

Congressional Budget Justification

Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs



FISCAL YEAR 2016

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON
February 2, 2015

In his recent State of the Union Address, President Obama reminded Americans, “If there’s one thing this new century has taught us, it’s that we cannot separate our work at home from challenges beyond our shores.” The President underscored what we at the State Department and USAID see up close every single day: we live and work in an era when no ocean, no fence, no distance, and no firewall can fully shield us from what’s “out there”; in a globalized world, “next door” is everywhere.

To some, that may be cause for dismay, but we must not – nor need we – shy away from that reality.

At every stage of its history, America has been tested. Today is no different. But we must begin by understanding what is at stake – by realizing that our overseas actions, the alliances and partnerships we form, the cooperation we engender, and the investments we make have a direct bearing on the safety of our citizens and the quality of life enjoyed by our people.

President Obama continued: “We lead best when we combine military power with strong diplomacy; when we leverage our power with coalition building; when we don’t let our fears blind us to the opportunities that this new century presents.” Senator John McCain recently made a similar point, explaining that, “Our military cannot address every one of the deep-rooted causes of violence and instability in the world. Diplomacy and global development are indispensable to our success.”

Indeed, from South America to South Sudan, Iraq to Indonesia, Central Europe to Central Asia, diplomacy and development are essential to America’s support for lasting peace, democracy, sustainable prosperity, human rights, and the rule of law.

But our diplomacy and development efforts simply won’t get the job done unless they are adequately funded. Our leadership and our leverage depend on resources.

The budget that follows outlines much of what is necessary to match resolve with resources. As in the past, we are acutely aware of how far every taxpayer dollar must go – so our emphasis is on clarity of purpose, accountability, effectiveness, and efficiency. Understandably, one priority we cannot and will not ever short-change is keeping Americans safe: ensuring the safety and security of the American people, which as Chairman Bob Corker has said, is “the most important thing we do in Washington” is simply fundamental. And once again, our entire budget comes in

at roughly one percent of the national budget – making it one of the very best bargains for the American taxpayer.

This year, our budget request for the Department of State and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) totals \$50.3 billion.

The funds we are requesting include a base request of \$43.2 billion, which will go directly toward strengthening our programs and platforms around the world to address ongoing and emerging national security priorities. It will protect our diplomatic personnel, facilities, and information. It will support the security partnerships and expand the global engagement and exchanges that serve U.S. interests across the globe. It will advance international efforts to mitigate and adapt to the harmful impacts of climate change. It will provide life-saving humanitarian assistance, and fund development programs that foster growth, health, education, democratic governance, and poverty reduction.

The Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) portion of our request totals \$7.0 billion – resources that support critical programs and operations in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq, as well as enable the Department to take extraordinary action that may be critical to our immediate national security objectives without having to short-change longer-term efforts to address global challenges. In addition, the OCO funds will support exceptional costs related to our efforts to combat, minimize, and isolate terrorist organizations such as al-Qai'da and the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the conflict in Syria, including its impact on neighboring countries, and Ukraine, and unanticipated contributions to emergency peacekeeping needs wherever they might arise.

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

Peace, Security, and Stability

Every single day, our investments in diplomacy and development help stabilize conflict areas, secure our borders, protect Americans abroad – end wars and prevent new wars. The FY 2016 budget request addresses challenges to U.S. security emanating from Libya, Syria, Russia, the

Maghreb and Sahel, and Central America. It also builds partnerships to promote American interests by addressing consequential political, security, economic, and social imperatives around the world.

Our work to advance peace, security, and stability today helps to ensure that we do not have to deploy hundreds of thousands of troops tomorrow. Nowhere is that more true than in the Middle East. When we work cooperatively with partners like the new government in Iraq to confront and take the fight to common threats like ISIL, our security and that of our friends is stronger. The FY 2016 budget request includes \$1.1 billion to continue effective diplomatic engagement with the Iraqi government and others. Our request also includes \$355 million in assistance for purposes related to Iraq's Counter-ISIL strategy, as well as longer-term governance and security reforms, which will be essential for the long term success of our effort to counter violent extremism.

In FY 2016, **Afghanistan** will exercise full responsibility for its security forces, making possible a significant reduction in the U.S. military presence. This is the kind of success for which our troops sacrificed for so long – Afghanistan for the Afghans. We will, however, continue to administer a train, advise, and assist mission, while also helping the new unity government through what promises to be a complex and challenging period of transition. Our budget request provides \$963 million to secure and support embassy operations, programs, personnel and facilities and related activities, including \$124 million for hardening Embassy Kabul facilities. It also includes \$1.5 billion to support the Afghan unity government as it strives to implement reforms and improve the performance of the Afghan economy. This assistance will be targeted at helping Afghanistan to move ahead in sustainable ways, through better governance, more infrastructure, investments in health and education, and the equitable treatment of women and girls.

The budget requests \$917 million to support our goals in **Pakistan**, including our efforts to sustain a cooperative relationship with the Pakistani people through our operations at the embassy in Islamabad and consulates in Peshawar, Lahore, and Karachi. We share many interests with Pakistan that will be served by our assistance in such areas as economic development, stabilization efforts, energy production, access to schools for boys and girls, and health. On the security side, our aid will help the government in its ongoing campaign to counter the terrorist groups that threaten security both within and beyond the country's borders, as the world was so painfully reminded when extremists attacked a Pakistani military school in Peshawar last December, taking the lives of innocent children. Helping the Pakistani government address this security challenge is in our interests.

In **Europe**, our budget request is designed to reinforce our support for Ukraine's sovereignty and prosperity and to stand with our allies who share our concern about Russia's failure to live up to

its international commitments and promises. This funding will support cooperation with European partners to counter pervasive Russian propaganda and to move forward on issues related to regulation, foreign investment, and intellectual property. The request also includes \$640 million in assistance for Ukraine, Moldova, and Georgia as they seek to integrate more closely with Europe.

In our own Hemisphere, the budget requests money to strengthen relationships between the United States and our regional neighbors, to address the root causes of illegal migration, especially unaccompanied minors from **Central America**, and to bolster Mexico's enforcement capacity on its southern border. These causes include violence, the lack of economic opportunity, and misinformation about U.S. policy and law. As part of our effort, we are requesting \$1 billion for citizen security, bilateral development, and activities related to the repatriation of migrants to their countries of origin.

The State Department's budget strongly supports the President's initiatives in the **Asia Pacific** – a region that is a top priority for every one of us in his Administration. In FY 2016, we request \$322 million to enable us to continue building upon our engagement in a part of the world that comprises nearly two-thirds of the Earth's population and many of the world's fastest growing economies. These resources will help us to collaborate closely with our allies in Tokyo, Seoul, Manila, Canberra and Wellington, to manage the North Korean nuclear threat, maintain our multi-faceted relationship with China, and defend the principle of freedom of navigation in the region's maritime spaces. The request also includes \$846 million in assistance to support the President's Asia Pacific rebalance.

Globally, we are asking for more than \$5.4 billion to contribute to **international peacekeeping** efforts to meet our commitments under the United Nations Charter and serves as a key element to mitigating and prevent conflict, satisfy U.S. treaty requirements, and support the work of critical multilateral organizations like the International Atomic Energy Agency and the UN Children's Fund. This funding also supports special missions to handle unexpected crises, such as the Ebola epidemic. In addition, this request includes \$86 million to continue safeguarding and promoting health and well-being of America's diplomatic community and meet the challenges of providing continued medical support in West Africa region for Ebola related activities.

I also want to highlight the funding we're requesting to address international **humanitarian needs**. The world is currently facing four crises that the UN considers to be in the highest state of emergency – Syria, South Sudan, the Central African Republic, and Iraq. To respond to this unprecedented challenge, we are seeking \$2.5 billion for Migration and Refugee Assistance, \$1.7 billion in International Disaster Assistance, and \$1.4 billion in P.L. 480 Title II food assistance. This badly-needed aid reflects the values and character of our people. When tragedy and terror

strike around the globe, whether through man-made or natural occurrences, the United States will continue to do its part to ease suffering and prepare the ground work for recovery.

Investing in long-term engagement with the people and governments of the world dramatically increases the breadth and reach of American leadership. The FY 2016 budget includes \$562 million for **public diplomacy** programs aimed at informing and educating public opinion. These programs assist in countering misinformation about U.S. society and policies; strengthen relationships between Americans and foreign publics and shape worldwide information campaigns on Presidential priorities such as climate change, food security, water and global health. The budget also includes \$623 million for **educational and cultural exchange programs** to engage a global audience of young people, women, emerging leaders, and underserved communities. Academic, professional, and cultural exchanges are a proven way to explain the world to America and to explain America to the world; in so doing, they can have a dramatic impact in building overseas support for U.S. policies and ideals.

Shared Prosperity in the Global Economy

In an increasingly globalized world, foreign policy and economic policy are two sides of the same coin: foreign policy is economic policy. In addition to our efforts to promote exports and stand up for American businesses abroad, we are also focused on eliminating the barriers that stand in the way of shared prosperity.

In FY 2016, as part of President Obama's Climate Action Plan, we request \$808 million in State and USAID funding for international efforts to address **climate change** by advancing low-emission development strategies, and working with major economies on emission reduction and land use. The request also includes resources for the Green Climate Fund (GCF), which is planned to be the principal multilateral finance mechanism to help developing countries foster low-emission, climate-resilient development. The GCF will succeed the Climate Investment Funds, established with a U.S. pledge of \$2 billion in 2008 by President George W. Bush. To begin fulfilling the \$3 billion U.S. commitment to the GCF, the FY 2016 budget request includes \$350 million for the State Department and \$150 million for the Treasury Department.

The budget also includes \$978 million for the **Feed the Future (FTF)** initiative, which improves food security by increasing incomes in the agricultural sector and by investing in projects that will reduce under-nutrition among the world's poorest, especially women and girls. In the coming year, FTF will increase its focus on economic initiatives that will enhance the ability of vulnerable populations to recover from setbacks caused by natural disasters, market disruptions, and chronic environmental problems.

Last August's U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit was a landmark event in relations between the American people and the peoples of Africa. During that event, the United States and our partners identified a range of areas for new and intensified engagement. As part of our significant investments in the African continent in FY 2016, we are requesting \$278 million to support ongoing initiatives – Power Africa, Trade Africa, Trade and Investment Hubs, and the Young African Leaders Initiative – while also launching the new African Peacekeeping Rapid Response Partnership and the Security Governance Initiative announced at the summit.

The budget also reflects our **global health** priorities – including our commitment to achieving an AIDS-free generation, ending preventable child and maternal deaths, and battling the threats posed by infectious disease. It seeks funding to assist partner countries as they invest in the health of their own citizens. Overall, we are requesting \$8.2 billion for our comprehensive global health strategy. Within that request, we intend to leverage the resources of other donors and expand our reach through U.S. contributions to multilateral organizations. That includes \$1.1 billion for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria and \$235 million for the Gavi Alliance for immunization support.

Finally, our FY 2016 budget request includes \$120.1 million to help promote American exports and businesses abroad and to secure international agreements and treaties that open up trade and investment between the United States and international partners.

Our People and Our Platform

Our people – **State Department and USAID personnel** – are the key to executing and sustaining America's international leadership. And that means we must provide them with the tools they need to do their jobs well. The Department's request continues developing and training our diplomats to ensure they have the access to policy expertise, technology, and management support around the world. Physical security and protection remains a paramount importance, as we continue to implement the recommendations of the Benghazi Accountability Review Board. At USAID, we are maintaining current operations while strengthening the management platform and investing in a new model for development. This enables USAID to leverage resources with private sector partners and to mobilize a new generation of innovators and scientists to advance our mission through the Global Development Lab.

In FY 2016, we are requesting \$11.3 billion to provide those tools. The request includes \$3.4 billion for Worldwide Security Protection to support a safe and secure environment for the men and women who work at our 275 posts around the world, including network and infrastructure protection, emergency planning and preparedness, and physical and technical security systems. The budget provides \$2.4 billion to continue the Department and USAID in support of the Shared Prosperity Agenda and Administration's development priorities while enabling

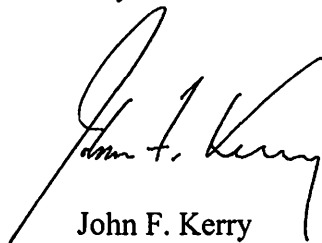
recruitment and development of a skilled and diverse workforce. The request provides \$2.2 billion to invest in the maintenance of our diplomatic missions, necessary security upgrades, and the construction of new facilities through the Capital Security Construction Program in among other places, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Guatemala, and Paraguay. In addition, the funds will be used to finance operating budgets throughout the department.

In addition, we will also support USAID's Global Development Lab, which will help us to expand our science and technology capacity, and to leverage external funding for the purpose of developing and testing innovative concepts in the field of human development.

After serving in public life for over three decades, I am aware that there are few more reliable – or damaging – applause lines than to promise to slash the budgets of the State Department and USAID. President Reagan once lamented that, “Foreign aid suffers from a lack of domestic constituency.” And it's true that, in Washington, long-term goals can often lose out to more obvious and visible short-term projects. But that's exactly why we need leadership from Congress – to take the long view and recognize how the relatively small investments we make now can improve the world and enhance our own security for generations to come.

As we have learned through history, America's international leadership is the very opposite of remote or abstract. Its success or failure is not only relevant; it will be a determining factor in the quality of the lives of our citizens. Foreign policy can help our workers to find a job or lose one; it can start a war or forge a peace; it can safeguard our families or expose them to grave risk; it can enable us to look forward with confidence or it can place a shadow over the future in which our children and their children will grow up. So the fact is that there is indeed a domestic constituency for diplomacy and development: the 320 million Americans whose well-being is impacted – every day – whether they recognize it or not – by the work our diplomats and other professionals do in every corner of the globe.

The time has long since passed when we could hide from the world or pretend that what happens overseas does not affect us. In the twenty-first century, next door is everywhere. We need to invest in our leadership and by so doing, advance our interests and uphold the values that for more than 200 years have defined our country and that continue today to inspire the world.



John F. Kerry

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Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
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Appendix 3: Foreign Operations – Regional Perspectives Fiscal Year 2016

DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2014 - FY 2016
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	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	47,886,385	7,047,452	54,933,837	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	47,766,320	7,047,452	54,813,772	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 Programs¹	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 Maintenance²	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 Eastern-Western Dialogue	96	-	96	96	-	96	-	96	-	96	(11)
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)

	FY 2014 Ending Actual	FY 2014 OCO Actual	FY 2014 Actual Total	FY 2015 Estimate Ending	FY 2015 Estimate OCO	FY 2015 Estimate Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Request Ending	FY 2016 Request OCO	FY 2016 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
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)

	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
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.

Statement of Performance

Performance Analysis

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

The FY 2014 - 2017 Joint State and USAID Strategic Plan

The FY 2014-2017 Joint State and USAID Strategic Plan (JSP) reiterates the commitment of the Department and USAID to joint planning to implement foreign policy initiatives and investing effectively in foreign assistance programs. The 13 strategic objectives of the JSP serve as a basis for performance measurement and strategic analysis for the Department and USAID. Further information about the strategic goals and objectives of the JSP is located on [Performance.gov](#).

Strategic Review

The FY 2014 Strategic Review of the FY 2014-2017 JSP was conducted in May of 2014 through a series of meetings among senior leadership from the Department and USAID. The meetings outlined key priorities, discussed alignment between key priorities and resources, and assessed progress on the JSP strategic objectives. Results of this review contribute to the FY 2014 Agency Performance Report (APR).

Performance Planning and Reporting

After the release of the Congressional Budget Justification, the Department of State and USAID will publish the joint FY 2014 APR and FY 2016 Annual Performance Plan (APP) on [Performance.gov](#). The APP/APR includes performance goals and indicators aligned to each strategic objective in the JSP that assess progress over time and articulate a path for ongoing progress.

Evaluation

The Department of State and USAID each have Evaluation policies as well as implementation guidance and staff training. The focus of the Department since issuance of the new evaluation policy in February 2012 has been capacity building and training of Department personnel to effectively plan for, execute, and manage evaluations.

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

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**FY 2016 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
ENDURING PROGRAMS**

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**Department of State
Summary of Appropriations
Enduring Budget**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Administration of Foreign Affairs	\$9,831,220	\$9,357,280	\$10,031,102	673,822
State Programs	6,694,525	6,529,959	7,162,732	632,773
Diplomatic and Consular Programs ^{1/}	6,617,625	6,473,559	7,096,332	622,773
Ongoing Operations	4,750,471	4,345,444	4,769,195	423,751
Worldwide Security Protection	1,867,154	2,128,115	2,327,137	199,022
Capital Investment Fund	76,900	56,400	66,400	10,000
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance ^{2/}	2,399,448	2,063,255	2,085,097	21,842
Ongoing Operations	785,448	822,755	785,097	-37,658
Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,614,000	1,240,500	1,300,000	59,500
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	737,247	764,066	783,273	19,207
Conflict Stabilization Operations ^{3/}	21,800	23,500	0	-23,500
Office of Inspector General	69,406	73,400	82,400	9,000
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs ^{4/}	567,811	589,900	623,079	33,179
Representation Expenses ^{5/}	8,030	8,030	8,446	416
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	28,200	30,036	29,807	-229
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	9,242	7,900	7,900	0
Buying Power Maintenance Account ^{6/}	0	0	0	0
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,537	1,300	1,300	0
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	31,221	30,000	30,341	341
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (non-add)	158,900	158,900	158,900	0
International Organizations	3,031,181	3,518,042	4,470,252	952,210
Contributions to International Organizations	1,265,762	1,399,151	1,540,029	140,878
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities ^{7/}	1,765,419	2,118,891	2,930,223	811,332
International Commissions (Function 300)	125,917	122,949	120,065	-2,884
International Boundary and Water Commission - S&E	44,000	44,707	47,281	2,574
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	33,438	29,000	28,400	-600
American Sections	12,499	12,561	12,330	-231
International Joint Commission	7,664	7,663	7,508	-155
International Boundary Commission	2,449	2,525	2,422	-103
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,386	2,373	2,400	27
International Fisheries Commissions	35,980	36,681	32,054	-4,627
Related Programs	169,209	169,209	126,759	-42,450
The Asia Foundation	17,000	17,000	12,000	-5,000
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialog	96	96	96	0
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	400	400	400	0
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	13	13	13	0
East-West Center	16,700	16,700	10,800	-5,900
National Endowment for Democracy	135,000	135,000	103,450	-31,550
TOTAL, Department of State Appropriations	13,157,527	13,167,480	14,748,178	1,580,698

Summary of Appropriations 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. The FY 2015 level also includes \$36,420,000 in Ebola Emergency funding.

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.

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

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

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

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

Diplomatic and Consular Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Diplomatic and Consular Programs ^{1/}	8,008,734	7,787,942	8,603,754	815,812
Enduring	6,617,625	6,437,139	7,096,332	659,193
Ongoing Operations	4,750,471	4,309,024	4,769,195	460,171
<i>Public Diplomacy (non-add)</i>	493,491	501,302	531,749	30,447
Worldwide Security Protection	1,867,154	2,128,115	2,327,137	199,022
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,391,109	1,350,803	1,507,422	156,619
Ongoing Operations	490,835	361,097	439,459	78,362
<i>Public Diplomacy (non-add)</i>	27,297	27,508	30,326	2,818
Worldwide Security Protection	900,274	989,706	1,067,963	78,257

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Emergency Funding Estimate, P.L. 113-235
Ebola Response and Preparedness	36,420

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

The FY 2016 enduring budget request for Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) – the Department of State’s principal operating appropriation – totals \$7.1 billion. This funding provides for the core people, infrastructure, and programs that conduct official U.S. relations with foreign governments and international organizations and supports the U.S. global footprint in order to bolster and strengthen foreign policy expertise. The request supports the Department’s global engagement as a national security institution, building relationships with other nations to advance American interests and values.

D&CP - Ongoing Operations

The D&CP request provides \$4.8 billion for Ongoing Operations. This funding supports essential diplomatic personnel and programs worldwide. It also supports the infrastructure for U.S. Government agencies and employees at 275 diplomatic and consular posts in 190 countries around the globe.

The current services request sustains D&CP-funded bureaus and programs at their FY 2015 operating level, incorporates the American pay increase and locally employed wage increases, and supports the recurring costs of newly constructed overseas facilities. Bureaus and programs continue to pursue efficiency savings to offset the impact of domestic and overseas inflation. It also supports ongoing costs of the Ebola response and the counter-ISIL (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant) strategy. The Enduring request includes \$117 million for ongoing operations in Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan that were previously funded through OCO.

Requested program changes would continue priority domestic and overseas initiatives, including enhanced

cybersecurity, support for the European Reassurance Initiative and increased trade opportunities in East Asia Pacific. The request also includes funding for increased reporting on financial transparency and accountability. Proposed staffing increases are focused on a limited number of bureaus, with funding for 39 new U.S. Direct Hire positions, including 12 Foreign Service and 27 Civil Service. Additionally, a total of 21 positions will be realigned due to the Afghanistan glidepath.

The request includes a total of \$531.7 million for public diplomacy to further U.S. foreign policy goals by informing and influencing foreign opinion. Public diplomacy efforts include countering misinformation about U.S. society and policies, strengthening relationships between Americans and foreign publics, and shaping worldwide information campaigns on issues such as climate change, food security, water, and global health. The public diplomacy request includes resources for Global Women's issues, the Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI), and the Young South East Asian Leaders Initiative (YSEALI). The request establishes an evaluation unit that will design, conduct and implement long-term empirical evaluations of the impact of soft-power public diplomacy. The request increases funding to the Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy to hire an additional position and other operational costs.

The request for YALI supports increased requirements associated with YALI's flagship program, the Mandela Washington Fellowship for Young African Leaders. In FY 2016 the number of fellowships will increase from 500 to 1,000 and include new Locally Employed Staff, which will be allocated to countries with the greatest workload. The additional staff will work with the fellows to develop in-country networking and promote interaction with the YALI Network in addition to supporting the recruitment and selection process.

The request for YSEALI includes resources to support workshops that will bring the participants together and enable them to work on joint projects in the YSEALI priority areas, namely economic development, environment, education, and civic engagement. The workshops will also foster connections among the participants and lay the groundwork for an ASEAN-wide YSEALI Network.

The Public Diplomacy funding will also be used to establish an Exchanges Rapid Response (ERR) program. The ERR will support rapidly deployed public diplomacy activities that respond to countries experiencing conflict or crisis, dramatic political transition, and significant societal transformation. Past examples where the ERR would have immediately helped diplomatic engagement include political shifts in Burma; major conflict in Mali, Iraq, and Ukraine; major epidemic in Western Africa; and socioeconomic crisis in Central America. The ERR will have six criteria to guide funding decisions:

- Opens up politically or economically;
- Enters into or comes out of major conflict or crisis;
- Experiences a dramatic leadership transition;
- Demonstrates potential for rapid transformation that could be accelerated by increased engagement and exposure to U.S. values and expertise;
- Enacts legislation that protects human rights, strengthens civil society, or increases press freedoms; and Establishes or greatly improves relations with the U.S., enters into negotiations with opposition political entities, or opens space for civil society.

D&CP - Category Descriptions

Human Resources: \$2,414.4 million

These resources support American Salaries for overseas and domestic positions, the Human Resources Bureau (HR), and the Foreign Service Institute. American salary costs for Public Diplomacy and

Worldwide Security Protection are included in this category.

In fulfillment of the Department's goals, HR will address critical human capital areas:

- Effectively recruiting, hiring, developing and assigning employees in order to strengthen U.S. diplomacy;
- Aligning staffing with critical foreign policy objectives;
- Improving IT infrastructure and Shared Services capabilities to ensure efficient delivery of HR services.

The Department will also continue its support of FSI's strong partnerships with regional centers in Frankfurt, Ft. Lauderdale, Charleston, Manila and Bangkok, providing cost-effective training opportunities under FSI auspices to the Department's worldwide workforce.

Overseas Program: \$1,887.5 million

These resources support the Department's global diplomacy efforts, including the following bureaus and offices: African Affairs, East Asian and Pacific Affairs, European and Eurasian Affairs, Office of International Conferences, International Organization Affairs, Office of the Medical Director, Near Eastern Affairs, South and Central Asian Affairs, Western Hemisphere Affairs, and Conflict Stabilization Operations; as well as related costs for post-assignment travel and local staff separation liabilities.

The resources included in this category are responsible for managing U.S. foreign policy through bilateral and multilateral relationships. Bureaus will continue political and economic reporting and analysis of interest to the U.S. Funding will support hosting of and participation in various international workshops, meetings and multilateral activities in the U.S. and abroad. This request provides funding to support WHA's unaccompanied children strategy; the emergency medical program; and enhanced mission support in Burma. It also recurs \$39.0 million for the Bureau of Conflict Stabilization Operations, whose FY 2015 funding is reflected as a transfer to the CSO account.

This category includes \$397.7 million for bureau-managed Public Diplomacy programs and operations. The Department's public diplomacy program makes significant contributions to U.S. foreign policy and national security. One of its key tasks is the strategic development of prolific people-to-people relationships around the world that persuasively advocates U.S. foreign policy goals and quickly counters misinformation about U.S. society and policies.

Diplomatic Policy and Support: \$808.1 million

These resources support the Department's central policy and management functions, including the following bureaus and offices: Administration; Arms Control, Verification and Compliance; Budget and Planning; Chief of Protocol; Comptroller and Global Financial Services; Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor; Economic and Business Affairs; Energy Resources; Information Resource Management; Intelligence and Research; International Criminal Justice; International Security and Nonproliferation; Office of the Legal Adviser; Legislative Affairs; the Under-Secretary for Management; Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs; Political-Military Affairs; Office of Population & International Migration; Public Affairs; Office of the Secretary; and Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons.

Offices and bureaus within this category are responsible for many of the activities that support the Department's global footprint. For instance, the Bureau of Administration manages the Department's global supply chain, including transportation of goods, diplomatic pouches and mail, and acquisition of goods and services from several U.S. and foreign locations. This bureau provides a viable platform for the diplomatic component of smart power, maintaining energy efficient, sustainable, secure, and functional facilities in the U.S. and overseas for State and other agency employees. As of FY 2014, the Department

was pleased to report that 52 percent of its owned and delegated domestic real estate portfolio had been certified by independent parties (e.g., LEED, Green Globes, Energy Star) as sustainable and/or energy efficient, exceeding the goal established by the Office of Management and Budget and the Council of Environmental Quality.

The request includes resources for Trafficking in Persons' interagency support; domestic capital projects; and new teams to strengthen high impact digital services. The request also includes funding for three positions for the Bureau of Intelligence and Research.

Security Programs: \$1,986.3 million

These resources support the Department's security programs and policies. This includes the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS), the Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT), the Office of Foreign Missions, and security components of the Office of the Medical Director, Bureau of Administration, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Bureau of International Security and Non-Proliferation, Bureau of Information Resource Management, Bureau of Human Resources, regional bureaus, and the Foreign Service Institute.

This enduring request provides \$2.0 billion for DS and partner bureaus to help ensure the security of diplomatic and consular personnel, property, and information. Worldwide Security Protection (WSP) funding supports ongoing core functions such as the worldwide local guard program, high threat protection, security technology, armored vehicles, cybersecurity, and diplomatic couriers. WSP funding will address security challenges in dangerous places where diplomatic operations are most critical.

The request includes funding for initial construction of the Foreign Affairs Security Training Center (FASTC), a consolidated facility for hard-skills training provided to DS agents and foreign affairs staff from across the U.S. Government. These funds, along with other available resources, will enable the Department to continue construction of high-speed and mock urban driving tracks, a vehicle maintenance facility, and roughly 50 percent of the proposed mock urban training area, and expand training at the facility in FY 2017. Additional funding will be required in future years to complete construction.

