world's cheapest and most effective malarial treatment.   U.S. assistance will improve the availability and accountability of health services to boost maternal health, reduce neonatal and infant mortality, support the expansion and use of quality family planning and reproductive health services in both the public and private sectors, and improve infectious disease control.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**80,512**
Strengthened Democracy and Government Accountability, and Enhanced Respect for Human Rights	**19,750**
Development Assistance	**16,250**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,000
2.2 Good Governance	3,250
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000
2.4 Civil Society	4,000
Economic Support Fund	**3,500**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,500
Improved Health and Education Status of Vulnerable Populations	**37,622**
Development Assistance	**2,000**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
3.2 Education	2,000
Global Health Programs - State	**5,122**
3.1 Health	5,122
Global Health Programs - USAID	**30,500**
3.1 Health	30,500
Reduced Poverty Among Targeted Populations	**17,000**
Development Assistance	**17,000**
4.5 Agriculture	8,000
4.8 Environment	9,000
Cambodia Acts as a Responsible Bilateral, Regional, and International Partner	**6,140**
International Military Education and Training	**450**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**5,690**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	190
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,500

China

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States is engaging China as a development partner with the resources to invest in its own future.   Overall U.S. foreign policy goals with China include collaborating effectively on a range of important common challenges, such as climate change and energy conservation, pandemic disease, terrorism, and nonproliferation.   China continues to have serious challenges with respect to promoting and protecting human rights (including the rights of members of minority groups), developing democratic norms, and protecting freedom of religion. U.S. assistance helps Tibetan communities improve livelihoods, promote sustainable development and environmental conservation, and preserve cultural traditions.   In addition, foreign assistance funding also supports targeted programs that enhance the rule of law and strengthen cooperation in countering global public health threats, particularly aimed at combatting the spread of pandemic and other emerging diseases.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**12,300**	*****	**6,800**	**-5,500**
Economic Support Fund	10,000	*	4,500	-5,500
Global Health Programs - State	1,500	*	1,500	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	*	800	-

Economic Support Fund (ESF)
ESF assistance will preserve Tibetan cultural traditions and promote sustainable development, education and environmental conservation on the Tibetan plateau. These interventions strengthen the capacity of ethnic Tibetan communities and local organizations to improve and sustain their livelihoods, natural environment, and way of life.   Specifically, U.S. government assistance will increase the skills and capacity of Tibetans to compete in the formal economy and expand opportunities for employment and business development, as well as mitigate the impacts of biodiversity and climate change.

China enhances good governance and respect for human rights by increasing space for civil society and improving mechanisms for public participation, especially by women, youth, minorities, and vulnerable populations.

Key Interventions:
- Activities will aim to reduce poverty in Tibetan regions by stimulating the local economy through traditional and non-traditional agricultural systems, the management of natural resources, market-based mechanisms, and income-generating activities.
- Activities will address degradation of rangeland, including problems such as overgrazing and the introduction of invasive species.   Funds will also support nontraditional farming methods to increase agricultural production and productivity for diversified goods, promote climate resilient crops such as grassland, animal husbandry activities, and alternative, non-pastoral income generating activities that are based on sound natural resource management.
- Activities will increase awareness of ethnic Tibetans' culture with a particular focus on women's

community leadership.   Activities will also assist in creating networks to preserve architectural works, monuments, paintings, buildings, archeological sites, Tibetan language, oral traditions, social practices, traditional craftsmanship, literature, music, food, and performance art.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

China faces a range of public health threats that include HIV/AIDS, health-care associated infections, multi-drug resistant tuberculosis, influenza hepatitis B and C, emerging and re-emerging infections, and potential importation of Ebola virus infection. For a variety of reasons, including its large population size and mobility, involvement in Africa, and its many geographic neighbors, China is a U.S. partner in the global effort to prevent, detect, and respond to emerging infectious diseases and other biological health threats.   While China's HIV prevalence is relatively low, there are geographic concentrations of HIV along China's southern and western borders that make prevention and control challenging.   Although HIV testing and treatment are free according to established national policy, local perceptions that HIV/AIDS affects only high-risk populations remains the norm.   HIV diagnosis is often delayed until late in the course of disease, and mortality among HIV-infected persons continues to be high. As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Releif (PEPFAR) Asia Regional Program, the U.S. HIV/AIDS program in China provides technical assistance to foster innovative pilot programs intended to influence national policy initiatives, and inform efforts of PEPFAR programs in other countries.   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.

China strengthens its cooperation with the United States in countering global threats to public health and improving Global Health Security

Key Intervention:
- HIV/AIDS: As a part of 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; law enforcement issues of mutual concern including but not limited to money laundering, intellectual property, and anti-corruption; 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.

China enhances good governance and respect for human rights by increasing space for civil society and improving mechanisms for public participation, especially by women, youth, minorities, and vulnerable populations

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: To assess progress of the Tibet program, USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia conducted three site visits in FY 2014, including one field trip to Qinghai, Yunnan, Sichuan, and Ganzu provinces. Findings showed the program was meeting technical specifications, and provided critical opportunities to help guide the direction of new programing.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Results from monitoring current activities and analysis conducted during the project design of the new Tibet program completed in FY 2014 provided directions on future programming and appropriate funding levels for each activity. Critical adjustments included supporting implementers in establishing new office locations to accommodate changing operating conditions, and helping implementers refine performance indicators.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

China enhances good governance and respect for human rights by increasing space for civil society and improving mechanisms for public participation, especially by women, youth, minorities, and vulnerable populations: Programs will focus on working directly with the Chinese people to promote rule of law, government transparency, civil society development, the protection of minority cultures, and improve the livelihoods of Tibetans in China. The RLA will engage officials, scholars and judges to promote the impartial application of law without political interference, which will foster the creation of a just and stable society.

China strengthens its cooperation with the United States in countering global threats to public health and improving global health security: The U.S. HIV/AIDS program in China will leverage and amplify U.S. inputs fostering nationwide interventions by the Chinese government and other donor agencies using their own resources. Mission elements also will encourage China to do more to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS by maintaining consistent HIV treatment service delivery coverage and quality, and by improving HIV prevention and treatment efforts in certain high-risk groups.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**6,800**
China enhances good governance and respect for human rights by increasing space for civil society and improving mechanisms for public participation, especially by women, youth, minorities, and vulnerable populations	**5,300**
Economic Support Fund	**4,500**
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,000

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
4.8 Environment	1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**800**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	800
China strengthens its cooperation with the United States in countering global threats to public health and improving Global Health Security (GHS)	**1,500**
Global Health Programs - State	**1,500**
3.1 Health	1,500

Indonesia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The joint efforts of the United States and Indonesia has greatly decreased internal development gaps and advanced global development opportunities, leading to a stronger Indonesia. Having undergone a remarkable democratic transformation, Indonesia is a key regional and global player. Given Indonesia's status as the world's largest Muslim-majority nation, third largest democracy, and a significant greenhouse gas emitter, the United States has an interest in its continued success and improvement. Despite its progress, challenges remain, and the United States partners with Indonesia to tackle major governance challenges, significant health problems that pose threats internationally, non-sustainable natural resource exploitation, fragile reforms in the security sector, and low quality education and workforce development systems that undermine development. Even with the rapid 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.

Priorities and goals for U.S. assistance will need to be flexible to accommodate potential changes in the Government of Indonesia's (GOI) new administration and development plans, including a new 2015-2019 National Development Strategy, which will be finalized in early 2015. Currently, the U.S. government implements the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI) and the Global Health Initiative (GHI) which will support key tenets of Indonesia's National Development Strategy. The GCCI will build capacity for communities to adapt to climate change, promote low emissions development, and encourage sustainable management of natural resources. USAID also works to reduce maternal and child mortality and strengthen Indonesia's response to infectious diseases through the GHI.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**139,491**	*****	**187,375**	**47,884**
Development Assistance	66,420	*	112,400	45,980
Foreign Military Financing	14,000	*	14,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	350	*	2,250	1,900
Global Health Programs - USAID	41,250	*	39,750	-1,500
International Military Education and Training	1,855	*	2,400	545
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,066	*	11,025	959
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,550	*	5,550	-

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**139,491**	*****	**187,375**	**47,884**

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Maritime Security	**7,000**	*****	**8,000**	**1,000**
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	*	7,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	1,000	1,000
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	**1,000**	*****	**1,000**	**-**
Development Assistance	1,000	*	1,000	-
Other	**131,491**	*****	**178,375**	**46,884**
Development Assistance	65,420	*	111,400	45,980
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	*	7,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	350	*	2,250	1,900
Global Health Programs - USAID	41,250	*	39,750	-1,500
International Military Education and Training	1,855	*	2,400	545
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,066	*	10,025	-41
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,550	*	5,550	-

Development Assistance (DA)

Within the framework of the U.S.-Indonesia Comprehensive Partnership, U.S. assistance resources advance this partnership with Indonesia to improve the quality and relevance of higher education and delivery of priority healthcare, strengthen governance and democracy, sustain the environment, better manage disasters, and create an environment for science, technology, and innovation to thrive.

Strengthen Democratic Governance

Key Interventions:
- 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.
- Programs will build capacity for partner civil society organizations and think tanks who serve a watch-dog function to hold the state (both national and local government) accountable to citizens; provide an advocacy function that articulates the interests of constituent groups for specific goals; and educates the population and equips civil society to improve democratic practices.
- Programs in eastern Indonesia (Papua, West Papua, Maluku, and North Maluku) are designed to improve citizen dialogue on community investments and focus on empowering women who have been victimized by gender-based violence.
- Assistance will support efforts in the fields of rule of law, human rights, and anti-corruption through programs that will work with key Indonesian institutions – including the Attorney General's Office, Supreme Court, Corruption Eradication Commission, Supreme Audit Institution, as well as civil society. Programs will also support Indonesia's implementation of its Open Government Partnership action plans and increase civil society engagement.
- Assistance in democracy and governance will be targeted at policies, ministries and levels of government critical to advancing goals of other USAID programming in health, education, biodiversity and carbon reduction, and science and technology.
- Assistance will support implementation of government services by strengthening the Indonesian

administration, building transparency, strengthening human resource management, supervision, and capacity at the local level. Programs will also provide technical assistance to health facilities to improve quality of services and demonstrate the ability of public services to adequately serve the local population.

<u>Improve Essential Human Services for the Poorest and Most Vulnerable</u>

<u>Key Interventions:</u>
- Access to water and sanitation services will be expanded to the urban poor through strengthened engagement with and amongst the financial, public, and private sectors. Technical and capacity-building assistance will be provided to the institutions that serve this population to ensure their operational viability following USAID's intervention, and continued, independent expansion of service. Efforts will help national and local governments and legislatures foster an enabling environment that ensures sustainable water supply and sanitation services to the poorest populations through consensus building on targets, policy, and regulatory development, and identification of financial sources.
- Programs will increase the capacity and competency of educators, administrators and institutions to deliver instruction to poor and vulnerable populations through established service delivery systems, such as teacher training institutes, polytechnics, education departments at local universities, quality assurance boards, schools, and key units at the education ministry. USAID seeks to improve access to employment relevant education and training for the poor and vulnerable, reduce dropout rates, improve graduation and advancement rates, and expand access to high quality jobs.
- Programs to improve services at local levels will provide technical assistance to increase the accountability, supervision, and adherence to standards of local government institutions that provide services, with special attention to how those services reach the poor and vulnerable. Assistance will be provided to local governments to plan and budget for essential services in health, education, sanitation, and water, and to build capacity, transparency, and public responsiveness into the process.

<u>Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation and Disaster Resilience to Support a Green Economy:</u>

<u>Key Interventions:</u>
- Proposed GCCI funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping Indonesia to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth.
- Programs will facilitate clean energy initiatives and support the GOI in promoting renewable energy development 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.
- As part of a broader U.S. government effort, USAID 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.
- Recognizing Indonesia as a rising economy and global leader, South-South and Triangular Cooperation activities will help Indonesia explore areas of mutual interest with other countries, promote collective self-reliance, accelerate development, and strengthen solidarity. USAID programs to strengthen GOI capacity to provide coordinated development assistance are twofold: 1) joint development activities, including training, staff exchanges, knowledge exchanges, public financial management and university partnerships; and 2) expanding demand-based programming between USAID and GOI in third countries.

<u>Increase Collaborative Achievement in Science, Technology, and Innovation</u>

Key Interventions:
- Under the umbrella of the U.S.-Indonesia Science and Technology Agreement, USAID partners with the Indonesian government to improve the quality of scientific research, the quality of science, technical, engineering and math (STEM) education as well as evidence-based decision making at all levels. USAID also seeks to use new and innovative approaches to achieve Indonesia-specific development goals.   Partnership investments include scholarships and joint research initiatives between Indonesian and American scientists to tackle global challenges in the fields of health, marine conservation, biodiversity and climate change.
- Activities will focus on expanding the supply of Ph.D. level researchers and encouraging collaborative university-to-university research, thereby increasing the supply of high-quality, merit-based research and increasing Indonesia's ability to contribute to the global scientific discourse. USAID will continue its support for scholarships and efforts to strengthen institutional capacity in Indonesian institutes of higher learning. A new project is the Joint U.S.-Indonesian Fund for Scientific Research, which will serve as the foundation for the development of the Indonesian Science Fund. Other programs will include support for young Indonesian science leaders in order to magnify their contributions to national development.
- Activities aim to build the capacity of critical organizations working at the interface of evidence and policy. The activities are designed to improve the analytical capacity of policy-relevant science bodies and improve the range of policy products available to policy-makers. USAID programs will also encourage new approaches to development through a Challenge-Incentive Platform that will both define key development problems of mutual interest and open the door to solutions from a range of new entrants, including university students and the private sector.
- USAID also facilitates partnerships between the Indonesian government and the private sector to adopt advanced technologies for development goals.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)
The FMF program in Indonesia is our primary means of strengthening our defense relationship with this important regional power.   FY 2016 FMF funding will emphasize building Indonesian maritime security capabilities, including maritime domain surveillance capacity and aviation, to bolster security and stability in the South China Sea.   Funding will also continue to support training and technical assistance programs that have been effective tools of long-term engagement and cost-effective capacity building in Indonesia; build the capacity of the Indonesian forces to promote regional security; and enable the forces to better combat transnational threats and respond to disasters.

<u>Encourage and Facilitate Security Sector Transformation in Support of Democracy</u>

Key Interventions:
- Programs will support professional military education, including English language, to support the Indonesian military's transformation to an externally-focused national defense force; promote the rule of law; increase transparency and accountability to civilian leadership; and institutionalize respect for human rights.
- Resources will target, civilian control of a professional Indonesian military, and core management processes within the military and defense departments.

<u>Assist the Indonesian National Defense Forces (TNI) to Build Capabilities in Order to Contribute to Regional and Global Security</u>

Key Interventions:

- FMF funding will increase maritime surveillance capacity, improve maritime security operations and training efficiency, promote interagency sharing of Maritime Domain Awareness information, and enhance naval aviation capabilities.   These programs will increase the TNI's ability to detect and counter piracy, narco-trafficking, smuggling, and transnational terrorism.
- Programs will provide technical assistance for naval aviation resulting in enhanced TNI maintenance capabilities, thereby increasing effectiveness, sustainability, and reliability of current and future aviation assets.   These programs will also strengthen U.S.-GOI force interoperability.
- Programs will develop effective doctrine and improve equipping of TNI forces and resource management.
- Air Force and Navy Aviation capacity-building will improve TNI Navy and Air Force maritime domain awareness and strengthen the ability of the TNI to counter regional and transnational security threats.

Cooperate in Defense Trade and Development in Order to Address Neglected Requirements and Increase US-TNI Interoperability

Key Interventions:

- Professional Military Education, including English Language, will increase TNI access to advanced defense platforms while boosting U.S.-GOI force interoperability.
- Equipping and training for naval aviation will improve Indonesian maritime domain awareness by ensuring both current and future assets are used and sustained to the fullest possible extent.
- FMF support for the Indonesian Defense University will fund in-residence seminars at Naval Postgraduate School, mobile education teams, curriculum development, and an English language program in support of the Ministry of Defense's long term strategy to build a professional defense establishment.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

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

Improved Essential Human Services for the Poorest and Most Vulnerable

Key Interventions:

- GHP resources will contribute to the reduction of preventable deaths among women and children by improving the quality of health services, and lowering barriers to access these services.
- The quality of maternal and newborn health care in facilities will be improved and expanded through work with health facilities, local government, local NGOs, national government bodies, and professional associations.   Improved access to the appropriate level of care will also be improved through more efficient referral networks and more equitable access and use of public health insurance through improved administration of this process.
- USAID support will focus on improving the quality of emergency obstetric and newborn care at key facilities; establishing mentoring networks between hospitals and clinics to promote continuous quality improvement; improving quality of clinical and administrative/management standards; and providing technical assistance to professional associations of clinical professionals to adopt and promote evidence-based lifesaving interventions for maternal and newborn health.
- Interventions will also improve referral systems to ensure better access to health services by the poorest quintiles, for instance, by expanding the text messaging-based Referral Exchange Network and strengthening and expanding the network of hospitals (both public and private) with community

health centers to strengthen quality and referral services and to reduce barriers to seeking care.
- USAID will provide targeted technical support to the Ministry of Health to strengthen the accreditation process of health care facilities.
- In partnership with the Ministry of Health and academic research institutions, U.S. assistance will support the creation of evidence through operational and implementation research to guide policy development and program implementation.
- Access to water and sanitation services will be expanded to targeted urban poor through strengthened engagement with and amongst the financial, public, and private sectors. Technical and capacity-building assistance will be provided to the institutions that service this population to ensure their operational viability following USAID's intervention, and continued, independent expansion of service.

Advance Global Development Priorities of Mutual Interest

Key Interventions:
- Programs will continue to partner with the GOI to help improve and expand programs to prevent, diagnose, and treat infectious diseases in Indonesia and facilitate the GOI's engagement in regional and global efforts to control the spread of infectious diseases and prevent epidemic outbreaks, notably HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis (TB) and multi-drug resistant TB, pandemic influenza, emerging pandemic threats, and neglected tropical diseases.
- Activities 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.
- As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Indonesia 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.
- GHP funds will support improvements in Indonesia's ability to monitor, prevent, and treat infectious diseases of global importance. Activities will include technical assistance to increase the capacity for laboratory diagnostics and increase local capacity to improve prevention, diagnostics, and treatment for influenza and emerging diseases, HIV, and TB.
- USAID activities will facilitate Indonesian health leaders' engagement in high-level global dialogues on infectious diseases to ensure Indonesia's concerns are reflected in these discussions and that evidence and lessons from discussions with technical peers are used to improve program implementation in Indonesia.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)
IMET-funded courses familiarize defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training and doctrine that promote democratic values, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET training programs help ensure Indonesian partners have the skills and capabilities needed to become effective partners in ensuring regional security and stability.

Encourage and Facilitate Security Sector Transformation in Support of Democracy

Key Interventions:
- Professional military education (PME), including English language, will support security reform efforts to institutionalize the defense establishment under civilian control and promote the rule of law and increase transparency.
- PME, including English language, will enable the continued development of a professional officer

and non-commissioned officers corps comprising reform-minded leaders.
- PME will increase our access to the generation of Indonesian officers now serving in senior positions.

Assist the TNI to Build Capabilities in Order to Contribute to Regional and Global Security

Key Interventions:
- PME and technical training, including English language, will support efforts to modernize and professionalize the TNI.
- PME will strengthen further interoperability and build TNI capacity to respond to transnational challenges and threats. PME, including English language, will promote strategic planning and develop core proficiencies needed to improve institutional processes including defense resource management and defense acquisition.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE funding represents the core source of law enforcement development assistance to the Government of Indonesia. Funding supports technical assistance, organizational development, training, and equipment to strengthen law enforcement capacities of the Indonesian National Police (INP), the Attorney General's Office (AGO), the Indonesian Financial Intelligence Unit (PPATK), the Ministry of Forestry, and other GOI non-military law enforcement and justice sector agencies.