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

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

Funding Categories	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total, Diplomatic and Consular Programs^{1/}	6,617,625	6,473,559	7,096,332	622,773
Human Resources	2,435,805	2,391,025	2,414,421	23,396
American Salaries, Central Account	2,250,485	2,231,618	2,252,473	20,855
<i>Public Diplomacy American Salaries (non-add)</i>	129,312	133,029	134,634	1,605
<i>Iraq Operations American Salaries (non-add)</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>WSP - American Salaries (non-add)</i>	278,033	357,201	358,833	1,632
Foreign Service Institute	70,180	58,469	59,472	1,003
Human Resources	115,140	100,938	102,476	1,538
Human Resources Initiative	0	0	0	0
Overseas Programs	1,722,331	1,556,804	1,887,531	330,727
African Affairs	228,045	187,298	226,884	39,586
Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation	5,750	5,750	5,750	0
Centralized Overseas Retirement Development	0	0	0	0
Conflict Stabilization Operations	0	0	38,990	38,990
East Asian and Pacific Affairs	176,216	128,358	140,701	12,343
European and Eurasian Affairs	365,130	305,107	332,068	26,961
FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund	7,383	6,902	23,884	16,982
International Conferences	17,149	17,651	19,027	1,376
International Organization Affairs	27,968	24,883	25,299	416
Medical Director	27,172	52,090	59,982	7,892
Near Eastern Affairs	137,052	118,972	204,792	85,820
<i>Iraq Operations (non-add)</i>	0	0	60,230	60,230
Post Assignment Travel	138,152	149,817	151,118	1,301
South and Central Asian Affairs	60,803	56,228	104,738	48,510
Western Hemisphere Affairs	167,332	135,475	157,183	21,708
Public Diplomacy	364,179	368,273	397,115	28,842
Diplomatic Policy and Support	852,879	737,139	807,906	70,767
Administration (including GSA Rent)	355,164	308,184	349,824	41,640
<i>GSA Rent (non-add)</i>	173,060	171,892	175,448	3,556
Arms Control, Verification and Compliance	14,680	14,195	14,391	196
Budget and Planning	7,241	7,826	9,850	2,024
Chief of Protocol	2,863	2,681	2,928	247
Comptroller and Global Financial Services	79,342	74,219	78,861	4,642
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	11,707	9,898	12,088	2,190
Economic and Business Affairs	8,774	6,930	7,063	133
Energy Resources	4,384	4,102	4,195	93
Information Resource Management	208,611	170,890	178,156	7,266
Intelligence and Research	15,908	17,054	20,003	2,949
International Security and Nonproliferation	17,063	15,911	17,222	1,311
Legal Advisor	12,468	12,951	13,437	486
Legislative Affairs	2,400	2,235	2,552	317
Management	4,653	4,037	4,504	467
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	17,772	12,146	12,429	283
Political-Military Affairs	9,632	10,002	10,572	570

Funding Categories	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Population & International Migration	551	620	594	(26)
Public Affairs	13,824	12,802	13,035	233
Trafficking in Persons	2,305	2,342	4,645	2,303
Office of the Secretary	63,537	48,114	51,557	3,443
Office of Anticrime Programs	0	0	0	0
Security Programs	1,606,610	1,788,591	1,986,474	197,883
Counterterrorism	9,340	10,247	10,430	183
Diplomatic Security	0	0	0	0
<i>Iraq Operations (non-add)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Office of Foreign Missions	8,149	7,430	7,740	310
Worldwide Security Protection	1,589,121	1,770,914	1,968,304	197,390
<i>WSP Current Services - Bureau Managed (non-add)</i>	<i>1,101,983</i>	<i>1,648,041</i>	<i>1,805,444</i>	<i>157,403</i>
<i>WSP Program Changes (non-add)</i>	<i>487,138</i>	<i>122,873</i>	<i>162,860</i>	<i>39,987</i>

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. The FY 2015 level also includes \$36,420,000 in Ebola Emergency funding.

Resource Detail- Highlights of Budget Changes
(\$ in thousands)

	D&CP Direct	D&CP PD	D&CP Ongoing Operations (Direct & PD)	Worldwide Security Protection	D&CP Total ^{1/}
FY 2015 Request	3,844,142	501,302	4,345,444	2,128,115	6,473,559
Built-in Changes					
Base Adjustments	32,157	0	32,157	0	32,157
Facility Operating Cost	32,157	0	32,157	0	32,157
Transfer	0	0	0	0	0
Annualization of Requirements	74,763	13,590	88,353	0	88,353
New Positions	0	0	0	0	0
LES Wage & Step Increases	57,194	10,083	67,277	0	67,277
Overseas Price Inflation	17,569	3,507	21,076	0	21,076
Anticipated Wage & Price Requirements	40,381	3,781	44,162	36,162	80,324
American Pay Increase	20,829	1,441	22,270	5,685	27,955
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increase	2,639	880	3,519	22,575	26,094
Locally Engaged Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Inflation	13,508	1,460	14,968	6,968	21,936
Absorption of Current Services	(151)	0	(151)	0	(151)
GSA Rents	3,556	0	3,556	934	4,490
Total, Built-in Changes	147,301	17,371	164,672	36,162	200,834
Total, Current Services	3,991,443	518,673	4,510,116	2,164,277	6,674,393
Program Changes					
Human Resources	133	0	133	0	133
Overseas Programs	146,838	13,076	159,914	0	159,914
Diplomatic Policy and Support	98,814	0	98,814	0	98,814
Security Programs	218	0	218	162,860	163,078
Total, Program Changes	246,003	13,076	259,079	162,860	421,939
Total	4,237,446	531,749	4,769,195	2,327,137	7,096,332

^{1/} The FY 2015 level reflects the following transfers: \$23,500,000 transferred to Conflict Stabilization Operations. The FY 2015 level also includes \$36,420,000 in Ebola Emergency funding.

IT Central Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Capital Investment Fund	76,900	56,400	66,400	10,000
Expedited Passport Fees	194,828	160,387	168,000	7,613
Total IT Central Fund	271,728	216,787	234,400	17,613

The Department's FY 2016 request of \$66.4 million for the Capital Investment Fund (CIF) will support greater consolidation, improve efficiency, security related infrastructure enhancements, and enhanced customer support. The IT Central Fund (ITCF) modernizes critical information technology (IT) systems and maintains essential IT services that provide critical IT functions to both domestic and foreign consumers. Combined with Expedited Passport Fees collected by the Department, the ITCF will provide a total of \$234.4 million for priority IT investments and modernization activities.

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

The Department will also focus resources on efforts to bolster cybersecurity measures. In particular, the funding will be used to achieve full implementation of HSPD-12 requirements consistent with federal standards. HSPD-12 requires agencies to follow specific technical standards and business processes for the issuance and routine use of Federal Personal Identity Verification (PIV) smartcard credentials including a standardized background investigation to verify employees' and contractors' identities. The Department plans to achieve full compliance by end of calendar year 2017 for both domestic and overseas users. Specific benefits of the standardized credentials required by HSPD-12 include secure access to federal facilities and disaster response sites, as well as multi-factor authentication, digital signature and encryption capabilities.

Additional FY 2016 priorities include:

- Expanding the use of mobile technology, to include a diversified catalog of secure end-user services and devices.
- Continuing the development of the Foreign Affairs Network (FAN). This extends cloud Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) to other Federal agencies operating overseas.
- Continuing the development of the Department's private cloud computing service, providing a full range of infrastructure, software, and data services to internal and external customers. This includes leveraging continued investments in the Enterprise Server Operations Centers (ESOCs) data center consolidation initiative, and the modernization of our global network infrastructure.
- Continuing the modernization of the Department's major functional systems, which operate as enterprise-wide centrally managed shared services (e.g. logistics, financial management, and human resource management), with data standardization, system interoperability, integrated management reporting and mobile delivery. Continuing the investment in global training for IT specialists and end users, focusing on use of distance learning, online courses, and knowledge sharing.

The FY 2016 ITCF request continues to support the Department’s Information Technology Strategic Plan (ITSP) for Fiscal Years (FY) 2014-2016 and supports the Department’s vision of positioning secure information technology as a critical enabler of U.S. diplomacy and the protection of national and economic security interests. This plan focuses on five strategic goals:

Goal 1: Mobile Diplomacy - ensures that our diplomats can securely use mobile devices and access Information Technology (IT) systems and data anytime, anywhere.

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

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

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

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

Activities - Funds by Goal	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Goal One: Mobile Diplomacy	48,693	61,722	70,904	9,182
Foreign Post Telephones	1,214	3,570	3,300	(270)
Global IT Modernization	44,210	53,775	53,775	-
Mobile Computing & Remote Access	3,269	4,377	13,829	9,452
Goal Two: Digital Diplomacy	61,868	14,158	10,843	(3,315)
Department SharePoint Services	9,805	1,943	1,943	-
Emergency Health Record (EHR)	-	4,615	1,300	(3,315)
Enterprise Data Warehouse	2,505	2,500	2,500	-
Global eTravel (GeT) Program	3,968	2,100	2,100	-
Worldwide Messaging Application	34,206	3,000	3,000	-
Goal Two Other (i)	11,384	-	-	-
Goal Three: Mission and Management Systems	62,063	57,929	62,770	4,771
Budget System Modernization (BSM)	1,853	-	1,744	1,744
Central Resource Management System (CRMS)	1,806	1,806	2,106	300
Compensation Support	1,810	6,130	6,130	-
Global Foreign Affairs Compensation System (GFACS)	15,687	20,481	23,320	2,839
Innovation Fund	500	500	-	(500)
Integrated Logistics Management System (ILMS)	20,000	19,612	20,000	388
Integrated Personnel Management System (IPMS)	7,000	6,622	6,622	-
Joint Financial Management System (JFMS)	5,950	2,778	2,778	-
Goal Three Other (ii)	7,457	-	-	-
Goal Four: Global Infrastructure	77,281	71,524	80,801	9,277
Architecture Services (iii)	-	6,250	17,305	11,055
Enterprise Server Operations Center (ESOC)	35,962	24,450	24,450	-
Enterprise Software Licensing and Maintenance	29,713	39,046	39,046	-
Information Assurance	1,241	1,778	-	(1,778)
Goal Four Other (iv)	10,365	-	-	-
Goal Five: IT Leadership	21,277	11,454	9,152	(2,302)

Activities - Funds by Goal	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase/ Decrease
FSI Corporate Systems - STMS	2,000	1,300	1,000	(300)
FSI Instructional Support (SAIT)	5,352	4,000	3,000	(1,000)
FSI Learning Infrastructure	3,987	3,000	2,000	(1,000)
E-Gov Lines of Business	568	654	652	(2)
IT Capital Planning Support	9,370	2,500	2,500	-
Total IT Central Fund	271,182	216,787	234,400	17,613

- (i) Goal Two Other includes \$2,274,000 for Enterprise Application Integration (EAI), \$1,593,000 for Post Administrative Software Suite (PASS), \$3,114,000 for Video Conferencing & Voice Technology, \$1,349,000 for Digital Services Initiative, and \$3,054,000 for e-Diplomacy & e-Country Clearance in the FY 2014 Actual Budget.
- (ii) Goal Three Other includes \$500,000 for e-Allowances, \$1,366,000 for Maximo Asset Management Software, \$3,248,000 for Centralizing Financial Systems, \$1,500,000 for Mandatory Compliance, and \$843,000 for WebRABIT in the FY 2014 Actual Budget.
- (iii) The Foreign Affairs Network (FAN) and Internet Protocol (IPv6) investments have been combined with the Architecture Services investment. Additionally, Architecture Services includes a \$10,000,000 CIF increase for Cybersecurity Infrastructure Upgrades in FY 2016.
- (iv) Goal Four Other includes \$2,310,000 for Bandwidth Management Services, \$1,039,000 for Domestic Technical Services, \$3,805,000 for Enterprise Network Management, \$2,912,000 for Remedy, and \$299,000 for Remote Expeditionary Area Communications Hub (REACH) in the FY 2014 Actual Budget.

Consular and Border Security Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Consular and Border Security Programs	2,786,386	3,243,254	3,564,275	321,021

All years include the Affidavit of Support and Diversity Visa Lottery fees, which will be fully incorporated into the CBSP in FY 2016.

The Department of State’s Consular and Border Security Programs (CBSP) account provides protection to U.S. citizens overseas and contributes to the security of the nation’s borders. The account is a core element of the coordinated national effort to deny individuals who threaten the country entry into the U.S., while facilitating the entry of legitimate travelers. With annual nonimmigrant visa demand increasing exponentially, CBSP will focus its resources to accommodate Executive Order 13597, which stipulates that 80 percent of nonimmigrant visa applicants worldwide should be able to obtain appointments within 21 days. The CBSP account is managed by the Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA), whose mission is to provide consular operations that efficiently and effectively protect U.S. citizens, ensure U.S. security, assist the entry of legitimate travelers, and foster economic growth. CA is the Department’s second-largest bureau, employing more than 12,000 professionals in 300 locations.

The CBSP uses revenue from consular fees and surcharges to fund consular programs and activities, consistent with applicable statutory authorities. These fees include Machine Readable Visa (MRV) fees, Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative surcharges, a Passport Security surcharge, Immigrant Visa Security surcharge, and H-1B and L Fraud Prevention and Detection fees. Beginning in FY 2016, all of the Diversity Visa Lottery Fee and the Affidavit of Support Fee are presented as part of the CBSP. In FY 2015 and prior years, the CBSP fees were credited to the Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) account, the Department’s main operating account, as spending authority from offsetting collections. In addition, consular programs up until FY 2014 were funded by a combination of fee revenue and appropriations funding, which supported the need to execute these programs out of the D&CP account. Now that the consular programs are fully fee-funded, the FY 2016 President’s Budget creates a new standalone account in which to deposit the fee and surcharge revenue. The new account structure will allow for greater financial reporting and operational transparency of consular and border security programs and activities. The FY 2016 President’s Budget proposes to transition these fees and their associated spending to a new Treasury account outside of the Diplomatic and Consular Programs appropriation.

The following summarizes the costs of the major activities of the Consular and Border Security Programs:

CONSULAR AND BORDER SECURITY PROGRAMS ACCOUNT ACTIVITIES:

CONSULAR PROJECT INITIATIVES: \$2,259.6 million

Consular Systems Technology: \$424.2 million

Consular Systems Technology (CST) supports worldwide consular information systems operations, maintenance, and modernization. CST includes several major investments, including Consular One, which consolidates and modernizes all consular applications under a common IT application framework. Other CST application packages support citizens with unplanned or emergency needs, and support task force groups when crises arise that endangers citizens’ lives. The FY 2016 request is a \$147.1 million increase over FY 2015. The increase supports the procurement, engineering, and operations and maintenance of printers for the more secure passport, as well as independent verification and validation (IV&V) for the consolidated IT application framework now under development (Consular One). The

increase also supports the migration of equipment from the Enterprise Server Operations Center (ESOC) East to a new facility, and funds a refresh of consular technology equipment last updated in FY 2008. The FY 2016 request also includes software and hardware for real-time integration of FBI and Prison data, and stenography software for the new passport printers.

Domestic Executive Support Costs: \$40.5 million

Domestic Executive Support encompasses CA's Front Office, the Office of the Executive Director (CA/EX), the Office of Policy Coordination and Public Affairs (CA/P), and the Office of the Comptroller (CA/C). Under the leadership of the Assistant Secretary and Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs (CA), the Front Office oversees the overall performance of the Bureau in its role as the primary implementer and manager of the Consular and Border Security Program. The FY 2016 request will support overall operational costs including contracts, supplies, travel and other domestic operations. The \$7.7 million increase over FY 2015 will support further analysis of BSP revenue and risks, targeted support to posts facing surges in visa adjudication workload, and the expansion of CA/P with additional consular outreach and media training for posts.

Document Integrity, Training and Anti-Fraud Programs: \$15.7 million

The FY 2016 request will fund the overall operation of CA's Office of Fraud Prevention Programs (CA/FPP), which identifies and combats fraud to ensure unqualified applicants do not receive or retain consular benefits.

Visa Processing: \$82.9 million

The Bureau of Consular Affairs administers the visa portion of the U.S. immigration framework, using the latest technology to automate the visa process and working with other U.S. Government agencies to efficiently and accurately screen all applicants for security threats. Programs under development include a pilot for a paperless immigrant visa (IV) process and exploration of foil-less nonimmigrant visa (NIV) travel. The FY 2016 increase of \$9.5 million over FY 2015 supports an anticipated 11 percent increase in visa workload for non-immigrant visas, and a one percent workload increase for immigrant visas.

Affidavit of Support Program: \$36.0 million

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

Diversity Visa Lottery Program: \$3.8 million

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

Passport Directorate: \$640.8 million

The Passport Services Directorate protects U.S. border security and facilitates legitimate travel through comprehensive management of consular information technology systems, financial resources, and human resources in support of consular activities. The FY 2016 request will purchase supplies for the production of U.S. travel documents, and support the continued rollout of the Next Generation passport book in FY 2016. One of the most critical elements to the Directorate's customer service and outreach functions is managing the National Passport Information Center (NPIC), which provides information and responses to public and Congressional inquiries on passport related issues. The Department anticipates an FY 2016 workload of 13 million passport applications, with associated requests for 14 million passport products: 12.5 million books and 1.5 million cards. The \$68.5 million decrease is due to the anticipated 10 percent workload decrease from the FY 2015 estimates.

American Citizens Services (ACS): \$6.5 million

American Citizens Services (ACS) provides documentation and protection to U.S. citizens worldwide, impacting the lives of U.S. citizens in personal and profound ways. The FY 2016 request will allow ACS to meet its responsibilities for protection of U.S. residing and traveling abroad overseas through programs for crisis management, protection of children, victims of crime, voter assistance, and emergency support to destitute U.S. citizens. The \$2.1 million decrease compared to FY 2015 is due to increasing efficiencies in service provision.

Consular Affairs Overseas Support: \$1,009.2 million

Consular Affairs Overseas Support covers overseas expenses of the CBSP, including the costs of start-up support costs for MRV and Diversity Visa (DV) overseas staff. Overseas support includes visa consumables and supplies; continued implementation of Global Support Services (GSS); International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) contributions; equipment for consular agents; support for Consular Management Assessment Team (CMAT); and Locally Employed Staff (LE Staff) and U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) recurring non-salary support. The FY 2016 increase of \$106.9 million supports anticipated worldwide workload increases of 11 percent.

BORDER SECURITY STAFF/AMERICAN SALARIES (AMSALS): \$598.5 million

Human resources are the most vital component of the CBSP. The Department devotes a significant level of effort and resources toward increasing the efficiency and capacity in the visa and passport processes, including ensuring adequate staffing levels both domestically and overseas. CBSP staff costs include positions in the Bureau of Consular Affairs, the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, and certain domestic positions in the Office of the Secretary Operations Center, Bureau of Administration, Bureau for Counterterrorism, Office of the Legal Advisor, Foreign Service Institute, and Information Resource Management. The \$28.4 million increase will support the domestic and overseas positions necessary to keep pace with demand, and enable the Department to continue interviewing more than 80 percent of visa applicants within three weeks.

BORDER SECURITY SUPPORT/DEPARTMENT OF STATE PARTNERS: \$548.8 million

Bureau of Administration (A): \$60.1 million

The Bureau of Administration manages the rent and leasing for all consular domestic facilities including CA's headquarters building (SA-17) in Washington, DC. Funding for A bureau also supports facilities maintenance, custodial services, and utilities for the Portsmouth Consular Center (PCC), the Kentucky Consular Center (KCC), and the Charleston Regional Center (CRC).

Diplomatic Security (DS): \$64.7 million

Diplomatic Security (DS) plays an important role in border security by coordinating and facilitating investigations involving U.S. travel documents. DS investigates and coordinates the handling of fraudulent issuance, acquisition, and use of U.S. passports; and of international visa fraud cases including fraudulent issuance, procurement, counterfeiting and forgery of U.S. visas. In coordination with CA, DS investigates fraudulent document vendors, bribery, alien smuggling, or trafficking involving U.S. travel documents and allegations of corruption by American employees and Locally Employed Staff. DS continues to pursue and expand its programs, both domestically and overseas, to develop patterns of fraud and human trafficking and strategies to stop them. DS also hires and assigns uniformed protection officers to guard domestic CA facilities. The \$5.3 million increase above FY 2015 will support the Uniformed Protective Guard program, visa and passport security programs, increased investigative support and program and staffing support costs, which are priorities at the U.S. southern border and specific high-fraud diplomatic missions worldwide.

Foreign Service Institute (FSI): \$7.9 million

The Foreign Service Institute (FSI) supports consular training. The FY 2016 request will fund training in the form of classes, workshops, and on-line courses to Consular Officers, Information Management Specialists, Locally Employed Staff and Consular Agents. The increase of \$2.2 million provides language classes for the staff hired to support the visa and passport workload.

Information Resource Management (IRM): \$67.7 million

Information Resource Management (IRM) provides systems technology and backbone support for critical visa and passport systems. The FY 2016 request will directly support domestic and overseas initiatives such as Network Services, Enterprise Server Operations Center (ESOC) Hosting Services, Global IT Modernization (GITM) Program, SharePoint, and SMART.

Office of the Legal Advisor (L): \$0.2 million

Office of the Legal Adviser for Consular Affairs (L/CA) provides legal advice and services to Consular Affairs and other Department bureaus and officials on consular-related matters. The FY 2016 request will provide funding for L/CA staff support costs.

Overseas Building Operations (OBO): \$292.2 million

Overseas Building Operations (OBO) directs the worldwide overseas building program for the Department, including embassies and consulates. CA is the public face of the U.S. Government for millions of U.S. citizens and foreign nationals overseas. More than 90 percent of all visitors to U.S. embassies and consulates visit just one office – the consular section. The FY 2016 request funds \$109.9 million for facility support for the consular function, including office space (functional leases) and housing space (residential leases) for consular personnel; \$151.7 million for CA's share for new embassy/consulate capital construction projects through the Department's Capital Security Cost-Sharing Program (CSCS); and \$30.6 million for targeted facility infrastructure improvement projects for consular sections overseas.

American Institute in Taiwan (AIT): \$1.1 million

The American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) is a non-profit organization contracted by the Department to perform consular functions and policy consulting on the island of Taiwan. The FY 2016 request will support normalization of AIT's consular operations to match worldwide process and systems, particularly in light of Taiwan's acceptance into the Visa Waiver Program and the resulting drop in fees collected by AIT.

Repatriation Loans: \$0.8 million

The CBSP funds the administrative costs for the Repatriation Loans program, which assists destitute U.S. citizens abroad. The FY 2016 request will allow the Department to administer the program from approval to final repayment at a level consistent with expected loan volumes for Americans abroad who have no other source of funds to return to the U.S.

Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS): \$1.4 million

Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS) provides financial services in support of consular-related activities, such as vouchering, payroll processing, and accounts payable/receivable. The FY 2016 request will provide contractual and operational support to ensure these essential services are available to the Bureau of Consular Affairs.

Confidential Investigations (EDCS): \$0.5 million

The FY 2016 request includes \$500,000 for law enforcement activities that were realigned to BSP fees from the Emergencies in the Diplomatic & Consular Service (EDCS) appropriation in FY 2015. In FY 2015, these activities were included within the Diplomatic Security program line of this chapter.

Post Assignment Travel: \$44.9 million

Post Assignment Travel (PAT) costs for overseas consular personnel include training, travel, and change of station costs, which are crucial to staffing overseas missions with trained personnel. The FY 2016 increase of \$18.9 million will provide post assignment travel funding for the Foreign Service staff needed to meet visa demand, and cover the higher average cost of shipping personal effects and baggage to certain countries, as well as related policy changes.

Human Resources (HR): \$7.3 million

HR provides onboarding and administrative support for domestic and overseas consular employees, to support the staff increases needed to address consular workload changes. In FY 2015, this funding was provided in the Consular Affairs Overseas Support line.

FBI FINGERPRINT CHECKS REIMBURSEMENT: \$157.4 million

The FY 2016 request includes funding for the Department to reimburse the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for fingerprint and name check clearances for visa applicants.

Working Capital Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Working Capital Fund	1,370,524	1,301,915	1,384,295	82,380

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) does not receive direct appropriations. Revenues are generated in the WCF from the sale of goods and services to the Department and other federal agencies. The revenue collected from these customers is used to pay for the acquisition of resources needed to ensure the continuous operation of the various WCF activities. Further, in exchange for goods and services, resources from the initial/additional investment are expended and subsequently are reimbursed from funded customer orders. The economies of scale achieved through WCF activities are a significant advantage in controlling costs, avoiding duplication, and achieving service standards.

The WCF allows the use of business practices to improve operations, provide support, and reduce costs in accordance with government rules, regulations, and laws. The offices that operate WCF cost centers do not have the same latitude as commercial businesses, but they act similar to businesses because they charge customers for services and use revenue to fund their activities. The Working Capital Fund operates under the legal authority of 22 U.S.C. 2684. The \$56 million increase for the Aviation WCF is due to the anticipated restoration of flight hours in Iraq and the staging of emergency air bridges. Other increases are for the projected growth of services associated with Human Resources Post Assignment Travel, Information Technology Services, and the Procurement Shared Services cost centers.

The 12 service centers are as follows:

Service Center (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Publishing Solutions	22,214	23,638	27,003	3,365
Freight Forwarding	256,150	283,581	249,795	-33,786
Information Technology Service	107,940	107,100	119,200	12,100
Operations	12,272	12,357	13,016	659
Procurement Shared Services	133,420	125,682	135,815	10,133
Library	4,141	3,519	3,400	-119
Admin Expenses	2,478	2,940	2,930	-10
Office of Foreign Missions	11,460	14,067	16,397	2,330
Human Resources - Post Assignment Travel	336,360	315,174	333,861	18,687
Office of Medical Services*	41,144	26,000	33,500	7,500
Information Technology Desktop	44,604	52,020	57,650	5,630
Aviation	398,341	335,837	391,728	55,891
Total	1,370,524	1,301,915	1,384,295	82,380

*The FY 2015 Estimate does not reflect the anticipated outlays that may result from additional appropriations to support Ebola Response and Preparedness included in Title IX P.L. 113-235.

Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance	2,426,948	2,324,055	2,219,897	-104,158
Enduring	2,399,448	2,063,255	2,085,097	21,842
Ongoing Operations	785,448	822,755	785,097	-37,658
Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,614,000	1,240,500	1,300,000	59,500
Overseas Contingency Operations ^{2/}	275,000	260,800	134,800	-126,000

^{1/}The FY 2014 level includes \$97,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance.

^{2/}OCO justification is provided in the OCO section.

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

The work supported by this request is vital, as over 86,000 U.S. Government employees from more than 30 agencies at 275 diplomatic and consular posts depend on the infrastructure OBO provides and maintains. OBO is focused on several priorities to ensure that the President, the Secretary, and other U.S. Government agencies have the tools and platform to be effective in their mission. Following the September 2012 attacks on several embassies and the subsequent recommendations of the Benghazi Accountability Review Board (ARB), the Department has undertaken a worldwide review of its overall security posture to identify and implement additional measures to bolster the security of our facilities and personnel where necessary. The FY 2016 request supports \$2.2 billion for the construction of new secure facilities, consistent with the recommendations of the ARB.

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

- **Capital Security Construction** – Award capital security construction projects which have been listed in the Department's Annual Planning Report (APR) after consultation with other agencies, and complete the construction on-time and within budget. The program will provide new facilities that are secure, safe, and functional for U.S. Government employees to pursue the national interests of the U.S.
- **Compound and Physical Security** – Provide physical security and compound security upgrades to Department overseas facilities to protect employees from terrorist and other security threats. This also includes security upgrades for soft targets such as schools, recreational facilities, and residences.
- **Maintenance of Assets** – Maintain, repair, and rehabilitate overseas diplomatic and consular facilities in an effective manner that enhances the quality of life of employees while allowing them to perform their duties in secure, safe, and functional facilities.
- **Asset Management** – Acquire, dispose of, and manage the Department's overseas real property in a professional manner that meets Department needs and is performed on terms favorable to the U.S. Government.

The FY 2016 request is \$2.1 billion and 1,020 positions, an increase of \$21.8 million above the FY 2015 estimate. The increase largely reflects additional funding allowed for Capital Security and Maintenance Cost Sharing projects, while reprioritizing major rehabilitation projects due to additional funding provided in FY 2015.

The FY 2016 request includes \$1.3 billion to continue the Worldwide Security Upgrade Program, including the continuation of the Capital Security and Maintenance Cost Sharing Programs; and \$785 million for Ongoing Operations.

The request includes \$1.015 billion in ESCM Worldwide Security Upgrade appropriations. When combined with Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) contributions from other agencies and other reimbursements (including the realignment of Consular Affairs' Border Security Program fee revenues), the request will provide a total of \$2.2 billion for up to five new construction projects, as well as site acquisitions for future plans.

In addition, the WSU request includes the Compound Security Program and Maintenance Cost-Sharing. The \$101 million for Compound Security continues to upgrade security for high risk diplomatic facilities and soft targets, such as schools and recreation facilities. The Maintenance Cost Sharing (MCS) program will address facility needs at posts that will not receive a NEC in the near future. The \$184.4 million provided under the MCS initiative is to extend the useful life of existing infrastructure and protect the U.S. long-term investment in new facilities. This request will be combined with \$215.2 million from other cost sharing contributions, for a total just under \$400.0 million.

The ESCM request further provides \$785.1 for Ongoing Operations, of which \$113.5 million is for the Repair and Construction Program and \$671.6 million supports operating elements. The funding will support real property management, including administration of leaseholds, and other vital ongoing activities. These activities include repair and construction, program development and support, construction and security management, and maintenance and renovation of the Department's facilities at locations in the U.S.

Office of Inspector General

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Inspector General	119,056	130,300	139,300	9,000
Enduring	69,406	73,400	82,400	9,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	49,650	56,900	56,900	-
Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction ^{1/}	49,650	56,900	56,900	-

^{1/}OCO justification is provided in the OCO section.

The Office of Inspector General's (OIG) mandate encompasses all domestic and overseas activities, programs, and missions of the Department and the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG). OIG's overarching goal for FY 2016, as set forth in its Functional Bureau Strategy, is to be a world-class organization and a catalyst for effective management, accountability, and positive change in the foreign affairs community by focusing on three strategic priorities:

- **Results.** OIG's work will provide independent products and services that promote integrity and positive change by strengthening accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness and holding accountable those who engage in fraud, waste, or abuse. OIG will recommend actions that correct identified vulnerabilities and result in savings, cost recoveries, funds put to better use, restitutions and fines, prevention of losses, and improved efficiencies and security.
- **Communication.** OIG will engage stakeholders and employees in conducting effective oversight that addresses Department and BBG major management challenges and priorities identified in the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) and the State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan. OIG will deliver information and services that support informed decision making to improve programs, effect positive change, and promote the most effective use of limited funding in an environment of increasingly constrained financial resources.
- **People and Infrastructure.** OIG will strengthen internal operations, platforms, and processes, aligning its planning, budget, and personnel to improve organizational performance and support the most efficient and effective use of OIG resources. Internal management efforts will focus on developing and maintaining a highly qualified and diverse workforce and strengthening internal controls, processes, and infrastructure to support employees in achieving OIG's mission and targeted results. Information technology priorities include strengthening security over OIG's sensitive electronic data and developing a robust in-house data analytics capability.

The FY 2016 enduring request of \$82.4 million supports the activities of the OIG including audits, inspections, evaluations, and investigations of the worldwide operations and programs of the Department and the BBG. OIG activities are directed toward improving the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of operations, and detecting and preventing fraud, waste, and mismanagement. The request will also provide the Department's full contribution to the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency. Included in the enduring request is an increase of \$9 million for current staffing wage and inflation increases and to provide 11 direct-hire positions to strengthen OIG oversight of Department and BBG operations and management, including physical, personnel, and information security; procurement

activities, including contracts and grants; and financial operations and foreign assistance.

The increase also will provide 16 overseas and domestic positions to support OIG participation in a coordinated U.S. strategy to provide comprehensive oversight of Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) activities associated with the U.S. Government response to ISIL and related humanitarian assistance. As required under Section 8L of the Inspector General Act governing the Lead Inspector General (LIG) for OCO, OIG will work with the OIGs of the Department of Defense and the U.S. Agency for International Development to ensure effective oversight of the full range of activities and resources dedicated to Operation Inherent Resolve (OIR). The Inspector General of the Department of State has been designated as the Associate Inspector General for the LIG-OCO response to OIR.

Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	576,439	589,900	623,079	33,179
Enduring	567,811	589,900	623,079	33,179
Overseas Contingency Operations	8,628	-	-	-

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

The Department of State’s Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) conducts educational, professional, and cultural exchange programs that are central to achieving our nation’s foreign policy goals. ECA people-to-people exchanges encourage the spread of democratic values and the growth of robust civil societies; promote secure, peaceful communities; unlock economic growth, especially through entrepreneurship in the U.S. and around the world; boost knowledge about and efforts to stem environmental degradation and climate change; and increase understanding of U.S. policies, values, and culture. ECA exchanges target specific demographics including youth, civil society leaders, community influencers, and at-risk and underrepresented populations, and is committed to focusing resources on the highest foreign policy priority goals.

Academic Programs include the Fulbright Programs and related exchanges, which provides U.S. and foreign students and scholars the opportunity to study, pursue degrees, teach, and conduct research at foreign and U.S. universities. The request fully supports the Fulbright Program at the FY 2015 level of \$236 million.

Educational advising is critical to promoting U.S. higher education, supporting outreach to foreign students as they apply to U.S. universities. English language programs help train and develop foreign teachers and learners of English, and send Americans overseas to teach English and train instructors. Additional academic programs provide opportunities for a wide spectrum of participants to study and conduct research abroad such as the American Overseas Research Centers and the Benjamin A. Gilman International Scholarship Program, which provides study abroad opportunities for American undergraduate students who might not otherwise participate due to financial constraints.

Professional and Cultural Exchanges are anchored by the International Visitor Leadership Program and Citizen Exchanges, which allow current and future leaders to travel to the U.S. and partner with an extensive network of organizations and experts including in the arts, sports, and cultural fields. Additional Professional and Cultural Exchange programs include the J. Christopher Stevens Virtual Exchange Initiative in honor of the late Ambassador. Professional and Cultural Exchanges are the foundation of civil society and democracy promotion programs, giving leaders across sectors the skills to expand social justice, human rights, economic opportunity, and security in their home communities.

Youth Leadership Initiatives include three signature presidential Youth Leadership Initiatives targeting young private, public, and civil society sector leaders, including the Mandela Washington Fellowship for Young African Leaders, the Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative, and a new Young Leaders in the Americas Initiative. The astounding success of the Mandela Washington Fellowship program will be replicated in similar programs targeting Southeast Asia and the Americas. Engaging the next generation of private, public, and civil society sector leaders is essential for the U.S. Through these Youth Leadership Initiatives, participants can obtain valuable skills from U.S. institutes of higher education; networking opportunities; internships from American companies, public sector organizations, and non-profit

organizations; and seed funding to expand successful business models or social enterprises.

Exchanges Rapid Response (ERR) will support rapidly deployed public diplomacy activities that respond to countries experiencing conflict or crisis, dramatic political transition, and significant societal transformation. Past examples where the ERR would have immediately helped diplomatic engagement include political shifts in Burma; major conflict in Mali, Iraq, and Ukraine; major epidemic in Western Africa; and socioeconomic crisis in Central America. The ERR will have six criteria to guide funding decisions:

- Opens up politically or economically;
- Enters into or comes out of major conflict or crisis;
- Experiences a dramatic leadership transition;
- Demonstrates potential for rapid transformation that could be accelerated by increased engagement and exposure to U.S. values and expertise;
- Enacts legislation that protects human rights, strengthens civil society, or increases press freedoms; and Establishes or greatly improves relations with the U.S., enters into negotiations with opposition political entities, or opens space for civil society.

Program and Performance includes performance monitoring, program evaluation, alumni activities, and the Collaboratory Initiative’s virtual exchange activities. Alumni engagement is vital to understanding and tracking the impact of our public diplomacy programs, such as international exchanges. Funding under this line item will help ECA study and research alumni engagement and work with other bureaus within the Department and at USAID to improve alumni engagement activities.

Exchanges Support includes staffing and support costs managed by ECA, as well as government-wide exchanges coordination.

Resource Detail – ECE Activities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Academic Programs	316,511	331,636	315,039	-16,597
Fulbright Program	236,974	236,485	236,000	-485
Global Academic Exchanges	55,017	58,351	64,489	6,138
Educational Advising and Student Services	12,241	12,241	16,204	3,963
English Language Programs	42,776	42,110	44,285	2,175
American Overseas Research Centers	-	4,000	4,000	-
Special Academic Exchanges	24,520	36,800	14,550	-22,250
American Overseas Research Centers	4,000	-	-	-
South Pacific Exchanges	435	350	350	-
Timor Leste Scholarship Program	435	350	350	-
Mobility (Disability) Exchange Clearinghouse	450	450	450	-
Tibet Fund	710	650	500	-150
Study Abroad Capacity Building	1,390	-	800	800

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Benjamin A. Gilman Scholarship Program	12,100	12,500	12,100	-400
Young African Leaders Initiative	5,000	15,000	-	-15,000
Young South-East Asian Leaders Initiative	-	5,000	-	-5,000
Professional and Cultural Exchanges	192,617	195,240	182,947	-12,293
International Visitor Leadership Program	91,007	89,665	87,665	-2,000
Citizen Exchange Program	101,035	100,000	89,724	-10,276
Special Professional and Cultural Exchanges	575	5,575	5,558	-17
J. Christopher Stevens Virtual Exchange	-	5,000	5,000	0
Ngwang Choephel Fellows (Tibet)	575	575	558	-17
Young Leaders Initiative	-	-	33,000	33,000
Young African Leaders Initiative	-	-	20,000	20,000
Young South-East Asian Leaders Initiative	-	-	8,000	8,000
Young Leaders In the Americas Initiative	-	-	5,000	5,000
Exchanges Rapid Response (ERR)	-	-	18,000	18,000
Exchanges Rapid Response	-	-	18,000	18,000
Program and Performance	3,500	4,752	7,250	2,498
Evaluation	1,218	1,252	1,852	600
Alumni	2,282	3,500	5,000	1,500
Virtual Exchanges - Collaboratory	-	-	398	398
Exchanges Support	63,811	58,272	66,843	8,571
Total	576,439	589,900	623,079	33,179

Representation Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Representation Expenses	8,030	8,030	8,446	416

^{1/} The FY 2014 level includes \$730,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to Representation Expenses.

Representational functions convey U.S. foreign policy goals and objectives in both bilateral and multilateral fora. The Department concentrates on representational activities that support U.S. positions on multilateral trade and economic development issues pending before the European Union (EU), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA), Free Trade of the Americas (FTAA), African Growth and Opportunity Acts (AGOA) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

Representation funding is used to establish or consolidate professional relationships with local government counterparts necessary to the performance of official duties; strengthen relationships among individuals (e.g. business and labor leaders) who perform duties such as trade promotion; protection of American business interests; economic, commercial, and labor reporting; and negotiations. Representational funding also supports formal events, such as the installation or inauguration of national leaders, visits of noted personages, recognition of deaths or marriages of prominent citizens, and presentation of credentials to heads of state. For the Foreign Service, the ability to engage partners in an informal setting is an invaluable opportunity to strengthen the U.S. position where interlocutors are not yet ready to be forthcoming in a more formal setting.

The FY 2016 request is \$8.4 million, a \$416,000 increase from FY 2015. This level includes the amount formerly provided through an annual transfer from the Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) appropriation, thus allowing for more consolidated budgeting of the Department's Representation Expenses. Representation activities directly contribute to global engagement with foreign counterparts, and enable the environment for diplomacy and development. For example, in FY 2016 these funds will support events relating to international conferences such as for the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), to be held in Gabon this year; the President's Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI); the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) to be held in the Philippines; the Summit of the Americas to be held in Panama this year, and other events that attract prominent visitors and enhance missions' outreach capabilities overseas.

Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	28,200	30,036	29,807	-229

The FY 2016 request for Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials (PFMO) is \$29.8 million, which is \$0.2 million below the FY 2015 level. This level reduces non-recurring funds requested in FY 2015, and will provide sufficient funding for reimbursable expenses to New York City, the surrounding areas, and other state and local governments.

In addition to direct appropriations, the Department requests continuation of legislative authority to transfer expired, unobligated balances from the Diplomatic and Consular Programs appropriation to the PFMO account. This transfer authority was originally provided in FY 2014. To the extent that such balances are available in FY 2016 and future years, they will provide additional resources for the Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials to meet extraordinary protection requirements and to pay arrears owed to state and local governments.

Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	9,242	7,900	7,900	-

EDCS funding is heavily influenced by unpredictable evacuations that may occur as a result of natural disasters, epidemics, terrorist acts, and civil unrest. Recent demands include Sierra Leone's Ebola-related emergency evacuation and the evacuation of the embassy in Ukraine due to the ongoing conflict. In FY 2013, evacuations occurred in Adana, Turkey; Algiers, Algeria; Bamako, Mali; Bangui, Central African Republic; Beirut, Lebanon; Cairo, Egypt; Lahore, Pakistan; Niamey, Niger; Sanaa, Yemen; and Tripoli, Libya. In FY 2014, evacuations occurred in Juba, South Sudan; Kyiv, Ukraine; Tripoli, Libya; Monrovia, Liberia; Freetown, Sierra Leone; Maseru, Lesotho; Sanaa, Yemen; and Los Cabos, Mexico.

EDCS also funds certain activities relating to the conduct of foreign affairs by senior Administration officials. These activities generally take place in connection with the U.S. hosting of U.S. Government-sponsored conferences, such as the UN and OAS General Assemblies, the G-20 Summit, the Nuclear Security Summit, the U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue, the Asian-Pacific Economic (APEC) Summit, and the NATO Summit. In FY 2014, the U.S. hosted the U.S. - Africa Leaders' Summit. In FY 2015, the U.S. will begin the two-year Chairmanship of the Arctic Council. In FY 2016, the Department will host the Nuclear Security Summit.

Other EDCS activities include presidential, vice presidential, and congressional delegation travel overseas; official visits and official gifts for foreign dignitaries; representation requirements of senior Department officials; rewards for information on international terrorism, narcotics trafficking, transnational organized crime, and war crimes; as well as the expansion of publicity efforts.

Buying Power Maintenance Account

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Buying Power Maintenance Account	-	-	-	-

1/ In FY 2014 the Department transferred \$43,762,000 to Diplomatic and Consular Programs from the Buying Power Maintenance Account.

The Buying Power Maintenance Account (BPMA) is intended to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and/or overseas inflationary requirements. The FY 2016 request does not include an increase in BPMA total appropriated resources. The Department will use existing BPMA balances and related transfer authority to manage exchange rate fluctuations, overseas inflationary adjustments, and unbudgeted wage increases for Locally Employed Staff.

Repatriation Loans Program Account

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,537	1,300	1,300	-

The FY 2016 Repatriation Loans Program Account request is \$1.3 million, which is a straightline from the FY 2015 estimate. The Department continues to monitor whether the incidence of Ebola in West Africa will lead to an increased loan volume during FY 2015. At the FY 2016 subsidy rate, the appropriated amount will make up 53.18 percent of the total loan level, for a total loan level of over \$2.4 million. These funds will allow the Department to subsidize the Repatriation loans program consistent with the Credit Reform Act of 1990. Administrative costs for Repatriation Loans will be funded with fees from the Border Security Program.

Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	31,221	30,000	30,341	341

The Department's FY 2016 request of \$30.3 million for the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) includes adjustments to maintain current services and continue support for several key initiatives as a result of reduced visa revenue due to Taiwan's entry into the Visa Waiver Program (VWP). In addition to these amounts, consular-related expenses for AIT are funded with fee revenue from the Border Security Program.

Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	158,900	158,900	158,900	-

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

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

The FY 2016 request for the FSRDF is \$158.9 million. This amount includes estimated Foreign Service costs for the Department of \$122.5 million and for USAID of \$36.4 million.

Contributions to International Organizations

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Contributions to International Organizations	1,340,162	1,473,551	1,540,029	66,478
Enduring	1,265,762	1,399,151	1,540,029	140,871
Overseas Contingency Operations	74,400	74,400	-	-74,400

The FY 2016 request of \$1.5 billion for Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) provides funding to pay the U.S. share of the assessed budgets of 45 international organizations. U.S. participation in nearly all of these organizations is the result of U.S. ratification of a treaty or convention that commits the U.S. to pay an assessed contribution.

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

The Administration is committed to robust multilateral engagement and to promoting U.S. leadership in international organizations as a means of advancing U.S. national security interests and values. For this reason, the Department continues to seek legislation that would provide authority to waive legislative restrictions that prohibit paying U.S. contributions to United Nations (UN) specialized agencies that grant the Palestinians the same standing as member states or full membership as a state. The FY 2016 request does not include funding for organizations currently subject to such restrictions, but does include conditional transfer authority should the waiver be enacted. The ability to make such contributions is essential to advancing U.S. interests worldwide and strengthening U.S. global leadership, influence, and credibility. The Administration remains committed to heading off any new efforts by the Palestinians to seek such membership in organizations across the UN system.

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

Resource Detail – CIO Activities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
United Nations and Affiliated Agencies				
United Nations Regular Budget (UN)	617,741	620,379	630,946	10,567
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda (UNICTR)	10,976	11,077	11,039	(38)
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (ICTY)	7,419	5,148	5,148	-
Int'l Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (IRM)	6,781	6,091	9,137	3,046
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	115,550	113,765	114,588	823
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	113,784	109,808	111,633	1,825
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	19,760	18,286	18,964	678
International Labor Organization (ILO)	89,331	85,798	87,494	1,696
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	1,350	1,350	1,350	-
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	11,054	10,280	10,395	115
UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org (UNESCO)/1	0	0	0	-
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	2,524	2,326	2,407	81
World Health Organization (WHO)	109,879	113,671	113,997	326
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	1,288	1,185	1,190	5
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	15,858	14,707	14,782	75
Subtotal, United Nations and Affiliated Agencies	1,123,295	1,113,871	1,133,070	19,199
Inter-American Organizations				
Organization of American States (OAS)	48,513	49,058	49,241	183
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)	65,686	65,686	66,086	400
Inter-American Inst. for Cooperation on Ag. (IICA)	16,359	16,359	16,360	1
Pan American Inst. of Geography and History (PAIGH)	324	324	324	-
Subtotal, Inter-American Organizations	130,882	131,427	132,011	584
Regional Organizations				
Org. for Econ. Cooperation and Development (OECD)	87,452	79,578	81,013	1,435
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	55,026	58,893	67,915	9,022
NATO Parliamentary Assembly (NPA)	1,112	1,134	1,190	56
The Pacific Community (SPC)	1,666	1,492	1,506	14
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	1,045	1,035	1,059	24
Colombo Plan Council Technical Cooperation (CPCTC)	17	17	17	-
Subtotal, Regional Organizations	146,318	142,149	152,700	10,551

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Other International Organizations				
Organization Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	20,096	19,441	20,072	631
World Trade Organization (WTO)	25,998	23,165	23,301	136
Customs Cooperation Council (CCC)	4,291	3,963	4,068	105
Hague Conference on Private Int'l Law (HCOPIL)	293	267	274	7
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)	2,108	1,958	2,008	50
Int'l Bureau Publication of Customs Tariffs (IBPCT)	161	161	161	-
Int'l Bureau Permanent Court Arbitration (IBPCA)	74	68	68	-
International Bureau of Weights and Measures (IBWM)	1,500	1,389	1,413	24
Int'l Ctr Study of Preserv & Restoration Cultural Prpty (ICCROM)	1,097	1,000	1,000	-
International Coffee Organization (ICO)	666	629	660	31
International Copper Study Group (ICSG)	35	33	38	5
International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC)	332	313	313	0
International Grains Council (IGC)	584	550	573	23
International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)	130	121	121	-
Int'l Institute Unification of Private Law (IIUPL)	175	160	159	(1)
International Lead and Zinc Study Group (ILZSG)	34	32	33	1
International Organization of Legal Metrology (IOLM)	152	141	141	-
International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)	4,016	3,998	4,505	507
International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)	15	14	15	1
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)	285	310	310	-
Int'l Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	556	529	529	-
Int'l Union Protection New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)	305	280	280	-
World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)	211	198	198	-
Subtotal, Other International Organizations	63,114	58,720	60,240	1,520
Tax Reimbursement Agreements for U.S. Citizens				
Tax Reimbursement Agreements	25,891	26,600	27,750	1,150
Subtotal, Tax Reimbursement Agreements for U.S. Citizens	25,891	26,600	27,750	1,150
Total Annual Requirements	1,489,500	1,472,767	1,505,771	33,004
Buydown of FY 2014 Requirements	(116,745)	-	-	-
Buydown of FY 2015 Requirements	7,141	-7,141	-	7,141
Buydown of FY 2016 Requirements	-	7,925	(7,925)	-
UN Tax Equalization Fund Credit	(39,734)	-	-	-
UN Special Political Missions (UNAMA/UNSMIL/UNMEER)/2	-	-	42,183	42,183
Total Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,340,162	1,473,551	1,540,029	66,478
UN Mission in Frontline States (UNAMA/UNAMI) in OCO	(74,400)	(74,400)	-	74,400
Total Enduring Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,265,762	1,399,151	1,540,029	140,878

2/ Funding is necessary for the U.S. share of costs for the UN special political missions in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and Libya (UNSMIL) for the period July 1 through December 31, 2015 and the UN Mission for Emergency Ebola Response (UNMEER). The UN General Assembly did not provide full-year funding for these missions when appropriating funds and assessing member states for calendar year 2015.

Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	1,765,419	2,118,891	2,930,223	811,332

^{1/} The FY 2014 level includes \$100,000 transferred to Diplomatic and Consular Programs from Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities.

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

The FY 2016 request of \$2.9 billion will provide funds for the U.S. share of assessed expenses for UN peacekeeping operations including the cost to fully meet accrued US commitments for each mission. In FY 2016, it is critical that significant additional funding be provided above the FY 2015 estimate to address unfunded FY 2015 requirements. Growth in peacekeeping missions reflects increasingly complex challenges to international peace and security including those in Somalia, South Sudan, and the Central African Republic. Major highlights include:

- UNDOF (Golan Heights), which has been directly threatened by elements of the al-Nusrah Front, has for force protection reasons temporarily re-located the bulk of its force to the Israeli side of the Area of Separation, causing it to reduce its force from 1,250 to 750;
- UNIFIL (Lebanon), which is anticipated to continue operating at current levels through FY 2016, although the prospect remains that a change in the situation in Syria could have a rapid and dramatic impact on the UNIFIL area of operations;
- UNMIL (Liberia), where, if the Ebola crisis is contained and the overall security situation remains stable, the implementation of the Security Council-approved reduction transition plan is expected to continue in 2016, resulting in further decreases in military personnel;
- UNOCI (Cote d'Ivoire), which will be challenged in 2015 by Cote d'Ivoire's first presidential election since the 2010-2011 crisis, the conduct and results of which will affect continuation of a phased reduction in military personnel;
- MINUSTAH (Haiti), which will complete a further reduction of forces to below pre-earthquake levels, and continue priority efforts to help the Haitian National Police develop the capacities required to assume responsibility for security;
- UNAMID (Darfur, Sudan), which will have to deal with the political and security challenges of likely nation-wide elections in 2015, continuing Government of Sudan restrictions on mission movements, and criminal activity due to the absence of the rule of law in Darfur, will continue its streamlining of mission strength and remain focused on continuing to protect civilians while the African Union and UN continue to pursue a political settlement between the Government of Sudan and Darfuri rebels;
- UNSOA (Somalia), which will continue to provide logistical support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) as it continues its strategic offensive against al-Shabaab and stabilization of cleared areas in support of a constitutional referendum and elections expected in 2016. AMISOM will remain at or close to its authorized strength of 22,126 uniformed personnel, with UNSOA costs including the reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment as well as enablers and force multipliers;
- MONUSCO (Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)), which is mandated to provide logistical support to potential regional and national elections in FY 2016 while continuing to focus on its core task of protection of civilians, likely will retain the Intervention Brigade to neutralize the threat from

remaining armed groups operating in the eastern DRC while diplomatic efforts continue to address the root causes of conflict in the region in line with the February 2013 Peace, Security, and Cooperation Framework for DRC and the Region;

- UNISFA (Abyei, Sudan/South Sudan), where we expect the troop ceiling to remain at 5,326, will continue to maintain security in the Abyei area and to provide force protection to the work of the Joint Border Verification Monitoring Mission (JBVMM) in the 2,000 km-long Safe Demilitarized Border Zone between Sudan and South Sudan. Failure by Sudan and South Sudan in 2014 to implement agreements on establishment of administrative and police bodies in Abyei may result in a reconfiguration of UNISFA;
- UNMISS (South Sudan), which is expected to continue at the augmented crisis-response levels approved in December 2013, will continue to implement a revised mandate focused on protection of civilians, facilitation of humanitarian assistance, human rights, and support to the work of monitors from the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) on the Cessation of Hostilities and any subsequent ceasefire agreement and political settlement;
- MINUSMA (Mali), which is expected to be at full authorized strength by FY 2016, will continue stabilization activities in northern Mali as well as support to the political reconciliation process and the expansion of state authority, backed up by a reduced French regional counter-terrorist force and Malian security forces trained by the European Union Training Mission;
- MINUSCA (CAR), which is expected to have reached full strength by the time elections are expected to be held in 2015, moving the country from a transitional authority to a permanent elected government MINUSCA will continue to conduct stabilization activities, including possible assistance to rule of law and administration of justice sectors, as well as protection of civilians and extension of state authority; and
- Mission Monitoring and Effectiveness Support Funds will continue to support costs associated with U.S. oversight of and travel to UN peacekeeping missions at least once a year to review the budgets and effectiveness of the missions.

The FY 2016 request is based on the United States' scale of assessment rate for calendar year 2015 for UN peacekeeping as specified in the Annex accompanying United Nations General Assembly document A/67/224/Add.1. The Department requests that funds be appropriated in the CIPA account as "two-year funds" due to the demonstrated unpredictability of the requirements in this account from year to year and the nature of multi-year operations that have mandates overlapping U.S. fiscal years.

Resource Detail – CIPA Activities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase/Decrease
UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	9,482	9,525	9,525	-
UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	19,694	17,580	13,878	(3,702)
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	149,095	156,000	147,000	(9,000)
UN Mission Referendum West Sahara (MINURSO)	15,938	17,450	17,450	-
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (ICTY)	13,666	13,650	-	(13,650)
UN War Crimes Tribunal Rwanda (ICTR)	6,351	5,275	-	(5,275)
UN Interim Administration Mission Kosovo (UNMIK)	12,573	11,000	11,000	-
UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	67,034	120,880	111,000	(9,880)
UN Operations in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	77,436	145,000	132,670	(12,330)
UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	156,658	170,650	140,000	(30,650)
UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)	-	-	-	-
UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)	164,473	410,350	366,000	(44,350)
UN Support Office for the AU Mission in Somalia (UNSOA) 2/	-	-	165,500	165,500
UN Org. Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO)	410,763	438,000	438,000	-
Int'l Residue Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (MICT)	8,366	14,600	14,600	-
UN Interim Security Force for ABYEI (UNISFA)	86,146	92,500	92,500	-
UN Mission in Southern Sudan (UNMISS)	130,755	340,000	340,000	-
UN Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS)	1,772	-	-	-
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	318,666	290,505	266,000	(24,505)
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA)	84,947	275,482	285,000	9,518
Mission Monitoring / Effectiveness Support	100	100	100	-
Subtotal, Activities	1,733,915	2,528,547	2,550,223	21,676
FY 2014 Remaining Partial Assessments				
UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	-	60,592	-	(60,592)
UN Operations in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	-	69,995	-	(69,995)
UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)	-	145,772	-	(145,772)
UN Mission in Southern Sudan (UNMISS)	-	120,553	-	(120,553)
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA)	-	88,704	-	(88,704)
Subtotal, Activities	-	485,616	-	(485,616)
Total Annual Requirements	1,733,915	3,014,163	2,550,223	(463,940)
FY 2015 Prior Peacekeeping Credits	-	(45,101)	-	45,101
FY 2013 Carryforward into FY 2014	(142,542)	-	-	-
FY 2014 Carryforward into FY 2015	174,146	(174,146)	-	174,146
FY 2014 Remaining Partial Assessments	-	(485,616)	-	485,616
FY 2015 Unfunded Requirements Due to Cap	-	(129,665)	-	129,665
FY 2015 Unfunded Requirements	-	(60,644)	-	60,644
Balance of FY 2015 Assessments 3/	-	-	380,000	380,000
Transfer to D&CP - Mission Monitoring /Effectiveness Support	(100)	(100)	-	100
Total Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)4/	1,765,419	2,118,891	2,930,223	811,332

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

2/ UN Support Office for the AU Mission in Somalia (UNSOA) was funded through the Peacekeeping Operations account in FY 2014 and FY 2015.

3/ In FY 2016, \$380 million is requested to fund the estimated remaining balance of unmet FY 2015 assessments.