Strengthen Law Enforcement and Justice Sector Institution Professionalism in Order to Increase Citizen Confidence

Key interventions:
- Increased rule of law and associated anti-corruption actions will be augmented by developmental and technical assistance to the INP inspections and Internal Affairs sections, the Supreme Court Training Academy, the Attorney General's Training Academy, the Anti-Corruption Task Force, INP forensic laboratories, the Witness Protection Commission, and other GOI law enforcement agencies.
- Heighten the understanding and application of the Use of Force policy by providing technical, developmental assistance for the socialization of the INP Use of Force Policy and for the continued implementation of the INP distance learning education initiative.

Encourage and Facilitate Security Sector Transformation in Support of Democracy

Key intervention:
- U.S. assistance will increase communication between law enforcement and the community by providing development assistance, mentoring and training for the INP reorganization initiative; providing continuing technical and training support to the INP-TELKOM call center; and providing continuing technical and training support to the INP Public Affairs Unit and associated systems.

Assist Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and Judicial Organizations/Agencies to Interdict, Investigate, and Prosecute Transnational Crimes

Key interventions:
- U.S. assistance will increase the ability to interdict illicit goods in both source and transit zones through the delivery of a series of training programs to law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges; organizing a series of multi-lateral wildlife trafficking workshops; and building Trafficking in Persons prevention and enforcement capacity.
- U.S. assistance will increase the infrastructure and ability to monitor Indonesia's maritime domain by providing equipment support and coordination workshops to maritime security stakeholders, and by

providing training and equipment to the Indonesian Marine Police and/or other maritime stakeholder agencies.

- U.S. assistance will increase the ability to investigate online crimes by providing information and technical assistance to the Indonesian National Policy Cyber Crime Unit.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)
U.S. NADR assistance will build Indonesia's capacity to investigate national and regional criminal acts of terrorism and deter proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) through strategic trade control assistance.

<u>Strengthen Law Enforcement and Justice Sector Institution Professionalism in Order to Increase Citizen Confidence</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- Funds provided through the Department of State's Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program will continue to provide counterterrorism training and equipment to Indonesian law enforcement officers in order to build the INP's capacity to deter, detect, and respond to terrorist threats.   Areas of strategic focus include building capacity to conduct terrorism-related investigations and share information; managing security organizations and institutions to prevent terrorist safe havens; training line officers and their supervisors in the use of less lethal tactical measures; provide police media relations officers with skills and strategies to work more effectively with the public and mass media; and promote Indonesia's cooperation in regional counterterrorism efforts.
- Programs through the Regional Strategic Initiative tackle issues in South-East Asia that transcend borders.   These include terrorist financing, online extremism, and certain issues related to corrections.
- Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) programs will continue to work with the GOI to develop 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. Additionally, EXBS will continue to work with appropriate GOI agencies to improve their ability to effectively monitor trade activity and ensure the integrity of their borders.
- Assistance will provide for the continued development of mapping tolls to enable effective deployment of social conflict abatement.
- Programs will include a series of trainings throughout Indonesia to develop the ability of law enforcement, prosecutors and judges to address transnational crime including terrorism.
- Assistance will work with PPATK to promote through training activities "follow the money" methodology for investigations.
- Assistance will develop the ability of Indonesia to investigate and prosecute terror finance cases and freeze terrorist assets without delay.
- Assistance will increase the capacity of local organizations and relevant government agencies to effectively counter violent extremism and combat radicalization through correctional rehabilitation and post-release activities.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The MCC and Indonesia signed a Compact in November 2011 to provide $600 million in resources (using FY2005 and FY2011 Program Funds) over a five year period to work on nutrition, green prosperity, and procurement modernization. The MCC compact entered into force on April 2, 2013.   Potential for duplication with USAID is minimal due to the following factors: (1) USAID/Indonesia's Health and Environment offices continue to coordinate with MCC country representatives on design of activities; (2)

the compact does not include a democracy and governance component, though the work on public procurement builds on previous USAID and MCC investments in the sector; (3) MCC's activities will have a different geographic focus, (4) MCC-funded activities became operational in FY 2013, complementing USAID programs; and (5) MCC is leveraging several of USAID's ongoing activities in Indonesia to strengthen the Compact's areas including in the areas of renewable energy, climate change, land use planning, and maternal and child health.

Key Interventions:
- Green Prosperity Project: The compact's $332.5 million Green Prosperity Project is designed to increase productivity and reduce reliance on fossil fuels by expanding renewable energy, and to increase productivity and reduce land-based greenhouse gas emissions by improving land use practices and management of natural resources. These objectives support the Government of Indonesia's commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and developing corridors of economic growth within its medium- to long-term development plans. The Green Prosperity Project will stimulate investment in renewable energy, improve smallholder productivity and land-use practices in key commodities, enhance stewardship of forests and other natural resources and strengthen human capacity to drive green growth. The first grants under this project will be made in early 2015, beginning with grants for sustainable cocoa production, natural resource management and small scale renewable energy.
- Community-Based Nutrition: The compact's $129.5 million project seeks to reduce and prevent low birth weight, childhood stunting, and malnourishment of children in targeted areas. The project will target approximately 1.7 million children in 5,300 villages in provinces where rates of stunting and low birth weight in infants and children up to two years old are higher than national averages and is now Indonesia's flagship investment under the multi-lateral Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement. Drawing on a growing body of international evidence on interventions to reduce stunting and low birth weight, the project provides an incentives-based scheme to increase demand for tools to reduce stunting, while improving the health sector's capacities to respond to increased demand. The project builds on existing community engagement mechanisms tested under a community-driven pilot program, Generasi, which successfully supported community efforts to improve targeted health, nutrition, and education indicators.
- Procurement Modernization: The $50 million Procurement Modernization Project is designed to assist the Government of Indonesia in achieving significant government expenditure savings with no loss—or an increase—in the quality of procured goods and services and is in line with Indonesia's commitments as part of the multilateral Open Government Partnership initiative. The project includes activities to build a career path for procurement civil servants, create an institutionalized role and structure for procurement professionals that provides sufficient authority to implement good practice, and strengthen controls like procurement and financial audits to ensure improved institutional performance.

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 officer, a full-time geographic information system (GIS) specialist, and a full-time gender specialist. USAID is in the process of recruiting a locally engaged staff (LES) M&E specialist. The Mission has completed a Performance Management Plan to track results and measure progress toward the objectives outlined in the Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS). The Performance Management Plan includes an evaluation plan that outlines more than 20 evaluations USAID intends to conduct over the CDCS period.

During FY 2014, 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:

- A mid-term performance evaluation examined the Educating and Equipping Tomorrow's Justice Reformers project which aims to provide a foundation for further justice sector reform by helping to institute a practice-oriented component within the curriculum in law schools and encouraging graduates to start careers in public service. The evaluation found that although students participating in the law clinics were very enthusiastic and found great value in the experience, there were challenges in integrating the clinics fully into the curricula. The evaluation recommended supporting additional opportunities for practical experience, such as internships, into students' education as another means of channeling students towards careers in public service. These findings, among others, will be used to inform work plans and alter focus for the remaining duration of the project.

- The USAID/Indonesia Avian and Pandemic Influenza Program Evaluation examined the combined results of a series of contracts with five different implementing partners since 2009. Among other things the evaluation examined the extent to which the different components worked together to foster a One Health approach, coordinating both animal and human disease surveillance systems. The findings from Avian and Pandemic Influenza (API) final evaluation are used for developing a more integrated, high impact, and sustainable project of Emerging Pandemic Threat (EPT) phase 2. USAID's EPT 2 program will focus on helping countries to detect viruses with pandemic potential, improve laboratory capacity to support surveillance, respond in an appropriate and timely manner, strengthen national and local response capacities, and educate at-risk populations on how to prevent exposure to these dangerous pathogens.

- The November 2013 evaluation of the Opportunities for Vulnerable Children examined efforts at both the bureaucratic and policy levels, as well as the community and household level, to ensure that children with disabilities can better access Indonesia's mainstream education settings. Results will help USAID and the GOI understand how efforts to better target disability policy, and how to expand the effect of these policies beyond institutions and into the community environment.

- A rolling evaluation of university partnerships is examining the impact of partnerships between U.S. and Indonesian universities in terms of strengthening the research capacity of the Indonesian partner institutions and their ability to make meaningful contributions. The findings from University Partnership are used to provide continued support for expanding the model of the partnership to achieve its long term objectives: sustainability of the university centers by adopting a more inclusive approach to partnership building and enhancing its external collaboration networks. Longer-term partnerships are designed to provide opportunities for Indonesian institutions to take part in joint research collaborations with the U.S. entities and seek external potential partners to scale up the program impacts.

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 sufficient program funds are set aside for evaluations. The following are examples of current evaluation results and Mission responses:

- As a result of the Educating and Equipping Tomorrow's Justice Reformers mid-term evaluation, USAID decided to extend the life of the project, without committing additional resources, noting that the weakness in the university component was likely due to a single approach for all eight universities rather than playing to each university's' unique strengths. USAID shifted programming to a demand-based model and worked closer with the formal justice sector to further links between the formal justice sector and the legal clinics.

- As a result of the mid- term evaluation, IUWASH program developed a Behavior Change Communication strategy to guide the demand creation components of the project and to develop a micro finance action plan and roadmap. The evaluation provided important recommendations for

our next WASH program including how to better reach the poor and how to better integrate with health outcomes, including closer relationships with the Ministry of Health.

- 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 have strengthened AP's management, improved their relationship with corporate partner Chevron, and help to turn AP into a valuable partner under our new Higher Education Leadership and Management program.
- An external evaluation of USAID's primary maternal/neonatal health program, the Expanding Maternal and Neonatal Survival (EMAS) program, found that the program is improving how maternal and child health services are delivered at the district and facility level and making a profound contribution to changing very fragmental referral processes for women with complications in labor and delivery into a functional system.
- Evaluation of initial university partnerships has shown the value of the partnerships in terms of building the capacity of Indonesian partners. As a result, the CDCS will continue this practice, but will seek ways to build stronger and more sustainable linkages that contribute to the achievement of all four Development Objectives.
- The ATA program monitors training and equipment grants through capability assessments and "check back" inspections conducted by DS subject matter experts and CT policy officers in conjunction with the Regional Security Office. The ATA program uses the results of assessments to design future programming, including selection of appropriate participants and types of ATA training and equipment. 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. ATA trainers also share relevant after-action reports with DS program managers, facilitating ongoing desktop monitoring of ATA programming.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strengthen Democratic Governance: USAID investments in democracy and good governance 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 its citizens. Work on governance and accountability extends to basic health services from the government, NGOs, and the private sector to improve access of the poorest and most marginalized in targeted districts in Eastern Indonesia. Together this work deepens democratic consolidation and widens good governance achievements to all parts of the nation.

Improve Essential Human Services for the Poorest and Most Vulnerable: Despite economic and democratic gains, the benefits of Indonesia's fast-paced transition has not yet reached all Indonesians. For example, Indonesia's maternal and child health, education and workforce readiness indicators continue to stagnate. Thus, U.S. assistance will improve services for the poorest and most vulnerable in order that they are able to benefit more equally from the growth and development of Indonesia.

Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation and Disaster Resilience to Support a Green Economy: Indonesia is a priority country of the U.S. government's GCCI because of its high greenhouse gas emissions (one of the highest in the world), globally significant forests (third largest tropical forest cover containing 10% of global forest cover) and large population that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Post will continue to support Indonesia's bold objective of a 41% reduction of carbon emissions by 2020. Proposed GCCI funding will include participation in the EC-LEDS program, helping Indonesia to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth. Indonesia's actions to preserve biodiversity, mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, and build resilience to

climate change impacts and natural disasters will have an effect that spreads beyond its own borders.

Advance Global Development Priorities of Mutual Interest: Infectious diseases such as tuberculosis (TB), HIV/AIDS, lymphatic filariasis (LF), and pandemic influenza are serious health burdens in Indonesia. As a key regional actor, Indonesia should take a larger role in important cross-border initiatives necessary to confront these issues globally. The United States seeks to build Indonesia's capacity to address these issues internally and to engage on them regionally and globally.

Increase Collaborative Achievement in Science, Technology, and Innovation: Under the umbrella of the U.S.-Indonesia Science and Technology Agreement, USAID partners with the Indonesian government to improve the quality of scientific research, the quality of STEM education as well as evidence-based decision making at all levels. Partnership investments include scholarships and joint research initiatives between Indonesian and American scientists to tackle global challenges in the fields of health, marine conservation, biodiversity and climate change. USAID also facilitates partnerships between the Indonesian government and the private sector to adopt advanced technologies for development goals.

Encourage and Facilitate Security Sector Transformation in Support of Democracy: IMET-funded courses familiarize Indonesian defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training and doctrine that promote democratic values, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build strategic, positive, and enduring military-to-military relationships.

Assist the Indonesian National Defense Forces (TNI) to Build Capabilities in Order to Contribute to Regional and Global Security: U.S. investments in TNI modernization will enable Indonesia to become a key partner in ensuring regional and global stability. Training and equipment grants help enable the TNI to address strategic U.S. national security priorities such as maritime security. TNI maritime security capabilities currently cannot ensure freedom of movement, interdict illegal activity, or disrupt transnational threats. Surveillance is limited to coastal zones and leaves Indonesia's EEZ largely unsurveilled. Indonesian patrol aircraft lack the equipment to cover Indonesia's 3 million square miles of maritime domain. Despite advances in disaster preparedness/response, gaps exist in critical HA/DR areas. Equipping and training are critical to the TNI's domestic and regional leadership in HA/DR rapid contingency operations.

Cooperate in Defense Trade and Development in Order to Address Neglected Requirements and Increase US-TNI Interoperability: TNI's internal security focus and persistent underfunding under the Suharto regime resulted in severe TNI equipment deficiencies and inadequate maintenance and sustainment systems. U.S. military equipment purchases are critical to ensuring the TNI has the skills, technology, and interoperability with U.S. forces for becoming an effective partner in ensuring regional security and stability. Our assistance can help keep TNI modernization efforts focused on addressing shared strategic priorities such as maritime security and transnational threats.

Strengthen Law Enforcement and Justice Sector Institution Professionalism in Order to Increase Citizen Confidence: Funds provided for law enforcement development will continue to support the Police Precinct Reorganization Project to reorganize precincts based on the development of patrol operations, a focus on community engagement, and organizational restructuring to streamline management. Interventions will help law enforcement entities develop and institutionalize modern law-enforcement management systems, national training mechanisms, and investigative procedures. This strengthened capacity is expected to increase law enforcement capabilities to engage with communities, integrate women more fully into the police force, and improve institutional accountability. U.S. assistance will also build GOI official capacity to investigate national and regional criminal acts of terrorism and to deter proliferation of WMD. U. S. assistance will help the GOI implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 including an export control law and a dual-use items list.

Assist Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and Judicial Organizations/Agencies to Interdict, Investigate, and Prosecute Transnational Crimes: Law Enforcement and criminal justice sector organizations within Indonesia remain largely inconsistent or ineffectual in their abilities to identify, interdict, investigate, and prosecute transnational crimes inclusive of cybercrime, trafficking in persons (TIP), narcotics, transnational environmental crimes, and smuggling. Funding will support training to interdict the illicit transfer of goods, persons and wildlife; increase of infrastructure and ability to monitor Indonesia's maritime domain; and increase the ability to investigate online crimes.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**187,375**
Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation and Disaster Resilience to Support a Green Economy	**39,700**
Development Assistance	**39,700**
4.8 Environment	32,700
5.2 Disaster Readiness	7,000
Increase Collaborative Achievement in Science, Technology, and Innovation	**29,100**
Development Assistance	**29,100**
3.2 Education	27,100
4.8 Environment	2,000
Advance Global Development Priorities of Mutual Interest	**22,000**
Global Health Programs - State	**2,250**
3.1 Health	2,250
Global Health Programs - USAID	**19,750**
3.1 Health	19,750
Strengthen Law Enforcement and Justice Sector Institution Professionalism in Order to Increase Citizen Confidence	**9,453**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**3,903**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,743
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,160
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**5,550**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,600
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	950
Improve Essential Human Services for the Poorest and Most Vulnerable	**28,100**
Development Assistance	**8,100**
3.1 Health	8,100
Global Health Programs - USAID	**20,000**
3.1 Health	20,000
Strengthen Democratic Governance	**35,500**
Development Assistance	**35,500**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
2.2 Good Governance	19,500
2.4 Civil Society	11,000
4.8 Environment	2,000
Encourage and Facilitate Security Sector Transformation in Support of Democracy	**10,007**
Foreign Military Financing	**4,667**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,667
International Military Education and Training	**1,200**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**4,140**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,743
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	237
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,160
Assist the TNI to Build Capabilities in Order to Contribute to Regional and Global Security	**5,866**
Foreign Military Financing	**4,666**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,666
International Military Education and Training	**1,200**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,200
Assist Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and Judicial Organizations/Agencies to Interdict, Investigate, and Prosecute Transnational Crimes	**2,982**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**2,982**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,744
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	238
Cooperate in Defense Trade and Development in Order to Address Neglected Requirements and Increase U.S.-TNI Interoperability	**4,667**
Foreign Military Financing	**4,667**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,667

Laos

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance in Laos is to demonstrate that the United States is a trusted and reliable partner in the economic and social development of the country.   To accomplish this, U.S. assistance programs are designed to address legacy issues arising from the war in Vietnam, promote legal and regulatory systems reform, support public health efforts to combat child malnutrition, enhance capacity to provide sustainable rehabilitation services for people with disabilities, increase regional and global economic integration and adherence to international standards and trade agreements, and strengthen people to people ties between Laos and the United States.   U.S. assistance promotes good governance and respect for human rights; more sustainable country-based health and education systems; a legal framework that provides greater access to U.S. businesses and facilitates inclusive growth; the removal of unexploded ordnance; and a positive, constructive relationship between Laos and the United States.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**16,336**	*****	**21,750**	**5,414**
Development Assistance	2,750	*	11,100	8,350
Foreign Military Financing	288	*	200	-88
International Military Education and Training	298	*	450	152
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	1,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	12,000	*	9,000	-3,000

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance will advance three major objectives: adoption of a rules-based, high-standard regional economic and trade architecture; a stronger country-based health system (nutrition and community sanitation); and increased support for people with disabilities.   Programs will support trade liberalization activities to foster more inclusive, sustainable economic growth and support Laos' integration in the global economy.   U.S. assistance will continue to encourage the Government of Laos (GOL) to invest financial gains from economic growth into human capital development for its citizens.   The U.S. government will leverage other donor and private sector resources to advance Laos' efforts toward more sustainable health outcomes by strengthening and improving the quality of services offered by country-based health and education systems.   Victim assistance programs will be expanded to ensure that persons with disabilities have local, low-cost or free access to quality, nationally-managed rehabilitation services.

Laos achieves more sustainable health and education outcomes through strengthened country-based systems that can deliver quality treatment and care

Key Interventions:
- In partnership with Laotian community-based health workers, programs will support community members to improve maternal nutrition and inadequate feeding practices of infants and young children.

- Activities will work with communities to jointly solve the problems caused by poor sanitation practices. U.S. assistance will facilitate community-based appraisals and problem analyses to manage sources of contamination.

Laos adopts a rules-based, high-standard regional economic and trade architecture that provides greater access to U.S. business to trade and investment opportunities in the region and facilitates inclusive growth

Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance will support GOL efforts to comply with and implement existing and future trade agreements, including compliance with World Trade Organization (WTO) Accession Action Plans, commitments under the U.S.–Laos Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA), and ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) requirements.
- Programs will improve the ability of GOL ministries, the National Assembly, and the courts to effectively develop, administer, and adjudicate economic laws and regulations.
- U.S. assistance will contribute to the Second Trade Development Trust Fund (TDF II), a $14 million multi-donor trust fund led by the World Bank.   Having a seat on the TDF Steering Committee provides the United States with the opportunity to influence and leverage TDF resources so that TDF funded activities complement and reinforce Laos-United States International and ASEAN Integration activities (LUNA II).
- U.S. assistance will leverage U.S. export expertise to strengthen and professionalize the American Chamber of Commerce in Laos and promote private sector development and public-private partnerships.
- U.S. assistance will support alternative development activities including efforts aimed at helping small farmers transition away from the production of illegal crops.

Laos enhances good governance and respect for human rights

Key Interventions:
- Programs will train GOL's Centre for Medical Rehabilitation (CMR) staff to improve their clinical rehabilitation skills.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen management systems throughout five prosthetics and orthotics (P&O) centers with a focus on improving the quality of prostheses produced.
- Activities will improve referral systems to facilitate communication between networks of clinical services and those who need services.
- A public awareness program will increase knowledge of disability issues and advocate for disability rights.
- U.S. assistance will establish national standards for P&O support through the CMR network.
- Programs will enhance donor coordination to strengthen the sustainability of P&O programs.