4/ The FY 2015 Omnibus included additional authorities that would permit the Department to utilize funding from certain other accounts to address FY 2015 costs in excess of the FY 2015 Enacted CIPA appropriation. The Department is currently reviewing FY 2015 allocations to determine available resources agency-wide.

International Boundary and Water Commission

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Boundary and Water Commission	77,438	73,707	75,681	1,974
IBWC - Salaries and Expenses	44,000	44,707	47,281	2,574
IBWC - Construction	33,438	29,000	28,400	-600

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

The FY 2016 request for IBWC Salaries & Expenses provides \$47.3 million for the staffing, operations and maintenance of headquarters in El Paso, Texas, as well as eight field offices and three satellite offices along the border. These activities afford protection of lives and property from floods in bordering communities. The appropriation provides for the preservation of the international border and addresses binational sanitation issues through wastewater treatment. It also supports administrative and engineering activities. The request partially funds at \$8.6 million to rehabilitate the International Outfall Interceptor which is the infrastructure that conveys wastewater from Nogales, Mexico and Nogales, AZ to the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant in Rio Rico, AZ, a project to be phased in over several years by sections, prioritized based on risk.

The FY 2016 request for IBWC Construction provides \$28.4 million for major renovations and construction that enable the storage, distribution, and delivery of international waters in the Rio Grande, Tijuana, and Colorado Rivers. The FY 2016 request continues multi-year efforts to improve Rio Grande levees and related flood control structures in the United States. The levees contain about 506 miles of river and interior floodway channel along three unique Rio Grande flood control systems. The funding will also support rehabilitation of the dams for which the IBWC is responsible.

American Sections

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
American Sections	12,499	12,561	12,330	-231
International Joint Commission	7,664	7,663	7,508	-155
International Boundary Commission	2,449	2,525	2,422	-103
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,386	2,373	2,400	27

International Joint Commission

The FY 2016 request provides \$7.5 million for the International Joint Commission (IJC). This funding will support the activities of the U.S. Section staff in Washington, DC, and a binational Great Lakes Regional Office in Windsor, Canada.

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

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

International Boundary Commission

The FY 2016 request provides \$2.4 million for the International Boundary Commission (IBC). This funding will support the primary mission of the IBC to maintain an effective (accurately delineated and marked) boundary between the United States and Canada as prescribed by the 1925 Treaty of Washington. Maintaining such a boundary ensures the sovereignty of each nation over its territory by clearly establishing where one's rights and responsibilities end, and the other's begin, thus virtually eliminating the potential for serious and costly boundary disputes.

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

Border Environment Cooperation Commission

The FY 2016 request provides \$2.4 million for the Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC). The funding will continue the BECC's work to improve health and environmental conditions for the U.S.-Mexico border region by strengthening cooperation among interested parties and supporting sustainable projects. A binational institution created in 1993, the BECC assists border communities in developing environmental infrastructure projects that meet certification requirements to be eligible to receive funding from the North American Development Bank or other institutions. These certifications help ensure that projects are technically feasible, affordable, and provide environmental and health benefits.

International Fisheries Commissions

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Fisheries Commissions	35,980	36,681	32,054	-4,627

The FY 2016 request provides \$32 million for International Fisheries Commissions (IFC) to fund the U.S. share of operating expenses for ten international fisheries commissions, the International Whaling Commission, two international marine science organizations, the Arctic Council, the Antarctic Treaty, international shark and sea turtle conservation initiatives, travel expenses of the U.S. Commissioners, and compensation payments to non-government employees for the days worked as U.S. Commissioners to the Pacific Salmon Commission. While lower than the FY 2015 estimate, the FY 2016 request reflects the level required to fully pay all assessments and contributions for this year. The request does not include the additional funding provided by Congress for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission.

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

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

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

Resource Detail – IFC Activities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)	1,747	1,750	1,750	-
Great lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC)	23,709	24,950	20,000	-4,950
International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC)	4,350	4,150	4,150	-
Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC)	3,125	2,800	3,050	250
Other Marine Conservation Organizations	3,048	3,031	3,104	73
Arctic Council Secretariat	125	125	125	-
Antarctic Treaty Secretariat	60	65	61	-4
Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)	143	146	150	4
Expenses of the U.S. Commissioners	100	140	140	-
Int'l Commission for the Conservation of Atlanta Tunas (ICCAT)	350	285	275	-10
Int'l Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)	225	222	224	2
International Sea Turtle Conservation Programs	200	200	200	-
International Shark Conservation Programs	100	100	100	-
International Whaling Commission (IWC)	90	90	170	80
North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Org. (NASCO)	44	45	45	-
North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC)	164	190	190	-
North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES)	196	170	193	23
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)	251	275	270	-5
Western & Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)	1,000	978	961	-17
Total	35,980	36,681	32,054	-4,627

The Asia Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
The Asia Foundation	17,000	17,000	12,000	-5,000

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

Under the Asia Foundation Act of 1983, appropriated funds are TAF’s core funding source, leveraging over four times as much funding from other sources to support democracy and governance programs. The FY 2016 request of \$12.0 million will enable TAF to continue its work with Asian governments, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector. TAF will seek to obtain greater leverage of program funds from other Federal and non-Federal sources.

Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue	96,000	96,000	95,500	-500

The International Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue (Hollings Center) was established by Congress in 2004 to foster improved understanding and expand channels of communication between the United States and countries with significant Muslim populations located in the Middle East, North Africa, South Asia, Central Asia, and elsewhere. The Hollings Center is based in Washington, DC and Istanbul, Turkey. Estimated net interest earned from the Hollings Center’s trust fund in FY 2015 totaling \$95,500 will be available for operations, support for conferences, academic programs, and grants in FY 2016. The FY 2016 request reflects an additional \$95,500 in estimated net interest earned for the Hollings Center in FY 2016 that would be utilized in FY 2017. In addition, in 2011 the Department determined funds previously made available to the Trust Fund principle may be utilized for operations to provide further financial support to the Hollings Center in addition to the earned interest.

Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	400	400	400	-

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program (EEF) builds international understanding by bringing rising leaders to the United States, and sending their American counterparts abroad, on custom designed professional programs. The fellowships link emerging international and U.S. leaders in government, business, and NGOs by providing scholarships that will strengthen relationships. The EEF trust fund accrues interest earnings to support these exchanges. The FY 2016 request reflects an estimated \$400,000 in projected earnings to be available for obligation to the program.

Israeli Arab Scholarship Program

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	13	13	13	-

The Israeli Arab Scholarship Program (IASP) funds scholarship programs for Israeli Arabs to attend institutions of higher education in the United States. The IASP Trust Fund will provide an estimated \$13,000 in interest earnings in FY 2016 to support such activities to be implemented by the Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs. Due to the low interest earned by this trust fund, the Department intends to allow for the accumulation of interest and earnings over time to effectively implement the scholarship program. In the meantime, opportunities for highly qualified Israeli-Arab graduate students to attend institutions of higher education in the U.S. will be executed as part of the Fulbright program.

East-West Center

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
East-West Center	16,700	16,700	10,800	-5,900

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

The FY 2016 request of \$10.8 million supports the East-West Center's diplomacy mission, helping the U.S. and countries of the Asia Pacific region to understand each other's societies and interests as a means of reducing conflict and advancing U.S. national interests. The reduction below the FY 2015 estimate encourages the East-West Center to raise revenue through private donors and to shift away from directly appropriated government funds.

National Endowment for Democracy

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
National Endowment for Democracy	135,000	135,000	103,450	-31,550

The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) is a non-profit organization created in 1983 to strengthen democratic institutions around the world. Through a worldwide grants program, NED assists those working abroad to build democratic institutions and spread democratic values.

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

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

The FY 2016 request for NED of \$103.5 million will enable NED to continue a strong grants program in priority countries and regions. The reduction below the FY 2015 estimate encourages NED to raise revenue through private donors and to shift away from directly appropriated government funds.

Broadcasting Board of Governors

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Broadcasting Board of Governors	733,480	742,067	751,500	9,433
International Broadcasting Operations	721,080	726,567	741,500	14,933
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	8,000	4,800	10,000	5,200
Overseas Contingency Operations	4,400	10,700	-	-10,700

The total BBG FY 2016 request of \$751.5 provides \$741.5 million for International Broadcasting Operations and \$10.0 million for Broadcasting Capital Improvements (BCI). Through the IBO funds, the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) funds operations of its broadcasting organizations, as well as related program delivery and support activities. The \$10.0 million in BCI funding will maintain the worldwide transmission network of the BBG, including the security requirements of facilities, maintenance, repairs, and improvements to existing systems.

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

The BBG mission is to inform, engage, and connect people around the world in support of freedom and democracy. BBG radio, television, Internet, and mobile programs reach more than 215 million people each week in 61 languages. By delivering accurate and timely news and information, the BBG is a leading channel for information about the United States, our people, society, government and policies. We create access to news and information and support freedom of expression to foster the development of democratic values in transitioning and closed societies. Nurturing democratic values and countering misinformation that threatens peace, stability and freedom is a national security imperative, consistent with the President’s National Security Strategy.

The FY 2016 request includes reductions and investments that rebalance BBG resources towards more aggressive use of television and digital media platforms. The BBG’s budget focuses on supporting current foreign policy priorities, such as countering propaganda from Russia and the violent extremism of the ISIL. The requested funding will continue BBG’s evolution away from shortwave radio transmissions, and invests substantial new funding in expanding television, digital video, mobile and social platforms, and growing our global FM radio network.

The BBG will continue to harmonize multiple language services in strategic markets, increasing efficiency and boosting impact, by ensuring coordinated complementary operations and content where two BBG broadcasters co-exist. It has also established new strategic performance measurements to further evolve away from outputs to outcomes and impacts with key strategic audiences.

Finally, the FY 2016 request proposes the authority for BBG to establish and supervise grants to an independent grantee organization to carry out media activities to Haiti and the Latin American region.

United States Institute of Peace

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
United States Institute of Peace	37,000	34,300	36,987	2,687
Enduring	30,984	34,300	36,987	2,687
Overseas Contingency Operations	6,016	-	-	-

The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) is a quasi-federal, independent, nonpartisan institution charged with increasing the nation’s capacity to manage international conflict without violence. USIP exemplifies America’s commitment to peace and acts daily to uphold that commitment.

The FY 2016 request for USIP provides \$36.9 million to engage directly in conflict zones and provide education, training, analysis, and resources to those working for peace.

USIP works with U.S. Government partners and non-governmental organizations to advance U.S. strategic interests. These conflicts undermine legitimate governments that attempt to resolve disputes through laws rather than arms, and violate universal standards of human dignity. All too often, they sustain extremists and their vicious ideologies. Left unaddressed, these conflicts imperil America’s economic and physical security. They threaten values America shares with just societies worldwide. For these reasons, Congress included United States Institute of Peace Act in Title XVII of the Defense Authorization Act of 1985, creating an independent institute to “promote international peace and the resolution of conflicts among the nations and peoples of the world without recourse to violence.” The Institute is governed by a 15-member Board. By law, Board members include the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the President of the National Defense University along with 12 others appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the U.S. Senate.

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FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
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	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
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 ¹	[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) ^{2,3}	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)
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) ⁴	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 ⁴	-	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 ¹	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

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
(\\$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
African Development Fund (AIDF)	176,336	-	176,336	175,668	-	175,668	-	227,500	-	227,500	51,832
AIDF 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 ²	209,630	-	209,630	184,630	-	184,630	-	170,680	-	170,680	(13,950)
Strategic Climate Fund ²	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
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 Enduring level includes the transfer of \$4.3 million from the International Organizations & Programs account to the Global Health Programs - USAID account.
- 2/ 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.
- 3/ 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.
- 4/ 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.

USAID Operating Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Operating Expenses	1,140,229	1,216,300	1,425,000	208,700
Enduring	1,059,229	1,090,836	1,360,000	269,164
Overseas Contingency Operations	81,000	125,464	65,000	-60,464

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

The U.S. Agency for International Development’s (USAID’s) global engagement is essential to advancing U.S. interests, enhancing national security, and reaffirming its global development leadership. In recognition of the importance of development to U.S. foreign policy and national security, the National Security Strategy calls for investing in development capabilities and institutions. The FY 2016 USAID Operating Expense (OE) request provides that investment in a constrained budget environment. The request includes funding to maintain the strengthened U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) overseas workforce and sustain on-going global operations to meet foreign policy objectives, implement Presidential initiatives, and expand global engagement.

For FY 2016, the \$1,360 million USAID OE request will fund the administrative costs of managing USAID programs. This amount will allow the Agency to offset the projected decrease in other funding sources, such as carryover, recoveries, reimbursements, and trust funds that support operations while restoring the new obligation authority needed to maintain current operations into FY 2016. The OE budget covers salaries and benefits, overseas and Washington operations, and central support, including human capital initiatives, security, and information technology (IT).

FY 2016 funds also will cover salaries and operational costs for the enduring programs in the frontline states of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq. An additional \$65 million is requested in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) for extraordinary costs for Afghanistan.

Below are highlights of the FY 2016 enduring request, including \$116 million in other funding sources USAID expects to have available in FY 2016.

Highlights:

- **Overseas Operations (\$762.6 million):** The request includes funding for all USDH salaries and benefits for Foreign Service Officers serving overseas and the costs associated with securing and maintaining mission operations - including the enduring programs in the frontline states of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq - such as the salaries of local staff, travel, office and residential space, and International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS).
- **Washington Operations (\$435.1 million):** Funding covers USDH salaries and benefits for Civil Service and Foreign Service employees working in Washington, general office support, and advisory and assistance services.

- **Central Support (\$278.3 million):** The request includes funding for IT, office space, and other mandatory services.

Details of the FY 2016 OCO request of \$65 million for USAID OE are addressed in the OCO chapter.

USAID Capital Investment Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Capital Investment Fund	117,940	130,815	203,326	72,511

The FY 2016 request for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Capital Investment Fund (CIF) of \$203.3 million will support capital investments in information technology (IT), facility construction, and real-property maintenance. The USAID Operating Expenses account funds the annual operating and maintenance costs of information systems and facilities infrastructure.

Highlights:

- **Facility Construction (\$168.3 million):** The request will support USAID’s full cost of participation in the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Program, which is designed to accelerate the construction of new secure, safe, and functional diplomatic and consular office facilities for all U.S. government personnel overseas. The FY 2016 request for CSCS represents a \$72.5 million increase from the FY 2015 enacted level due to an increase in the FY 2016 CSCS bill and a \$34.7 million decrease in carryover resources. The Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-113) requires USAID to co-locate on new embassy compounds.
- **Information Technology (\$27.4 million):** The IT request will align resources to address USAID IT Strategic Planning Goals and multiple Presidential/Office of Management and Budget mandates, including: Cloud First, Cyber Security, Open Government, and the 25 Point Implementation Plan to Reform Federal Information Technology Management. These investments align with required Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) actions and will contribute towards overall FISMA compliance. In addition, the FY 2016 request enables the Agency to: address emerging security threats; migrate to a new automated personnel system for overseas staff; enhance and strengthen the mission critical infrastructure; develop a system to capture performance data; and support core acquisition and assistance and accounting systems.
- **Real Property Maintenance (\$7.6 million):** The request will continue a real property maintenance fund that will allow the Agency to sustain a maintenance-and-repair program for the properties it owns. The fund will reduce the expensive future cost of major repairs, limit health and safety risks, increase efficiencies, protect value, and align with best practices.

USAID Office of Inspector General Operating Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Office of Inspector General Operating Expenses	55,038	54,285	63,000	8,715
Enduring	45,000	54,285	63,000	8,715
Overseas Contingency Operations	10,038	-	-	-

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

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.¹ 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

¹ OIG oversight activities relating to the Millennium Challenge Corporation and Overseas Private Investment Corporation are supported by other sources of funding.

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.

**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 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.

Global Health Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual ¹	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs	8,443,750	8,453,950	8,181,000	-272,950
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,773,750	2,783,950	2,755,000	-28,950
Global Health Programs - State	5,670,000	5,670,000	5,426,000	-244,000

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

1/ The FY 2014 Actual level reflects the transfer of \$4.3 million from the International Organizations and Programs account to the Global Health Programs - USAID account.

The Global Health Programs account funds health-related foreign assistance managed by the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). Investments in global health target the symptoms and root causes of poverty and provide valuable assistance for U.S. government partner countries to effectively deliver services, leading to the advancement of basic human rights and dignity. Moreover, these investments protect Americans at home and abroad, strengthen fragile states, promote social and economic progress, and support the rise of capable partners who can help to solve regional and global problems. U.S. government efforts in global health, including the United States' historic commitment to the treatment, care, and prevention of HIV/AIDS, are a signature of American leadership in the world.

The FY 2016 budget reflects a comprehensive and integrated global health strategy toward achieving an AIDS-free generation and ending preventable child and maternal deaths through the Administration's approach under the enduring Global Health Initiative (GHI). GHI will continue its drive for maximum impact and to expand its reach by building upon previous investments made through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, the President's Malaria Initiative, maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, and other programs. This approach will continue to save millions of lives while fostering sustainable health care delivery systems that can address the full range of developing country health needs. GHI's overall emphases are improving health outcomes through a focus on women, girls, and gender equity; increasing impact through strategic coordination and integration; strengthening and leveraging key multilateral organizations and global health partnerships; encouraging country ownership and investing in country-led plans; building sustainability through investments in health systems strengthening; improving metrics, monitoring, and evaluation; and promoting research, development, and innovation. The Department and USAID remain steadfast in their commitment to enhancing the integration of quality interventions with the broader health and development programs of the U.S. government, country partners, multilateral organizations, and other donors. Responding to global health challenges is a shared responsibility that cannot be met by one nation alone. The United States will remain unremitting in its challenge to the global community that it continue to focus on building healthier, stronger, and more self-sufficient nations in the developing world.

For FY 2016, a total of \$8,181 million is requested for Global Health Programs (GHP) under two subaccounts: \$2,755 million GHP-USAID for USAID-administered programs and \$5,426 million

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

Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths

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

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

The FY 2016 request provides over \$2 billion in pursuit of the aforementioned goals.

Highlights:

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) (\$770 million): Funding will support programs that work with country and global partners to increase the wide-spread availability and use of proven life-saving interventions, and to strengthen the delivery systems to help ensure the long term sustainability of these programs. USAID will extend coverage of proven, high-impact interventions to the most vulnerable populations in high-burden countries.

Funding will support a limited set of high-impact interventions that will accelerate the reduction of maternal and newborn mortality, including the introduction and scale-up of new child vaccines. For FY 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 family planning and reproductive health, nutrition, and infectious diseases.

Malaria (\$674 million): FY 2016 resources will continue to support the comprehensive strategy of the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI), which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. According to the World Health Organization’s (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.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$538 million): Funding will support programs that improve and expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information as well as other reproductive health care and priority health services. About 225 million women in the developing world have an unmet need for family planning, resulting in 57 million unintended pregnancies annually. Family planning (FP) is an essential intervention for the health of mothers and children, contributing to reduced maternal mortality (through preventing unintended pregnancy), healthier children (through breastfeeding), and reduced infant mortality (through better birth spacing). Activities will be directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number, timing, and spacing of births and toward reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity. Activities will also support the key elements of successful FP programs, including mobilizing demand for modern family planning services through behavior change communication; commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Priority areas include leveraging opportunities to expand services through MCH and HIV platforms; contraceptive security; community-based approaches; expanding access to voluntary long-acting and permanent contraceptive methods; promoting healthy birth spacing; and focusing on cross-cutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

Nutrition (\$101 million): 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. USAID expands evidence-based approaches to nutrition and supports innovative new approaches that will improve outcomes for the most vulnerable populations. Activities focus on the prevention of undernutrition through integrated services. These include nutrition education to improve maternal diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification through fortified or biofortified staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens; and delivery of nutrition services such as micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition.

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

Creating an AIDS-free Generation

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

The U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the largest effort by any nation to combat a single disease, continues to work towards achieving ambitious HIV prevention, care, and treatment goals while strengthening health systems and 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 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.

The GHP account is the largest source of funding for PEPFAR and this account is overseen and coordinated by the Department of State's Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy. The request includes \$5,756 million (\$5,426 million GHP-State and \$330 million GHP-USAID) for country-based HIV/AIDS activities; technical support, strategic information, and evaluation support for international partners; and oversight and management. PEPFAR implementation is a broad interagency effort that involves the Department of State, USAID, the Peace Corps, and the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, Commerce, and Labor as well as local and international non-governmental organizations, faith- and community-based organizations, private sector entities, and partner governments.

Highlights:

Integrated HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care, and Treatment and Other Health Systems Programs (\$4,268 million, including \$4,032 million in GHP-State and \$236 million in GHP-USAID):

- \$4,032 million requested in GHP-State 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), antiretroviral treatment (ART), provision of condoms, and voluntary medical male circumcision; orphans and vulnerable children, including holistic services for families; neglected and hard-to-reach populations, such as pediatrics, adolescent girls and key populations; and health systems, which includes human resources for health; commodity procurement; supply chains; and laboratory systems.
- \$236 million requested in GHP-USAID contributes to PEPFAR's global fight against the HIV/AIDS epidemic by targeting funds to meet critical needs of USAID field programs and by providing technical leadership worldwide. Funding supports centrally driven initiatives that catalyze new interventions at the field level, translate research findings into programs, and stimulate scale-up of proven interventions. GHP-USAID field resources leverage larger contributions from multilateral, international, private, and partner country sources by providing essential technical assistance for health systems strengthening, sustainability, capacity building, and country ownership. In addition to country programs, USAID also will continue to support the development of advanced product leads.

International Partnerships (\$1,246 million, including \$1,152 million in GHP-State and \$94 million in GHP-USAID):

- PEPFAR will continue to expand multilateral engagement with the goal of leveraging the work of multilateral partners to maximize the impact of country programs. A total of \$1,152 million is requested in GHP-State to support a \$45 million contribution to UNAIDS and a \$1,107 million 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.
- \$94 million is requested in GHP-USAID 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 (\$162 million in GHP-State): FY 2016 resources will support costs incurred by multiple U.S. government agency headquarters including: supporting administrative and institutional costs; management of staff at headquarters and in the field; management and processing of

cooperative agreements and contracts; and the administrative costs of the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator.

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

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

Highlights:

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$191 million): Funding will support programs that address a disease which is the leading cause of death and debilitating illness for adults throughout much of the developing world. Globally, 1.5 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.

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) (\$86.5 million): 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 focuses the majority of its NTD support on scaling-up preventive drug treatments for seven of the most prevalent NTDs, including schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, and three soil-transmitted helminths. USAID programs 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 (\$50 million): In our globalized world, no country is more than a flight away from a dangerous pathogen, underscoring the critical nature of the global Health Security Agenda. The Ebola epidemic in West Africa 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. 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, 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.

Development Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	2,507,001	2,507,001	2,999,694	492,693

The FY 2016 Development Assistance (DA) request of \$2,999.7 million supports two overarching, complementary, and intrinsically linked goals: ending extreme poverty and promoting the development of resilient, democratic societies that are able to realize their potential. These funds will support core U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) interventions and partnerships in 43 countries and regional missions that enable inclusive, sustainable growth; promote free, peaceful, and self-reliant societies with effective, legitimate governments; and build human capital and create social safety nets that reach the poorest and most vulnerable, in a comprehensive effort to end extreme poverty.

In FY 2016, over 40 percent of the funding from this account supports the Presidential Initiatives for Global Climate Change (GCC) and Feed the Future. The GCC Initiative invests in climate change adaptation as well as in clean energy and sustainable land use and economic development. The request continues to assist developing countries to adapt to the negative impacts of climate change and speed their transition to climate resilient, low emission, sustainable economic growth, while slowing the pace of greenhouse gas emissions.

Feed the Future supports inclusive agriculture-led growth through improving agricultural productivity, expanding markets and trade, and increasing the economic resilience of vulnerable rural communities. The request continues the initiative’s concentration on unleashing the potential of agricultural producers and the private sector to connect smallholders to markets, and to reduce poverty and stunting by 20 percent in targeted regions by 2017. The funding request also supports improving nutrient quality and food supply safety across the agricultural value chain.

In FY 2016, DA account increases to Central America, especially for the Northern Triangle countries, aim to advance economic prosperity through reducing poverty, improving education and workforce development, and strengthening resilience in the region, all of which address underlying factors responsible for the continued flow of migrants from the region to Mexico and the United States. The request provides \$76.7 million for Power Africa to increase access to power in sub-Saharan Africa. By working with the private sector, and other partners, Power Africa enhances energy security, decreases poverty, and advances economic growth. The requested FY 2016 DA funds will support the Administration’s expanded \$300 million annual commitment to Power Africa, in pursuit of 30,000 megawatts of new, cleaner electricity generation capacity and increasing electricity access by at least 60 million households and businesses. The request includes support for the rebalance to the Asia-Pacific region to enhance cooperation among bilateral and regional partners. DA will also fund The Global Development Lab and expanding efforts in the areas of innovation, science, and technology, as well as critical development programs in the areas of governing justly and democratically, promoting economic growth, advancing basic and higher education, and empowering women and girls. Funding in these areas responds to longer-term challenges of human and economic security and helps protect U.S. national security in the long-run.

Highlights:

The Administration’s priorities for DA funding in FY 2016 include:

- **Feed the Future (FTF) (\$900.3 million):** More than 800 million people suffer from chronic hunger and more than 3.1 million children die from undernutrition every year. By 2050, the world's population is projected to increase to more than 9 billion, requiring up to a 60 percent increase in agricultural production. Seventy-five percent of the world's poor live in rural areas in developing countries, where most livelihoods are directly reliant on agriculture. Food security efforts generate economic growth and promote global stability, which creates a healthier and more prosperous world. The President's Feed the Future initiative, a USAID-led, whole-of-government effort, is the primary vehicle through which the U.S. government is pursuing its global food security objectives. With a focus on smallholder farmers, particularly women, FTF supports countries in developing their own agriculture sectors to generate opportunities for economic growth and trade, which help reduce poverty, hunger, and stunting. In addition, FTF is also focused on helping to prevent food crises by building the resilience of vulnerable populations. The FY 2016 request for FTF will fund the seventh year of this Presidential Initiative.

The FY 2016 FTF request allocates resources to focus countries based on clear criteria that measure need and opportunity. These criteria include, among others, strong country-led plans to improve food security, donor coordination to implement results-based programs based on these plans, and transparency and accountability for results. FTF investments address key constraints along the entire value chain – from bringing to scale innovative technologies that sustainably intensify on-farm productivity to improving crop storage and handling to increasing market access. FTF also fosters improvements in government policies that favor market-based agriculture-led economic growth. Programs are integrated with other initiatives and efforts to capitalize on the synergies between agriculture, health, nutrition, water, and climate change efforts. In crisis, conflict, and post-conflict stabilization settings, programs contribute to sustainably reducing hunger, improving nutrition, and building resilience among vulnerable populations. Funding promotes greater private sector investment in agriculture, connects smallholders to markets, and builds the capacity of vulnerable and chronically food insecure households to participate in these economic activities. Funding also aims to reduce long-term vulnerability to food insecurity, specifically in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel.

The FY2016 FTF request will support work in the agriculture sector to build resilience to climate change by addressing weather extremes which adversely affect food security. FTF will develop and deploy climate focused technologies and innovations (such as drought tolerant maize and drip irrigation) to help smallholder farmers sustainably boost both agricultural yields and household income and help countries and communities transition to agricultural systems that are better adapted to climate stresses. As part of this work, FTF will also assist farmers and others involved in food production to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural activities, where appropriate. FTF will also work closely with the Global Climate Change Initiative to leverage resources and integrate efforts across both initiatives.

The FY 2016 FTF request will also support programs that promote nutrition-sensitive agriculture. This includes promoting the diversification of diets by increasing access to nutritious foods through both commercial and home-based efforts as well as enabling small- to medium-scale producers of these foods to access markets. FTF nutrition activities will improve nutrient quality and food supply safety across value chain programs by activities that include reducing mycotoxins and improving post-harvest processing and storage.

FTF will also support food security activities that help vulnerable populations to mitigate and adapt to recurrent shocks (such as droughts and floods) that keep them in extreme poverty. These investments will address the underlying causes of recurrent crisis, which previously resulted in

repeated, large-scale emergencies.

Finally, the FY 2016 request continues to support the President's G-8 commitment to the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition in Africa which promotes effective policies; encourages greater local and international private sector investment in agricultural development; and brings innovations to scale to improve agricultural productivity and nutrition.