Laos increases resilience to global climate change and develops infrastructure with minimal impact on the environment

Key Intervention:
- U.S. assistance will implement high-impact environmental grants that support local efforts to protect the environment and leverage larger donor projects, including activities to support President Obama's Climate Action Plan.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)
U.S. assistance 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 familiarize defense establishment personnel with 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.

The U.S. and Laos enjoy a positive, constructive relationship

Key Intervention:
- 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.

Laos achieves more sustainable health and education outcomes through strengthened country-based systems that can deliver quality treatment and care

Key Intervention:
- U.S. assistance will continue to build the Lao military's English language and medical capacities.

Laos increases resilience to global climate change and develops infrastructure with minimal impact on the environment

Key Intervention:
- IMET funds will be used to support Expanded-IMET Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response courses.   These courses promote civilian-military cooperation and will strengthen Laos' internal natural disaster mitigation and response systems.

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, 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 training law enforcement and criminal justice personnel.

Laos achieves more sustainable health and education outcomes through strengthened country-based systems that can deliver quality treatment and care

Key Intervention:
- U.S. counternarcotics assistance supports comprehensive supply reduction, interdiction, and demand reduction programming in Laos.
- Programs will build the capacity of the Lao criminal justice sector (police, prosecutors, judges and defense attorneys) to provide transparent and accountable justice and to combat transnational crime.
- U.S. assistance supports basic legal education projects for rural communities, prosecutor training, and

police-prosecutor cooperation in support of the Lao government's "Master Plan on the Development of the Rule of Law.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

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.   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 Lao government UXO abatement agencies.   U.S. assistance supports innovative survey methods that will better define the highest priority areas for clearance assets.

Removal of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) enables economic development, expands agricultural capacity, and prevents acute injury

Key Interventions:
- Conventional Weapons Destruction funding will support ongoing UXO survey and clearance projects with a focus on U.S.-origin UXO that will also help the GOL prioritize clearance efforts in areas most contaminated by UXO and most viable for agricultural development.
- Programs will reduce the impact of UXO on 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 operate UXO clearance operations in accordance with international norms.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: To assess progress in promoting regional integration, USAID conducted over a dozen site visits, a performance evaluation, and an assessment to determine whether activities were meeting anticipated milestones as well as to identify and address barriers to the effective implementation of interventions.
- USAID conducted an inclusive growth diagnostic study between September 2012 and January 2013 to assess the actionable strategies for trade and investment opportunities that facilitate inclusive growth in Laos.
- In mid-2014, USAID conducted a site visit in Vientiane to identify potential areas of engagement for nutrition-related activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on findings from the evaluation effort noted above and ongoing project monitoring efforts, USAID took the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:
- Monitoring visits and growth diagnostic studies found U.S. assistance was highly effective at influencing the legislative environment in Laos when there was concurrent political will within the GOL to implement trade reform. With a relatively small amount of funding, USAID played a crucial role in preparing the GOL for accession to the WTO.   Findings from USAID studies and monitoring activities underscored that development and application of trade regulations that align with new international commitments would be a critical next step in fostering Laos' regional integration and improving its capacity to comply with its trade agreements.   Based on the findings of these assessments, USAID is planning to shift attention to post-accession activities. For example, USAID will assist the GOL to develop regulations to implement new trade-related laws that were ratified pre-accession.

- The results of the inclusive growth diagnostic study 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.   Based on this analysis, U.S. assistance will concentrate on strengthening the business environment and facilitating the implementation of key economic legislation to further Laos' integration into the global economy.
- The nutrition assessment identified the need to design a more comprehensive nutrition activity that addresses long-term GOL health priorities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

<u>Laos enhances good governance and respect for human rights:</u> U.S. victim assistance programs support people with disabilities to have local, free access to quality, nationally-managed rehabilitation services, including prosthetics and orthotics physiotherapy, occupational therapy, and pediatric rehabilitation. USAID works with the Lao government's CMR, the national and provincial coordinating body for all physical rehabilitation work.   The program builds CMR capacity to administer clinical rehabilitation skills for clients, builds adequate technical resources to provide essential rehabilitation services, and facilitates an effective referral system so victims can access rehabilitation services throughout the country.

<u>Laos achieves more sustainable health and education outcomes through strengthened country-based systems that can deliver quality treatment and care:</u> Maternal and child mortality and malnutrition rates in Laos are among the highest in the region, with almost 20,000 children under the age of five dying each year from diarrhea, malnutrition, and respiratory diseases.   The goal of U.S. nutrition assistance is to reduce stunting through improved feeding practices, dietary diversity, and community sanitation. To achieve this goal, U.S. assistance will address nutrition and community sanitation through complementary interventions that include the distribution of nutrition and therapeutic commodities to pregnant and lactating women and children, the improvement of feeding practices with a focus on infants and young children, and the enhancement in community sanitation.

<u>Laos increases resilience to global climate change and develops infrastructure with minimal impact on the environment</u>
The Lao economy has enjoyed vigorous economic growth averaging 7.5-8 percent since 2005.   However, the economy remains dependent on external demand for its natural resources—particularly mining, hydropower, and forestry, to generate economic growth—which has resulted in noticeable environmental degradation.   U.S. assistance aims to mitigate the social and environmental consequences of economic development by promoting sustainable infrastructure projects, increased involvement of civil society organizations in infrastructure investments; development of a greenhouse gas inventory and management system that can report accurately on a regular basis, and improved enforcement of existing restrictions on the wildlife trade.

<u>Laos adopts a rules-based, high-standard regional economic and trade architecture that provides greater access to U.S. business to trade and investment opportunities in the region and facilitates inclusive growth:</u> U.S. assistance advances American prosperity and inclusive economic growth within Laos through the expansion of U.S. exports and investment flows, increased economic integration of Laos, and improved development outcomes.   The United States accomplishes these goals through market reforms that strengthen the Lao economy, improve implementation of obligations and terms of international treaties, and enhance cooperation and collaboration with regional and international communities. Through LUNA II, U.S. assistance builds institutional capacity in the public and private sectors and helps the GOL to build a stronger legal framework that facilitates the implementation and enforcement of laws and commitments already agreed to under the BTA, WTO and AEC.   U.S. assistance helps all branches of the national and local government to effectively administer and adjudicate economic laws and trade

regulations.   It also focuses on building the necessary political will, ownership, and capacity for Laos to integrate more fully with international markets including the AEC, thereby narrowing the development gap among ASEAN member countries and creating a better trading partner for the United States.

Removal of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) enables economic development, expands agricultural capacity, and prevents acute injury: 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.   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 Lao government UXO abatement agencies.   U.S. assistance supports innovative survey methods that will better define the highest priority areas for clearance assets.

The U.S. and Laos enjoy a positive, constructive relationship: The United States seeks to build a cooperative bilateral relationship with Laos and increase the Lao Government's capability to address shared bilateral, regional, and global challenges and to bolster a rules-based order that operates in accordance with international laws, norms, and standards.   U.S. engagement with Laos contributes to regional stability, promotes trade and economic growth, and supports U.S. policy interests and values. To make cooperation on global and regional challenges possible, the United States will continue to engage through bilateral dialogues, high-level visits, regional fora such as Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI) and ASEAN, and other diplomatic mechanisms that allow us to build trust, manage our differences on human rights and economic issues, and expand the areas where we can work together.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**21,750**
Laos enhances good governance and respect for human rights	**1,500**
Development Assistance	**1,500**
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,500
Laos achieves more sustainable health and education outcomes through strengthened country-based systems that can deliver quality treatment and care	**7,075**
Development Assistance	**5,900**
3.1 Health	5,900
International Military Education and Training	**175**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	175
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**1,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	250
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	300
Laos increases resilience to global climate change and develops infrastructure with minimal impact on the environment	**125**
Development Assistance	**50**
4.8 Environment	50

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
International Military Education and Training	**75**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	75
Laos adopts a rules-based, high-standard regional economic and trade architecture that provides greater access to U.S. business to trade and investment opportunities in the region	**3,650**
Development Assistance	**3,650**
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,650
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000
Removal of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) enables economic development, expands agricultural capacity, and prevents acute injury	**9,000**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**9,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,000
The U.S. and Laos enjoy a positive, constructive relationship	**400**
Foreign Military Financing	**200**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200
International Military Education and Training	**200**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200

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 operations. 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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**2,947**	*****	**3,125**	**178**
International Military Education and Training	877	*	1,000	123
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	*	855	55
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,270	*	1,270	-

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**2,947**	*****	**3,125**	**178**
Maritime Security	**-**	*****	**855**	**855**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	855	855
Other	**2,947**	*****	**2,270**	**-677**
International Military Education and Training	877	*	1,000	123
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	*	-	-800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,270	*	1,270	-

International Military Education and Training (IMET)
IMET-funded courses familiarize defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of

the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. The Malaysia IMET program focuses on Professional Military Education (PME) and serves as the foundation of our rapidly expanding and deepening military-to-military ties. Graduates of PME courses consistently hold prominent positions and are assigned roles of national significance.

Military Ties. Military ties with Malaysia deepen, increasing U.S. access, influence, and interoperability with the Malaysian defense establishment.

Key Interventions:
- 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.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)
INCLE funding is planned to continue building maritime law enforcement capacity, particularly through cooperation with the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA), in order to more effectively combat all forms of transnational crime in the maritime domain.

Law Enforcement. Malaysia has a greater capacity to prevent, investigate, and prosecute transnational crime and terrorism, and address other transnational challenges, in a professional manner consistent with our rule of law and human rights efforts.

Key Interventions:
- Assistance will provide training and curriculum development to Malaysian government agencies with responsibility for maritime domain, including the MMEA.
- Assistance will increase interagency cooperation on maritime law enforcement. Activities may include workshops.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)
Malaysian officials have prioritized combating domestic and regional terrorist threats that might target the country as a meeting and planning location. Engagement with Malaysia using NADR funds has helped build capacity for policymakers and law enforcement to address a range of local and trans-national risks. The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program provides the Government of Malaysia with targeted training to strengthen its counterterrorism capabilities and capacity. Trainings will provide the capacity needed to secure the country's borders from terrorist transit. NADR funds also support Malaysia's involvement in regional counterterrorism capacity building activities through the Regional Strategic Initiative as well as activities to deny terrorism new recruits by reducing sympathy and support for Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) through the CVE Local Grants Program. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program provides training regional interaction opportunities to policymakers, Royal Malaysian Customs officers, and officers in MMEA.

Law Enforcement. Malaysia has a greater capacity to prevent, investigate, and prosecute transnational crime and terrorism, and address other transnational challenges, in a professional manner consistent with our rule of law and human rights efforts.

Key Interventions:
- 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 law enforcement agencies to secure Malaysia's borders and prevent terrorists from entering or transiting through Malaysia and will deliver specialized counterterrorism training courses designed to build capacity in air, land and maritime security.

- 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.
- EXBS 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. 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 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.   NADR/ATA-funded programs have increased the Malaysian police's ability to detect, deter, and investigate terrorist activities.   ATA-funded activities will continue to focus on building Malaysian law enforcement capacity to prevent terrorists from entering or transiting through Malaysian territory.   The ATA program monitors training and equipment grants through capability assessments and "check back" inspections conducted by DS subject matter experts and CT policy officers in conjunction with the Regional Security Office.   The ATA program uses the results of assessments to design future programming, including selection of appropriate participants and types of ATA training and equipment. 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. ATA trainers in the field also share relevant after-action reports with DS program managers, facilitating ongoing desktop monitoring of ATA programming.

With regards to the Strategic Trade Agreement (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.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Military Ties.   Military ties with Malaysia deepen, increasing U.S. access, influence, and interoperability with the Malaysian defense establishment.   Prioritizing increased professionalization within the military and closer integration of the armed services, U.S. assistance will enhance Malaysia's ability to train and retain members of its enlisted and officer ranks while preparing them to address the maritime and terrorist challenges the country faces in the region.   Assistance to the military will enhance discipline all along the chain of command while augmenting interoperability with U.S. forces.   Sustaining the partnership will allow our engagement and assistance to support the military's versatility in being able to counter naval, land and air threats and in conducting humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations.

Law Enforcement.   Malaysia has a greater capacity to prevent, investigate, and prosecute transnational crime and terrorism, and address other transnational challenges, in a professional manner consistent with our rule of law and human rights efforts.   Assistance to Malaysia's law enforcement authorities remains a critical engagement frontier in building capacity. U.S. assistance will be pivotal in strengthening the institutional capabilities of the Royal Malaysian Police, Royal Malaysian Customs, and Maritime Enforcement Agency to anticipate risks in the effort to prevent crimes and to investigate a wide range of criminal activities and threats to national security.   Continued training of prosecutors will serve to enhance cooperation between the investigations of law violations and bringing criminals, human traffickers, proliferators, and terrorists to justice.   U.S. assistance will continue to equip Malaysia's

senior and mid-level policymakers to establish policies and practices that will improve integration of law enforcement and security officials at the local and national level.   Ports along the western coast of Peninsular Malaysia are among the busiest trans-shipment points in the world.   Courses, training, and exercises will enhance Malaysia's ability to: secure its maritime domain; keep its borders secure; prepare for, and mitigate, air-, land-, and sea-based risks to the country's supply chains; respond to proliferation risks posed by shipments of illicit items and materials; and conduct investigations related to counter-proliferation and violations of the STA.   Counterterrorism assistance will train law enforcement and judicial officials to deter, detect, and respond to terrorist threats and to strengthen counterterrorism cooperation with countries in Southeast Asia.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**3,125**
Military Ties. Military ties with Malaysia deepen, increasing U.S. access, influence, and interoperability with the Malaysian defense establishment	**1,000**
International Military Education and Training	**1,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
Law Enforcement. Malaysia has a greater capacity to prevent, investigate, and prosecute transnational crime and terrorism, and address other transnational challenges, in a professional manner consistent with our rule of law and human rights efforts	**2,125**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**855**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	855
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**1,270**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	800
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	470

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.   As required under P.L. 108-188, the Compact of Free Association Act of 2003, USAID coordinates and implements disaster relief and reconstruction assistance in the RMI. U.S. assistance builds the RMI's capacity to respond to and manage disasters.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**500**	*****	**500**	**-**
Development Assistance	500	*	500	-

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, mitigating, responding to, and recovering from natural disasters.

Enhance and maintain cooperation on disaster management, mitigation, relief, reconstruction, and adaptation

Key Intervention:
* USAID-managed assistance will support: 1) training of local disaster responders on damage assessments, standards in water, sanitation and hygiene, food security, distribution of food and non-food items, and contingency planning for reconstruction; 2) maintenance of a warehouse for pre-positioning of goods and materials that are critical for emergency relief operations; 3) conducting of table-top exercises that simulate and test the understanding of available climatological, hydrological, and meteorological related information; and 4) pre-positioning of concepts and climate-resilient designs for transitional shelters, selected public infrastructure, utilities, and houses that USAID would rebuild with funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in the event of a U.S. Presidential Disaster Declaration (PDD).

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Operational Blue Print (OBP), an agreement between FEMA and USAID, guides the delivery of U.S. disaster assistance in RMI.   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.   USAID conducted after action reviews of the response and identified key lessons learned, such as the need to explicitly include slow-onset disasters in the OBP.

In FY 2014, USAID conducted a comprehensive assessment of the OBP.   The assessment concluded that

following U.S. standards for emergency response and reconstruction assistance, as required by the OBP, is not appropriate for all islands and atolls in RMI and will be cost prohibitive.   Work planning and monitoring activities also identified two key findings: 1) low participation rate of women in humanitarian assistance trainings, despite their critical role in emergency response, and 2) partnership opportunities with donors to extend disaster preparedness and response capabilities of government institutions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The assessments prompted the revision of the OBP.   The revisions include using internationally accepted Sphere Standards for humanitarian assistance and recognizing local solutions, cultural context, logistics, and costs so that the most effective and efficient emergency response and climate-resilient reconstruction assistance can be delivered in RMI.   USAID will also strengthen efforts to increase participation of women and maximize partnership opportunities to collaborate with donors.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Enhance and maintain cooperation on disaster management, mitigation, relief, reconstruction, and adaptation: U.S. assistance will build leadership in disaster management and reduce response time in a number of emergencies by pre-positioning supplies and equipment, establishing stand-by emergency service agreements, developing contingency plans for rebuilding houses and infrastructure, and conducting training exercises to coordinate disaster response efforts and test existing systems.
U.S. assistance will maintain disaster response preparation mechanisms and also cover limited expenses related to emergency response during the period between a disaster event and a PDD.   Disaster preparedness and contingency planning will enhance understanding of climate-related data, tools, and information to assess disaster risks and vulnerabilities and integrate climate-resilient practices.   These initiatives will reduce response time during disasters and also lower the cost and management burdens of delivering basic needs during and after an emergency.   These activities will also help RMI acquire the tools and expertise needed to lead disaster assessments and responses.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**500**
Enhance and maintain cooperation on disaster management, mitigation, relief, reconstruction, and adaptation	**500**
Development Assistance	**500**
5.2 Disaster Readiness	500

Micronesia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Spread over a million square miles of ocean on 607 islands and 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.   As required under P.L. 108-188, the Compact of Free Association Act of 2003, USAID coordinates and implements disaster relief and reconstruction assistance in the FSM.   To protect public health and safety, U.S. assistance increases FSM's capacity to respond to and manage disasters.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**500**	*****	**500**	**-**
Development Assistance	500	*	500	-

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, mitigating, responding to, and recovering from natural disasters.

The FSM increases resilience to global climate change through integrated natural resource management, reinforced disaster risk reduction, and implementation of adaptation measures

Key Intervention:
- USAID-managed assistance will support several key efforts: 1) training of local disaster responders both at the central and state levels on damage assessments, standards in water, sanitation and hygiene, food security, distribution of food and non-food items, and contingency planning for reconstruction; 2) maintenance of warehouses for pre-positioning of goods and materials that are critical for emergency relief operations; 3) conducting of table-top exercises that simulate and test the understanding of available climatological, hydrological, and meteorological related information; and 4) pre-positioning of concepts and climate-resilient designs for transitional shelters, selected public infrastructure, utilities, and houses that USAID would rebuild with funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), in the event of a U.S. Presidential Disaster Declaration (PDD).

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014, USAID conducted an assessment of the Operational Blue Print (OBP), an agreement between FEMA and USAID that guides the delivery of U.S. disaster assistance in FSM.   The assessment concluded that following U.S. standards for emergency response and reconstruction assistance, as required by the OBP, is not appropriate for all islands and atolls in FSM and will be cost prohibitive.   Work planning and monitoring activities also identified two key

findings: 1) low participation rate of women in humanitarian assistance trainings, despite their critical role in emergency response, and 2) partnership opportunities with donors to extend disaster preparedness and response capabilities of government institutions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The assessment prompted the revision of the OBP.   The revisions include using internationally accepted Sphere Standards for humanitarian assistance and recognizing local solutions, cultural context, logistics, and costs so that the most effective and efficient emergency response and climate-resilient reconstruction assistance can be delivered in FSM.   USAID will also strengthen efforts to increase participation of women and maximize partnership opportunities to collaborate with donors.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The FSM increases resilience to global climate change through integrated natural resource management, reinforced disaster risk reduction, and implementation of adaptation measures: U.S. assistance will maintain disaster response preparation mechanisms and also cover limited expenses related to emergency response during the period between a disaster event and a PPD.   U.S. assistance will build leadership in disaster management and reduce response time in a number of emergencies by pre-positioning supplies and equipment, establishing stand-by emergency service agreements, developing contingency plans for rebuilding houses and infrastructure, and conducting training exercises to coordinate disaster response efforts and test existing systems.   Disaster preparedness and contingency planning will enhance understanding of climate-related data, tools, and information to assess disaster risks and vulnerabilities and integrate climate-resilient practices.   These initiatives will reduce response time during disasters and also lower the cost and management burdens of delivering basic needs during and after an emergency. These activities will also help FSM acquire the tools and expertise needed to lead disaster assessments and responses.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**500**
The FSM increases resilience to global climate change through integrated natural resource management, reinforced disaster risk reduction, and implementation of adaptation measures	**500**
Development Assistance	**500**
5.2 Disaster Readiness	500

Mongolia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance to Mongolia is to strengthen the country's institutional capacity to meet its global, regional, and domestic commitments notwithstanding variations in economic and political cycles. After several years of double-digit economic growth, Mongolia's natural resource-based economy faltered in 2014 as government missteps aggravated the effect of tumbling commodity prices on global markets. Further contraction in the immediate term is near-certain. These trends magnify the importance of U.S. assistance, now limited to Mongolia's defense, law enforcement and border forces. 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 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. In addition to programs funded in FY 2016, the United States will continue to collaborate with the Government of Mongolia (GOM) in a joint legacy program focused on promoting economic growth, by enhancing the competitiveness of Mongolian Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and expanding their contribution to the Mongolian economy, reinforcing the gains generated through the many years of U.S. development assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**8,465**	*****	**3,874**	**-4,591**
Development Assistance	5,000	*	-	-5,000
Foreign Military Financing	2,400	*	1,624	-776
International Military Education and Training	825	*	1,500	675
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	500	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	240	*	250	10

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)
FMF continues to build and maintain Mongolia's growing peacekeeping capacity. FMF-funded programs are vital to Mongolia's development of a Peace Support Operations Brigade to be deployed in three self-sufficient battalions in support of long-term UNPKO missions and as part of U.S.-or NATO-led coalitions. The FMF program in Mongolia is targeted to maximize prospects for improving Mongolia's military capabilities to contribute to international crisis response operations, including peacekeeping and humanitarian crises; and enhancing interoperability of the Mongolian military with the U.S. military and other NATO forces.