- **Global Climate Change (\$305.8 million):** Global climate change threatens the livelihoods of millions in developing countries, and, if not addressed will likely stall or even reverse the gains of many development efforts. Additionally, climate change poses national security challenges, especially from the destabilizing impact it can have on economies and governance. The poor in developing countries are often the earliest and hardest hit by the impacts of climate change, as they are heavily dependent on climate sensitive economic activities such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and tourism, and they lack the capacity to cope with economic or environmental shocks.

The FY 2016 request will support strategic investments to build more resilient and sustainable economies by helping vulnerable populations adapt to the impacts of climate change, and spurring economic growth while reducing net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The GCC Initiative invests both in climate change adaptation as well as clean, sustainable economic development. Adaptation programs will assist countries to develop and implement effective strategies for reducing the impact of global climate change on vulnerable populations and for increasing those populations' resilience to the negative impacts of climate change. For example, projected climate change impacts will reduce agricultural productivity, threaten clean water supplies, destroy vital infrastructure, and undermine public health. Adaptation activities will respond to these threats through partnerships with governments, the private sector, and civil society organizations, and will focus assistance on least-developed countries, glacier-dependent nations, small-island developing nations, and other countries most prone to climate-related disasters.

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

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

- **Implementing the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America:** As part of the \$1 billion request for an inclusive whole-of-government approach to support the U.S. Strategy for Engagement

in Central America, \$541 million in DA funding will promote prosperity, governance, and security in the region, especially in the Northern Triangle countries, in support of the Strategy lines of action to address the common economic growth, regional integration, and governance 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 Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration, 2) enhancing security, and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the FY 2016 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, and strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, addressing challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration from the region, largely from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The request is also intended to emphasize that the entire Central America region suffers from severe anti-competitive disadvantages that will be addressed by the Strategy. The \$1 billion request includes funding that will be transferred to other agencies where appropriate for best achieving the goals of the Strategy.

Without significant progress, the region will continue to face extreme violence, severe economic inequality, social exclusion, and widespread corruption and poverty, thus compelling many Central Americans to flee their homes each year. Through the whole-of-government approach to implementing the Strategy, the prosperity agenda fosters integration of a regional market of 43 million people and includes efforts that will promote better education and vocational training for all citizens including women and vulnerable ethnic groups. It will support the creation of business environments friendly to entrepreneurs and provide alternatives to the illicit activities that contribute to insecurity and undermine effective governance. The governance agenda of the Strategy recognizes that economic growth is only sustainable when the rule of law and democratic institutions flourish, corruption and impunity are reduced, fundamental freedoms are respected, and civil society and the media can play their rightful roles. As a result, interagency U.S. government efforts will support governance programs that improve the delivery of government services, improve revenue collection and public financial management, undertake significant civil service reforms, promote civil society engagement, and strengthen democratic and judicial institutions.

A secure, democratic, and prosperous Central American region will be a stronger partner for the United States and will provide an environment in which all of its citizens, including youth, find opportunities to build their lives at home. With FY 2016 funds, USAID will help empower the countries in Central America to improve governance and economic prosperity while simultaneously advancing regional integration. DA funds will also provide support for early grade literacy and alternative education such as vocational skills training, which align workforce skills with productive sector needs. Additionally, FY 2016 foreign assistance will bolster business creation and job placement for at-risk youth to increase the resiliency of vulnerable communities and households as well as provide alternatives to gang involvement or illegal migration. Governance work will include support to improve countries' capacities to provide basic services at the national, municipal and local levels in transparent and accountable ways that also promote active dialogue between governments and their citizenries. Regional-based efforts will build upon existing transnational relationships to promote human rights and victims' advocacy to decrease impunity and improve monitoring of justice sector performance.

- **U.S. Global Development Lab:** The U.S. Global Development Lab seeks to increase the application of science, technology, innovation, and partnerships to extend the development impact of

U.S. assistance in an effort to end extreme poverty. The Lab puts tools in place to create and scale solutions to global challenges, such as E-Payments systems, improving urban sanitation, or battling the Ebola outbreak in West Africa, in partnership with public and private innovators around the world, USAID Missions, and interagency colleagues. Requested funding for the Lab in FY 2016 seeks to strengthen critical initiatives including Power Africa, Feed the Future, and Global Health by increasing USAID's ability to: invest in breakthrough technologies, scale what works, leverage resources, and partner with governments, the private sector, researchers, investors, and civil society – at home and abroad – to solve hard development challenges in an effort to end extreme poverty.

- **Governing Justly and Democratically:** Democracy, human rights, and governance are essential to advancing and sustaining USAID's overall development agenda. Without capable, transparent, and accountable public institutions, the delivery of key public services, such as education and health, and advancement of inclusive economic growth are difficult if not impossible to sustain. DA priorities in the coming year will focus on new and fragile democracies, as well as those countries that are committed to sound policies and practices to build effective, transparent, and accountable governments that can deliver both political and socioeconomic benefits to their citizens. Funding will prioritize:
 - o participation and inclusion to empower reforms and citizens from the bottom up so they can have a greater say in how they are governed and have a stake in the process;
 - o accountability to shift the incentives of the ruling elites so they will support meaningful reforms and more inclusive and accountable modes of political and economic governance;
 - o the promotion and protection of human rights, which are a requirement for both democratic and socioeconomic progress, and
 - o greater integration of democracy principles and practices throughout the Agency's portfolio to strengthen democratic gains and greater program sustainability.

Combined, these areas of focus will expand the number of resilient, democratic societies that respect human rights and act responsibly within the international system.

- **Economic Growth:** Poverty eradication will only be possible if those living in extreme poverty are able to participate in and benefit from economic growth, among other priority sectors. Economic growth is essential to ending extreme poverty, promoting the development of resilient, democratic societies, and enabling governments to effectively provide basic public services. To be sustainable, growth must be widely shared; inclusive of all ethnic groups, women, and other marginalized groups; and compatible with the need to both reduce climate change impacts and manage natural and environmental resources responsibly. Economic growth programs will continue to assist countries develop the policies and practices they need to support rapid and sustainable economic growth. The FY 2016 request supports inclusive market strategies that assist the poor in contributing to and benefiting from economic growth and targets innovative approaches to financial inclusion, making governments more efficient in how they spend their money, improving infrastructure, and partnering with the private-sector to spur economic development.
- **Education:** Education is critical to promoting long-term, broad-based economic growth, reducing poverty and inequality, improving health, and promoting participatory democracy. However, around 57 million children of primary school age are still out of school without access to basic educational opportunities. If these children do not learn to read, it will result in lifelong implications for a large cohort of children. Additionally, as they grow older, an increasing number of young people in developing countries find themselves without relevant knowledge and skills and are unable to fully participate in and contribute to economic development. The current scale of youth underemployment

and unemployment is a matter of worldwide concern. Around 40 percent of the world's unemployed are youth, with young people out of work at up to four times the rate of adults. This results in major costs to both young people and society at large. Job creation requires a population that is educated, informed, and skilled.

Building on previous investments, this request addresses learning across the education spectrum, including basic education, higher education, and workforce development. The majority of education funding is for basic education, with a primary focus on improving reading skills for children in primary school. The US government also prioritizes increased equitable access to basic educational services in conflict and crisis contexts and invests in workforce development and tertiary education that increase national capacity to support country development goals.

Our current education work is based on interventions that aim to measurably improve student learning outcomes, improve early grade reading, promote access and equity, and foster relevance to national development, systemic reform, and accountability for results.

- **Gender:** To optimize outcomes for U.S. foreign policy objectives, including stability, peace, and development, 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. USAID, through its 2012 Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy, and the Department of State are systematically addressing gender inequality in all foreign assistance programming and implementing commitments under the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) National Action Plan and the U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) globally. USAID is programming DA funds for activities that promote women's leadership and empowerment, prevent and respond to GBV, and pursue specific objectives related to WPS and women's inclusion in peace-building. Funding will aid operating units in integrating gender equality into their strategies, project design, and monitoring and evaluation activities._
- **Let Girls Learn:** At the intersection of education and gender, and in collaboration with the Office of the First Lady, 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.

International Disaster Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Disaster Assistance	1,801,000	1,895,000	1,741,000	-154,000
Enduring	876,828	560,000	931,000	371,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	924,172	1,335,000	810,000	-525,000

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

The FY 2016 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) enduring request of \$931 million will provide funds to save lives, reduce suffering, and mitigate and prepare for natural and complex emergencies overseas through food assistance, disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance, including activities that transition to development assistance programs and disaster preparedness/risk reduction activities. The IDA request will enable the U.S. government to meet humanitarian needs quickly and support mitigation and preparedness programs, as well as provide emergency food assistance.

This request includes \$690 million for the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance to respond to natural disasters, civil strife and prolonged displacement of populations that continue to hinder the advancement of development and stability. It also includes \$241 million for the Office of Food for Peace for emergency food response with a range of interventions, including local and regional purchase of agricultural commodities, food vouchers, and cash transfers.

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

Details of the FY 2016 OCO Request for IDA are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Transition Initiatives

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Transition Initiatives	57,600	67,000	67,600	600
Enduring	48,177	47,000	67,600	20,600
Overseas Contingency Operations	9,423	20,000	-	-20,000

The FY 2016 request of \$67.6 million for the Transition Initiatives (TI) account will address opportunities and challenges facing conflict-prone countries, and assist those countries in crisis to peacefully transition toward sustainable development and democracy.

TI funds support fast, flexible, short-term assistance to help government and civilian partners advance peace and democracy in countries important to U.S. foreign policy. 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.

Complex Crises Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Complex Crises Fund	40,000	50,000	30,000	-20,000
Enduring	20,000	20,000	30,000	10,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	20,000	30,000	-	-30,000

The FY 2016 request for the Complex Crises Fund (CCF) is \$30 million. The funds will be used to support prevention activities, and respond to emerging or unforeseen crises. Managed by USAID, funds target countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict, instability, or atrocities. Funds are also used to respond to unanticipated opportunities 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, including host government participation, as well as other partner resources. CCF can also be used to support sustainable programs that help to create the conditions for longer-term development.

Development Credit Authority

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (Transfer)	[40,000]	[40,000]	[40,000]	[0]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,041	8,120	9,200	1,080

The FY 2016 request includes \$40 million in Development Credit Authority (DCA) transfer authority to provide loan guarantees in all regions and sectors targeted by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and an appropriation of \$9.2 million for DCA administrative expenses. DCA transfer authority allows field missions and other operating unites to transfer funds from USAID appropriation accounts to the DCA program account to finance the subsidy cost of DCA partial credit guarantees. These projects allow credit to be used as a flexible tool for a wide range of development purposes, and can help to promote broad-based economic growth in developing and transitional economies. DCA guarantees support grant assistance by mobilizing private capital for sustainable development projects. In coordination with related technical assistance, DCA supports host countries in the financing of their own development.

In 16 years, DCA has been used to mobilize in excess of \$3.7 billion in local private financing. DCA transfer authority has enabled 74 USAID missions to enter into over 450 guarantees in virtually every development sector. Yet, USAID has incurred only \$14 million in net default claims to date for all of the guarantees made under DCA. DCA projects have proven to be very effective in channeling resources to microenterprises, small-and medium-scale businesses, farmers, healthcare providers, and certain infrastructure sectors. In FY 2014, working directly with our partners and USAID missions, USAID completed 32 DCA transactions in 18 countries that will leverage up to \$768 million in private capital for critical investments in agriculture, health, education, energy, and municipal infrastructure. Also in FY 2014, USAID launched several innovative guarantees: in Nigeria, Kenya, and Tanzania, USAID implemented four transactions in support of Power Africa; in South Africa, USAID supported \$15 million in financing for the Nelson Mandela Children's Hospital; in Senegal, USAID supported the first municipal bond issuance in West Africa; and USAID signed the first DCA transaction in Pakistan and the second in Afghanistan. There was a focus on leveraging partnerships with other donors and the private sector as well, through \$131 million in co-guarantees with the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida), a \$90 million GarantCo partnership, and a \$15 million partnership with General Electric in South Africa.

In FY 2016, USAID will continue to use DCA guarantees to help banks and microfinance institutions access affordable long term capital for small and medium-enterprise lending at longer tenors, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. Additionally, DCA will continue to support energy related transactions in connection to Power Africa. DCA will also take advantage of more developed municipal capacity and capital markets to expand successful sub-sovereign financing models developed in Asia and Eastern Europe. Lastly, DCA loan guarantees will be used to increase investments in agriculture, health, and climate change mitigation activities including clean energy generation and resiliency.

In accordance with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, the request for credit administrative expenses of \$9.2 million will fund the total cost of development, implementation, risk management, evaluation, and financial management of the DCA program, as well as the continued administration of USAID's Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Tunisia, and Ukraine sovereign guarantee portfolios, and legacy credit portfolios which amount to more than \$19 billion.

Economic Support Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual ¹	FY 2015 Estimate ²	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	4,589,182	4,716,888	6,135,491	1,418,603
Enduring	2,932,967	2,602,622	3,952,161	1,349,539
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,656,215	2,114,266	2,183,330	69,064

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

1/ 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.

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

The FY 2016 Economic Support Fund (ESF) enduring request of \$3,952.2 million advances U.S. interests by helping countries meet short- and long-term political, economic, and security needs. These needs are addressed through a range of activities, including countering terrorism and extremist ideology; increasing the role of the private sector in the economy; assisting in the development of effective, accessible, independent legal systems; supporting transparent and accountable governance; and empowering citizens. Programs funded through this account are critical to U.S. national security because they help to prevent wars and contain conflicts, and foster economic prosperity at home by opening markets overseas, promoting U.S. exports, and helping countries transition to developed economies.

Highlights:

Sub-Saharan Africa (\$479.2 million): The FY 2016 request includes funding for programs that strengthen democratic institutions and support conflict mitigation and reconciliation, basic education, and economic growth in key African countries, including:

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$70.6 million):** The FY 2016 request will support conflict mitigation to avert violence and human rights violations, the prevention and treatment of victims of sexual and gender-based violence, basic education, agriculture, and capacity building for the legislature, justice, and media sectors. Funds will also be used for rule of law programs to support the development of democratic institutions that provide basic needs and services for citizens.
- **Liberia (\$76.5 million):** The FY 2016 request will support Liberia's efforts to consolidate progress made over the past few years and move more clearly from post-Ebola crisis activities into sustainable assistance programs as the Liberian government takes on greater responsibilities to solidify confidence in public governance. Funding will also be used to rebuild health, water, governance, education, and agriculture programs, and expand infrastructure programs, especially in the energy sector, all of which have faced significant setbacks due to the Ebola epidemic.
- **Somalia (\$87.7 million):** The FY 2016 request will continue to support the formation of legitimate,

durable governing institutions that are essential to enhancing peace and stability in Somalia and alleviating suffering in the broader Horn of Africa. Increased resources will focus on stabilization and reconciliation efforts; nascent political party development; civil society efforts to promote peace, good governance, and consensus-building; and programs in education, livelihoods, and economic growth.

- **South Sudan (\$175 million):** Although South Sudan has been experiencing internal violence, this continued robust funding request will enable the United States to support an inclusive peace process and be poised to respond to opportunities in this new nation as conditions permit. South Sudan will continue to need significant multi-donor assistance in developing governmental and civil society capacity and economic infrastructure to advance towards a lasting peace and democratic future. U.S. assistance will be positioned to support progress in governance, rule of law, conflict mitigation, civil society building, agriculture, biodiversity, infrastructure, health, and basic education.
- **Sudan (\$9.1 million):** Peace and stability in Sudan remain critical objectives of the United States, both in the context of resolving outstanding and post-Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) issues, as well as improving conditions in Darfur and seeking an end to the conflict there. For the Two Areas, Abyei, Darfur, and other marginalized areas, efforts will focus on peacebuilding and conflict mitigation.
- **Zimbabwe (\$21.8 million):** The FY 2016 request will expand efforts to improve governance in Zimbabwe by placing greater emphasis on strengthening Parliament, local governments, and executive branch structures and supporting civil society efforts to give voice to the people and hold government accountable. Efforts will also focus on improving food security.
- **State Africa Regional (\$26.8 million):** These funds will support cross-cutting programs that prevent, mitigate, and resolve armed conflict and address regional transnational threats; strengthen democratic institutions; support social services for vulnerable populations; and foster economic growth (Africa Regional Democracy, Ambassadors' Special Self Help, Anti-Piracy Incentive, Conflict Minerals, Kimberley Process, Partnership for Regional East African Counter Terrorism, Safe Skies for Africa, Trafficking in Persons, Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership, and Africa-Women, Peace and Security).

East Asia and the Pacific (\$133.1 million): The FY 2016 request funds the Administration's priority of advancing prosperity and human dignity across the Asia-Pacific region. ESF funding will advance the U.S. strategic rebalance to the Asia-Pacific by strengthening alliances with emerging powers and advancing regional economic integration and trade. Programs and activities supported by ESF will advance democratic and economic development in the region, while supporting economic growth in the United States. Highlights include:

- **Burma (\$80.7 million):** The FY 2016 request builds on Burma's political and economic reform agenda to promote national reconciliation, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law; foster economic opportunity; increase food security; and meet other basic human needs to enable Burma's population to contribute to and sustain reforms. By focusing on inclusivity, transparency, accountability, and local empowerment, programs strengthen civil society and promote democratic culture and practices. ESF-funded programs also provide crisis assistance and recovery programs to Burmese refugees and internally displaced persons.
- **East Asia and Pacific Regional (\$24.4 million):** The FY 2016 request supports Asia's remarkable economic growth while advancing trade and investment opportunities for the United States. The

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

- **Regional Development Mission for Asia (\$5 million):** The FY 2016 request builds the capacity of Lower Mekong Initiative countries (Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam) to sustainably manage their natural resources, including management of increasingly variable shared water resources. These efforts will increase the capacity of environmental civil society organizations to advocate for sound natural resource management, advance regional multi-stakeholder dialogues, and increase access to information on the environmental and social risks of large-scale infrastructure investments.

Europe and Eurasia (\$435.2 million): The FY 2016 ESF request for Europe and Eurasia will continue to support efforts to respond to the crisis in Ukraine and will assist other countries in the region to integrate into Euro-Atlantic institutions and mitigate vulnerabilities to external pressure. The FY 2016 request will also support ongoing U.S. efforts to stabilize and transition Southeastern Europe and Eurasia toward becoming more secure, pluralistic, and prosperous countries. Highlights include:

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$24.3 million):** Funding will help Bosnia and Herzegovina regain momentum toward Euro-Atlantic integration, resist external pressures, and improve progress on reform. U.S. assistance will also support the development of state-level institutions; strengthen the rule of law; foster a sound financial and regulatory environment to promote investment; increase the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises in targeted sectors; improve governance at the sub-state level; build the capacity of local government and civil society; and address ethnic tensions.
- **Georgia (\$50.6 million):** FY 2016 resources will continue to support Georgia's democratization, economic development, Euro-Atlantic integration, and resistance to Russian pressure. U.S. programs will help strengthen institutional checks and balances and the rule of law; develop a more vibrant civil society; promote political pluralism; increase energy security and clean energy; promote reforms necessary to foster economic development; expand private-sector competitiveness; and attract foreign investment. U.S. programs will have a focus on Science, Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships (STIP). Increased funding will expand support to displaced persons within communities along the Administrative Boundary Lines with South Ossetia and Abkhazia, for example, through small scale infrastructure and income generation projects for vulnerable households. U.S. assistance also will improve access to independent, reliable, and balanced media to those living within the occupied territories.
- **Kosovo (\$35.5 million):** Funding will help still nascent institutions in Kosovo address the challenges of effective governance; further the development of the justice sector; drive private sector-led economic growth through policy reform and support to key sectors; strengthen democratic institutions; develop future leaders; build the capacity of civil society and independent media to address corruption and promote government accountability; as well as mitigate conflict by building tolerance among Kosovo's diverse communities.
- **Moldova (\$31.8 million):** FY 2016 funding will help expedite reforms necessary for Moldova's European integration and mitigate vulnerabilities to Russian trade bans and other forms of pressure.

This includes increased support for private sector competitiveness and regulatory reform as Moldova pivots toward European markets and looks to promote greater foreign investment. Assistance will focus on key industries in which Moldova has a comparative advantage, such as agriculture, apparel, wine, and information technology. FY 2016 funding will also support ongoing reforms to improve governance; increase transparency and accountability; strengthen the rule of law; address corruption; and bolster civil society and civic activism.

- **Ukraine (\$154.1 million):** FY 2016 ESF funding will support new initiatives to counter Russian pressure and aggressive action. Funding will accelerate reforms to address corruption; enhance transparency and accountability, including by expanding e-government initiatives; advance institutional reforms and training necessary for European integration; improve the business climate and enhance trade capacity, including to implement World Trade Organization agreement rights and obligations; support energy security through reform of Ukraine's national oil and gas company and increase energy efficiency; contribute to reconstruction efforts, and increase support for a robust OSCE border monitoring mission to help secure Ukraine's border. Funds will also continue to promote democratic and economic reforms; support civil society, independent media, and judicial reform; encourage clean energy investment; and help bring the damaged Chornobyl nuclear facility to an environmentally safe and stable condition and properly store its nuclear waste.
- **Europe and Eurasia Regional (\$60.9 million):** Resources will support initiatives to counter corruption and advance economic and democratic transition in the region by promoting cross-border energy linkages; advancing economic integration, growth, and competitiveness, especially in the Western Balkans; supporting lower emissions development pathways for the region; promoting civil society development and networks; fostering professional investigative journalism; and leveraging transition experience and resources from emerging donors.

Near East (\$1,318.9 million): The FY 2016 request includes funding to support governance and political reform throughout the Middle East and North Africa, as well as economic development, job growth, and improved educational and health outcomes. Funding will continue for programs that advance U.S. national security interests both bilaterally and regionally.

- **Egypt (\$150 million):** The FY 2016 request supports the Egyptian people and their democratic and economic aspirations. The request includes funding for two signature programs: the Egyptian-American Enterprise Fund and the Higher Education Initiative. Programs will promote broad-based economic growth by helping improve Egypt's investment environment, provide more opportunities for women, and develop small- and medium enterprises. Programs will also help the Egyptians improve health and education outcomes, strengthen the rule of law, enhance service delivery, and strengthen democratic institutions.
- **Jordan (\$360 million):** The FY 2016 request supports the Government of Jordan's capacity to advance its political, economic, and social reform agendas. Programs will support these reforms as well as encourage private sector competitiveness and job creation, combat poverty, support workforce development, enhance government accountability, bolster civil society, and increase public participation in political processes. Assistance will also support improvements in basic education, water resource management, energy, and health. Funds will also provide balance of payments support to the Government of Jordan to enhance economic stability.
- **Lebanon (\$110 million):** The FY 2016 request supports Lebanese institutions that advance internal and regional stability, combat the influence of extremists, and promote transparency and economic growth. Stability and good governance in Lebanon contribute to a peaceful Middle East and a direct

enhancement of U.S. national security. The request includes assistance to promote Lebanon's sovereignty and stability by strengthening the delivery of public services such as clean water and education, and promoting good governance and economic growth across sectarian lines. Lebanon is on the front lines of the Syrian crisis and under constant threat from extremists such as the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) at its borders. Funds will also provide additional support to Lebanese host communities through programs that bolster Lebanon's ability to provide basic services and governance, like water infrastructure and basic education, which are under strain due to the massive influx of Syrian refugees.

- **Tunisia (\$55 million):** U.S. support for Tunisia's democratic and economic evolution directly advances U.S. interests in a number of ways by helping to build a locally legitimate example of responsive and accountable governance, economic prosperity, and regional stability. The FY 2016 funds will continue to support activities that bolster and expand access to capital for Tunisian small- and medium-enterprises; provide technical assistance on macroeconomic reforms; and improve governance. This request includes \$20 million in support of the Tunisian-American Enterprise Fund.
- **Yemen (\$70 million):** The FY 2016 funds will focus on support for Yemen's ongoing political transition and reform efforts, advancing U.S. interests by promoting good governance, democratic reform, and regional stability, civil society development, and economic growth programs focused on key reforms and workforce development.
- **West Bank and Gaza (\$370 million):** As the political situation continues to evolve, we will evaluate how our assistance best supports a negotiated, two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This could include promoting the development of a strong private-sector driven economy; aiding the provision of quality health and education services; and meeting humanitarian assistance needs.

South and Central Asia (\$423.2 million): The FY 2016 base request for South and Central Asia includes funding to support greater regional economic, energy, infrastructure, and people-to-people connectivity through activities falling under SCA's New Silk Road and Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor initiatives, increase economic reconstruction and development, promote democracy and good governance, achieve more broad-based and sustainable outcomes in health, education, food security, and management of the environment, and, especially in Central Asia, foster resilience to economic pressures owing to Russian political influence and overreliance on remittances.

- **Afghanistan (\$138.9 million):** In FY 2016, Afghanistan will be entering its second year under a new government with international forces fully transitioned to a train, advise-and-assist mission and gradually declining civilian assistance programs focusing increasingly on the long-term development of Afghanistan, moving away from the previous counterinsurgency focus and emergency assistance in 2014 and 2015 to help address the government's fiscal shortfall. FY 2016 funds will sustain our partnership with Afghanistan in close coordination with the new government as it implements its plan to grow the economy, combat corruption, and expand upon the development gains made since 2001. U.S. support will remain critical as Afghanistan will continue to be tested by economic and governance challenges as well as threats to stability posed by violent extremism. These resources, in concert with Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding, will sustain the gains made over the past decade, particularly in health and education, and will prioritize economic self-sufficiency, good governance, rule of law, and women's rights. In addition, as part of the \$250 million whole-of-government Let Girls Learn initiative, \$45 million will support substantial new investments in girls' education, further advancing our commitment to empower women and girls in Afghanistan. Investments will promote a more sustainable and resilient economy, increased government revenues

driven by private sector-led investment and growth, and stronger regional market linkages. To foster sustained growth, FY 2016 funds will also support investments in high-growth potential sectors such as agriculture and extractive industries. U.S. assistance will be closely aligned with and supportive of the reform agenda the Afghan government presented at the London Conference in December 2014. In London, the United States and other donors also agreed to continue a reform dialogue with the government organized by an updated Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework (TMAF). The United States will continue to condition a portion of its assistance on Afghan progress on key TMAF reforms including in the areas of respect for the rights of women and minorities, improved governance, anti-corruption, and improved legislation to support private investment.

- **Kyrgyz Republic (\$41.4 million):** U.S. assistance will support democratic institutions, helping the Kyrgyz Republic to consolidate its progress toward accountable, inclusive governance, and working towards increased economic opportunities and increased resilience to external shocks. Programs will also aim to address chronic instability by bolstering civil society, support the rule of law and human rights, empower the private sector as a means to foster economic growth, and address key social issues such as education. Assistance will also support domestic energy policy reform to increase energy efficiency.
- **Nepal (\$33 million):** U.S. assistance will improve nutrition and raise the incomes of the rural poor, thereby increasing food security, build resilience to changing environmental conditions by building disaster response capacity, and safeguard the country's rich biodiversity. Programs will also build the capacity of governmental and non-governmental organizations to combat human trafficking, increase the capacity of local communities to address the needs of conflict-affected men and women, including ex-Maoist combatants, and assist the Government of Nepal with its democratic transition and economic reform efforts.
- **Pakistan (\$143.1 million):** Pakistan will continue to be a key partner with the United States on counterterrorism and nuclear nonproliferation goals, and in achieving lasting stability and economic development in the region. Funds will demonstrate the U.S. commitment to sustained, long-term engagement with Pakistan, throughout the transition in Afghanistan. Combined with OCO resources, these ESF funds will help increase the capacity of the Government of Pakistan (GOP) to respond to the economic, social, and security needs of its people. Resources will further deepen the relationship between the United States and Pakistan and continue support for GOP reform efforts that are critical to stabilization, economic progress, and stability. FY 2016 funds will build on the progress made in prior years through maintenance of the five-sector strategy that increases the generation and efficient use of energy, including through reform efforts; increasing stability in volatile areas threatened by extremism, fostering economic growth and agricultural production; raising the access to, delivery of, and quality of education; and improving the GOP's ability to provide health care to its population.
- **Tajikistan (\$22.9 million):** U.S. assistance will enhance Tajikistan's stability, particularly along its long and porous border with Afghanistan. Programs will help build economic resiliency so that Tajikistan is less reliant on remittances, which make up fifty percent of its GDP, and less vulnerable to external pressures. Assistance will strengthen local governance and provide training opportunities to secure skilled employment. Programs will address systemic problems that contribute to food shortages such as inequitable access to water, inadequate supplies of seeds and fertilizer, a lack of modern technologies, and poor farm practices. ESF will also help increase literacy rates, help young people find employment, and support domestic energy policy reform to increase energy efficiency.
- **Central Asia Regional (\$21.7 million):** U.S. assistance will continue to support regional

cross-border activities under the New Silk Road initiative, which aims to further Afghanistan's economic integration into the broader region and increase Central Asia's access to diverse markets. Specifically, these resources will fund projects that increase economic growth and trade, including improving the transit of legal goods and services across borders, increase regional cooperation on the use of energy resources, increase cooperation and rational use of water and other natural resources, and improve governance along trade and transit corridors.