Work with Mongolia as a recognized military partner, both bilaterally and multilaterally, to contribute to shared goals for regional and international peace and security

Key intervention:
- U.S. assistance may provide equipment that includes critical communications equipment, engineering vehicles, logistics equipment, and other equipment required for deployment in support of UN

Peacekeeping, NATO, or U.S Coalition Operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses familiarize defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.   IMET provides support for Mongolia's efforts to grasp national and regional challenges and to contribute to efforts to meet them without Russia and China assuming positions of undue influence.

Work with Mongolia as a recognized military partner, both bilaterally and multilaterally, to contribute to shared goals for regional and international peace and security

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, legal, and engineering capabilities.   It also creates and maintains English language capability.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

As Mongolia's economy has developed and its communications with the outside world have improved, the people of Mongolia have been confronted with an increasingly sophisticated and growing criminal threat.   Responding to the requests by key Mongolian parties that American law enforcement and judicial agencies provide the Mongolians with advice, training, and operational ties, the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, in cooperation with U.S. Embassy Ulaanbaatar, has led U.S. government efforts to develop an INCLE-funded program and ensure that U.S. Government agencies and departments are not duplicating training and assistance efforts.

The U.S. maintains support for Mongolian efforts to improve the rule of law and monitors those efforts to determine their effectiveness in securing concrete advancements benefitting the Mongolian public and particularly its vulnerable populations.   To address new criminal threats, and to bring Mongolia's capabilities up to international best practice standards, the GOM has placed a high emphasis on a bold series of legal, judicial and law enforcement reforms designed to make the Mongolian justice system more efficient, transparent and fair.   Accordingly, INCLE assistance will, for example, support Mongolian criminal justice reforms designed to allow confession-based prosecutions to be largely replaced by evidence-based prosecutions with state-of-the-art forensics and investigative capacity.

The United States maintains support for Mongolian efforts to improve governance and monitors those efforts to determine their effectiveness in securing concrete advancements benefitting the Mongolian public and particularly its vulnerable populations

Key Intervention:
- U.S. assistance helps elevate the Mongolian criminal justice sector capabilities, permitting Mongolia not only to better defend itself from growing trans-national threats, but also to work at the international level with key international allies such as the United States.

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 regulate the import, transit, and export 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.   This funding will dramatically improve GOM capacity to interdict contraband and stolen merchandise (especially including motor vehicles) while at the same time ensuring that Mongolia's rapidly improving highway systems do not become magnets for transporting dual use items or Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) components.

Expand support for Mongolia to contribute to discussions about transnational and regional challenges and to participate in the region's economic architecture in recognition of Mongolia's unique position as a stable Asian democracy geographically located between Russia and China

Key Interventions:
- EXBS will enhance Mongolian strategic trade controls through the development of a strategic trade control law, implementing regulations, building a licensing system for dual-use goods and munitions, educating industry on proposed requirements and assisting 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 WMD 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 completed its planned five-year program on January 15, 2014 with the successful implementation of its projects.   In December 2014, MCC approved Mongolia for development of a second compact for which preparations will get underway in early 2015.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) manages Mongolia's FMF, Global Peace Operations Initiative, and IMET programs.   In 2014, ODC personnel conducted End Use Monitoring and joint inventories for newly received FMF equipment with Mongolian counterparts.   The ODC also processed IMET applications, ensuring that all applicants are screened by Post.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: EXBS activities and events are determined through a three-year strategic planning process, which is assessed and updated annually.   In 2015, EXBS will focus on parliamentary and industry outreach to build understanding and support for the strategic trade control law expected to be passed in 2014, as well as workshops to draft implementing regulations.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Work with Mongolia as a recognized military partner, both bilaterally and multilaterally, to contribute to shared goals for regional and international peace and security: U.S. assistance will support Mongolia's efforts to meet transnational and regional challenges and to participate in the region's security architecture.   Training in the United States familiarizes Mongolia's military personnel with courses promoting democratic values, building capacity in key areas, and increasing the professionalization of the

armed forces.   U.S. assistance focuses on improving Mongolia's military capabilities to contribute to international crisis response operations, including peacekeeping and humanitarian crises; enhancing interoperability of the Mongolian Military with U.S. and other Allied forces; and supporting the U.S. industrial base by promoting the export of U.S. defense-related goods and services.   With U.S. assistance, Mongolia's development of a Peace Support Operations Brigade that includes engineering and logistics capabilities will allow Mongolia to deploy three self-sufficient battalions in support of long-term United Nations Peacekeeping operations or as part of U.S.- or Allied-led coalitions.

The United States maintains support for Mongolian efforts to improve governance and monitors those efforts to determine their effectiveness in securing concrete advancements benefitting the Mongolian public and particularly its vulnerable populations: As Mongolia's economy has developed and its communications with the outside world have improved, the people of Mongolia have been confronted with an increasingly sophisticated criminal threat.   Assistance will strengthen the country's institutional capacity to meet its global, regional, and domestic commitments notwithstanding variations in economic and political cycles, and will help elevate criminal justice sector capabilities.   This will permit Mongolia to better defend itself from growing trans-national threats, and also to work at the international level with key international allies such as the United States.   Mechanisms of participation in governance and the rule-of-law by women, youth, LGBT, the disabled and other vulnerable populations will be enhanced, with the United States demonstrating how proper regulation can promote, protect, and fulfill respect for human rights.

Expand support for Mongolia to contribute to discussions about transnational and regional challenges and to participate in the region's economic architecture in recognition of Mongolia's unique position as a stable Asian democracy geographically located between Russia and China: U.S. assistance will ensure that Mongolia establishes an effective trade control regime to regulate the import, transit, and export of materials that can be used in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.   Additionally, assistance 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.   Funding will also be used to increase enforcement capabilities for customs and border guards at ports of entry and green borders.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**3,874**
The United States maintains support for Mongolian efforts to improve governance and monitors those efforts to determine their effectiveness in securing concrete advancements benefitting the Mongolian public and particularly its vulnerable populations	**500**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**500**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500
Expand support for Mongolia to contribute to discussions about transnational and regional challenges and to participate in the region's economic architecture in recognition of Mongolia's unique position as a stable Asian democracy geographically located between Russia and China	**250**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**250**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250
Work with Mongolia as a recognized military partner, both bilaterally and multilaterally, to contribute to shared goals for regional and international peace and security	**3,124**
Foreign Military Financing	**1,624**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,624
International Military Education and Training	**1,500**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500

Papua New Guinea

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. development assistance will strengthen health systems to address Papua New Guinea's (PNG) troubling HIV/AIDS epidemic.   U.S. security sector assistance will build the capacity of PNG's security forces to improve border security and expand participation in international peacekeeping operations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**6,445**	*****	**6,450**	**5**
Global Health Programs - State	3,700	*	3,700	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,500	*	2,500	-
International Military Education and Training	245	*	250	5

Global Health Programs (GHP)
PNG has the highest rate of HIV/AIDS among the Pacific Island nations.   Poor HIV surveillance and lack of capacity at all levels exacerbates the enormous challenge HIV/AIDS poses to the nation's already weak health system.   Programs will strengthen sustainable service delivery models and improve the capacity of the National Department of Health (NDOH) to reduce HIV prevalence and prevent the further spread of HIV in the general population.   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.

Strengthen public health capacity and achieve more sustainable health outcomes through strengthened country-based systems that deliver quality treatment and care

Key Intervention:
- HIV/AIDS: As a part of President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), PNG will receive $6.2 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.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)
IMET-funded courses familiarize defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Papua New Guinea contributes constructively to regional stability and security, and develops the capacity to contribute constructively to international peacekeeping operations

Key Intervention:
- IMET funds will support professional training for mid-level commissioned and non-commissioned

officers, particularly in the areas of management and leadership, border security, maritime domain awareness, and international peacekeeping operations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- In FY 2013, the PNG government 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, cited USAID's HIV/AIDS model for most-at-risk populations (MARPs) as a high-impact strategy for HIV response in PNG and called for the model to be replicated nationally.
- In September 2014, the U.S. government inter-agency Health Team conducted a strategic planning meeting to assess PEPFAR's role in PNG and determine priorities moving forward.   Key development partners, including UNAIDS, Global Fund, and the Government of Australia participated in the assessment to review programmatic and policy gaps.   The assessment confirmed the MTR's findings that USAID's model and targeting of MARPs remain priorities for the HIV/AIDS response in PNG.

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

- The MTR in 2013 and the strategic planning meeting in 2014 confirmed that USAID's priorities for PEPFAR programming are on track.   Moving forward, USAID will continue to improve the capacity of the PNG government and local partners to further strengthen the implementation of a recognized HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment model and focus on how it can achieve greater impact.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strengthen public health capacity and achieve more sustainable health outcomes through strengthened country-based systems that deliver quality treatment and care: U.S. government agencies addressing health issues in PNG, including USAID, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the Department of Defense (DOD), collaborate on efforts through the inter-agency Health Team.   USAID builds the capacity of the PNG government and local organizations to target MARPs using a recognized model for providing comprehensive HIV prevention, care, and treatment services.   CDC provides technical assistance and capacity building in strategic information, field epidemiology, clinical quality improvement, and laboratory quality assurance, and accreditation to the NDOH and provincial health departments to implement the National HIV and AIDS Strategy and the National Health Plan.   DOD supports health assistance through education and public health engagements.   All three partners work together to strengthen the overall health system, allowing U.S. assistance to be more responsive to PNG and to provide impact beyond vertical HIV programming.

Papua New Guinea contributes constructively to regional stability and security, and develops the capacity to contribute constructively to international peacekeeping operations: IMET-funded programs will focus on improving PNG Defense Force (PNGDF) leadership, preparing military officers for multinational operations, and improving maritime and border security.   Focused on helping the PNGDF improve control of PNG's maritime boundaries, IMET-funded courses will broaden the exposure of PNG's officer corps to U.S. standards, support professional development, and develop peacekeeping and humanitarian response capability.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**6,450**
Strengthen public health capacity and achieve more sustainable health outcomes through strengthened country-based systems that deliver quality treatment and care (Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands)	**6,200**
Global Health Programs - State	**3,700**
3.1 Health	3,700
Global Health Programs - USAID	**2,500**
3.1 Health	2,500
Papua New Guinea contributes constructively to regional stability and security, and develops the capacity to contribute constructively to international peacekeeping operations	**250**
International Military Education and Training	**250**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250

Philippines

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance priorities in the Philippines reflect overall U.S. foreign policy strategic goals in the East Asia and Pacific region.   Security 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.   Development resources support the Partnership for Growth (PFG) and assist the Philippines in achieving broad-based and inclusive economic growth while addressing the root causes of terrorism in Mindanao and mitigating the growing threat of climate change that undermines the country's prosperity and stability.   As Filipinos prepare to elect a new government in 2016, U.S. foreign assistance will advance the U.S. government's goals and align with Philippine priorities, strive to preserve the gains from security sector and development investments, and aim to ensure that benefits from these investments accrue to the majority of the population.

The FY 2016 Request supports regional climate change programs across 12 Pacific Island countries (PICs).   With some areas only 15 feet above sea level, PICs are among the most vulnerable to climate change, as well as the least able to respond.   The USAID/Philippines' Office for the Pacific will implement strategic interventions to help reduce PICs' vulnerabilities to the adverse effects of climate change and increase their resilience to natural disasters.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**196,643**	*****	**184,220**	**-12,423**
Development Assistance	87,682	*	98,430	10,748
Foreign Military Financing	50,000	*	40,000	-10,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	32,500	*	31,200	-1,300
International Military Education and Training	1,699	*	2,000	301
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,000	*	9,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,100	*	3,590	-4,510
P.L. 480 Title II	8,662	*	-	-8,662

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**196,643**	*****	**184,220**	**-12,423**
Maritime Security	**49,000**	*****	**39,000**	**-10,000**
Foreign Military Financing	49,000	*	38,000	-11,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	1,000	1,000

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Philippines Office for the Pacific	**9,500**	*****	**9,500**	**-**
Development Assistance	9,500	*	9,500	-
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	**1,000**	*****	**-**	**-1,000**
Development Assistance	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Other	**137,143**	*****	**135,720**	**-1,423**
Development Assistance	77,182	*	88,930	11,748
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	*	2,000	1,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	32,500	*	31,200	-1,300
International Military Education and Training	1,699	*	2,000	301
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,000	*	8,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,100	*	3,590	-4,510
P.L. 480 Title II	8,662	*	-	-8,662

Development Assistance (DA)

DA resources will build on PFG successes and sustain efforts to accelerate inclusive economic growth. U.S. assistance will complement Government of the Philippines (GPH) efforts to implement the U.S.-Philippines PFG Joint Country Action Plan, which defines the policy reforms and interventions needed to address constraints to inclusive economic growth. These reforms and interventions will improve tax collection needed to support infrastructure and social investments, reduce court delay and docket congestion, decrease corruption, enhance economic competitiveness, and increase export growth and foreign direct investment. To foster innovation and sustainable economic growth, DA resources will strengthen the human and natural resource bases of the country by upgrading the performance of educational, health, and environmental institutions.

Increase levels of inclusive and broad-based economic growth

Key Interventions:
- In accordance with the U.S. - Philippines PFG Joint Country Action Plan, interventions will seek to ease regulatory burdens that hinder trade and investment, close tax leakages and loopholes, enhance expenditure management and fiscal accountability, improve court efficiency, strengthen contract and intellectual property rights enforcement, and reduce opportunities for corruption. These activities will help advance the Philippines' readiness to join the Trans Pacific Partnership.
- The Cities Development Initiative (CDI) will promote inclusive growth by increasing public-private sector collaboration in secondary cities. Activities will help strengthen urban-rural linkages; foster a competitive business climate; facilitate investments; enhance human capital; strengthen health, water, and sanitation services; and ensure appropriate urban planning to mitigate the risks from natural disasters.
- Higher Education: Assistance will make university research and graduates more relevant to industry needs by strengthening industry-academe linkages. Assistance will help strengthen entrepreneurship training in Philippine science and engineering programs to support innovative technological research. Programs will also continue to work with the GPH, industry, and academia to pursue regulatory reforms in higher education quality assurance, curriculum development, and accreditation.

Improve peace and stability in conflict affected areas, primarily in Mindanao

Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance will strengthen local government capacities to deliver basic social and economic services, create own-source revenue, and enhance civic participatory mechanisms that advance local socio-economic development.
- Activities will promote civil society's active participation in social and political topics, including voter education, peace and security, youth, and gender.
- Basic Education: Assistance will deliver education and training for vulnerable populations, especially out-of-school youth.   Interventions include life skills training, basic literacy and numeracy training, access to alternative learning systems for re-entry into the formal school system, and workforce readiness training.

Promote broad-based participation in the democratic process, increase transparency and accountability in government, and promote respect for the rule of law and human rights in all sectors of society

Key Interventions:
- Assistance will reduce docket congestion and minimize court delays, strengthen contract enforcement, protect intellectual property rights, and support integrity and confidence-building measures for the justice system.
- Programs will promote transparent and accountable elections through a range of possible activities, including voter education and campaign finance and election monitoring.
- Assistance will support new local partners to combat trafficking in persons by raising awareness in communities vulnerable to trafficking, providing legal and psychosocial aid to rescued survivors, and improving response capabilities of frontline service providers.   Training seminars will enhance understanding of the anti-trafficking legislation and strengthen inter-agency and community coordination for better responsiveness to trafficking-related cases.

Promote sustainable bilateral development outcomes in biodiversity, education, health, and water and sanitation

Key Interventions:
- Basic Education: Assistance will strengthen early grade literacy in multilingual reading programs through continued professional development of teachers and school administrators, improved classroom-based diagnostics and assessments, increased access to quality teaching and learning materials, and education governance partnerships.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen water supply and wastewater treatment regulations; improve water and climate data collection, analysis, and communication; and improve long-term environmentally-resilient water security.

Support Philippines efforts to mitigate the impact of natural disasters and increase resilience to global climate change through natural resource management and disaster risk reduction

Key Interventions:
- Assistance will build the resiliency of vulnerable communities to withstand more intense and frequent weather events and ecosystem degradation by building their capacity to better withstand disasters through the integration of climate resilience policies and practices in urban planning.
- Proposed Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI) funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping the Philippines to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth.

- Assistance will support the establishment of a local energy economics center of excellence to foster capacity building, research and development, policy dialogues, and knowledge management in the Philippine energy sector.
- Under the CDI, assistance will support the development of sustainable "green" master plans of local governments that serve as growth catalysts in secondary cities.

USAID/Philippines' Office for the Pacific

Climate change poses a significant threat to the development of the PICs, and for some low-lying island states, their long-term viability. Pacific Island economies depend on tourism, fisheries, forestry, and agriculture, all of which are highly exposed and sensitive to changing sea levels, ocean temperatures and acidity, and shifting rainfall and storm patterns. To address this profound challenge that is threatening the development and survival of the PICs, GCCI funding will build the resilience and adaptation capacity of 12 vulnerable PICs to withstand more intense and frequent weather events.

Key Interventions:
- Broad policy support and technical assistance will increase the adaptation capacity of national-level institutions, including the integration of climate resilience policies in land-use plans and building standards.
- Assistance will strengthen local scientific capacity to better cope with climate change and build the capacity of local partners to prepare for natural disasters.
- In partnership with the Peace Corps, assistance will promote environmental awareness in remote communities, train communities in adaptation measures and disaster risk reduction, and demonstrate climate change principles.
- Assistance will strengthen civil society organizations' abilities to implement climate adaptation measures at the community, national, and regional levels.

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 patrol and govern its extensive maritime domain through activities that develop effective monitoring, detection, and interdiction capabilities. These efforts will also increase the AFP's capacity to respond to natural disasters and provide humanitarian assistance.

Develop partner-nation territorial defense capability to deter aggression and encourage peaceful resolution of territorial disputes

Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance will further the establishment of a maritime defense force capable of securing territorial waters and facilitating regional freedom of navigation.
- Programs will develop self-sufficiency for maintaining and operating the AFP's existing equipment inventory as well as enable effective absorption of new systems.
- FMF-funded activities will improve interoperability with AFP forces and provide the GPH an improved disaster response capability.
- Programs will improve the command and control of military forces and provide a common operational picture for senior command authorities.

Strengthen the capability and capacity of the Philippines to enhance national and regional security and rule of law and continue to participate in international peacekeeping operations

- Programs will provide equipment and training in internal stability and counter terrorism operations, improving the surveillance capabilities, communications, and mobility of applicable AFP units.

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 key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.   Support to the Philippines' Department of Health will help the Philippines achieve its Universal Health Care agenda.

Promote sustainable bilateral development outcomes in biodiversity, education, health, and water and sanitation

Key Interventions:
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: Assistance will increase access to information and services to promote behavior change, enhance the capacities of service providers, reduce missed opportunities during point of contact between clients and service providers, and address clients' limited financial capacity to pay for family planning goods and services.   Activities will provide voluntary family planning services to postpone sexual debut, prevent unwanted pregnancies, and promote healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy.
- Tuberculosis (TB):   Assistance will support the decentralization of multi-drug resistant TB management, expand public-private sector investments, strengthen TB laboratory capacity and networks, and improve logistics and information management.   In addition, activities will strengthen local and national coordination systems to implement the National TB Control Strategy.
- Maternal and Child Health: Activities will expand access to quality maternal and newborn care and essential intra-partum and newborn care through community health teams.

Improve peace and stability in conflict affected areas, primarily in Mindanao

Key Intervention:
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health/Tuberculosis/Maternal and Child Health: U.S. assistance will strengthen 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 familiarize defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training and doctrine to promote democratic values, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.   Programs align with both 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.

Develop partner-nation territorial defense capability to deter aggression and encourage peaceful resolution of territorial disputes

Key Intervention:
- Programs will provide professional military education and technical training, focusing on the areas of maritime security, information technology, and air defense.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE-funded programs will strengthen Philippine law enforcement and rule of law institutions to ensure

citizen security and access to justice and to disrupt transnational criminal networks. Programs will build Philippine National Police (PNP) capacity to take greater responsibility for internal security, especially in the southern region, and in the maritime domain. Through U.S. assistance, Philippine law enforcement institutions will be able to better address transnational criminal threats, including cybercrimes, money laundering, corruption, trafficking in persons, and transnational drug trafficking. Further, INCLE-funded programs will support revisions to the rules of criminal procedure and legislative reforms aimed at strengthening the Philippine criminal justice system while also providing institutional support and training to prosecutors and judges.

<u>Improve peace and stability in conflict affected areas, primarily in Mindanao</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- Assistance will train law enforcement officers in countering violent extremists, collecting evidence at terrorist crime scenes, investigating criminal and terrorist organizations, and executive leadership.
- Programs will strengthen police maritime capabilities through training, infrastructure development, and provision of equipment.
- Assistance will develop modern forensic capabilities by equipping a crime laboratory and training crime scene investigators and forensic analysts.

<u>Promote broad-based participation in the democratic process, increase transparency and accountability in government, and promote respect for the rule of law and human rights in all sectors of society</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- Programs will strengthen the Philippine criminal justice system's capacity to prevent, investigate, and prosecute corruption, money laundering and financial crimes, trafficking in persons, human rights abuses, cybercrime, drug trafficking, and other transnational crimes.
- Programs will support institutional reform and improve training methods at the Office of the Ombudsman and the Philippine Department of Justice.
- Programs will support Philippine efforts to implement legislation in areas such as money laundering, forfeited asset management, and electronic evidence.
- Programs will build more effective law enforcement institutions through internal reforms and basic, in-service, and leadership training. A trained cadre of PNP instructors will enable self-sustained training initiatives at the PNP Training Service.
- Activities will develop a PNP School for Values and Leadership, expand a digitized training management database, and embed U.S. instructors at the Philippine National Police Academy.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The State Department's Antiterrorism 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 regional civilian security forces, particularly in Mindanao. The ATA program will focus on sustaining and institutionalizing the capacity provided to the PNP in crisis response, explosive ordnance disposal, and police special operations. In addition, ATA training will build capacity in conducting counterterrorism investigations, including cyber forensic investigations.

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 & Related Border Security program (EXBS) cooperates with the GPH to ensure strategic trade control systems meet international standards and to build Philippine capabilities to detect, interdict, investigate, and prosecute illicit transfers

of WMD, WMD-related items, and conventional arms.

<u>Strengthen the capability and capacity of the Philippines to enhance national and regional security and rule of law and continue to participate in international peacekeeping operations</u>

Key Interventions:
- Assistance will support legal reforms to enhance the GPH capacity to prosecute terrorism cases.
- Technical assistance and select cyber-terrorism training and equipment will raise the management and investigative capacity of specialized PNP units, including the Anti-Cybercrime Group, Anti-Kidnapping Group, and the Explosive Ordnance Detection/Disposal (EOD) unit.   The ATA program will promote the institutionalization of a counterterrorism curriculum at the PNP Training Service.
- To enhance the PNP's capacity and capabilities and promote regional security, assistance will support specialized counterterrorism training courses and related equipment grants to Police Regional Offices in Regions 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 and the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao.
- The EXBS program will assist the GPH in drafting appropriate regulations to implement its prospective comprehensive strategic trade management act (STMA).   The program will support implementation of the STMA by providing a suite of licensing, interagency organization, industry outreach, and enforcement training to ensure effective STMA implementation and enforcement.

<u>Improve peace and stability in conflict affected areas, primarily in Mindanao</u>

Key Interventions:
- Programs will provide counterterrorism training to enhance tactical skills and investigative capabilities for regional civilian security forces and the PNP.   Supported activities will develop core capabilities, cyber forensics, and special operations.
- Assistance will develop self-sustaining counterterrorism programs for the PNP Special Action Force.
- Deficiencies related to a critical shortage of EOD personnel in Mindanao will be addressed through the provision of equipment.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The $434-million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact was signed in September 2010 and will complete its implementation in May 2016.   Compact-funded activities complement USAID-managed programs in the Philippines.

As a key contributor to the PFG's goal to improve fiscal management, Compact funding supports reforms and modernization within the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR).   Compact funding supported the BIR's renovation of a laboratory to support computer-assisted auditing and launching of an electronic tax information system.   The MCC Compact has also used partnerships with the International Monetary Fund and the United States Treasury's Office of Technical Assistance, providing technical guidance to BIR for activities such as arrears management, VAT tax audit, and a re-design of tax forms.   All of these activities will mitigate opportunities for corruption and will increase revenue through BIR for improved public sector investment and provision of services.   USAID assistance to the BIR builds on MCC's investments by integrating tax-related data bases of various Philippine government agencies, strengthening the Philippine Department of Finance's revenue performance, and re-engineering BIR business processes.

MCC's infrastructure investments support USAID efforts to promote inclusive growth and entrepreneurship through increased market access, business opportunities, and school and health facilities.

With Compact support, the Department of Social Welfare and Development's community development program has contributed to the completion of over 1,600 small infrastructure and community-led development projects, with close to 1,000 more in various stages of implementation. Also, the first 16-km segment of the 222-km Secondary National Road Development Project on the island of Samar has been completed. Over half of the Compact's resources support areas affected by Typhoon Yolanda. In order to combat trafficking in persons, Compact-funded activities, in coordination with USAID and the Department of State, have entered into strategic partnerships to combat trafficking around project sites.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014, USAID completed one evaluation and one assessment. The final performance evaluation of the Alliance for Mindanao Off-Grid Renewable Energy (AMORE) documented the activity's effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and gender responsiveness. The internal assessment of the Scaling Innovations in Mobile Money (SIMM) activity documented achievements reached and partnerships established, efforts to create a payment system where financial entities – banks, pawnshops, mobile network operators, microfinance institutions, etc. – make payments between each other in a more efficient and cost-effective manner, as well as lessons learned that will be applied to the scope and work plan of a new electronic payments activity. The assessment noted that SIMM's inter-operability study and National Retail Payment System (NRPS) workshops facilitated collaboration amongst competitors.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Among several evaluation results, the AMORE 3 final performance evaluation documented the value of involving women in any community-level intervention, especially in remote areas, because of their committed engagement and capacity to lead. This finding will enhance the implementation of all Mindanao-based activities, with more women in communities supporting increased civic engagement. The evaluation likewise noted that the sustainable delivery of a public good such as energy is more likely when host country national agencies/departments have the organizational structure, national budget, and mandate for directly implementing government policy. This finding influenced the partnerships pursued by the Water Security Resilient Economic Growth and Stability (Be Secure) activity with Philippine national agencies and local governments, as the USAID-managed activity aims to increase communities' access to water, another essential public good.

Under SIMM, USAID and partners identified key policy areas for improvement (e.g. need for interoperability). The Mission will maintain support for NRPS-related policy reform and inter-operability by including related tasks in the work plan of the new e-payments activity (E-PESO). SIMM's successful partnerships with local government units highlighted the need for those government units to drive change, modernization, and innovation through mobile money. This approach will continue to be implemented under the Mission's new E-PESO Activity and will include modernizing payment systems using electronic technology, including mobile money. The program will scale up and expand the application across a wide range of areas involving payments to governments by private citizens and citizen payment for services such as utilities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increase levels of inclusive and broad-based economic growth: DA resources will support governance, integrity, rule of law, and economic competitiveness programs that will improve trade and investment, increase domestic employment, and hasten economic growth, especially in areas outside of Metro Manila. Assistance will create ties and partnerships with local governments in secondary cities, spur the growth of job-creating small and medium enterprises, and foster development in surrounding cities and rural areas.

To boost human capital development and, thus, improve global competitiveness, assistance will strengthen science, technology, research, and innovation capacities of Philippine higher education institutions.   Engagement with local partners will create an entrepreneurship ecosystem at key universities to foster the commercialization of science and technology research, strengthen linkages between industry and academia, and support regulatory reform in the higher education sector.

Improve peace and stability in conflict affected areas, primarily in Mindanao: Programs supported with U.S. assistance will focus on six conflict-affected areas that pose the highest risk for fomenting transnational terrorism.   These areas are among the poorest in the Philippines and lack effective governance.   To help improve peace and stability, development resources will strengthen governance, rule of law, access to justice, increase the capacity of local governments to deliver basic social services, and foster civic engagement, with a particular focus on women and youth.   Assistance will also continue to support efforts to improve education and health outcomes among vulnerable populations in conflict and crisis-affected areas.   Improving access to social services, as well as creating an environment for accelerated employment generation will address extreme poverty and enhance inclusive growth. Security sector assistance will help the PNP assume increased responsibility for providing internal security and reduce areas of ungoverned space.   This assistance will help create the conditions for successful implementation of the Philippine Government-Moro Islamic Liberation Front peace agreement, a key contribution to ending conflict in Mindanao.   INCLE-funded programs will continue to support efforts to strengthen internal law enforcement and maritime law enforcement capacities, with a focus on the Sulu Sea area and southern maritime border area.

Promote broad-based participation in the democratic process, increase transparency and accountability in government, and promote respect for the rule of law and human rights in all sectors of society: U.S. assistance will engage the Philippine government and civil society to promote democratic values, effective rule of law, good governance, free and fair elections, and respect for human rights.   Through intensive training and technical support, assistance will improve the effectiveness of the Philippine justice sector to efficiently and predictably adjudicate court cases and combat financial crimes such as corruption, money laundering, tax evasion, and smuggling.   Security and law enforcement programs will help counter the spread of transnational crimes, strengthen the criminal justice system, and promote stronger Philippine inter-agency efforts to prevent, investigate, and prosecute these crimes.

Promote sustainable bilateral development outcomes in biodiversity, education, health, and water and sanitation: To promote a healthy and productive population, programs will assist the Philippines in reducing morbidity and mortality of mothers, newborns, and children; meeting family planning needs; controlling TB, especially multi-drug resistant TB; and improving access to clean water and sanitation. To develop a solid base for human capital, assistance will improve basic education outcomes, with a special focus on reading, increase access to quality education for vulnerable populations, and improve governance.

Support Philippines efforts to mitigate the impact of natural disasters and increase resilience to global climate change through natural resource management and disaster risk reduction: Inclusive economic growth is increasingly under threat due to mismanagement and over-use of natural resources, as well as climate change-induced impacts and disasters.   Extreme weather events negatively affect GDP, accelerate the loss of habitat and species, decrease water security, increase erosion and inundation of coastal areas, and increase vulnerability to vector- and water-borne diseases.   For example, the magnitude of devastation and resulting environmental and socio-economic shocks in the aftermath of Typhoon Yolanda, which affected nearly a fifth of the Philippines' population, caused more than 6,000 deaths, and led to an estimated $12.9 billion in damages and losses.   Assistance will help counter these negative effects in order to better sustain economic growth and protect the safety and well-being of affected populations.

Develop partner-nation territorial defense capability to deter aggression and encourage peaceful resolution of territorial disputes: The Philippines is a major non-NATO ally, an important U.S. partner in regional and global initiatives, and a pivotal nation in providing a foundation for Asia-Pacific security. U.S. assistance will advance GPH defense modernization efforts centered on territorial defense – maritime security and domain awareness, specifically – as well as improve regional defense relationships and disaster response capacity.

Strengthen the capability and capacity of partner nation to enhance national and regional security and rule of law and continue to participate in international peacekeeping operations: The AFP has transitioned its focus from internal security operations to territorial defense, but remains on the front lines of combating international terrorism and violent extremism.   U.S. government assistance will continue to strengthen the AFP's counterterrorism and internal stability operations capability, but will also seek to complement the overall U.S. security sector effort to assist Philippine civil authorities assume responsibility for internal security.   Continued development of counterterrorism and internal stability operations will also better prepare the AFP for their ongoing global peacekeeping operations.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**184,220**
Develop partner-nation territorial defense capability to deter aggression and encourage peaceful resolution of territorial disputes	**34,500**
Foreign Military Financing	**32,500**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	32,500
International Military Education and Training	**2,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
Strengthen the capability and capacity of partner nation to enhance national and regional security and rule of law and continue to participate in international peacekeeping operations	**9,140**
Foreign Military Financing	**7,500**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**1,640**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,050
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	590
Improve peace and stability in conflict affected areas, primarily in Mindanao	**19,425**
Development Assistance	**8,345**
2.2 Good Governance	1,332
2.4 Civil Society	2,500
3.2 Education	1,433
4.4 Infrastructure	2,050
4.8 Environment	1,030
Global Health Programs - USAID	**2,130**
3.1 Health	2,130
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**7,000**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**1,950**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,950
Increase levels of inclusive and broad-based economic growth	**55,348**
Development Assistance	**55,348**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,000
2.2 Good Governance	7,168
3.2 Education	9,130
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	4,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,000
4.4 Infrastructure	9,950
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	12,600
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,000
Promote broad-based participation in the democratic process, increase transparency and accountability in government, and promote respect for the rule of law and human rights in all sectors of society	**5,100**
Development Assistance	**3,100**
1.5 Transnational Crime	600
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**2,000**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000
Support Philippines efforts to mitigate the impact of natural disasters and increase resilience to global climate change through natural resource management and disaster risk reduction	**21,970**
Development Assistance	**21,970**
4.8 Environment	21,970
Promote sustainable bilateral development outcomes in biodiversity, education, health, and water and sanitation	**38,737**
Development Assistance	**9,667**
3.1 Health	3,500
3.2 Education	6,167
Global Health Programs - USAID	**29,070**
3.1 Health	29,070

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 and provides coast guard and emergency response capabilities. Targeted U.S. assistance to the Maritime Police Unit increases Samoa's capacity for maritime policing, coastal defense, and emergency response.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**30**	*****	**100**	**70**
International Military Education and Training	30	*	100	70

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses familiarize defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Promote international, regional, and national security through training and cooperation on maritime, transportation, and law enforcement matters

Key Interventions:
- IMET-funded programs will improve the Maritime Police Unit's ability to execute boarding operations within Samoa's exclusive economic zone.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Promote international, regional, and national security through training and cooperation on maritime, transportation, and law enforcement matters: U.S. assistance will support Samoa's Maritime Police Unit in becoming self-sustaining and capable of planning, preparing, developing, and delivering boarding officer training to Samoan officers.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**100**
Promote international, regional, and national security through training and cooperation on maritime, transportation, and law enforcement matters	**100**
International Military Education and Training	**100**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	100

Singapore

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program 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. While Singapore has the potential to graduate from the EXBS program, significant gaps remain in Singapore's technical capabilities in identifying dual-use technology and illicit transfers (via transit and transshipment). Specifically, a lack of monitoring and license exemptions for transit and transshipment cargo suggests that Singapore continues to be an important link in proliferators' supply chain. With the U.S.-Singapore Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement (CMAA) signed on December 1, 2014, counter-proliferation cooperation will expand through study visits, training, and targeting best practices sharing, among other initiatives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**240**	*****	**250**	**10**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	240	*	250	10

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)
NADR-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.

Develop Singapore's capacities and capabilities to jointly counter terrorism and proliferation

Key Intervention:
- EXBS program activities support Singapore in improving its capabilities to combat terrorism and proliferation.
- 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.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Develop Singapore's capacities and capabilities to jointly counter terrorism and proliferation: Singapore is an earnest and willing partner in global counter-terrorism operations. As a global trade and transportation hub, Singapore also has tremendous capacity to monitor the straits and counter terrorism. Stopping the proliferation of WMD's to and through Singapore—home to one of the world's busiest container ports and the world's largest transshipment hubs—is a top security objective. Singapore was the first Southeast Asian nation to pass strategic trade legislation in 2003.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**250**
Develop Singapore's capacities and capabilities to combat counter terrorism and proliferation	**250**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**250**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250

Thailand

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States is engaging Thailand primarily as a development partner to leverage its significant resources as an upper middle income country to encourage it to take a greater leadership role in addressing global and regional challenges of mutual concern.   Throughout its modern history as a constitutional monarchy, Thailand has experienced years of political uncertainty, including most recently, a military coup in May 2014 following six months of protests, the dissolution of parliament, and failed national elections.   Such dramatic shifts in the political system are disruptive for a key U.S. ally and make clear that there is a continued need for U.S. support for good governance and transnational rule of law issues, such as counter-trafficking in persons.   Many political, 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, and strengthen good governance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**7,499**	*****	**10,420**	**2,921**
Development Assistance	4,000	*	5,000	1,000
International Military Education and Training	713	*	2,200	1,487
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,466	*	1,900	434
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,320	*	1,320	-

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance will continue to promote increased citizen participation in political processes and increased respect for human rights through support for civil society organizations.   As part of that effort, the United States will support Thailand in the area of civil society strengthening by bringing citizens and governments together to address local governance issues identified by the communities.   U.S. assistance programs will promote civil society's role in advocating for a political culture of checks and balances, policy development and approval through political processes, and constructive dialogue rather than street protests and violence.   Specific issues will vary based on community needs and could include those related to health, education, government transparency, and others.   The USAID-supported Center for Civil Society and Non-Profit Management, located in Northeastern Thailand at Khon Kaen University, will serve as a resource for civic activists working in different fields within Thailand, as well as neighboring countries in the Lower Mekong Sub-region.   Programming will also continue to support civil society in promoting peace-building efforts in southern Thailand, home to an insurgency that has led to over 4,000 deaths since 2004.

The United States strategically partners with Thailand to leverage its significant technical and financial resources to encourage and enable it to take a greater leadership role to address global and regional challenges of mutual concern, including in the areas of public health, the environment, and human rights

Key Intervention:
- U.S. assistance will educate Thailand's youth and other vulnerable populations about how to protect themselves from being trafficked or from engaging in behavior that could contribute to the trafficking of others.   Activities in Thailand will employ a mix of high profile events; community engagement; broadcast programs such as documentaries, drama, public service announcements, and music videos; as well as websites and social media platforms that address trafficking-in-persons.

Increase Thai support for U.S. core democratic values through a strengthened criminal justice system, military and security forces that respect human rights, rule of law, and democratic oversight, and civil society that engages with the Thai government to ensure participatory governance

Key Interventions:
- 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.
- Technical assistance and training of civil society organizations will improve linkages between government and civil society, strengthen the independence of the media, and promote freedom of speech and respect for civil and political rights, the rule of law, and human rights.
- Programs will continue building a more participatory, inclusive, and accountable system of governance in Thailand by: (1) working with governing institutions after democracy has been restored to advance their understanding of the value of public participation in decision-making and their capacity to engage civil society effectively; (2) strengthening the capacity of stakeholders, including civil society organizations and their networks, to engage government institutions in public decision-making (with particular emphasis on strengthening the capabilities, voice, and influence of women leaders); and (3) enhancing other mechanisms to increase participatory governance.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)
IMET was suspended following the May 2014 military coup and will not resume until Thailand returns to a democratically elected government.   When such conditions allow, courses will promote democratic values within the Royal Thai Armed Forces (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-funded courses familiarize defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training, and doctrine that promote democratic values, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.   IMET funding will support professional military education in the United States, as well as technical and management training. Technical training includes increasing the RTARF's ability to react and manage humanitarian disasters and assist other countries in the region during humanitarian disasters.