Western Hemisphere (\$597.5 million): The FY 2016 ESF request for the Western Hemisphere promotes four interconnected and broadly shared goals: effective democratic governance and institutions, expanded economic and social opportunity, citizen safety for all peoples, and a clean and secure energy future. These investments in the hemisphere are critical to deterring the reach of transnational criminal organizations and violence throughout the region. Funding will promote development and regional security. Social prevention programs will strengthen the resiliency of at-risk communities against criminal activity and promote economic livelihood. Regional ESF for Central America, including assistance for the Central America Regional Security Initiative, economic opportunity, and prosperity and governance will complement assistance requested for Central America bilaterally under other accounts.

- **Colombia (\$141.3 million):** The requested ESF funds will strengthen Colombia's capacity to implement a sustainable and inclusive peace, including improved presence of democratic institutions and processes in targeted areas; reconciliation among victims, ex-combatants, and other citizens; increased rural economic growth; and strengthened environmental resiliency. Programs will build on the security gains achieved, support alternative development, strengthen the criminal justice system, support internally displaced persons and vulnerable populations, and expand economic opportunity. U.S. assistance will continue to target areas with a high concentration of vulnerable populations most affected by conflict, with particular focus on Afro-Colombians, indigenous groups, and ex-combatants, as well as strategic geographic zones in which violence, illicit crop cultivation, and drug trafficking converge. U.S. assistance will remain flexible and responsive to the GOC's implementation priorities in the event a peace agreement is reached.
- **Cuba (\$20 million):** The FY 2016 request will support fundamental freedoms and respect for human rights. Programs will support humanitarian assistance to victims of political repression and their families, strengthen independent Cuban civil society, and freedom of expression.
- **Haiti (\$97 million):** Funding in the FY 2016 request will continue supporting the U.S. commitment to help build a stable and more prosperous Haiti by engaging in partnership with the Government of Haiti and other donors, local organizations, and private sector partners. The request supports long-term development in the four strategic pillars of the Post-Earthquake U.S. Government Haiti Strategy and will focus on these key sectors: social and economic infrastructure and energy; food and economic security; health and other basic services; and governance and rule of law. The request provides support in these areas to help Haiti continue to rebuild and transform itself into a secure, prosperous, democratic nation that meets the needs of its people and contributes to regional stability.
- **Mexico (\$39 million):** The FY 2016 request will support the United States' continued partnership and cooperation with Mexico under the Merida Initiative to address security threats stemming from drug trafficking and violent crime. Specifically, ESF will be used to improve the rule of law by supporting the Government of Mexico's efforts to implement constitutional and criminal justice reforms; promote respect for human rights through policy-level reform, the prevention of torture, and the protection of journalists and human rights defenders; and build strong and resilient communities in order to prevent and reduce crime and violence. These activities will contribute to increasing U.S. national security, enhance economic growth potential, and protect U.S. citizens along our shared

border.

- **Peru (\$58.1 million):** These FY 2016, ESF funds will support four overarching U.S. goals: 1) combating transnational organized crime by providing licit alternatives to drug trafficking, illegal logging, and illegal mining; 2) meeting the challenges of environmental degradation and climate change; 3) promoting better governance; and 4) promoting greater social and economic inclusion for Peruvians who have not benefited from the country's progress.
- **Venezuela (\$5.5 million):** The FY 2016 request will be used to defend and strengthen democratic practices, institutions and values that support human rights and Venezuelan civic engagement. FY 2016 activities will help civil society to promote institutional transparency, engage diverse constituencies in the democratic process, and defend human rights.
- **Western Hemisphere Regional (\$236.6 million):** The FY 2016 request will support critical, multi-account efforts under the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) (\$81.5 million) and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) (\$26 million), as well as investments in Central America economic opportunity (\$17 million), Summit of the Americas-related initiatives (\$2 million), and new investments specifically designed to address the underlying causes of migration in Central America, particularly in the areas of prosperity and governance. CARSI and CBSI focus on reinforcing and creating accountable, democratic rule of law institutions and addressing the underlying causes of violence tied to illicit trafficking, transnational crime, and organized gangs. Violence from Central America and the Caribbean directly impacts U.S. security. U.S. assistance addresses these threats and supports the U.S. national interest.

As part of the \$1 billion request for an inclusive whole-of-government approach to support the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America, ESF funding will promote prosperity, governance, and security in the region, especially in the Northern Triangle countries, in support of the Strategy lines of action, including training and building capacity of law enforcement and rule of law institutions, technical assistance and cooperation, to address the common 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 Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration, 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded CARSI activities, and 3) promoting improved governance.

Therefore, the FY 2016 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, and strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, addressing challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration from the region, largely from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The request is also intended to emphasize that the entire Central America region suffers from severe anti-competitive disadvantages that will be addressed by the Strategy.

The \$1 billion request includes funding that will be transferred to other agencies where appropriate to best achieve the goals of the Strategy. Under the security line of action, CARSI funding prioritizes the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras by strengthening rule of law institutions and empowering distressed communities to address the underlying risk factors that lead to crime, violence, and emigration. Funding will strengthen rule of law institutions to better administer justice, ensure due process, and protect human rights. In addition to CARSI and consistent with the Strategy, ESF will also support regional economic growth assistance to improve income opportunities for Central America, especially the Northern Triangle countries.

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

Global Programs (\$565.1 million): The FY 2016 ESF request also funds programs that are implemented worldwide. Highlights include:

- **Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) (\$448.3 million):** As part of the President's Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI), OES programming constitutes an integral element of U.S. efforts on climate change. The Department of State request includes \$350 million for the Green Climate Fund (GCF), providing a total of \$500 million when combined with \$150 million requested through the Department of Treasury. Joining other nations, the United States pledged \$3 billion, not to exceed 30 percent of total confirmed pledges, to this new \$10 billion funds. The GCF will help developing countries leverage public and private finance and invest in reducing carbon pollution and strengthening resilience to climate change. By reducing the most catastrophic risks of climate change, the GCF will help promote smart, sustainable long-term economic growth and preserve stability and security in fragile regions of strategic importance to the United States. It will also build on the best practices and lessons learned from the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), to which the previous Administration pledged \$2 billion with bipartisan support. OES will also support other programs that forge new paths forward on clean energy and emissions reductions in connection with activities such as the Clean Energy Ministerial, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, and the U.S.-Africa Clean Energy Finance initiative, which were established as a result of U.S. diplomacy. Funding for sustainable landscapes may include support for technical programs such as Climate Fellows and SilvaCarbon, as well as contributions to multilateral initiatives such as the BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes. Adaptation funds will allow the Department to support a global partnership on national adaptation planning. OES funding will also fulfill U.S. obligations under the South Pacific Tuna Treaty, which promotes American jobs and economic development in the Pacific region. In addition, OES Partnerships funds will strengthen regional cooperation and build global capacity in science technology and innovation as well as for sound stewardship of environmental and natural resources in concert with global economic growth and social development.
- **Energy Resources (\$17 million):** The FY 2016 request will promote improved energy sector governance and transparency, foster technical engagement to build the capacity of governmental partners to address the challenges involved in developing unconventional resources, encourage power sector reform and development to support the expansion of access to electricity for the 1.3 billion people currently lacking access, and accelerate clean energy development through strengthening enabling environments for investment in renewables generation. These programs complement and support global diplomatic engagement on energy security issues and the Administration's energy initiatives, including the Global Climate Change Initiative, Power Africa, Connecting the Americas 2022, the Caribbean Energy Security Initiative, and the U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Energy Partnership.
- **Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (\$60 million):** Through the implementation of innovative programs and use of new technologies, the FY 2016 request for the Human Rights and Democracy Fund will address human rights abuses globally, wherever fundamental rights are threatened; open political space in struggling or nascent democracies and authoritarian regimes; support civil society activists worldwide; and protect populations that are at risk, including women, religious and ethnic minorities, indigenous populations, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender peoples.

Governments that protect human rights and fundamental freedoms are ultimately more stable, successful, and secure than those that do not. The United States finds more willing, reliable, and lasting partners in those governments that reflect and act in the broad interests of their own people, rather than the narrow interests of the few. Additionally, American workers are better off when their counterparts abroad can stand up for their basic rights

Details of the FY 2016 OCO Request for ESF are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Migration and Refugee Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	3,059,000	3,059,000	2,453,595	-605,405
Enduring	1,774,645	931,886	1,634,595	702,709
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,284,355	2,127,114	819,000	-1,308,114

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 Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account save lives and ease suffering while upholding human dignity. They help stabilize volatile situations and prevent or mitigate conditions that breed extremism and violence, and are an essential component of U.S. foreign policy. The FY 2016 MRA request of \$1,634.6 million will fund contributions to key international humanitarian organizations such as UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross, 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.

Highlights:

- **Overseas Assistance (\$1,146.9 million):** 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. They provide 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. MRA-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 diplomatic efforts, these programs 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. Funding is also used to provide 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 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 million):** The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) is responsible for the oversight of all programs funded through MRA enduring and OCO appropriations, as well as any funding drawn from the U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) account for implementation 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.

Details of the FY 2016 OCO Request for MRA are addressed in the OCO chapter.

U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	50,000	50,000	50,000	-

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 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 million from ERMA to address emergency humanitarian needs related to the crisis in South Sudan.

Peace Corps

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Peace Corps	379,000	379,500	410,000	30,500

The FY 2016 budget request for the Peace Corps of \$410 million, of which \$5 million is for the Office of Inspector General, will allow the Peace Corps to expand to meet its core goals: to help countries meet their development needs by spearheading progress in those countries and to promote a better understanding of the American people by building bridges between American Volunteers and the peoples of the countries in which they live and work. This fiscally responsible funding level provides taxpayers one of the best returns on investment by promoting a positive image of the United States and helping our country achieve its international development and citizen diplomacy goals in a cost-effective manner.

This increased funding level will build the necessary infrastructure to support a managed and sustainable Volunteer growth plan of 450 Peace Corps Volunteers. With this growth, Peace Corps will support nearly 7,500 Americans serving as Volunteers in approximately 64 countries worldwide in FY 2016, and implement the President’s global engagement priorities.

The Peace Corps takes a unique approach to meeting its development and outreach goals. The agency selects, trains, and supports American Volunteers who spend 27 months living and working in areas that other programs are often unable to reach. Volunteers’ activities are designed to build capacity at the community level so that communities are empowered to solve their development challenges long after the Volunteers have returned home. Peace Corps Volunteers help promote a better understanding of the United States and its values by serving as grassroots ambassadors around the world. By building person-to-person connections, they help to provide a positive image of the United States in areas of the world that may have little direct exposure to Americans. The Peace Corps’ FY 2016 request will fund nearly 7,500 Peace Corps Volunteers in approximately 64 countries, ranging from the Caribbean to Central Asia; and from Africa to the Pacific islands.

The Peace Corps works as a force multiplier by partnering with other government agencies to dramatically increase the impact and sustainability of U.S. international development programs. With its unique ability to bring about lasting change in hard-to-reach communities, the Peace Corps is an important partner in a number of whole-of-government and interagency development initiatives, including the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, the President’s Malaria Initiative, and Feed the Future. In FY 2016, the Peace Corps will continue, as well as expand, these partnerships, while seeking further strategic partnerships to leverage the Peace Corps’ training and programmatic resources without compromising the agency’s independence or mission.

In FY 2016, the Peace Corps will continue implementing the recent reforms to provide better support to Volunteers, enhance its development impact, improve agency operations, and streamline the recruitment, application, and selection process. The health, safety, and security of Volunteers remain the agency’s highest priorities. The Peace Corps has implemented new policies and programs to dramatically improve the quality of support to Volunteers, particularly in the areas of health, safety, technical training, and program support. In addition, the agency continues to have a greater focus on strategic impact, ensuring that Volunteers are placed in the areas of the world working on projects with the greatest impact. The Peace Corps will continue to increase the quality of its operations by using modern technology, innovative approaches, and improved business processes to ensure better efficiency.

In FY 2015, the Peace Corps announced historic changes to its recruitment, application, and selection process of Volunteers. By providing more choice, increased transparency, and reduced uncertainty for those applying to serve, the agency will be better positioned to field a Volunteer force that reflects the rich diversity of the American people.

The Peace Corps is now well-positioned to grow its Volunteer force, over time, in a gradual and sustainable manner. In FY 2016, additional funding will be used to continue to grow the Peace Corps' Volunteer force in a measured way while maintaining the high quality of its work.

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

Millennium Challenge Corporation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	899,500	1,250,000	350,500

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) is requesting \$1,250 million for FY 2016. This increase in funding will allow the agency to expand its poverty-reduction partnerships that incentivize policy reform and leverage private sector investment, leading to sustainable economic growth in the developing world. Funds will enhance the agency’s ability to develop high-impact compacts on an expedited timetable in key regions, and to share expertise with other elements of the U.S. government. MCC’s model relies on rigorous, objective analysis of data and evidence to select partner countries, design cost-effective investments, and measure results. Coupled with disciplined and country-owned implementation, this ensures the sustainability of results. MCC further leverages its own budget by creating business-friendly environments and incentivizing countries to reform their laws, policies, and institutions.

Highlights:

The FY 2016 Budget request will allow MCC to achieve a more strategic and lasting impact on the economic development and public policies of eligible countries. Funds will enable MCC to increase the number or sizes of investments funded in the fiscal year, as well as support the objective analysis necessary to ensure selectivity, country-ownership, accountability, learning, and transparency. MCC was established to both *incentivize reform* and *promote poverty-reducing economic growth* through large-scale projects that address binding constraints in partner countries. A higher sustained funding baseline will expand the reach of this model and motivate greater legal, policy, and institutional reforms, improving the environment for strategic MCC assistance and private sector investment. In FY 2016, the Budget will permit the development of new partnerships in Asia, including MCC’s first-ever investment in South Asia (Nepal), and preparation for compacts with the Philippines and Mongolia. The agency will also deepen existing partnerships in Africa by developing and signing compacts with Lesotho, Liberia, and Niger. MCC will make key contributions to the President’s expanded Power Africa initiative and implement threshold programs in Cote d’Ivoire and Sierra Leone. MCC is well-positioned to play a key role supporting long-term economic growth in West Africa, including in two of the countries hardest hit by the Ebola Virus Disease, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

The Budget also proposes legislative authority for *concurrent* compacts. This authority will allow MCC to effectively pursue a regional approach which can leverage economies of scale, support public goods that cross borders, reduce negative externalities, and achieve potentially higher rates of return. Potential investments include linking MCC road investments to better integrate transport infrastructure in Central America, or expanding power infrastructure in West Africa and South Asia. MCC will also leverage the US and international private sector to increase investment and bankable public-private partnerships as part of MCC compacts. This would incorporate efforts to deepen the involvement of US businesses in partner country programs through investment missions, new investment partnerships, and enhanced outreach.

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

Across its portfolio, MCC emphasizes results and transparency. For all major compact investments, MCC estimates economic rates of return to assess the economic viability and return on proposed

investments, and posts the results on its website (www.mcc.gov). MCC also works with partner countries to develop detailed monitoring and evaluation plans for compacts and tracks the progress of its compacts and projects against defined benchmarks and outcomes, which are also available on MCC's website.

The first step in the agency's grant-making process is for MCC's Board of Directors to select countries eligible for MCC assistance. To make these determinations, the Board identifies countries below a maximum per capita income level and then assesses their performance on twenty quantified indicators that measure policy performance in three categories: *ruling justly*, *investing in people*, and *economic freedom*. MCC is the only donor agency in the world to base selection so heavily and transparently on public, third-party policy performance data. In addition to the policy performance indicators, the Board considers the availability of funds to MCC, MCC's ability to reduce poverty and improve economic growth in the given country, and where applicable, the performance of a prior MCC compact. After the Board selects countries as compact eligible, MCC works with them to develop a program of investment. Countries are responsible for identifying and prioritizing their own constraints to poverty reduction and economic growth, and conducting consultations across the private sector and civil society to ensure that there is widespread public support for compact investments. MCC uses rigorous economic analysis to inform investment decisions and measures results throughout the entire investment lifecycle. The FY 2016 Budget will continue support for MCC's disciplined implementation processes, knowledge-sharing efforts across the global development community, more easily accessible analyses of closed compacts, and project-level independent evaluations.

Since 2004, MCC has signed 29 compacts and approved 25 threshold program agreements, committing nearly \$11 billion to poverty reduction through results-driven programs built on measurable and transparent objectives.

Inter-American Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	22,500	18,100	-4,400

The FY 2016 request of \$18.1 million for the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) will enable targeted investments in citizen-led development initiatives in marginalized communities throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. In FY 2016, the IAF will serve U.S. interests by creating economic opportunities, strengthening the practice of democracy, furthering social inclusion, and fostering secure communities.

The IAF will provide grants to support projects that create jobs, increase incomes, encourage civic engagement, advance education and training, conserve natural resources, and improve access to basic needs and services in communities that are the foundation for democratic U.S. allies. As a part of the Administration's Central America strategy, the IAF is working in Central America and Mexico to further address the root causes of migration by improving economic opportunity, citizen security and civic participation. The IAF has developed the specialized expertise to identify and invest in poor and marginalized groups with the capacity to advance their own communities.

The IAF has 43 years of experience of leveraging resources from others. It requires that grantee partners contribute and mobilize their own resources toward their projects. Over the last five years, each dollar invested by the IAF leveraged another \$1.31 from grantee partners and others.

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

The FY 2016 Budget proposes the same level as requested in FY 2015 and does not continue the increases provided in the FY 2015 enacted level. Despite this reduction, the IAF will seek to maintain its current program level by pursuing partnership opportunities with other U.S. government agencies, the private sector, and by limiting overhead costs. The IAF will also continue to coordinate with the Department of State and USAID to implement the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America.

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

U.S. African Development Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
U.S. African Development Foundation	30,000	30,000	26,000	-4,000

The FY 2016 request of \$26 million for U.S. African Development Foundation (USADF) programs will provide resources to establish new grants and to support an active portfolio of 350 grants to producer groups engaged in community-based enterprises.

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

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

Department of Treasury

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Department of Treasury	23,500	23,500	28,000	4,500
International Affairs Technical Assistance	23,500	23,500	28,000	4,500
Technical Assistance - Enduring	23,500	23,500	28,000	4,500

Treasury Technical Assistance

The request includes \$28 million for the Treasury Office of Technical Assistance (OTA). This amount approximately restores prior levels, with an increase of nearly \$5 million over the FY 2015 enacted level. The requested increase reflects a strong and increasing demand for OTA assistance to support U.S. economic and security priorities in Central America, Africa, Asia, Ukraine and other conflict zones. The request also allows for a modest but important expansion of OTA's work in priority areas, including infrastructure finance and domestic resource mobilization, which helps partner countries generate revenue and manage their resources more effectively. OTA will coordinate with the Department of State, USAID, and other government agencies in the whole of government approach for the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America.

Debt Restructuring

No funding is requested for the Debt Restructuring account in FY 2016, though the request includes transfer authority to allocate funding for bilateral debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative for Sudan, should it meet the requirements to qualify.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,350,000	1,296,250	1,193,771	-102,479
Enduring	1,005,610	853,055	967,771	114,716
Overseas Contingency Operations	344,390	443,195	226,000	-217,195

The FY 2016 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) enduring request of \$967.8 million will support country and global programs critical to combat transnational crime, disrupt illicit trafficking, and assist partner nations to build their capacities to extend their reach of justice under the rule of law. INCLE-funded programs seek to close the gaps between law enforcement jurisdictions and strengthen weak or corrupt law enforcement institutions. FY 2016 INCLE funds are focused where civilian security institutions are weak, and are used in tandem with host country government resources in order to maximize impact. INCLE programmatic funds will also support Program Design and Learning in bilateral and regional budgets in order to most effectively conduct evaluations and assessments.

The INCLE request recognizes criminal networks disrupt U.S. trade, licit productivity and economic opportunities, while creating security vulnerabilities for U.S. citizens around the world. The FY 2016 INCLE request will continue to address national and personal security concerns in strategically important geographic regions such as the Western Hemisphere, South Central Asia, and the Near East. The request also focuses on emerging threats to stability and regional security in Central Asia and Africa. INCLE funding will also support Program Development and Support administrative costs.

Highlights:

Africa

- **Central African Republic (\$2.5 million):** Funding will support ongoing efforts to help reestablish a functioning criminal justice system in the Central African Republic (CAR) and end impunity for serious crime by building upon current programming in collaboration with UNDP and the American Bar Association’s Rule of Law Initiative. Funds will support stability operations and security sector reform projects to train and professionalize the CAR’s law enforcement forces and prison system in line with international standards and best practices. Rule of law projects will expand the capabilities of justice sector actors, prosecution functions, and court institutions through training, mentoring, and work-related equipment for prosecutors, investigators, and court officials.
- **Liberia (\$13.5 million):** As the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) further draws down its military forces, assistance will support the gradual transition of security responsibilities to the Government of Liberia. Assistance will continue to provide a U.S. civilian police contribution to UNMIL, as well as bilateral support to the Liberia National Police, other civilian law enforcement agencies, the justice sector, and the judiciary.
- **South Sudan (\$10 million):** Funding will be used to develop the Republic of South Sudan’s capacity to provide civilian security and basic criminal justice services. Funds will support technical assistance and training for South Sudan’s criminal justice sector officials, both through bilateral programs and through support to the UN Mission in South Sudan. INCLE programs will enhance

short and long-term stability as South Sudan transitions domestic security responsibility away from the military to the South Sudan National Police Service and develops its justice and correctional institutions.

- **State Africa Regional (\$17 million):** The request includes funding for five programs that focus on countering terrorism, reducing transnational criminal threats, and security sector reform: the Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP), the Partnership for Regional East African Counter Terrorism (PRACT), the West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI), and combatting regional Wildlife Trafficking. A portion of TSCTP and WARSI programming will jointly support both the goals of these two programs and the goals of the Security Governance Initiative (SGI). Both TSCTP and PRACT focus on enhancing the capabilities of partner nations to prevent and respond to terrorism in their respective regions. TSCTP efforts seek to build institutional capacity in the justice and security sectors in the Sahel, in support of cross-regional programs to address emerging security challenges facing the Sahel region of sub-Saharan Africa and the Maghreb region of North Africa. WARSI focuses on enhancing rule of law, promoting security sector reform, and building partner nations' capacity to counter transnational criminal threats, including narcotics trafficking. The Security Governance Initiative (SGI), announced at the U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit, is a new joint endeavor that offers a comprehensive approach to improving security sector governance. The regional combatting Wildlife Trafficking program supports Presidential Executive Order Number 13648 on combating wildlife crime, the poaching and illegal trade in wild animals and animal parts, by assisting rangers, police, customs officials, prosecutors, investigators, and judiciaries in addressing this growing threat.

East Asia and the Pacific

- **Burma (\$3 million):** Funding will be used to continue to assist the Government of Burma in its democratic transition by providing programming in the areas of counternarcotics, law enforcement, and the criminal justice sector. Programs will address the continued rise of poppy cultivation and opium production, drug trafficking, and drug use within Burma. Assistance will increase participation of government officials, judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officials, and civil society in programs intended to facilitate reforms. Funds will support the expansion of counternarcotics efforts in the areas of supply reduction, interdiction, and demand reduction.
- **Indonesia (\$11 million):** Assistance programs in Indonesia will strengthen and professionalize criminal justice sector institutions, including police, prosecutors, and judges. In addition to broad reform and institution-building efforts, the programs will support specialized capacity to investigate, interdict, and prosecute money laundering, terrorism, and other transnational crimes. INCLE funding will also support the Indonesian government's counternarcotics efforts, efforts to combat wildlife trafficking, and maritime law enforcement capacity.
- **Philippines (\$9 million):** Funding for the Philippines will support police training and infrastructure development, particularly in the southern Philippines, to shore up internal stability and build police investigative capacity in the wake of the transition of law enforcement functions from the military to civilian authorities in the south. In the justice sector, funds will support leadership development and capacity building in the judiciary and prosecutors' offices in the areas of case-load management, police-prosecutor cooperation, procedural reforms, anti-corruption, cybercrime, extrajudicial killing, anti-money laundering and terrorism financing, and seized asset management.
- **Vietnam (\$4.5 million):** Funding will support maritime law enforcement by providing training and equipment to Vietnamese Coast Guard (VCG) officers, as well as construct regional training centers

for the VCG. Additionally, funds will provide technical assistance to enhance and modernize Vietnamese law enforcement capabilities, techniques, and technology, making them more effective and reliable partners to U.S. law enforcement in countering illicit trafficking, including narcotics trafficking and illicit goods smuggling. Funds will also be used to strengthen and provide specialized training at police academies and training institutions. In the justice sector, funds will support capacity building and specialized skills training for prosecutors, defense lawyers, and the judiciary. Funds will also be used to provide technical assistance during the drafting of new legislation pertaining to law enforcement and/or the courts.

- **State East Asia and Pacific Regional (\$4.8 million):** Funding will support activities to improve the capacity of law enforcement officials in the region to better address national and transnational crimes. Programs aim to strengthen cooperation among law enforcement and other criminal justice sector professionals in the areas of security sector reform, counternarcotics, and rule of law and will target a broad range of officials to build the capacity of authorities to address criminal threats. Funding will also support regional maritime efforts to improve interoperability and coordination on maritime law enforcement issues, to include curricula development, workshops and training programs for management planning and operational activities. Assistance projects will complement ongoing efforts in the region and may incorporate bilateral assistance activities in regionally funded programs.

Europe and Eurasia

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$3.8 million):** Funding will support programs designed to strengthen and professionalize law enforcement and justice sector institutions. Specifically, funds will support efforts to increase the coordination and emergency response protocols between various law enforcement agencies, and strengthen the police academy to provide practical courses to new recruits. INCLE funds will also support work on gender issues, building the capacity of the High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council to provide oversight and evaluate prosecutors and judges, and providing victim support. Programs will continue to support police-prosecutor cooperation; trial advocacy; countering organized crime, corruption, and terrorism; and addressing war crimes.
- **Kosovo (\$9.5 million):** INCLE assistance helps Kosovo implement effective, professional, accountable, transparent, and accessible legal and law enforcement services strongly grounded in rule of law. Access to effective justice institutions is essential for improving public confidence in government and laying a foundation for economic growth and a democratic society. The FY 2016 request builds on long-term engagement in enhancing the skills of justice sector practitioners and helping to fully implement Kosovo's legal framework, particularly through the support of the European Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX).
- **Ukraine (\$4 million):** To ensure the country's future stability and advance its European integration, FY 2016 resources will be used to enhance efforts to develop fair, effective, and transparent justice and law enforcement systems in Ukraine. INCLE-funded programs will complement other U.S. government assistance efforts by supporting the development of a criminal justice system that is more effective and transparent, thereby limiting opportunities for corruption. As part of a comprehensive law enforcement reform program, INCLE-funded technical expertise and capacity building assistance will help the Ukrainian government reform its law enforcement and police structures, including organizational reforms within the Ministry of Interior. Programs that improve the quality and performance of new and existing law enforcement and justice-sector personnel, assist and support reform of the Prosecutor General's Office, counter corruption across the justice sector, and increase the Ukrainian people's access to justice will be continued.