The United States and Thailand continue and expand security and law enforcement cooperation to contribute to regional and global stability

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 counter-piracy 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. Through 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 (RTP), Office of the Attorney General, the Judiciary, the Anti-Money Laundering Office, the Department of Special Investigations, the Anti-Corruption Commission, 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 transnational crimes that threaten Thai and regional security. In cooperation with other U.S. embassies in the region, U.S. assistance 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 transnational crimes.

<u>The United States and Thailand continue and expand security and law enforcement cooperation to contribute to regional and global stability</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- Programs will train Thai counterparts in modern tactics, strategies, tools, operations, and other means of combating transnational crime and maintaining a modern and effective police force.
- U.S. assistance will support the design and implementation of 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 Southeast Asian Nations.
- Programs will train and educate Thai counterparts in topics and issues of priority concern to the United States, including money laundering, terrorism, cybercrime, trafficking in persons; countering wildlife trafficking and environmental crimes, court management, and prosecutorial investigative skills.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)
Funds provided through the Department of State's Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program will be used to build 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.

At the same time, Thailand's growing economy, strategic location, large port in Laem Chabang, and its leadership among mainland 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. Funds provided through the Department of State's Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program will be used to fill gaps in national export control frameworks, enforcement and prosecution, industry awareness, and intergovernmental agency cooperation.

<u>The United States and Thailand continue and expand security and law enforcement cooperation to contribute to regional and global stability</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- ATA funding will strengthen border controls and restrict movement of terrorists through fraudulent document recognition training; improve and institutionalize the crisis management and leadership capabilities of the RTP and other Thai government officials through an executive forum attended by senior leaders; enhance incident response capabilities through a hostage negotiation course; and bolster explosive ordnance detection capabilities with bomb-sniffing canine instruction and mentorship.

- EXBS funding will create a maritime law enforcement train-the-trainer program, increase customs and border security enforcement and subject matter expertise among relevant agencies, and support development of a National Commodity Identification Training (WMD-technology) program and modern licensing regulations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several key monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014:
- USAID's "Sapan" activity completed an internal end-of-project monitoring and evaluation survey that compared baseline and mid-project data to determine the impact of USAID's conterstone governance project.
- The 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 5 years ago, Thailand remains below the 50% mark in Strategic Trade Management capabilities according to this assessment.
- The 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.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by Thailand informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:
- Although engaging government is an important part of strengthening the relationship between citizens and the state, the findings of the "Sapan" activity survey suggest that programmatic efforts should focus more heavily on engaging civil society until the space opens up for USAID project partners to work directly with an elected government, once it is put in place.   The survey confirmed that U.S. support to civil society is both welcomed by our partners and having a positive impact on their ability to address development needs in the communities where they work in Thailand.
- Consistent engagement between U.S. law enforcement agencies and their Thai partners has demonstrated that counterparts who have participated in INCLE-funded training activities are often directly involved in future successful law enforcement actions.   Programs will continue to target entities, individuals, and units with which we have well-developed relationships and which can serve as champions of our shared goals.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The United States strategically partners with Thailand to leverage its significant technical and financial resources to encourage and enable it to take a greater leadership role to address global and regional challenges of mutual concern, including in the areas of public health, the environment, and human rights: Thailand is a source, destination, and transit country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking.   With the issuance of the Department of State's 2014 Trafficking in Persons report, Thailand's rating decreased to Tier 3, highlighting the need to counter this insidious practice.   As such, U.S. 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 educate and raise awareness about trafficking-in-persons among vulnerable adolescents, migrants, and other at-risk demographics as well as amongst the general public.

Increase Thai support for U.S. core democratic values through a strengthened criminal justice system, military and security forces that respect human rights, rule of law, and democratic oversight, and civil society that engages with the Thai government to ensure participatory governance: U.S. assistance has built a solid foundation of partnership with the Royal Thai Government to support good governance. However, since the 2006 coup, political divisions have deepened and resulted in another military coup in May 2014.   Ongoing military rule has further tarnished Thailand's democratic traditions and undermined civil society's efforts to support a truly responsive democratic system.   U.S. assistance programs will promote civil society's role in advocating for a political culture of checks and balances, policy development and approval through political processes, and constructive dialogue rather than street protests and violence.   In addition, 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.   Building upon successful past efforts, these activities will establish trust and gain support of stakeholders in Thailand's southernmost provinces to promote better governance and peace through direct citizen action.

The United States and Thailand continue and expand security and law enforcement cooperation to contribute to regional and global stability: Thailand is the United States' oldest ally in Asia and its military plays a critical role in addressing common security challenges throughout the region.   As conditions allow, U.S. engagement with the Thai military will promote democratic values and help to ensure that it is able to respond to destabilizing events, such as natural disasters or border conflicts.   The United States and Thailand cooperate, where permissible, via multilateral exercises and military assistance on key regional and global challenges including humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, maritime security, peacekeeping operations, and other shared concerns.   In addition, U.S. assistance builds a more effective and transparent criminal justice system to strengthen the rule of law, enhance political stability, and increase prosperity.   The United States and Thailand have a long-standing law enforcement partnership through which all major federal U.S. law enforcement agencies operate regionally. The United States and Thailand continue law enforcement cooperation to combat illicit narcotics trafficking, trafficking in persons, organized crime, border security, illicit arms proliferation, and other transnational threats.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**10,420**
The United States and Thailand continue and expand security and law enforcement cooperation to contribute to regional and global stability	**5,420**
International Military Education and Training	**2,200**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**1,900**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	950
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	950
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**1,320**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	650
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	670
The United States strategically partners with Thailand to leverage its significant technical and	**1,352**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
financial resources to encourage and enable it to take a greater leadership role to address global and regional challenges of mutual concern, including in the areas of public health, the environment, and human rights	
Development Assistance	**1,352**
1.5 Transnational Crime	410
2.4 Civil Society	942
Increase Thai support for U.S. core democratic values through a strengthened criminal justice system, military and security forces that respect human rights, rule of law, and democratic oversight, and civil society that engages with the Thai government to ensure participatory governance	**3,648**
Development Assistance	**3,648**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	825
2.2 Good Governance	1,880
2.4 Civil Society	943

Timor-Leste

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Despite Timor-Leste's mineral wealth and a degree of domestic stability following successful elections in 2012, the young nation still faces extreme development challenges, including the world's highest rate of malnutrition-related stunting and one of Asia's highest illiteracy rates. The primary goal of U.S. assistance is to assist Timor-Leste's transition to a more resilient nation by strengthening weak institutions and tackling endemic poverty. Building the human and institutional capacity of Timor-Leste will ensure peace and security; foster democratic, accountable, and transparent governance; strengthen health systems; and establish the conditions for inclusive economic growth. Assistance will also support the Government of Timor-Leste's (GOTL) Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) accession goals. A more stable, prosperous, integrated Timor-Leste is more likely to continue playing a positive global leadership role that furthers shared democratic, security, and development goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**9,843**	*****	**16,200**	**6,357**
Development Assistance	6,500	*	12,700	6,200
Foreign Military Financing	300	*	300	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000	*	2,000	-
International Military Education and Training	383	*	400	17
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	660	*	800	140

Development Assistance (DA)

For the foreseeable future, achieving broad-based economic growth will remain the most pressing development issue in Timor-Leste. In order to improve and sustain the conditions necessary for such growth, U.S. assistance will support the GOTL in 1) holding fair, free, and peaceful elections in 2017; 2) implementing the reforms required for improving delivery of public services and achieving regional integration goals; and 3) diversifying the economy beyond oil and gas revenues.

<ins>Human and Institutional Capacity for Development Grows to Improve the Lives of Timor-Leste's Citizens</ins>

<ins>Key Interventions</ins>:
- U.S. assistance will support the administration of the 2017 national election and increase citizen engagement in elections and political processes, particularly for women and youth.
- In furtherance of the GOTL's decentralization objectives, activities will directly support local councils and sub-national entities in executing their oversight and governance responsibilities and strengthening of local justice sector institutions.
- Assist the GOTL in meeting its ASEAN membership objective by providing technical assistance in revising legal, regulatory, and policy frameworks, as well as working with civil society entities to ensure their engagement in the ASEAN accession process.
- As a vulnerable small island developing state, Global Climate Change Initiative funding will support sustainable and resilient livelihoods by promoting climate-smart agricultural practices to improve soil and water management by farmers.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

In coming years, the Timorese Defense Force (F-FDTL) force structure is expected to grow by more than 25 percent. FMF will fund training for the new naval, air, and special operations elements, in addition to ongoing Professional Military Education (PME) requirements. Increased English language skills will enable the F-FDTL to better interact with ASEAN members' armed forces and participate in international peacekeeping missions.

Security Forces in Timor-Leste are Increasingly Professional and Responsible, Enjoying the Confidence of the Local Population and Capable of Engaging with International Partners

Key Intervention:
- FMF will fund one Defense Language Institute English language instructor to teach the F-FDTL in Timor-Leste for 12 months. Funding will also facilitate the training of Timorese F-FDTL English language instructors in the United States.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Timor-Leste's health system struggles 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. U.S. assistance will support the Ministry of Health (MOH) to increase its management, operational, and technical capacity in order to improve the health status of vulnerable women and children. Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goal of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in ending preventable child and maternal deaths.

Human and Institutional Capacity for Development Grows to Improve the Lives of Timor-Leste's Citizens

Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance will improve the MOH's ability to deliver quality family planning and sexual and reproductive health services through training, follow up after training (FUAT), and mentoring of health workers.
- Assistance will support the MOH to improve maternal and newborn health outcomes through training, FUAT, and mentoring of health workers.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses familiarize defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training, and doctrine that promote democratic values, 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 professional military under civilian control capable of training and operating effectively with international partners. As the younger generation of F-FDTL officers continues to advance in rank and the English language capability of the F-FDTL improves, greater numbers of officers will become eligible for PME courses. Basic officer courses will promote the appropriate role of military officers in a civilian-led democracy in addition to providing essential leadership and technical training. Mid-level officer training, such as staff courses, will enable the F-FDTL to develop more robust institutional systems to help manage and synchronize a growing military structure. IMET funding is also intended to continue the development of the F-FDTL's English language program through instructor training.

Key Intervention:
- U.S. assistance will fund professional military education programs that will cultivate the next generation of leaders, provide them with critical skills, and establish links with U.S. counterparts, focusing on junior 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. These problems were exacerbated in 2014 when the GOTL dismissed several key judicial sector foreign advisors. U.S. assistance will bolster public trust in democracy, mitigate the potential for conflict, and contribute to Timor-Leste's continued membership in the community of stable democracies.

Timor-Leste has More Accountable and Representative Democratic Governance with Improved Rule of Law and Access to Justice

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 the GOTL's ability to combat a growing narcotics problem through targeted support to government agencies with counternarcotic responsibilities.

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 2013 and FY 2014:
- USAID/Timor-Leste conducted a mid-term performance evaluation of its cooperative and agribusiness project in FY 2013. The evaluation showed that households with higher disposable incomes are moving beyond subsistence farming and are able to purchase rice or maize to supplement the homegrown food supply. The evaluation recommended that donors support small scale farmers who do not have investment capital to include organic-based soil management in future programming, and strengthen project monitoring and evaluation systems, including ensuring proper collection of baseline data.
- In September 2014, USAID/Timor-Leste funded an independent evaluation of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Anti-Corruption project. The evaluation showed that the project was particularly effective in building the capacity of the Anti-Corruption Commission (CAC) to detect and investigate corruption, but that the CAC will continue to need support in order to fully achieve its mandate. The evaluation also noted civic education as an important element in building a citizenry that holds public officials accountable.
- The Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) provides informal, internal assessments of FMF and IMET 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 various programs. During the 2014 Bilateral Defense Dialogue, the GOTL confirmed that ODC assistance is meeting key needs and serving to advance common goals in developing increasingly responsible and professional security forces in Timor-Leste.

<u>Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices</u>: USAID/Timor-Leste's monitoring and evaluation activities informed the following actions and decisions:

- USAID/Timor-Leste used findings and recommendations from the mid-term 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, and incorporate stronger performance monitoring systems.
- The final evaluation for the MCC project will inform future support to accountability institutions, within both government and civil society.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

<u>Human and Institutional Capacity for Development Grows to Improve the Lives of Timor-Leste's Citizens</u>:   U.S. assistance will support the GOTL transition from post-conflict to long-term economic and political development by accelerating economic growth, increasing the GOTL's ability to deliver responsive services at the national and sub-national levels, and achieving greater regional integration through membership in multilateral bodies, such as ASEAN.   U.S. assistance will also ensure sustainability of these investments by supporting a peaceful transition of power following the 2017 elections and address challenges in Timor-Leste's health system in the areas of child and maternal health and family planning and reproductive health.

<u>Security Forces in Timor-Leste are Increasingly Professional and Responsible, Enjoying the Confidence of the Local Population and Capable of Engaging with International Partners</u>:   U.S. assistance will support the professionalization of the National Police and F-FDTL as well as the security sector's ongoing development, including its respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of military forces.

<u>Timor-Leste has More Accountable and Representative Democratic Governance with Improved Rule of Law and Access to Justice</u>:   U.S. assistance will help improve access to justice for victims of crime, with a significant focus on gender-based violence and strengthening the rule of law.   Assistance will engage the government and citizens of Timor-Leste to increase the accountability and representative capacity of government institutions and strengthen anti-corruption bodies and their underlying legal and regulatory frameworks.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**16,200**
Security forces in Timor-Leste are increasingly professional and responsible, enjoying the confidence of the local population and capable of engaging with international partners	**700**
Foreign Military Financing	**300**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300
International Military Education and Training	**400**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400
Timor-Leste has more accountable and representative democratic governance with improved rule of law and access to justice	**800**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**800**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	50
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	50
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	700
Human and institutional capacity for development grows to improve the lives of Timor-Leste's citizens	**14,700**
Development Assistance	**12,700**
2.2 Good Governance	2,110
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,090
4.8 Environment	3,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	**2,000**
3.1 Health	2,000

Tonga

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Tonga contributed a substantial number of soldiers and police officers to stability operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and the Solomon Islands and has indicated a desire to continue supporting overseas contingency and peacekeeping deployments in the future.   Tonga maintains U.S. security ties through a 2009 bilateral maritime law enforcement ("shiprider") agreement with the U.S. Coast Guard and a 2014 State Partnership Program (SPP) agreement with the Nevada National Guard.   The SPP program provides a training vehicle for development of domestic law enforcement and disaster response capabilities, along with continuing development of core military skills for future deployments.   Foreign assistance programs will complement SPP unit training to maintain His Majesty's Armed Forces (HMAF) viability as a strong and capable military partner and participant in international peacekeeping operations. HMAF also remain an important political institution in Tonga as the country transitions to a democratic governance system.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**250**	*****	**250**	**-**
International Military Education and Training	250	*	250	-

International Military Education and Training (IMET)
IMET-funded courses familiarize defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training and doctrine to promote democratic values, increase the professionalization of the armed forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

The U.S. strengthens ties with Pacific Island countries to promote security and stability through diplomatic and security assistance and engagement

Key Interventions:
- IMET-funded programs will increase the professionalism of Tonga's armed forces and build national capacity to respond to natural and man-made crises.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The U.S. strengthens ties with Pacific Island countries to promote security and stability through diplomatic and security assistance and engagement: Programs will develop the skill sets necessary for successful peacekeeping and maritime security operations, particularly within the non-commissioned officer and junior officer corps.   IMET-funded programs will deepen U.S.-Tonga relations and increase cooperation in coalition, peacekeeping, and stability operations.   Further, programs will familiarize HMAF leaders with the U.S. military's method of operating within democratic society, thereby reducing risks that threaten Tonga's ongoing democratic transition.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**250**
The U.S. strengthens ties with Pacific Island countries to promote security and stability through diplomatic and security assistance and engagement	**250**
International Military Education and Training	**250**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250

Vietnam

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

As a lower middle income country, Vietnam is facing a number of development obstacles on its pathway to becoming a modernized and industrialized country.   Significant challenges to achieving long term and sustainable growth include poor governance, limited accountability, insufficient respect for the rule of law and human rights, inadequate inclusiveness of vulnerable groups, susceptibility to climate change and natural disasters, and transnational threats of pandemic disease and HIV/AIDS.   However, as Vietnam develops and its regional engagement evolves, the United States has a unique opportunity to support its transformation to a more responsible and inclusive partner.   U.S. assistance will support governance reforms that broaden economic participation and make growth more sustainable, including those opportunities presented by the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), facilitate engagement by the private sector and civil society, promote respect for human rights, and expand accountability and transparency. U.S. assistance will address climate change challenges, combat HIV/AIDS, and make significant investments in higher education and health to improve livelihoods and well-being of vulnerable groups, particularly persons with disabilities (PWDs).   U.S. assistance will also advance the Administration's goal of promoting regional stability and security by strengthening bilateral military cooperation on maritime security, maritime law enforcement, border security, and counter-terrorism; addressing unexploded ordnance; and building capacity in the justice sector, law enforcement, counternarcotics, and nonproliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**105,641**	*****	**125,812**	**20,171**
Development Assistance	21,395	*	34,750	13,355
Economic Support Fund	22,000	*	15,000	-7,000
Foreign Military Financing	10,000	*	11,900	1,900
Global Health Programs - State	46,727	*	53,142	6,415
International Military Education and Training	999	*	1,500	501
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	*	4,450	4,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,070	*	5,070	1,000

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**105,641**	*****	**125,812**	**20,171**
Maritime Security	**10,000**	*****	**14,900**	**4,900**
Foreign Military Financing	10,000	*	10,900	900
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	4,000	4,000

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	**2,500**	*****	**-**	**-2,500**
Development Assistance	2,500	*	-	-2,500
Other	**93,141**	*****	**110,912**	**17,771**
Development Assistance	18,895	*	34,750	15,855
Economic Support Fund	22,000	*	15,000	-7,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	1,000	1,000
Global Health Programs - State	46,727	*	53,142	6,415
International Military Education and Training	999	*	1,500	501
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	*	450	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,070	*	5,070	1,000

Development Assistance (DA)

Vietnam has consolidated the economic gains achieved over the last decades to reach lower middle income country status. Despite Vietnam's economic success, its level of development remains low. Constraints include a lack of transparency in the public sector, ineffective accountability, limited inclusion of vulnerable populations, and limited public participation in the legislative process. U.S. assistance will advance priority policy reforms in trade and investment, rule of law, government accountability, and promote public-private partnerships to help Vietnam achieve sustainable, inclusive, and broad-based economic growth. An estimated 15 percent of Vietnamese (about 14 million) are identified as having a disability. Vietnam has made significant progress on inclusivity, but encouraging more economic opportunities for vulnerable populations, especially PWDs, will help bridge Vietnam's growth gap. A recent study published in September 2014 noted that Vietnam is second only to China in terms of population susceptible to the risk of increased flooding as a result of climate change. As Vietnam develops, its greenhouse gas emissions are increasing dramatically as evidenced by a four-fold increase in energy consumption in the last decade. U.S. assistance will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and build resilience to long-term climate change in Vietnam.

Governance Enhanced to Facilitate Broader-based, Sustainable Growth

Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance will support the Government of Vietnam's (GVN) efforts to participate in and implement the TPP agreement with the United States and 10 other countries.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of Vietnam's National Assembly, key governmental and judicial institutions, and other actors to improve their policy-making ability and accountability, oversight, performance management, as well as consultations with civil society.
- U.S. assistance will support work force development through private sector-university partnerships to improve learning outcomes, develop student skills aligned with market needs, create the framework and human resource base for innovation and public governance, and strengthen policies to foster innovation linkages.

Expanded Opportunities for Vulnerable Populations

Key Interventions:
- Programs will empower women, ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups and facilitate

innovative partnerships with the business community.
- Activities will support individuals and social organizations working in specific sectors such as climate change; health; labor; land rights; women's entrepreneurship and empowerment; lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) issues;   and disability rights.
- U.S. assistance will improve the quality of service and effectiveness of the service delivery system to enable PWDs to access specialized services that address individual needs and enhance advocacy and organizational development of local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and associations that protect the rights of PWDs.

<u>Increased Adoption of Approaches to Achieve Climate-Smart Development and Disaster Mitigation</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- Proposed Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI) funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping Vietnam to develop and implement national action plans for low emission development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth.
- Activities will increase resilience of people, places, and livelihoods in deltas and urban areas through investments in adaptation and disaster risk management.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)
U.S. assistance is critical in addressing war legacies in Vietnam, including dioxin contamination. Working in coordination with the Vietnamese government, U.S. assistance will continue the dioxin cleanup at the Danang Airport.   This project supports the resolution of war legacy issues to facilitate the continuing development of improved relations with Vietnam's government and people.

<u>Legacies Addressed to Advance the U.S.-Vietnam Partnership</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- U.S. assistance will support excavation, hauling and stockpiling of soil and sediment, In-pile Thermal Desorption (IPTD) structure expansion, thermal treatment installation and treatment operation, and related utility costs.
- U.S. assistance will provide overall construction management and oversight of the remediation activities at the Danang Airport, including sampling; and 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.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)
U.S. assistance will build maritime security capacity and promote the professionalization of the Vietnamese armed forces.   Programs will deepen U.S.-Vietnam cooperation to advance regional security and enable Vietnamese security forces to monitor the maritime domain, defend the freedom of navigation, combat transnational crime, and ensure the sustainable use of ocean resources.

<u>Increase Vietnam's Capacity to Contribute to Regional and Global Security by Promoting Deeper Cooperation in Maritime Security, Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief, Peacekeeping Operations, Non-proliferation and Border Security, and Professional Development of Defense and Security Forces</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- 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.

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.

Strengthened Host Country Ownership of a Sustainable HIV/AIDS Response

Key Intervention:
- HIV/AIDS: As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Vietnam 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.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)
IMET-funded courses familiarize defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training, and doctrine that promote democratic values, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Increase Vietnam's Capacity to Contribute to Regional and Global Security by Promoting Deeper Cooperation in Maritime Security, Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief, Peacekeeping Operations, Non-proliferation and Border Security, and Professional Development of Defense and Security Forces

Key Interventions:
- 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.
- U.S. assistance will provide English language training to Vietnamese military officers to enable them to attend U.S. professional military education courses and participate in trainings and events to enhance cooperation with the U.S. military.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)
U.S. assistance will build the capacity of the Vietnam Coast Guard and other maritime agencies to more effectively carry out law enforcement operations in Vietnam's maritime territory through improved maritime domain awareness and presence on the water.   U.S. assistance will also build the capacity of GVN law enforcement, facilitate cooperation between U.S. and GVN law enforcement agencies, strengthen relationships with the judicial sector, and advance legal and criminal procedures based on the rule of law.

Vietnam Proactively Seeks U.S. Cooperation and Support to Achieve its Internal and External Security Objectives in a Manner Consistent with International Norms and Standards; Seeks to Cooperate with The United States in Regional Fora to Assist in The Peaceful Resolution of Security Threats; and Seeks to Increase its Cooperation with United States Law Enforcement Entities at the Operational Level

- Programs will improve governance and facilitate on-going efforts to strengthen the rule of law, fight corruption, and curb abuses within the security services.   U.S. assistance will provide subject-matter experts to help build legislative capacity on critical legal reforms that the GVN has committed to undertake and support institutions such as the Ministry of Justice, Supreme People's Procuracy, the National Assembly, and others as they implement these reforms.
- Activities will continue critical reforms that improve coordination between justice sector institutions and relevant law enforcement organizations and enhance accountability within law enforcement.

Increase Vietnam's Capacity to Contribute to Regional and Global Security by Promoting Deeper Cooperation in Maritime Security, Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief, Peacekeeping Operations, Non-proliferation and Border Security, and Professional Development of Defense and Security Forces

Key Intervention:

- 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.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) assistance will contribute to Vietnam's public health and environment, while fostering economic development in areas affected by Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and building military-to-military ties.   Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) assistance will help Vietnam establish the authority and ability to review the small, but significant, fraction of overall trade that contributes to WMD and related weapons proliferation.

Legacies Addressed to Advance the U.S.-Vietnam Partnership

Key Intervention:

- CWD will support nongovernmental partners to conduct technical ERW survey and clearance activities, train Vietnam's explosive ordnance disposal teams, and provide emergency medical care to ERW victims when accidents occur.

Increase Vietnam's Capacity to Contribute to Regional and Global Security by Promoting Deeper Cooperation in Maritime Security, Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief, Peacekeeping Operations, Non-proliferation and Border Security, and Professional Development of Defense and Security Forces

Key Intervention:

- EXBS will strengthen Vietnam's export control and enforcement mechanisms, support the development of an interagency body to aid in proper screening of licensing requests, and improve enforcement officials' ability to identify and interdict illicit transfers of WMD-related goods and technologies across national borders.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- A mid-term performance evaluation of the Higher Engineering Education Alliance Program (HEEAP), which was completed in June 2013, revealed that transferring knowledge and skills for

application of active learning techniques in engineering higher education have improved the soft skills of graduates, thereby enabling them to become work-ready, qualified engineers for Vietnam's rapidly changing economy.   Further, the program leveraged significant resource contributions from the private sector to address human resource constraints.

- USAID conducted two disability project assessments in June 2013 and August 2014, which confirmed vast needs of PWDs in all sectors: health, education, social, and employment.   An important finding is that despite considerable improvement in laws and policies to support PWDs, equitable access to services and economic opportunities remains a challenge.   Greater support to strengthen capacity of disabled people organizations is needed to ensure effective enforcement of laws and policies at the local level.
- An umbrella Monitoring and Evaluation Services contract has been awarded to develop and execute the Performance and Monitoring Plan for the Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) over the next five years and to ensure rigorous and independent evaluations of USAID programs. Three evaluations are planned in FY 2015.

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

- The HEEAP evaluation was instrumental in informing the programmatic choices for the remaining 12 months of the program and its follow-on program.   As a result, more in-country training activities were conducted that resulted in cost savings and increases in the number of participants.   The evaluation also recommended that higher education programs make better use of in-country training resources in future work plans.   A more dynamic mentoring program has been developed to enhance the application of the acquired knowledge and skills.   The new program will encourage education leaders to develop a strategy to address systemic policy issues that currently impede application of active learning in Vietnam and seek to promote the interaction between target institutions and the private sector to leverage impacts.
- Findings of the disability assessments were used to inform programmatic choices for the final year of the program, including the implementation of case-management within the host-government framework, which is backed-up by the GVN's National Framework for social work development. The program has engaged a local counterpart to bring in other important stakeholders to accelerate direct assistance activities, and more special needs teachers for primary and secondary schools to provide disability assistance.   The evaluation provided important recommendations in the design of new disability programs, which are underway, including prioritized services for more severe disability groups in disadvantaged provinces and upgrading existing physical, occupational, and speech therapies for PWDs; improving health, independence, and inclusion of PWDs in economic and social life; as well as advancing disability advocacy, and policy coordination.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Governance Enhanced to Facilitate Broader-based, Sustainable Growth: Focusing on the governance constraints to growth, U.S. assistance will build 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 long term economic growth for Vietnam while providing greater opportunities for U.S. trade and investment. 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.   Partnerships with the private sector, educational establishments, and NGOs will improve the environment for trade and investment, economic inclusion, and innovation.

Expanded Opportunities for Vulnerable Populations: Vulnerable groups throughout Vietnam, particularly PWDs, continue to struggle to be included in mainstream society and gain access to adequate social services.   Efforts at both national and provincial levels will focus on improving access to quality services and strengthening awareness and advocacy for PWDs.   U.S. assistance will promote greater participation of vulnerable populations with limited access to economic opportunities and those affected by stigma and discrimination, such as LGBT.

Increased Adoption of Approaches to Achieve Climate-Smart Development and Disaster Mitigation: Strengthening Vietnam's capacity to provide for human health and well-being is an integral part of U.S. efforts to support Vietnam's future as a responsible, more inclusive partner.   U.S. assistance will accelerate Vietnam's transition to climate resilient, lower emission sustainable development in collaboration with other regional GCCIs.

Legacies Addressed to Advance the U.S.-Vietnam Partnership:
Public perceptions about war legacies limit U.S. credibility in Vietnam to advocate and conduct programs that advance development.   U.S. assistance is critical to addressing war legacies in Vietnam, including dioxin contamination.   Working in coordination with the Vietnamese government, U.S. assistance will continue the dioxin cleanup at the Danang Airport.   ERW 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. humanitarian demining resources to better align with the objectives of Vietnam's 2010-2025 National Mine Action Plan.   U.S. assistance will remove and destroy dangerous ERW, support education activities that raise mine risk awareness, and provide medical assistance directly to ERW victims.   These activities will reduce the risk of accidents and assist victims when accidents do occur.

Increase Vietnam's Capacity to Contribute to Regional and Global Security by Promoting Deeper Cooperation in Maritime Security, Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief, Peacekeeping Operations, Non-proliferation and Border Security, and Professional Development of Defense and Security Forces: Vietnam's long coastline and strategic location make maritime security and law enforcement capacity a high priority.   U.S. assistance will support regional interoperability and information sharing on maritime security and support Vietnamese initiatives to build its maritime security capabilities and address regional security issues of mutual concern.   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 is a potential transit/transshipment route for WMD and related items with busy, relatively unregulated ports, which are weak links in the international export control chain.   U.S. assistance will strengthen Vietnam's export control and enforcement mechanisms.

Strengthened Host Country Ownership of a Sustainable HIV/AIDS Response: Although Vietnam's economy recently achieved lower-middle-income status, income inequality is an issue and the health care system remains significantly underdeveloped.   The GVN does not allocate sufficient resources to fully fund the national HIV/AIDS response.   The United States is Vietnam's leading partner in HIV/AIDS collaboration.   Through PEPFAR, the United States has committed technical assistance resources to develop responsible health financing mechanisms to assist the GVN to increase domestic resources for HIV.   U.S. assistance 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.

Vietnam Proactively Seeks U.S. Cooperation and Support to Achieve its Internal and External Security Objectives in a Manner Consistent with International Norms and Standards; Seeks to Cooperate with The United States in Regional Fora to Assist in The Peaceful Resolution of Security Threats; and Seeks to Increase its Cooperation with United States Law Enforcement Entities at the Operational Level:

Vietnam is committed to modernizing and professionalizing its military, security, and law enforcement forces. U.S. assistance will focus on law enforcement capabilities and justice sector reforms to support the rule of law and human rights. The GVN plans to reform a number of institutional and functional laws including the Law on the Organization of the Supreme People's Court as well as the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure 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.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**125,812**
Governance enhanced to facilitate broader-based, sustainable growth	**20,000**
Development Assistance	**20,000**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,000
2.2 Good Governance	6,500
3.2 Education	1,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,000
Vietnam proactively seeks U.S. cooperation and support to achieve its internal and external security objectives in a manner consistent with international norms and standards; seeks to cooperate with the United States in regional fora to assist in the peaceful resolution of security threats; and seeks to increase its cooperation with United States law enforcement entities at the operational level	**165**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**165**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	165
Increase Vietnam's capacity to contribute to regional and global security by promoting deeper cooperation in maritime security, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, peacekeeping operations, non-proliferation and border security, and professional development of defense and security forces	**18,255**
Foreign Military Financing	**11,900**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	11,900
International Military Education and Training	**1,500**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**4,285**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,285
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**570**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	570
Legacies Addressed to Advance the U.S.-Vietnam Partnership	**19,500**
Economic Support Fund	**15,000**
4.8 Environment	15,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**4,500**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,500
Strengthened Host Country Ownership of a Sustainable HIV/AIDS Response	**53,142**
Global Health Programs - State	**53,142**
3.1 Health	53,142
Increased Adoption of Approaches to Achieve Climate-Smart Development and Disaster Mitigation	**10,000**
Development Assistance	**10,000**
4.8 Environment	10,000
Expand Opportunities for Vulnerable Populations	**4,750**
Development Assistance	**4,750**
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,750

State East Asia and Pacific Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

East Asia and Pacific (EAP) regional programs support the Asia-Pacific's role as a major engine of global economic growth while advancing trade and investment opportunities for the United States and promoting adherence to international rules and norms in the region.   These 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. U.S. assistance will continue to support regional programs that shape the emerging security and economic architecture, including the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the East Asia Summit (EAS), the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI), and the Pacific Islands regional fora.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**47,863**	*****	**34,597**	**-13,266**
Economic Support Fund	25,148	*	24,387	-761
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	1,000	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,990	*	4,790	-4,200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	13,725	*	4,420	-9,305

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**47,863**	*****	**34,597**	**-13,266**
ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)	**440**	*****	**775**	**335**
Economic Support Fund	440	*	775	335
Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	**6,346**	*****	**6,804**	**458**
Economic Support Fund	6,346	*	6,804	458
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	**7,840**	*****	**8,667**	**827**
Economic Support Fund	7,840	*	8,667	827
Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI)	**9,421**	*****	**6,696**	**-2,725**
Economic Support Fund	9,421	*	6,696	-2,725
Maritime Security	**-**	*****	**1,645**	**1,645**
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	500	500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	1,145	1,145
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	**3,000**	*****	**-**	**-3,000**

water, and energy security nexus; sustaining economic growth and protecting natural capital; women's economic empowerment; shared management of water resources; impacts of regional infrastructure development; and workforce development.

- U.S. assistance will support regional initiatives such as the U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Energy Partnership and the U.S.-ASEAN Expanded Economic Engagement Initiative.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

A Pacific Island Regional FMF fund will facilitate engagement, as needed and on a competitive basis, to promote English language capabilities and military professionalization, particularly among emerging non-commissioned officer (NCO) corps, and support these countries' participation in peacekeeping missions, as appropriate.

U.S. allies and partners adopt key civilian, military, and law enforcement tools and capabilities, and demonstrate political will to manage regional stability and address shared security challenges in Asia and globally

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will promote Pacific Island Countries' English language capabilities and military professionalization and support participation in peacekeeping missions, as appropriate.

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, maritime law enforcement, counternarcotics, information sharing, transnational crime, and rule of law.

U.S. allies and partners adopt key civilian, military, and law enforcement tools and capabilities, and demonstrate political will to manage regional stability and address shared security challenges in Asia and globally

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.
- Programs will enhance the national and transnational efforts of law enforcement officials in the region to combat narcotics production and trafficking. Activities support host country efforts to implement drug control policies, legislation, and demand reduction efforts.
- Programs will support efforts to improve regional cooperation, interoperability, and operational skills for detecting and interdicting illicit maritime activities to enhance maritime law enforcement.
- 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.
- U.S. assistance 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)

U.S. assistance addresses a range of important regional security issues in the EAP region, including threats posed by terrorist organizations and criminal networks, strategic trade control weaknesses, and unexploded ordnance (UXO) dating back to World War II.

U.S. allies and partners adopt key civilian, military, and law enforcement tools and capabilities, and demonstrate political will to manage regional stability and address shared security challenges in Asia and globally

Key Interventions:
- ATA will 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.
- EXBS will improve licensing systems, build capabilities to detect and interdict illicit transfers, implement targeting and risk management systems, and educate industry groups on strategic trade control compliance requirements.
- 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.
- Conventional Weapons Destruction will fund survey and clearance operations and improve indigenous UXO clearance and program management capacities.

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. USAID plans to conduct a mid-term evaluation of the ASEAN Connectivity through Trade and Investment (ACTI) project in FY 2016.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2013, USAID completed an 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 and continuing a demand-driven approach to programming and increasing communication with Washington and the U.S. government interagency.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

U.S. allies and partners adopt key civilian, military, and law enforcement tools and capabilities, and demonstrate political will to manage regional stability and address shared security challenges in Asia and globally: The United States seeks a region in which countries have strong military and law enforcement capabilities that are aligned with U.S interests and are able to defend from external threats, tackle territorial disputes peacefully, and deter provocation from a diverse array of state and non-state actors. Strengthened military capabilities support broader U.S. efforts to deepen military-to-military ties with key partner countries. Wider threats of terrorism, transnational crime, and nuclear, chemical, and biological

proliferation are all issues that transcend borders and the power of individual nations, and thus require an effective local, national, and multinational response. To address these transnational challenges, U.S. assistance will support a vision in which countries in the Asia-Pacific adopt internationally-recognized legal and policy frameworks aligned with the United States and have the capacity to deter and mitigate these pressing threats.

ASEAN and other regional multilateral fora have strong, self-sustaining secretariats and national leadership with the expertise and capacity to pursue common goals of security, prosperity and sustainable development: Multilateral institutions have a natural role in dealing with challenges that cut across borders. The United States will actively engage regional political and economic institutions and fora to help shape these bodies into effective organizations. Member countries increasingly use multilateral institutions to advance tangible initiatives and programs which develop solutions to shared concerns, enhance interoperability, and build regional confidence. As a centralized body, multilateral institutions such as ASEAN and LMI can promote a sense of regional unity while encouraging standardization in order to reduce both formal and informal barriers to trade and free movement of both goods and human capital across borders. This both increases economic opportunity in the region and improves the attractiveness of investment to U.S. businesses. Regional integration also heightens member states' ability to resist negative foreign influence, and choose partners based on their merits in a free-market environment. These engagements advance U.S. interests in the Asia-Pacific and lend credibility to the strategic rebalance to the region.

USAID Asia Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The USAID Asia Regional Program implements foreign assistance programs and provides technical assistance to strengthen regional and bilateral programs in East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) and South and Central Asia (SCA).   In light of the expanding political, economic, and social opportunities presented by the Asia rebalance, Asia Regional will provide an effective platform for advancing U.S. government policy and program objectives across the region.   Asia Regional programs will address U.S. government priorities, including trans-boundary challenges, regional trade and investment, economic integration, education, global climate change, and wildlife trafficking.   U.S. assistance programs will strengthen partner governments and civil society with particular attention to youth, gender equality, and women's empowerment.   In addition, Asia Regional will provide surge capacity to assist with specific program and technical expertise, as needed, in the field and deliver support to countries in transition to democracy, such as Burma.   Asia Regional will also implement the President's Feed the Future (FTF), Global Health (GHI), and Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiatives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**11,930**	*****	**11,319**	**-611**
Development Assistance	7,180	*	8,069	889
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,750	*	3,250	-1,500

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance will support inclusive economic growth, improved food security and natural resource management, and sustainable health and education outcomes in Asia.   Programs will also promote the development of more resilient democracies that are increasingly inclusive and representative, ensuring adequate space for civil society.   Activities will leverage partnerships with other donors, the private sector, and other stakeholders wherever possible in order to amplify Asia Regional's development impact.

Significantly increased levels of inclusive economic growth are evident throughout the East Asia and Pacific region, with the benefits of growth, including improved food security, shared more equitably

Key interventions:
- U.S. assistance will support in-depth case studies on the implications of economic policy in Asian countries to improve USAID programming in the region.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will conduct analyses and provide technical support to agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth.
- USAID will partner with international agriculture research centers and universities on policy analysis and reform, as well as on the use of technologies to increase agricultural productivity, improve water

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	*	-	-3,000
Other	**20,816**	*****	**10,010**	**-10,806**
Economic Support Fund	1,101	*	1,445	344
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	500	500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,990	*	3,645	-2,345
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	13,725	*	4,420	-9,305

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

U.S. assistance and engagement with host governments through multilateral institutions and fora enables the United States to shape the region's security and economic architecture, prevent conflict by providing mechanisms to address regional issues, increase trade and investment, and promote adherence to international rules and norms. U.S. assistance advances democratic practices and strengthens the rule of law by providing training on international human rights standards and encouraging accountability for past and present human rights violations.