Near East

- **Lebanon (\$13 million):** Support for Lebanon's security forces is a key component of U.S. efforts to strengthen the institutions of the Lebanese state, which are critical to the successful implementation of UNSCRs 1559 and 1701, and for promoting stability and security in both Lebanon and the region. Additionally, INCLE assistance in Lebanon will continue to combat transnational crimes such as money laundering/terrorist financing, corruption, and human rights abuses.
- **Tunisia (\$12 million):** INCLE funding will sustain and build on security sector reforms accomplished during Tunisia's transition period. Programming will continue to support the transition of Tunisia's civilian law enforcement institutions to be more accountable and transparent to the public; enhance the professionalism, independence, and accountability of the judiciary; enhance the capacity of the Tunisian correctional system to manage prisons and detention centers in a safe, secure, humane, and transparent fashion; and enhance the capabilities of law enforcement officials to respond to terrorism, civilian security, and other types of international organized crimes.
- **West Bank and Gaza (\$70 million):** Security in the West Bank remains a key component of the Middle East peace negotiations. INCLE funding will continue to build the capacity of the Palestinian Authority (PA) security sector and expand and sustain the capabilities of the PA Security Forces (PASF). Programming will support the PA Ministry of Interior to improve its ability to manage and provide oversight over the security forces. To build toward the self-sufficiency of the PASF, greater emphasis will be placed on technical assistance, including a spectrum of training and limited infrastructure support, along with replenishing worn security force equipment. Programming will also support the justice and corrections sectors to ensure their development keeps pace with the rising performance of the security forces.

South and Central Asia

- **Afghanistan (\$45 million):** Funding will provide for annual costs of direct hires, travel, equipment, communications and utilities, and other support services to design, implement, monitor, evaluate and oversee INCLE programs. INL's aviation assets will continue to provide critical security, overhead support and secure transport to and from regional aviation hubs to provincial and district destinations that will be lacking safe and reliable access over-land. Funds will also support travel by Afghan government officials and employees, as well as local and international, non-governmental officials and staff.
- **Pakistan (\$46 million):** Funding for Pakistan will continue support for Government of Pakistan initiatives to enhance stability, security, and justice in Pakistan. Assistance will support law enforcement and border security efforts that strengthen the presence, reach, and operational capabilities of Pakistani law enforcement across Pakistan, especially in the challenging terrain bordering Afghanistan and in other priority areas such as Karachi. Programming will support the provision of equipment, training, and infrastructure for law enforcement entities in the provinces to help build capacity and expand their reach into typically inaccessible areas. Funds will also support the Ministry of Interior Air Wing which enhances law enforcement operations against traffickers, militants, and criminals, as well as counternarcotics activities and programs to strengthen Pakistan's justice and corrections sectors.
- **Central Asia Counternarcotics Initiative (CACI) (\$4 million):** CACI focuses on improving the ability of Central Asian countries to disrupt drug trafficking originating from Afghanistan and dismantle related criminal organizations through effective Investigation, prosecution and conviction

of mid- to high-level traffickers. CACI provides specialized training and mentoring through the Drug Enforcement Administration and equipment to enhance capacities in the region. Promotion of regional cooperation between Afghan counternarcotics units and their Central Asian counterparts is an important goal of the Initiative.

Western Hemisphere

- **Colombia (\$117 million):** Funding will continue U.S. support for Colombian-led consolidation efforts to expand security, reduce drug trafficking and the cultivation of illicit crops, promote economic development, and increase access to government services through a comprehensive, whole-of-government approach in conflict zones and priority rural areas. INCLE resources will largely support the capacity of the Colombian National Police (CNP) to assume additional security responsibilities – especially in rural areas – as well as to combat illegally-armed groups and criminal organizations. Funds will also build the capacity of the Colombian government to export its security-expertise and training to third countries, primarily in Central America and the Caribbean. Resources in FY 2016 will support the aerial and manual eradication of illicit crops, primarily coca, as well as environmental monitoring and outreach programs. Support for interdiction efforts with the CNP and Colombian Navy and Coast Guard will continue to prevent the trafficking of multiple metric tons of drugs to the United States and weaken drug trafficking organizations. FY 2016 INCLE funding will also support Colombia’s judicial institutions, enhancing the protection of human rights and developing local capacity to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate complex criminal cases.
- **Mexico (\$80 million):** With the FY 2016 INCLE request, the United States and Mexican Governments will continue to focus on institutionalizing the rule of law, disrupting and dismantling criminal organizations, creating a 21st Century border, including Mexico’s southern border, and building strong and resilient communities through the Merida Initiative. INCLE-funded programs will focus on developing Mexico’s rule of law institutions through training, technical assistance, and limited equipment purchases. Programs will continue to provide assistance to federal and state criminal justice institutions, including law enforcement, prosecutorial, judicial, and corrections institutions.
- **Peru (\$36 million):** The FY 2016 INCLE request will support efforts by the Government of Peru to combat the illicit drug industry, including efforts to extend state presence in the Monzon region as well as the Apurimac, Ene, and Mantaro River Valleys in order to oppose drug traffickers and criminal networks, including those aligned with the Shining Path terrorist group. In support of the Government of Peru’s robust national program, FY 2016 INCLE funds will support drug interdiction and coca eradication operations, including precursor chemical seizures, as well as improved controls at ports and airports, judicial reform, drug demand reduction, police academies, training on community policing, and increased capacity amongst rule of law actors.
- **State Hemisphere Regional (\$225 million):** INCLE funding will support Central America (\$205 million) and the Caribbean Basin Regional Security Initiative (CBSI) (\$20 million).

As part of the \$1 billion request for an inclusive whole-of-government approach to support the U.S. Strategy for Engagement with Central America, INCLE funding will promote prosperity, governance, and security in the region, especially in the Northern Triangle countries, in support of the Strategy lines of action, including training and building capacity of law enforcement and rule of law institutions technical assistance and cooperation, to address the common 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 Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration, 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded CARSI activities, and 3) promoting improved governance.

Therefore, the FY 2016 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, and strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, addressing challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration from the region, largely from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The request is also intended to emphasize that the entire Central America region suffers from severe anti-competitive disadvantages that will be addressed by the Strategy.

Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities will include extension of Model Police Precincts; in-service training and capacity enhancements of law enforcement personnel including anti-gang and transnational crime task forces; strengthening security and justice institutions to address transnational crime through joint police-prosecutor task forces; land border and maritime interdiction; regional aviation; and efforts to combat impunity. Increased emphasis will also be given to activities that support civil society through access to justice, protection of human rights, anticorruption, community engagement and support to justice system actors, with a particular focus on programs that address the insecurity and lack of opportunity driving increased migration.

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

Global Programs

- **International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) (\$25.7 million):** Funds will support existing ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador, and the Regional Training Centers (RTC) in Accra and Lima. Additionally, funds made available to support the Shared Security Partnership initiative will be used to support emerging regional security priorities in West Africa to enhance regional and local-level criminal justice institutions. The focus will be on facilitating regional cooperation and capacity building by providing strategic training at the West Africa RTC in Accra, Ghana that addresses high-profile crimes and a wide array of existing threats to U.S. national security posed by terrorist and criminal organizations.
- **Demand Reduction (\$12.5 million):** Funding for Demand Reduction will address pressing regional and global drug-related threats posed by methamphetamine, opiates such as heroin and opium, crack cocaine, and high-risk drug-using behavior that promote HIV/AIDS. Funding supports an innovative training model to certify addiction counselors, sub-regional training centers that disseminate best-practice approaches; drug-free community coalitions that target illegal drugs; research and demonstration that improve women's treatment and minimize child addiction; and the development of scientific and technical methods to better detect, quantify, and understand drug use and its health-related consequences.
- **Anti-Crime Programs (\$16.5 million):** Funding will support efforts to address corruption and kleptocracy, money laundering and financial crimes, border security and alien smuggling, intellectual property and cybercrime, and transnational and organized crime. Consistent with the President's Executive Order 13648 to combat wildlife trafficking, a portion of the transnational organized crime

funding will support programs to reduce wildlife trafficking globally, including strengthening policies and legislative frameworks, enhancing investigative and law enforcement functions, supporting regional wildlife enforcement networks, and developing capacities to prosecute and adjudicate wildlife crimes and related corruption

- **Program Development and Support (\$34.3 million):** Funding will provide for limited personnel costs, including contract personnel, travel, and minimal support services to design, implement, monitor, evaluate and oversee INCLE programs.

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (\$20.7 million): J/TIP-managed INCLE funds will help stimulate governments to take action towards the eradication of trafficking in persons through criminal justice sector improvements including developing comprehensive legislation, strengthening anti-trafficking laws and enforcement strategies, training criminal justice officials on those laws and practices and how to implement them, supporting protection and assistance services to victims, developing victim-centered identification and assistance protocols and practices, and developing and implementing anti-trafficking public awareness campaigns. In FY 2016, J/TIP looks to increase its funding commitments in the Asia region in order to stay aligned with the Administration's rebalance to Asia. J/TIP also coordinates the Department's efforts in response to the President's Executive Order on Strengthening Protections against Trafficking in Persons in Federal Contracts through partnerships with civil society, private sector, and multilateral organizations.

Details of the FY 2016 OCO Request for INCLE are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs	700,000	685,500	999,334	313,834
Enduring	630,000	586,260	609,334	23,074
Overseas Contingency Operations	70,000	99,240	390,000	290,760

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

The FY 2016 Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) request of \$609.3 million will support a broad range of U.S. national interests through critical, security-related programs that reduce threats posed by international terrorist activities; landmines and stockpiles of excess conventional weapons and munitions; and nuclear, chemical, biological, weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and other destabilizing weapons, missiles, and their associated technologies.

Highlights:

Nonproliferation Activities

- The voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (\$88 million) supports programs that promote nuclear safeguards, nuclear safety and security, nuclear energy, and the peaceful use of nuclear science technologies. This level includes a nominal increase to support IAEA verification activities.
- The Global Threat Reduction (GTR) program (\$64.3 million) supports tailored activities aimed at reducing the threat of terrorist or state acquisition of WMD materials and expertise. Initiatives include strengthening security for potentially dangerous biological and chemical substances, engaging with scientists with WMD-applicable expertise, and decreasing the likelihood that terrorists could gain the technical expertise needed to develop an improvised nuclear device. While GTR programs address threats worldwide, programs will concentrate in particular in countries where the threat is greatest, such as in Pakistan and Iraq, while bolstering activities in Turkey to guard against any outflow of WMD-applicable technology from neighboring Syria.
- The Export Control and Related Border Security program (\$58.7 million) seeks to prevent states and terrorist organizations from acquiring WMD, their delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons by helping partner countries to develop comprehensive strategic trade control and related border security systems. The program builds partner country capacity to ensure that transfer authorizations support only legitimate trade, and to detect and interdict illicit transfers at borders.
- Contributions to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (\$33 million) helps to fund the expansion, operation, and maintenance of the worldwide International Monitoring System as well as Preparatory Commission activities, including the development of the On-Site Inspection element of the Treaty's verification system. This contribution amount also includes funding for

specific projects to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the Treaty's verification regime.

- The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) (\$25 million) develops, negotiates, and implements carefully-vetted programs to destroy, secure, or prevent the proliferation of WMD and related materials and delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons. NDF undertakes rapid-response activities to reduce threats that are unforeseen and unanticipated around the globe.
- The WMD Terrorism (WMDT) program (\$6.2 million) undertakes specialized, targeted projects to improve international capacities to prepare for and respond to a terrorist attack involving WMDs in support of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) and to help develop capacity in key countries of concern to deter, detect, and respond to nuclear smuggling. WMDT also maintains the web-based Global Initiative Information Portal, and the GICNT's secure communications system used by partners to share information and support GICNT activities.

Anti-Terrorism Activities

- The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program (\$165.4 million) has long been the U.S. government's flagship program for counterterrorism law enforcement assistance to critical partner nations. ATA bilateral and regional programs provide training, consultations, equipment, infrastructure, and mentoring/advising to help partner nations deal effectively with security challenges within their borders, defend against threats to national and regional stability, and deter terrorist operations across borders and regions. ATA capacity-building includes, but is not limited to, strengthening law-enforcement counterterrorism investigations, bomb detection and disposal, critical-incident management, dignitary protection, airport and border security, hostage negotiation, and cyber security. ATA capacity-building is specifically designed to foster increased respect for human rights and the rule of law. The requested funds will build upon productive and strategic existing partnerships with countries including but not limited to Afghanistan, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Pakistan, the Philippines, and a number of other countries. The Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI) (\$17.5 million) is a global program that provides targeted, field-driven counterterrorism training and equipment to partner countries. RSI seeks to increase the regionalization of CT programs among key partner nations in order to foster regional cooperation, deepen U.S. relationships with our allies and help them build their own capacity to stop terrorists who recognize no borders. The Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) program (\$3 million) works to build the capacities of partner country law enforcement institutions to work with at-risk communities, civil society groups, and others to advance counter-radicalization efforts. It also builds the capacity of correctional institutions and their partners to rehabilitate and reintegrate violent extremist offenders. Focus countries in FY 2016 for CVE may include Indonesia, Nigeria and its neighbors in West Africa, the Philippines, Bangladesh, Kenya, and Yemen.
- The Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison, & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) program (\$26.1 million) provides state-of-the-art computerized screening systems, periodic hardware and software upgrades, and technical assistance and training to partner nations that enable immigration and border control officials to quickly identify suspect persons attempting to enter or leave their countries. The request provides funds for the deployment of PISCES installations, including biometric enhancements, to critical partner and candidate nations vulnerable to terrorist travel. There are 22 current partner nations, with PISCES systems installed at 147 Ports of Entry. Partners include critical nations with long established programs like Afghanistan, Iraq, Kenya, and Yemen, as well as nations with newer programs initiated since 2012 in response to evolving terrorist threats, including Burkina Faso, Chad, the Maldives, Niger, and most recently, Mali. The funding also supports research, development and testing of enhanced capabilities to address evolving

United States and host nation requests for customized interfaces with local and international databases, as well as deployment of portable and mobile PISCES systems for remote locations lacking infrastructure, while ensuring that the PISCES system maintains standards in accordance with international norms.

- The Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) program (\$14 million) builds the capacity of frontline partner-nations to detect, disrupt, and dismantle terrorist financing networks. CTF capacity-building efforts will include developing anti-money-laundering and counterterrorism finance legal frameworks and regulatory structures, assisting in the development of national risk assessments, establishing effective financial investigative units, improving the effectiveness of other rule-of-law efforts to combat terrorist financing, and strengthening the capabilities of other relevant law enforcement, prosecutorial, and judicial institutions.
- The Counterterrorism Engagement (CTE) program (\$6 million) supports key bilateral, multilateral, and regional efforts to build political will among foreign government officials and civil societies to address shared counterterrorism challenges. By working with other government agencies and nongovernmental organizations, CTE programs support initiatives and training, including through the United Nations and regional bodies, to promote the rule of law and human rights while countering terrorism and raising awareness of the UN Global Counterterrorism Strategy and implementation of UN counterterrorism resolutions. This funding will also support activities of the Global Counterterrorism Forum, a multilateral platform for senior counterterrorism policymakers and experts to engage on a sustained basis to build and mobilize the expertise and resources needed to identify and address critical civilian counterterrorism capacity-building challenges in key regions and countries around the globe. CTE funding will also go towards supporting International Institute for Justice (IJ) and the Rule of Law in Malta program, which provides rule of law-based training to lawmakers, police, prosecutors, judges, corrections officials, and other justice sector stakeholders on how to address terrorism and related transnational criminal activities within a rule of law framework. Although the IJ's mandate is global in nature, it focuses on countries in North and sub-Saharan Africa, and the Middle East, paying particular attention to supporting countries in transition.

Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance

- The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program (\$122.6 million) will continue to advance U.S. efforts to secure and combat the illicit proliferation of small arms/light weapons (SA/LW), including Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) and other advanced conventional weapons systems, and to clear land contaminated with landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). CWD activities mitigate security and public safety risks associated with excess, obsolete, unstable, or poorly-secured/maintained weapons and munitions stockpiles, including MANPADS, by assisting countries with destruction programs, improving physical security at storage facilities, and enhancing stockpile management practices. CWD also confronts the dangers posed by landmines and other ERW by surveying hazard areas, clearing landmines and ERW from affected areas, educating vulnerable populations, and assisting victims. CWD priorities for FY 2016 include destroying and securing SA/LW at risk of illicit proliferation that threaten the life and property of U.S. citizens and U.S. allies; preventing illicit SA/LW proliferation from Syria and Libya; clearing U.S.-origin ERW in Southeast Asia and the Pacific; denying SA/LW to destabilizing forces in North Africa and the Sahel; clearing battle areas in South and Central Asia and Iraq; continued landmine and ERW clearance in Afghanistan; and reducing the threat of illicitly-held or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective destruction efforts.

Details of the FY 2016 OCO Request for NADR are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Peacekeeping Operations

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Peacekeeping Operations	435,600	473,691	495,200	21,509
Enduring	235,600	144,993	430,200	285,207
Overseas Contingency Operations	200,000	328,698	65,000	-263,698

The FY 2016 enduring request for Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) of \$430.2 million will help diminish and resolve conflict; enhance the ability of states to participate in peacekeeping and stability operations; address counterterrorism threats; and reform military establishments into professional military forces with respect for the rule of law in the aftermath of conflict.

The request supports two ongoing regional peacekeeping missions: the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) mission in the Sinai. The request also supports the ability of states to participate in peacekeeping operations through the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI); enhances the ability of states to address counterterrorism threats in the Sahel, Maghreb and Horn of Africa; supports long-term reforms to military forces in the aftermath of conflict to transform them into professional military forces with respect for the rule of law, including forces in South Sudan, Liberia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Somalia; addresses regional conflict stabilization and border security issues in Africa; provides military professionalization institutional development; and provides regional maritime security training in Africa. Funds will also support monitoring and evaluation efforts to help evaluate the effectiveness of our PKO funded programs.

Highlights:

- **Somalia (\$115 million):** FY 2016 funds will be used to continue voluntary support to AMISOM, including training and advisory services, equipment, and logistics support of personnel/goods from current and new force-contributing countries not covered by the UN Support Office for the AMISOM (UNSOA). Given the security gains and expansion made by AMISOM, increased support to the national Somali military forces is critically important. Accordingly, PKO funds will be used to professionalize, and provide training, advisory, equipment, logistical, operational, and facilities maintenance support to Somali military forces to ensure they have the capability to contribute to national peace and security in support of the international peace process efforts, and as part of a multi-sector approach to post-conflict security sector reform. Programming will emphasize human rights and civil-military relations. Funds to pay the United States' portion of the UN assessment for UNSOA are requested separately in the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities account.
- **Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) (\$64 million):** FY 2016 funds will continue to support U.S. contributions to international peacekeeping capacity building by providing training, equipment, and other support for peacekeeping troops, with a focus on strengthening partner country capabilities to train their own peacekeeping units and achieve self-sufficiency. Funds will also support the deployment of troops to peace operations, enabling countries to more rapidly respond to conflict-related crises worldwide. The requirements and standards for peace operations have continued to expand as missions have become more complex. Therefore, FY 2016 funds will be used to continue helping to address significant capacity shortfalls in UN and regional organization's peace operations, with a particular focus on enabling capabilities. Funds will also continue to

support efforts to increase the effectiveness of UN and regional operations, including better protecting civilians in areas of armed conflict and addressing gender issues in peacekeeping. Finally, funds will continue an evaluation and metrics mechanism, including measures of effectiveness, to ensure GPOI is achieving its goals efficiently and effectively.

- **South Sudan (\$30 million):** FY 2016 funds will support the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) efforts to overcome the legacy of conflict and transform into an appropriately-sized professional military that respects human rights, represents its population, is accountable to elected leadership, protects the people of South Sudan, and encourages stability in the Horn of Africa. U.S. assistance is implemented through a "dual use" approach that builds the capacity of the SPLA in areas that will also directly benefit the citizens of South Sudan. In doing so, PKO-funded programs will provide technical training and non-lethal equipment to the military as well as expert advisors to assist both the military and the Ministry of Defense and Veteran's Affairs in the professionalization of the defense sector. If needed (depending on the security situation), funds may also support efforts to resolve or enforce stability in South Sudan such as the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)-led cessations of hostilities Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (MVM) and peacekeeping efforts in South Sudan as well as disputed territories with Sudan.
- **Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) (\$28 million):** The FY 2016 request includes funds to continue the U.S. contribution to the MFO mission in the Sinai, which supervises the implementation of the security provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty, a fundamental element of regional stability.
- **Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) (\$19.1 million):** The FY 2016 request continues support for the TSCTP, an interagency program designed to build the capacity and cooperation of governments across West and North Africa to counter terrorism. Funds will enhance the military capacity of TSCTP partners to respond to current and emerging threats, with an emphasis on border security, aerial mobility, military intelligence, logistics, institutional capacity, civil-military operations, military information support operations, and countering improvised explosive devices. Funds will support advisory assistance, modest infrastructure improvement, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the West and North African regions. Funds will also have a new focus on institutional reform in the partner countries to ensure they can sustain and logistically support the new counterterrorism capabilities being developed. Funds will also support a Monitoring and Evaluation effort to evaluate the effectiveness of the TSCTP PKO funded programs.
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$14 million):** FY 2016 funds will be used to continue long-term efforts to reform the military in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) into a force capable of maintaining peace and security, to include the development of the military justice system and the Congolese military logistics system. Funds will support advisory assistance at the strategic and operational levels, training, equipment, and infrastructure improvements that contribute to the professionalization of the Congolese military.
- **Central African Republic (\$10 million):** Requested funds will primarily support security sector reform at the national level with the Central African Republic (CAR) military, including training, advisory support, and non-lethal equipment. Funds may also support peacekeeping capacity building requirements for military and police contributing countries deploying to CAR. Support may include training, equipment, and advisory support.
- **Security Governance Initiative (SGI) (\$16.9 million):** Funds will support defense sector reform efforts with the governments of the six SGI countries (Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and

Tunisia) through the new SGI program, announced at the 2014 U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit. Funds will concentrate on institutional reform, with a heavy focus on the proper role of the military, civil-military relations, and respect for human rights. Support may include training, advisory support and potential refurbishment of facilities.

- **Liberia (\$2 million):** The FY 2016 request continues to support the long-term effort to transform the Liberian military into a professional 2,100-member armed force that respects the rule of law and has the capacity to protect Liberia's borders and maintain adequate security in the country. Funds will primarily provide for support for the DoD military mentors in Liberia, select infrastructure support, and some advisory and/or training support.

Africa Regional (\$131.3 million): FY 2016 funds will be used to support the following programs:

- *African Peacekeeping Rapid Response Partnership (APRRP) (\$110 million):* Funds will support this new program, announced at the 2014 U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit, to build rapid peacekeeping response capabilities in the following initial African countries: Ethiopia, Ghana, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda. Supporting partner country efforts to deploy, employ, and sustain an effective rapid response capability requires a full spectrum approach so funds may support doctrine development, organizational structures, facilities, training and education, logistics capabilities, and equipment.
- *Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PRACT) (\$10 million):* Funds will continue support for PRACT, an interagency effort to build the capacity of governments in East Africa to counter terrorism. Funds will be used to enhance the tactical, strategic, and institutional capacity of PRACT partner militaries to respond to current and emergent terrorist threats, with an emphasis on border security, command-and-control, communications, civil-military operations, logistics, military intelligence, special forces, and countering improvised explosive devices. Funds will support advisory assistance; modest infrastructure improvements; and training and equipping of military counterterrorism units in the East Africa region.
- *Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (ACSBS) (\$6.3 million):* Funds will continue to support efforts to address regional crises on the African continent; provide monitoring teams, advisory assistance, training, logistical support, infrastructure enhancements, and equipment; and support civil society engagement in the security sector and the military component of broader security sector reform efforts, such as in Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire. Funds will support targeted peacekeeping requirements in Mali and other high priority mission on the continent, and mitigate conflict in the Mano River region in West Africa and in the Horn of Africa.
- *Africa Military Education Program (AMEP) (\$3 million):* The FY 2016 request will support professionalization at the institutional level of select African partner nations. This program will complement, but not duplicate, the International Military Education Training program, which focuses primarily on direct training of African military and select civilian personnel primarily in the United States. AMEP funds will provide training, advisory support, and potentially equipment and supplies to African military training institutions to enhance their ability to professionalize their militaries, including an appreciation of civilian control of the military, respect for the rule of law, and human rights.
- *Africa Maritime Security Initiative (AMSI) (\$2 million):* Funds will be used to continue developing African maritime security capabilities through the provision of regional training activities (including the training component of the Department of Defense's Africa Partnership

Station program) and provide modest training equipment. By enhancing U.S. partners' maritime enforcement capabilities, the effort helps to develop African maritime forces that can better respond to piracy, terrorist activity, illegal fishing, environmental threats, and trafficking in drugs, arms, and humans.

Details of the FY 2016 OCO Request for PKO are addressed in the OCO chapter.

International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	105,573	106,074	111,715	5,641

The FY 2016 request for the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is \$111.7 million. As a key component of U.S. security assistance, IMET promotes regional stability and defense capabilities through professional military education (PME) and training, including technical courses and specialized instruction conducted at U.S. military schoolhouses or through mobile education and training teams abroad. IMET provides students from allied and friendly nations with valuable training and education on U.S. military practices and standards and exposes students to the concepts of democratic values and respect for internationally-recognized standards of human rights. IMET serves as an effective means to strengthen military alliances and international coalitions critical to U.S. national security goals. IMET also helps to develop a common understanding of shared international challenges, including terrorism, and fosters the relationships necessary to counter those challenges in a collaborative manner.

Highlights:

- **Africa (\$15.7 million):** IMET programs for Africa focus on professionalizing defense forces in support of efforts to respond to regional crises and provide for long-term stability on the continent. Major IMET programs are focused on Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Ghana, and South Africa – states critical to long-term regional peace and stability.
- **East Asia and the Pacific (\$12.5 million):** IMET programs in East Asia and the Pacific focus on professionalizing the defense forces of regional partners, with a particular emphasis on building maritime security capability. Priority recipients include Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam.
- **Europe and Eurasia (\$31.3 million):** IMET programs for this region enhance regional security and interoperability among U.S., NATO, and European armed forces. Importantly, these programs help to ensure that those nations that operate alongside the United States have officers that understand and appreciate the doctrine and operational tactics of the U.S. military. The largest programs include key strategic partners, such as Turkey, Ukraine, Georgia, Bulgaria, Poland, and the Czech Republic.
- **Near East (\$20.6 million):** IMET programs for the Near East focus on critical countries, such as Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia, and Yemen. Programs focus on enhancing professionalism, providing the technical training necessary to maintain U.S.-origin equipment, and increasing awareness of international norms of human rights and civilian control of the military, topics critical for the development of security forces in the region in a time of change.
- **South and Central Asia (\$13.3 million):** IMET programs in South and Central Asia focus on professionalizing the defense forces of regional partners, with a particular emphasis on English language training and respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military. Major IMET programs in this region include Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, and Bangladesh.
- **Western Hemisphere (\$12.9 million):** IMET programs in the Western Hemisphere focus on professionalizing defense forces, institutionalizing respect for human rights and the rule of law, and enhancing the leadership and technical ability of partner nations to protect national territory and maritime borders against transnational threats. Priority programs include Colombia, Mexico, and Honduras.

Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual ¹	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Military Financing	5,915,480	5,880,529	5,806,542	-73,987
Enduring	5,389,280	5,014,109	5,166,542	152,433
Overseas Contingency Operations	526,200	866,420	640,000	-226,420

1/ The FY 2014 OCO level includes the transfer of \$3.8 million from the Foreign Military Financing 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.

The FY 2016 enduring request of \$5,167 million for Foreign Military Financing (FMF) furthers U.S. interests around the world by helping ensure that coalition partners and friendly foreign governments are capable of working towards common security goals and sharing burdens in joint missions. FMF promotes U.S. national security by contributing to regional and global stability, strengthening military support for democratically-elected governments, and countering transnational threats, including terrorism and trafficking in narcotics, weapons, and persons. Increased military capabilities establish and strengthen multilateral coalitions with the United States and enable friends and allies to be interoperable with U.S., regional, and international military forces.

The FY 2016 FMF request is consistent with prior-year request levels for Israel and Egypt, with additional Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding requested for Jordan. The request continues OCO funding for Pakistan and Iraq, and includes OCO funding to help Ukraine, Georgia, and Moldova counter Russian aggressive actions and pressure. In addition, the request supports funding for coalition partners and allies, and is consistent with other requirements to promote U.S. national security, fight extremism, secure peace in the Middle East, and support the rebalance toward Asia. Funding for FMF administrative costs will support monitoring and evaluation efforts on military assistance programs.