Regional multilateral institutions have comprehensive agendas relevant to U.S. national interests and take concrete actions to bolster regional integration and connectivity and address transnational challenges

Key Interventions:
- Within ASEAN, programs will strengthen the executive functioning of the ASEAN Secretariat in areas of public outreach and project management, and will work with nascent judicial and legislative networks to foster increased cooperation and contributions to ASEAN integration.
- ASEAN and APEC programs will support the development and implementation of anticorruption and transparency measures as well as sound regulatory reforms to create a regulatory framework conducive to increased trade and investment.
- Cooperative programs under LMI will support infrastructure, information and communications technology, and people-to-people exchanges through the Connect Mekong platform to fast-track projects that advance ASEAN connectivity goals and support integration through the ASEAN Economic Community.
- 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 preventive diplomacy, conflict prevention, and disaster preparedness.
- U.S. assistance will support a regular meeting for civil maritime law enforcement agencies to coordinate and exchange best practices 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, including in areas of overlapping maritime claims.
- Programs will implement stronger security and management practices within ARF to minimize cybersecurity risks.
- Funding will support the development of good governance in the Lower Mekong sub-region through exposure to international transparency standards via training and capacity building.
- LMI capacity building programs, including Connecting the Mekong Through Education and Training, Public-Private Infrastructure Best Practices Exchange series, and Third Country Training Programs co-coordinated with Singapore, will provide expertise in health, trade facilitation and investment, urban planning, and other fields.
- U.S. assistance will support LMI Members efforts to address cross-sectoral issues, such as the food,

management, and foster food security in Asia.

Countries in the East Asia and Pacific region have enhanced good governance and respect for human rights by improving mechanisms for participation, especially by women, youth, minorities and vulnerable populations

Key interventions:
- U.S. assistance will continue to focus on priority countries in Asia undergoing democratic transitions, including analytic support to political reform strategies and programs.
- U.S. assistance will continue to provide technical leadership and expertise on the role of youth, women, and the changing relationships between government and the governed.
- U.S. assistance will provide analytic support to link democracy and good governance principles to social sector development to improve development outcomes.

South and Central Asian governments are increasingly inclusive, representative and accountable, manage transparently, ensure the space for civil society and the discussion and emergence of solutions to national and regional challenges.

Key Intervention:
- Asia Regional will continue to engage and provide technical support in key areas, including: countering violent extremism; non-permissive environments; democracy, rights, and governance integration; and other cross-sectoral support.

Countries in the East Asia and Pacific region achieve more sustainable health and education outcomes through strengthened country-based systems that can deliver quality treatment and care

Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance will develop and deploy on-line analytical tools to implement effective programs in basic education.   One tool that will be used to inform education policy and programs is the new Early Grade Reading Barometer.
- Program support will improve the ability of tertiary and workforce development programs to produce a workforce with relevant skills that support country development through enhanced partnerships with the private sector.

Countries in the South and Central Asia Region achieve more broad based and sustainable outcomes in health, education, food security, management of the environment, and economic opportunity

Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance will develop and deploy analytical tools to implement effective programs in basic education.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will work with governments in South and Central Asia to implement agricultural development programs that support 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.

Increased resilience to global climate change through integrated natural resource management and reinforced disaster risk reduction

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide information and tools on the changing hydrology in high mountain regions in Asia due to glacial retreat to support improved decision-making.
- In alignment with the U.S. National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking, programs will build the capacity of law enforcement agencies to combat illegal tiger and snow leopard trafficking, strengthening their ability to work with wildlife officials in 13 Asian countries.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.   Nearly 40 percent of the world's maternal deaths and over half of neonatal deaths occur in Asia.   While economies in the region are growing, the effects of this growth are not reaching the poorest of the poor, who can slip back into the grips of extreme poverty when faced with out-of-pocket expenditures for health services.   Governments are grappling with how to deliver on their pledges to provide Universal Health Coverage and to regulate the burgeoning private health sector.   U.S. assistance will support the implementation of country strategies and programs that advance gender equality, policy implementation, and the monitoring and evaluation of activities in the areas of maternal and child health and family planning across EAP and SCA.

Countries in the East Asia and Pacific region achieve more sustainable health and education outcomes through strengthened country-based systems that can deliver quality treatment and care.

Countries in the South and Central Asia Region achieve more broad based and sustainable outcomes in health, education, food security, management of the environment, and economic opportunity.

Key Interventions:
- Maternal and Child Health: U.S. assistance will support integrated approaches that address health policies and implementation approaches that affect maternal and newborn mortality.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: U.S. assistance will expand access to high-quality family planning services and information including voluntary family planning counseling that serves clients from diverse groups, such as the rural and urban poor.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2013 and FY 2014, Asia Regional conducted assessments and established mechanisms that improved program design, implementation, and evaluation across the region:
- An assessment was completed of Asia Regional's support for research activities on the science and implications of glacier retreat in Asia's high mountain regions.
- The Asia and Middle East economic growth activity supported assessments that informed project designs in Sri Lanka and the Kyrgyz Republic.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Asia Regional conducts and reviews evaluations that guide program decisions, including decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:
- The findings from completed gender analyses informed strategies, activities and indicators that measure the extent to which Asia Regional and bilateral programs promote gender equality and women's empowerment in Asia.
- The glacier retreat assessment helped Asia Regional assist USAID Missions in planning and

programming new funding across sectors such as health, water, governance, and civil society to address the impacts of glacier melt in the high mountain regions of Asia.

Based on the lessons learned through assessment and evaluation throughout the region, Asia Regional will continue to provide expert technical assistance to plan, design, and evaluate bilateral, regional, and Washington-based programs in Asia.   Asia Regional will concentrate on improving program cost-effectiveness and responsiveness to U.S. policy priorities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

<u>Significantly increased levels of inclusive economic growth are evident throughout the East Asia and Pacific region, with the benefits of growth, including improved food security, shared more equitably:</u> In recent decades, major reductions in poverty levels have been achieved in every region in the world. Nevertheless, significant parts of Asia continue to experience inequality and high levels of unemployment and underemployment.   Asia also faces a growing crisis in agriculture and food security.   The challenge lies in improving agricultural productivity of key food staples, alleviating policy roadblocks that impede distribution and trade of agricultural commodities, and providing access to diverse and quality foods.   U.S. assistance will incorporate technology and innovative partnerships to focus on inclusive economic growth and private sector development.

<u>Countries in the East Asia and Pacific region have enhanced good governance and respect for human rights by improving mechanisms for participation, especially by women, youth, minorities and vulnerable populations:</u> A complex range of democracy and governance issues present themselves in the varied political systems in the region, which includes established democracies as well as semi-closed regimes, fragile states, countries in democratic transition, and consolidating democracies. While some countries are making significant strides in democratic reform, others in the EAP region are backsliding or in crisis.   U.S. assistance will support democracy, human rights, and governance programs, which are critical to the stability and prosperity of the region.   Support for democracy and good governance positively affects social sectors and bolsters the impact and sustainability of USAID development programming.

<u>South and Central Asian governments are increasingly inclusive, representative and accountable, manage transparently, ensure the space for civil society and the discussion and emergence of solutions to national and regional challenges:</u> In the South and Central Asia region, U.S. assistance supports countries in democratic transition, consolidating democracies and civil society development.   U.S. assistance will strengthen civil society, including by encouraging the use of information and communication technologies, to provide a crucial space to encourage open discussion of ideas and build momentum for burgeoning civil actors.

<u>Countries in the East Asia and Pacific region achieve more sustainable health and education outcomes through strengthened country-based systems that can deliver quality treatment and care:</u> Millions of children in the East Asia and Pacific region lack access to the quality of education needed to succeed in school and work, and to be productive and informed members of society.   U.S. assistance will support the effective implementation and scale–up of early grade reading and higher education programs.   This approach supports professional development in basic education, youth and workforce development, and higher education based on regional and global best practices.

<u>Countries in the South and Central Asia Region achieve more broad based and sustainable outcomes in health, education, food security, management of the environment, and economic opportunity:</u> U.S. assistance will support the effective implementation and scale–up of early grade reading and higher

education programs.   This approach supports professional development in basic education, youth and workforce development, and higher education based on regional and global best practices.

Increased resilience to global climate change through integrated natural resource management and reinforced disaster risk reduction: Pervasive poverty, population growth, and corruption have intensified demands on natural resources and environmental systems in Asia.   Pressures on the availability of natural resources are further affected by climate change.   Glacier retreat in Asia will affect water supplies and present disaster risks such as glacial lake outburst floods.   Deforestation continues to be an issue that destroys biodiversity while increasing greenhouse gas emissions.   Massive hydropower development on the Mekong River threatens the wellbeing and livelihoods of millions of people.   U.S. assistance will advance several strategic priorities: strengthening research and adaptation to glacier retreat, improving effective tiger and snow leopard conservation across the region, and promoting business models as alternatives to deforestation.

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 the use of science and technology in development solutions, 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 entities 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; combating 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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**53,952**	*****	**52,623**	**-1,329**
Development Assistance	39,039	*	32,710	-6,329
Economic Support Fund	-	*	5,000	5,000
Global Health Programs - State	5,913	*	5,913	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000	*	9,000	-

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**53,952**	*****	**52,623**	**-1,329**
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	**1,600**	*****	**2,600**	**1,000**
Development Assistance	1,600	*	2,600	1,000
Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI)	**4,917**	*****	**5,000**	**83**
Development Assistance	4,917	*	-	-4,917
Economic Support Fund	-	*	5,000	5,000
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	**6,250**	*****	**2,000**	**-4,250**
Development Assistance	6,250	*	2,000	-4,250
Other	**41,185**	*****	**43,023**	**1,838**
Development Assistance	26,272	*	28,110	1,838
Global Health Programs - State	5,913	*	5,913	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000	*	9,000	-

Development Assistance (DA)

DA assistance will continue to promote stable and sustainable growth within the Asia-Pacific region by supporting governments and regional institutions to effectively deal with widening income disparities, manage resources, and pursue inclusive growth policies though sound governance and regional integration efforts.   DA assistance will also support an ASEAN-driven work plan to address the region's most pressing food security issues.   Given that Asian countries are among the top overall emitters of greenhouse gases (GHG) globally, DA will promote the U.S. government's GCC initiative to improve the management of natural capital in order to advance green growth in the region.   In addition, DA will be used to help vulnerable population's better address the effects of climate change, which threaten to disrupt lives and economies and could tip people into extreme poverty.

Regional Institutions' Ability to Promote Sustainable and Inclusive Growth Increased

Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance will support the connection and integration of the ten national 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.   These interventions will help level the playing field for businesses and boost consumer confidence in the quality of goods they receive by creating common definitions and standards for inputs and final products.
- In support of Feed the Future (FTF), the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, USAID/RDMA will support bilateral Missions' FTF programs and regional integration in South and Southeast Asia by facilitating the research, development, and sharing of policy and technology among selected countries in the region.   U.S. assistance will focus on agricultural input policies, such as seed and fertilizer, and on the dissemination of innovative agricultural technologies and knowledge, primarily in the horticulture sector.   These areas align well with the FTF programs in other Asian countries, and are also priorities for regional and national institutions.
- Assistance will increase mobilization of public and private financing and investment for low emission technologies, policies and practices.   Assistance will also build government and civil society capacity for the Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) that complement the U.S. Government's global initiative for the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emissions Development Strategies (EC-LEDS). This will be accomplished through activities such as developing economic and energy modeling and planning systems, supporting regional training and knowledge platforms, strengthening GHG management systems, promoting responsible trade in timber and other products that drive land conversion and increase emissions, helping conserve and protect priority trans-boundary landscapes, and enhancing regional learning and knowledge-sharing.
- Programs will support science in decision-making processes for development projects in the Lower Mekong countries by providing technical support to governments and civil society organizations (CSOs).   Experts will also conduct institutional strengthening activities with CSOs to increase constructive public participation.
- Programs will reduce the threats to the critical fisheries in the region, which are an important source of jobs, foreign exchange, economic growth and food security, by reducing illegal fishing and destruction of coral reef ecosystems.
- Assistance will address the main drivers of the illegal wildlife trade in Asia by bolstering law enforcement capacity, reducing consumer demand and strengthening and sustaining regional platforms.
- Programs will improve the local capacity of civil society organizations and networks in Southeast Asia by continuing to support the Center for Civil Society Non-Profit Management at Khon Kaen University in Thailand.   This assistance will capitalize on RDMA's existing and emerging regional and trans-boundary civil society networks, including those addressing environmental sustainability, access to health services, human rights on lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) issues,

trafficking in persons, youth advocacy, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable populations. USAID also will seek to work with the Regional Civil Society Innovation Centers and other U.S. Government driven initiatives to support and connect civil society across the region as part of the Stand with Civil Society agenda.

<u>Vulnerable Populations More Able to Address Risks that Transcend Borders</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- Programs will provide technical assistance to governments and institutions in the region in order to increase their access to finance for climate change adaptation activities.
- Programs will support adaptation planning and decision-making through increased access to key information, data and participatory process.
- Programs will foster the exchange of practices and innovations among countries through regional learning networks.
- Programs will support advancing the human rights of LGBT people by expanding efforts to strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations across the region to advocate for interests of LGBT people and promote inclusive socio-economic policies.
- Programs will increase awareness, knowledge, attitudes, and behavior on TIP through public events, documentary films, media campaigns, digital platforms, regional and national digital dissemination, media trainings and workshops, and community training.
- Assistance will support civil society organizations and regional institutions to develop rights-based policy frameworks and seek effective engagement of persons with disabilities to promote sustainable, inclusive economic growth.
- Programs will foster work with ASEAN and regional civil society organizations to raise public awareness and advocate for improved rights and services for people with disabilities.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)
ESF assistance will support the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI), an important U.S.-sponsored forum launched in 2009 aimed at helping the countries of the Mekong sub-region – Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam – work together to tackle development challenges that benefit from a multilateral and transnational approach. LMI is helping to build key relationships that are necessary to promote regional stability and build confidence in tackling challenging trans-boundary issues such as sustainable development and management of the Mekong River.

<u>Regional Institutions' Ability to Promote Sustainable and Inclusive Growth Increased</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:
- Programs will provide the governments of the Lower Mekong 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.
- Programs will strengthen civil society networks in the Lower Mekong countries to improve their constructive engagement in multi-stakeholder dialogues around development decisions, in order to ensure that the application of social and environmental safeguards is consistent.

Global Health Programs (GHP)
Asian countries have reached unprecedented levels of prosperity, but millions of people are still affected by poverty and poor health. The effects of rapid economic growth—which include ports, dams, mining, and planned economic corridors—pose new challenges for public health in Asia. Changing demographics, urbanization rates, and lifestyle also require a different approach to continue the progress in preventing infectious diseases. Overall, Asia has made great progress in combating Tuberculosis (TB),

HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and other infectious diseases. However, multidrug-resistant (MDR) strains of malaria and TB remain major threats to public health, with the possibility of spreading outside of Asia. 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 material deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. U.S. assistance will promote the U.S. Global Health Program by providing technical expertise for activities being implemented throughout the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS), an area that includes the three non-presence countries (China, Thailand, and Laos) as well as the Burma, Cambodia and Vietnam missions. Furthermore, U.S. assistance will help vulnerable populations throughout the GMS, particularly with respect to cross-border and migrant health.

Vulnerable Populations More Able to Address Risks that Transcend Borders

Key Interventions:
- As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), RDMA will recieve $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.
- U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance for scaling up the comprehensive prevention model for multiple-drug resistant Tuberculosis and program management in three focus countries (Laos, Thailand, and southern provinces of China), as well as documentation, evaluation, and the ultimate hand-over of activities to government counterparts.
- U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide $3.0 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 2016 request level for RDMA 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 2016 operating year budget is set. Activities under PMI will support transition efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to a more aggressive stance of eliminating drug resistant strains in the Mekong region before they spread globally.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014:
- In FY 2014, USAID conducted ongoing monitoring of existing civil society, LGBT rights, and counter-trafficking in persons projects, the findings of which are being incorporated into future project designs. For example, findings from USAID's work on civil society and regional efforts to expand the work of the Center for Civil Society and Non-Profit Management indicated that there is a need and interest from civil society in neighboring countries, such as Cambodia and Laos, for skill-building and professional development. Additionally, the "Being LGBT in Asia" initiative completed eight country studies and established baseline information to be used through a second phase of this initiative, including development assistance activities that improved capacity to engage with country-level institutions to advocate for supportive policy development and increased capacity of LGBT organizations in community empowerment activities.
- USAID conducted three major health-related evaluations and assessments in FY 2012 and FY 2013: Mid-term performance evaluations of the Control and Prevention of Tuberculosis (CAP-TB) in the Mekong Region; Control and Prevention of Malaria (CAP-Malaria); and the Behavior Change Communication for Infectious Disease Prevention (CAP-3D). These evaluations were conducted to

assess the projects' performance and progress towards their intended results. Key findings from the evaluations highlighted implications for infectious disease programming that varied by country. One of the most effective approaches highlighted by each of the evaluations was close engagement and collaboration with national governments. The findings from the CAP-TB project indicated successful interventions that yielded positive results in organizational capacity building in each of the three focus countries. Partnerships with national governments were effectively promoting the sustainability of CAP-TB programmatic approaches and interventions, according to the evaluation. Findings from the CAP-Malaria project echoed the same: a direct partnership with Thailand's Bureau of Vector Borne Disease under the Ministry of Public Health has been an important step towards sustainable improvements in the national Malaria program. Apart from these evaluations, in FY 2014, USAID conducted an array monitoring activities, including site visits and partner meetings to assess progress in achieving programmatic objectives for health sector activities.

- The USAID FTF team conducted 11 site visits to determine if project activities were meeting anticipated milestones and to identify and address barriers to project implementation.
- USAID plans to conduct a mid-term evaluation of ASEAN Connectivity through Trade and Investment project in FY 2016.

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 2016 budget:

- Findings from the Asian-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility and the Low Emissions Asian Development mid-term performance evaluations will help inform mid-course adjustments for the activities and identify best practices for the planning and design of RDMA's new projects. Specifically, these analyses clarified where there are opportunities to reduce and increase programmatic focus in specific areas to address changing development contexts and maximize the impact of interventions.
- USAID conducted in-depth analysis during the project design of the new vulnerable populations and good governance programs, which provided directions for future programming. This analysis clarified that the inability to exercise rights is rooted in the evolving structures of many Asian societies; low capacity of vulnerable individuals and groups; and social prejudice, all of which undermine full participation in society. While other issues such as deficiencies in formal institutional and legal structures, and lack of capacity of vulnerable groups and individuals to attain rights and equity, remain major issues, it is more realistic for USAID to focus on the inability of selected groups within Asian societies to exercise their rights. These targeted population groups include migrants/displaced people, those vulnerable to human trafficking, those who are unable to enjoy full rights as a result of their sex, gender or sexual orientation/gender identity and expression, and persons with disabilities.
- A mid-term performance evaluation of the FTF activity is scheduled for the second quarter of FY 2015. The evaluation results will influence program choices in the final year of the activity. Ongoing monitoring activities, including site visit findings and quarterly reports, will inform program adjustments through FY 2016 using program resources.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Regional Institutions' Ability to Promote Sustainable and Inclusive Growth Increased: Under this objective, RDMA supports efforts in three key areas: regional economic growth, improved management of natural capital, and civil society engagement. First, programs will continue support to ASEAN to develop policies, practices, partnerships, skills, and technologies that enable inclusive ASEAN economic integration and sustainable growth practices. Second, programs will work to help curb destructive environmental aspects of market forces from large economies such as China, strengthen partnerships with key stakeholders such as ASEAN, and focus on offering modern innovations as alternatives to traditional

infrastructure development to address sustainability challenges. Third, USAID *Civil Society* will work with governing institutions at the 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.

<u>Vulnerable Populations More Able to Address Risks that Transcend Borders</u>: Under this objective, RDMA supports efforts in three key areas: increased ability to adapt to climate change, enhanced rights of specific vulnerable people, and improved public-private linkages. First, programs will help institutions to plan and implement adaptation projects, particularly with vulnerable populations in second-tier urban centers (the urban poor), and rural and coastal areas (subsistence and small-scale farmers, coastal fishers, and people who depend on natural resources for their livelihoods). Second, programs will support the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) communities; populations vulnerable to trafficking in persons (TIP); and people with disabilities. Third, programs will provide technical assistance and training, enhance regional collaboration efforts, and promote linkages with public and private sectors.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**52,623**
Regional Institutions' Ability to Promote Sustainable and Inclusive Growth Increased	**28,510**
Development Assistance	**23,510**
2.4 Civil Society	4,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,600
4.5 Agriculture	2,700
4.8 Environment	14,210
Economic Support Fund	**5,000**
4.8 Environment	5,000
Vulnerable Populations More Able to Address Risks That Transcend Borders	**24,113**
Development Assistance	**9,200**
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,200
4.8 Environment	8,000
Global Health Programs - State	**5,913**
3.1 Health	5,913
Global Health Programs - USAID	**9,000**
3.1 Health	9,000