Highlights:

- **Africa (\$19.2 million):** In Africa, assistance will support defense reform, enhance counterterrorism and maritime security capabilities, promote interoperability, and expand recipient countries' capacity to participate in peacekeeping operations. FMF will support critical bilateral engagement in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, and Uganda as well as engagement through regional programs. Increased funding for regional programs will focus on sustaining counterterrorism investments.
- **East Asia and the Pacific (\$69 million):** Assistance will meet security challenges by enhancing ties with allies and partners. Programs will support the Administration's rebalance towards Asia by demonstrating U.S. commitment to priority regional security concerns of enhancing maritime security and freedom of navigation; disaster relief; enabling troop-contributing countries to participate in peacekeeping and coalition operations; increasing educational opportunities and English language capacity in support of deeper partnership with the United States; developing mutual understanding; and building the professionalization of partner nations' security forces, including strengthening democratic values and respect for human rights.
- **Europe and Eurasia (\$51.1 million):** In Europe and Eurasia, FMF assistance furthers defense

reform, military modernization, and interoperability of recipient country armed forces with the United States and NATO. A key focus of the program is helping ensure our European allies and partners, including Poland, Romania, and Bulgaria, are ready and capable to undertake and sustain overseas deployments and peacekeeping missions, lessening the burden on U.S. forces.

- **Near East (\$4,882 million):** The majority of FY 2016 FMF funding will provide continued assistance to the Middle East and North Africa region, including support for Israel in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding; for Jordan's force modernization, border surveillance, and counterterrorism efforts; and for programs that consolidate gains in the development of counterterrorism capabilities and professional militaries. This request continues assistance to Egypt to further our shared security interests. Funds will also help the Government of Lebanon uphold its international obligations and improve its national defense capability. Support to Tunisia will help counter the clear and present threat from U.S.-designated terrorist organizations, including Ansar Al Sharia-Tunisia and Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb. Since the political situation in the Middle East and North Africa remains fluid, program details will be reviewed in response to changing circumstances.
- **South and Central Asia (\$10.6 million):** In South Asia, assistance will build land and maritime border security and disaster response capabilities. In Central Asia, assistance will strengthen capabilities to combat transnational threats such as terrorism and illicit trafficking in the wake of the U.S. drawdown in Afghanistan. Throughout the region, assistance will promote the professionalization of the security forces, with a particular focus on fostering respect for democratic governance, accountability, and international norms of human rights among our partners.
- **Western Hemisphere (\$64.7 million):** FMF in the Western Hemisphere supports our partners' efforts to control national territory, modernize defense forces, and secure the southern approaches to the United States. FMF funding for Central America will support partner efforts to control national territory and borders, denying safe havens and operating areas to transnational criminal organizations (TCO) and others who drive violence and other illicit activity that threatens the security of our partners. FMF for Central America will also address security sector reform to ensure that at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels each country has the ability to manage, plan and carry out their border and maritime missions in the most effective manner to counter TCOs. These activities directly support two lines of action in the Administration's whole-of-government Strategy for U.S. Engagement in Central America: enhancing security through continued and expanded Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities, and promoting improved governance. FMF will continue to support Colombia's efforts to ensure that its security gains are irreversible and support the transition of the bilateral relationship toward that of a strategic partnership. FMF will also support Mexico's efforts to control national territory and enhance cooperation with the United States. FMF support through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative will continue to build maritime security and support efforts in the region to identify, track and address transnational threats, such as illicit narcotics trafficking.

In addition to the regional highlights above, \$70 million will be used for administrative expenses.

Details of the FY 2016 OCO Request for FMF are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Special Defense Acquisition Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	100,000	100,000	100,000	-
Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund offset	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-100,000	-100,000	-100,000	-
Net Cost for Special Defense Acquisition Fund	-	-	-	-

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

The FY 2016 request reflects an additional \$100 million in new SDAF obligation authority, to be funded by offsetting collections. In FY 2016, offsetting collections will be derived from SDAF sales of stock as well as other receipts consistent with section 51(b) of the Arms Export Control Act. The FY 2016 request will support advance purchases of high-demand equipment that have long procurement lead times. Long procurement lead times are often the main limiting factor in our ability to provide coalition partners with critical equipment to make them operationally effective in a timely manner. Improving the mechanism for supporting U.S. partners is a high priority for the Departments of State and Defense.

Multilateral Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate ²	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Multilateral Assistance	3,006,449	2,774,974	3,126,845	351,871
International Organizations and Programs ¹	339,720	344,170	315,000	-29,170
International Development Association	1,355,000	1,287,800	1,290,600	2,800
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	111,000	111,000
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	186,957	186,957	192,920	5,963
Global Environment Facility	143,750	136,563	168,263	31,700
African Development Fund	176,336	175,668	227,500	51,832
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	13,500	13,500
African Development Bank	32,418	32,418	34,118	1,700
Asian Development Fund	109,854	104,977	166,086	61,109
Asian Development Bank	106,586	106,586	5,608	-100,978
Inter-American Development Bank	102,000	102,020	102,020	-
Enterprise of the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	6,298	3,378	-	-3,378
North American Development Bank	-	-	45,000	45,000
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	133,000	-	43,000	43,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	30,000	31,930	1,930
Clean Technology Fund ³	209,630	184,630	170,680	-13,950
Strategic Climate Fund ³	74,900	49,900	59,620	9,720
Green Climate Fund	-	-	150,000	150,000
Transfer to Multilateral Trust Funds ⁴	-	29,907	-	-29,907

1/ The FY 2014 Actual level includes the transfer of \$4.3 million from the International Organizations and Programs account to the Global Health Programs - USAID account.

2/ Sec. 7060(d)(2) of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 includes authority for a contribution to GAFSP from bilateral assistance if such contribution will not cause the U.S. to exceed 33 percent of total contributions.

3/ 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.

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

International Organizations and Programs (IO&P)

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

Highlights:

- **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (\$132 million):** UNICEF acts as a global champion for children and strives to ensure the survival and well-being of children throughout the world. U.S. voluntary contributions support the core budget of UNICEF, which provides goods, and services directly to the worlds' most disadvantaged and marginalized children and their families, and contributes to the development of local institutional capacity to help them.
- **United Nations Development Program (UNDP) (\$63 million):** UNDP is the primary development agency of the UN, working in over 130 countries. UNDP's work in promoting stability and peaceful political and economic transitions in countries facing challenges and crises helps to advance U.S. development priorities and national interests by strengthening America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- **United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (\$35 million):** UNFPA advances the U.S. government's strategic foreign policy goals to reduce poverty, improve the health of women and their families, prevent HIV/AIDS, address gender-based violence, and provide voluntary family planning assistance worldwide. With programs in over 150 countries, UNFPA is the largest multilateral provider of family planning, reproductive health, and maternal health services which are key elements of global health and contribute to the U.S. comprehensive strategy for sustainable development.

Multilateral Development Banks

Treasury's request provides \$366 million for annual general capital increase (GCI) commitments at the multilateral development banks (MDBs). FY 2016 is the first year that scheduled funding will not be required for the Asian Development Bank (AsDB) GCI, though funding is included for our unmet AsDB commitments. In addition, FY 2016 is the final year of scheduled payments for the ongoing World Bank's International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) GCIs. GCI payments for the African Development Bank (AfDB) are scheduled to continue through FY 2019.

A new initiative in this request is a GCI for the North American Development Bank (NADB), which finances environmental infrastructure on the U.S.-Mexican border. The request includes the first of five \$45 million installments in paid-in capital for the GCI. In addition to a total of \$1.3 billion in callable capital, plus matching funds from the Government of Mexico, this request would support a doubling of the NADB's capital over five years. The President announced the NADB capital increase at this year's meeting of the High-Level Economic Dialogue, reflecting a strong U.S. commitment to deepen engagement with Mexico. NADB is well respected in the border region and has helped communities in both the United States and Mexico access critical infrastructure such as wastewater services. In recent years, NADB has provided renewable energy to residents in border states and has promoted new private sector investment in the sector along the border. Without a capital increase, NADB will lack the

financial resources needed to continue supporting these important investments. Mexico announced its support for a capital increase in March 2014.

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

Food Security

The request includes \$43 million for the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), the multilateral component of the President's Feed the Future initiative. This amount is enough to match \$86 million in new commitments from other donors, in line with the United States' pledge to provide \$1 for every \$2 provided by other donors, up to a total U.S. contribution of \$475 million. In addition, the request includes the first payment of \$30 million towards the new replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Environment and Clean Energy

The request includes \$150 million toward the U.S. pledge to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), providing a total of \$500 million when combined with \$350 million requested through the Department of State. Joining other nations, the United States pledged \$3 billion – not to exceed 30 percent of total confirmed pledges – to this new \$10 billion fund, which will support the transition of developing countries to a more sustainable development path. The GCF will also mobilize private sector resources toward clean and reliable energy and toward increased resilience. It will build on the best practices and lessons learned from the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), to which the previous Administration pledged \$2 billion with bipartisan support. The request includes \$230 million to fully meet the remainder of this commitment to the CIFs. It also fully funds the annual replenishment commitment to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) at \$137 million and includes \$32 million to pay down our unmet commitments.

Unmet Commitments

U.S. unmet commitments, which now exceed \$1.5 billion, erode U.S. credibility, pose a threat to our ability to shape the policy priorities of the MDBs and related funds, and in some cases hamper the ability of these entities to deliver results. The FY 2016 request would reduce these unmet commitments by \$280 million. In making allocations, we have maximized paying down those unmet commitments that are most damaging to U.S. credibility and to the programming capacity of the entities. We have also sought to avoid incurring new unmet commitments.

Specifically, the FY 2016 request allocates \$33 million for unmet commitments at the AfDF. Our nearly \$180 million in unmet commitments to the AfDF severely constrain the AfDF's overall programming capacity. Paying down our unmet commitments would demonstrate our sustained support for this institution, which is a key partner in reducing poverty in Africa. AfDF makes critical contributions to Power Africa and other international efforts to address Africa's massive infrastructure needs. AfDF works to combat the Ebola epidemic and assists many of the poorest and most fragile countries in the world.

The request also includes \$76 million to pay down our unmet commitments to the AsDF. Our over \$300 million in unmet commitments constrain the AsDF's commitment capacity. Paying down some of our unmet commitments would increase AsDF assistance, including to support Afghanistan through the political and military transitions, promote energy sector reform in Pakistan, bolster the democratic transition in Burma, and help Central Asia reduce its economic dependence on Russia.

The FY 2016 request also includes funding for our unmet commitments to the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). MDRI provides 100 percent cancelation of eligible debt owed to IDA and AfDF by countries reaching the completion point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. With no funding appropriated in FY 2014 or FY 2015, the unmet U.S. commitments to MDRI at IDA and AfDF have climbed to \$300 million. In this request, we have included \$111 million for IDA and \$14 million for AfDF. The United States was the leading advocate for the creation of MDRI, which was established to identify sustainable debt solutions to the severe financial difficulties faced by in the world's poorest countries. The U.S. share of the cost of MDRI is projected to grow rapidly in the future, reaching an annual amount of over \$300 million from FY 2021 through FY 2029, after which the cost will decline until MDRI ends in FY 2044.

The FY 2016 request includes \$13 million for our unmet IBRD, AfDB, and AsDB commitments in order to prevent a permanent loss of shareholding at those institutions. In addition, the request includes \$2 million toward unmet commitments at IFAD and, as noted above, \$32 million at the GEF.

International Monetary Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Monetary Fund	-	-	62,000	62,000

Treasury is seeking appropriations and authorization language within the FY 2016 request for the International Monetary Fund (IMF). In 2010, G-20 Leaders and the IMF membership decided on a set of quota and governance reforms designed to strengthen the IMF's critical role within the international system. The 2010 reforms are an important step toward modernizing IMF governance to better reflect countries' economic weights in the global economy, while preserving U.S. leadership and veto power.

The proposed appropriations and authorization language would reduce U.S. participation in the IMF's New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) by approximately \$59 billion and increase the U.S. quota by an equal amount, for no net change in the overall U.S. financial commitment to the IMF. The proposal also authorizes the United States to accept an amendment to the IMF Articles of Agreement that will facilitate changes in the composition of the IMF Executive Board while preserving U.S. influence in the Board.

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

Export-Import Bank of the United States

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Export-Import Bank of the United States	-692,600	-1,062,550	-875,000	187,550
Operations	130,600	122,050	133,700	11,650
Offsetting Collections	-800,200	-1,154,600	-1,008,700	145,900
Rescission	-23,000	-30,000	-	30,000

The FY 2016 Budget estimates that the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im Bank) export credit support will total \$27.9 billion in lending activity, and will be funded largely by receipts collected from the Ex-Im Bank's customers. These receipts are expected to total \$1,008.7 million in excess of estimated losses in FY 2016. These funds, treated as offsetting collections, will be used to pay \$117.7 million for administrative expenses. The administrative expenses estimate includes funding to expand the Bank's effort in supporting small business exports and to upgrade the Bank's systems infrastructure. The FY 2016 request for the Ex-Im Bank also includes \$10.0 million in carryover authority and \$6.0 million for the expenses of the Inspector General. The Bank forecasts a net return of \$875.0 million to the U.S. Treasury as receipts in excess of expenses or negative subsidy.

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

Overseas Private Investment Corporation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	-265,406	-310,213	-262,500	47,713
Offsetting Collections	-355,351	-398,000	-366,000	32,000
Administrative Expenses	62,574	62,787	83,500	20,713
Credit Subsidy	27,371	25,000	20,000	-5,000

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) is the U.S. government's development finance institution. OPIC mobilizes private capital to help address critical development challenges and in doing so, advances U.S. foreign policy. Because OPIC works with the U.S. private sector, it helps U.S. businesses gain footholds in emerging markets, catalyzing revenues, jobs and growth opportunities both at home and abroad. OPIC achieves its mission by providing investors with financing, guarantees, political risk insurance, and support for private equity investment funds. By balancing risks, returns and resources, OPIC generates returns to the budget, maintains itself as a fully self-sustaining Federal Corporation and consistently contributes to deficit reduction.

OPIC's FY 2016 budget is fully self-funded and assumes continuation of OPIC's thirty-seven year consecutive track record of positive contributions to the overall federal budget. From its FY 2016 estimated offsetting collections, OPIC is requesting \$83.5 million for administrative expenses and \$20 million for credit subsidy. OPIC projects these resources will support up to \$3.6 billion in new direct loans, risk insurance and loan guarantees. The FY 2016 budget also includes \$20 million in transfer authority and up to \$20 million from OPIC's subsidy appropriation to implement OPIC's existing authority to finance limited partner interests in investment funds in regions of the Administration's highest foreign policy priorities, particularly Africa.

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

OPIC Delivers on U.S. Foreign Policy Priorities – OPIC is a critical tool for fulfilling Presidential foreign policy priorities and initiatives to promote stability in the developing world as well as post-conflict rebuilding through private sector-led economic growth; Power Africa; the Global Climate Change Initiative; the U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Energy Partnership; and a host of regional initiatives in the Middle East and North Africa, as well as the Caribbean. Additionally, OPIC will play an important role in the whole of government effort to expand U.S. engagement in Central America.

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

OPIC puts greater emphasis on Asia and the Pacific – OPIC strongly supports the U.S – Asia Pacific Comprehensive Partnership for a Sustainable Energy Future announced by President Obama in November 2012. OPIC will provide up to \$1 billion in financing, political risk insurance and private equity funding

for sustainable power and energy infrastructure projects in Asia-Pacific as part of the U.S. government's \$6 billion commitment to support energy development in the region.

OPIC Supports Small Businesses – Over 50 percent of OPIC projects last fiscal year were in partnership with U.S. small businesses, accounting for over \$300 million in expected U.S. exports.

U.S. Trade and Development Agency

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	55,073	60,000	73,700	13,700

The FY 2016 request for the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) of \$73.7 million will strengthen the Agency’s ability to help U.S. companies create jobs through the export of U.S. goods and services for priority development projects in emerging economies. USTDA links U.S. businesses to export opportunities by funding project planning activities, pilot projects, and reverse trade missions that create sustainable infrastructure and economic growth in its partner countries. In carrying out its mission, USTDA prioritizes activities where there is a high likelihood for the export of U.S. goods and services.

USTDA programs have a proven record of success. In FY 2014, USTDA identified over \$5.8 billion in exports that were attributable to its activities. For the sixth year in a row, the Agency’s measure of its return on investments increased, reaching \$76 in U.S. exports for every taxpayer dollar programmed. USTDA’s success results, in part, from its rigorous, evidence-based decision-making processes. USTDA prioritizes funding for activities in markets and sectors that have strong opportunities for U.S. exports, where U.S. industry expertise can meet the development needs of its partner countries.

To maximize return on appropriated funds, USTDA will continue to prioritize support for infrastructure development projects in the energy, transportation, and information and communications technology sectors. USTDA’s key markets will include Brazil, Burma, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, the Philippines, Romania, South Africa, Tanzania, Turkey and Vietnam. USTDA will also support the inclusive, whole-of-government approach to implement the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America.

The FY 2016 budget request represents an increase of \$13.7 million over the FY 2015 enacted level—an increase that represents the potential generation of an additional \$1 billion in U.S. exports, based upon the Agency’s historical track record. The additional funds will enable USTDA to support Administration priorities and to level the playing field for U.S. companies in emerging markets by: (1) providing critical project preparation assistance to support clean energy development as part of the Power Africa initiative; (2) catalyzing investment from the U.S. private sector—leading to more exports and, ultimately, supporting more U.S. jobs — in support of the Administration’s rebalance to the Asia-Pacific region; (3) educating public procurement officials in emerging economies about the benefits of structuring sustainable procurements that integrate life-cycle cost analyses and best-value determinations; and (4) increasing its investment in clean energy development projects worldwide in support of the Administration’s Climate Action Plan.

International Trade Commission

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Trade Commission	83,349	84,842	131,500	46,658

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

The FY 2016 request of \$131.5 million will fund activities related to these mandates. The request also includes \$42.7 million for costs associated with securing space for the agency following the expiration of its current lease in August 2017.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,043	2,326	2,374	48

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

The FY 2016 request for FCSC provides \$2.4 million to continue evaluating claims of U.S. nationals against foreign governments under current claims programs as well as maintaining the decisions and records of past claims programs, and continue building and modernizing both current and past claims programs records by creating and updating the relevant databases.

Food for Peace Title II

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Food for Peace Title II	1,466,000	1,466,000	1,400,000	-66,000

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

The FY 2016 Title II request of \$1,400 million includes \$270 million to be used for development programs. An additional \$80 million is requested in the Development Assistance (DA) account under USAID’s Community Development Fund, bringing the total funding for these types of programs to \$350 million. Together, these resources support development food assistance programs’ efforts to address chronic food insecurity in areas of recurrent crises using a multi-sectoral approach to reduce poverty and build resilience.

The \$1,130 million balance of the FY 2016 Title II request will be used to provide emergency food assistance in response to natural disasters and complex emergencies. In an emergency, when people face the threat of imminent starvation, Title II emergency programs save lives, boost the resilience of disaster-affected communities, and support the transition from relief to recovery. This food, including specialized, processed commodities, provides life-saving assistance to millions of vulnerable people facing disasters overseas.

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

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

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program	185,126	191,626	191,626	-

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program. The McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program provides for the donation of U.S. agricultural commodities and associated financial and technical assistance to carry out preschool and school feeding programs in foreign countries. Maternal, infant, and child nutrition programs also are authorized under the program. Its purpose is to reduce the incidence of hunger and malnutrition and improve literacy and primary education. These measures contribute to a healthy, literate workforce that can support a more prosperous, sustainable economy and ensure long-term food security. The FY 2015 Enacted Budget for the McGovern-Dole program was \$191.6 million. The FY 2016 Budget proposes \$191.6 million for the McGovern-Dole program. With this funding, the program is expected to assist more than 4 million women and children in 2016. To provide a nutritious complement to U.S. commodities, the Budget proposes to allow grant recipients to purchase agricultural commodities locally.

USDA Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Program

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
USDA Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Program	-	-	20,000	20,000

USDA Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Program. The USDA Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement (LRP) Program provides for the use of cash to buy agricultural commodities at local and regional markets. USDA LRP program funds are authorized to be used in non-emergency situations to strengthen agricultural value chains, enhance local agricultural systems, build capacity in food sourcing from local producers and fill in nutritional gaps for targeted populations and may also be used to fill food availability gaps generated by unexpected emergencies. The USDA LRP program will serve as a complementary tool to support existing food aid programs, especially for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition program.

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**FY 2016 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(OCO)**

**DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) FY 2014 - FY 2016**

(\$000)

	FY 2014 OCO Actual	FY 2015 Estimate OCO	FY 2016 Request OCO	Increase / Decrease
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) TOTAL - DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (With Recissions)	6,520,000	9,258,000	7,047,452	(2,210,548)
DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT & RELATED AGENCIES - OCO	1,817,703	1,768,603	1,849,122	80,519
Administration of Foreign Affairs	1,732,887	1,683,503	1,699,122	15,619
State Programs	1,391,109	1,350,803	1,507,422	156,619
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	1,391,109	1,350,803	1,507,422	156,619
Ongoing Operations	490,835	361,097	439,459	78,362
Worldwide Security Protection	900,274	989,706	1,067,963	78,257
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	275,000	260,800	134,800	(126,000)
Ongoing Operations	275,000	10,800	10,800	-
Worldwide Security Upgrades		250,000	124,000	(126,000)
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	66,778	71,900	56,900	(15,000)
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	8,500	15,000		(15,000)
Office of the Inspector General ¹	49,650	56,900	56,900	-
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	8,628			-
International Organizations	74,400	74,400	150,000	75,600
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	74,400	74,400		(74,400)
Peace Operations Response Mechanism			150,000	150,000
Broadcasting Board of Governors	4,400	10,700	-	(10,700)
International Broadcasting Operations	4,400	10,700	-	(10,700)
Other Programs	6,016	-	-	-
United States Institute of Peace	6,016	-	-	-
FOREIGN OPERATIONS - OCO	5,129,593	7,489,397	5,198,330	(2,291,067)
U.S Agency for International Development - OCO	91,038	125,464	65,000	(60,464)
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	81,000	125,464	65,000	(60,464)
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	10,038		-	-
Bilateral Economic Assistance - OCO	3,894,165	5,626,380	3,812,330	(1,814,050)
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	924,172	1,335,000	810,000	(525,000)
Transition Initiatives (TI)	9,423	20,000	-	(20,000)
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	20,000	30,000	-	(30,000)
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	1,656,215	2,114,266	2,183,330	69,064
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	1,284,355	2,127,114	819,000	(1,308,114)
Department of Treasury	-	-	-	-
Treasury Technical Assistance		-	-	-
International Security Assistance - OCO	1,144,390	1,737,553	1,321,000	(416,553)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	344,390	443,195	226,000	(217,195)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	70,000	99,240	390,000	290,760
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	200,000	328,698	65,000	(263,698)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) ²	526,200	866,420	640,000	(226,420)
Global Security Contingency Fund ²	3,800	-	-	-
Recissions				
Administration of Foreign Affairs				
Diplomatic & Consular Affairs	(427,296)	-	-	-

Footnotes

1/ Funding for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) is discussed in the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) chapter.

2/ 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.

Overseas Contingency Operations Overview

The Administration's FY 2016 International Affairs request includes \$7.0 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO). This funds the Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) extraordinary cost of operations and assistance in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, and Ukraine. It supports our response to the crisis in Syria, our effort to counter the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), and the building of counterterrorism partnerships. It provides funds that would allow the U.S. to support potential emergent peace operations without disrupting continued American assistance for existing activities peacekeeping missions in Africa and other areas of conflict. In addition, it supports efforts to counter Russian pressure and aggressive actions. This approach is consistent with the practice of the past three years and allows the Department to deal with temporary and extraordinary activities critical to our immediate national security objectives without unnecessarily undermining funding for longer-term efforts to sustain global order and tackle transnational challenges.

The FY 2016 OCO request for Afghanistan reflects a transition of U.S. operations, diplomatic engagement, and assistance programs to a Kabul-centric diplomatic footprint. Mission Afghanistan continues to support national security objectives, chief among them disruption of al-Qaida and its extremist allies and empowerment of the government of Afghanistan as it takes the lead on management of security, economic, and political transitions. The request for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) provides for timely, effective oversight of Afghanistan programs.

For Pakistan, the OCO request supports a robust diplomatic presence and critical assistance programs to support the government and its people, maintaining diplomacy and outreach in the face of challenging political and security conditions. These funds will help facilitate increased stability and prosperity in this strategically important nation and will enable the United States to sustain a presence necessary to achieve essential strategic priorities of combatting terrorism and enhancing stability in Pakistan and the region following the transition in Afghanistan. OCO resources will support critical US activities such as sustaining close cooperation with Pakistan, ensuring the safety of Pakistani nuclear installations, working with Pakistan to facilitate the peace process in Afghanistan, and promoting improved relations with India.

In Syria, OCO funds will enable the ongoing U.S. response to the humanitarian crisis and provide support for the moderate Syrian opposition as they seek to counter ISIL, provide local security to their communities, Counter Violent Extremism (CVE) and foster the conditions that can lead to political settlement. In addition, the OCO request sustains and expands counter-ISIL programs initiated in FY 2015, to include and public diplomacy lines of effort. Public Diplomacy programming is targeted to increase the organizational capacity to expand counterterrorism messaging in the key languages of Arabic, Urdu, Somali, and English during hours of peak activity in the Middle East, Central Asia and Africa, and includes dedicated counter-ISIL content, speakers, platform development, outreach programs and analytics.

FY 2016 OCO funds will continue to support a sovereign and self-reliant Iraq, promoting Iraq's security, stability, and growth. The request supports staff and activities at Embassy Baghdad, as well as consulates in Erbil and Basrah. In addition, OCO funds will enable the ongoing U.S. response to the humanitarian crisis in Iraq. The U.S. Mission in Iraq serves as the foundation for all US government counter-ISIL programs and efforts.

In Jordan, consistent with the planned new Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), OCO funds will help address temporary and extraordinary needs related to countering ISIL and mitigating Syria-related economic and security strains. These funds may support the Government of Jordan's overall balance of payments position and expand infrastructure and essential services required to support communities that

are hosting refugees. Funds will also support the Jordanian Armed Forces' efforts to counter terrorism and asymmetric threats; improve their border security capacity; and improve their interoperability with the United States to participate in coalition operations, including operations to counter ISIL.

Finally, FY 2016 OCO funds will support efforts to build and maintain strong counterterrorism (CT) partnerships through CT capacity building activities as well as targeted programs to address the underlying conditions that enable violent extremism; and assist partners in Europe and Eurasia to resist Russian pressure and aggressive actions, e.g., funding additional potential loan guarantees for Ukraine and the European Reassurance Initiative.

Diplomatic and Consular Programs - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate ¹	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	1,391,109	1,350,803	1,507,422	156,619
Ongoing Operations	490,835	361,097	439,459	78,362
Worldwide Security Protection	900,274	989,706	1,067,963	78,257

1/ The FY 2014 Actual excludes a rescission (P.L. 113-76) of \$427.3 million in prior year balances.

The FY 2016 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request for Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) totals \$1.5 billion, addressing the extraordinary and temporary costs of diplomatic operations in the Frontline States of Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, transition operations related to Syria, and anti-ISIL Public Diplomacy programming. This funding is critical to achieving U.S. national security goals: establishing a secure, democratic, and self-reliant Iraq, defeating al-Qaida and its associates in Afghanistan while transitioning to a Kabul-centric diplomatic footprint, and working to eliminate terrorist safe havens in Pakistan. The Department is also supporting a flexible diplomatic presence along Syria's borders to support humanitarian relief, counter sectarian strife and terrorism, and prepare for a peaceful transition.

D&CP - Ongoing Operations

For emergent Areas of Unrest requirements, the OCO request of \$16.3 million supports the U.S. mission objective to defeat and dismantle the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), as well as facilitating transition operations related to Syria. For Syria, U.S. government humanitarian and diplomatic efforts are operating out of Gaziantep, Turkey and Consulate Adana. The OCO request of \$10.3 million will support ongoing maintenance and operations, communications, information technology, life support, and transportation of the Syria support mission. In addition, the OCO request includes \$6.0 million to sustain and expand the Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) and anti-ISIL Public Diplomacy programs initiated in FY 2015, increasing the Department's capacity to expand counterterrorism messaging in key languages during times of peak activity in the Middle East, Central Asia, and Africa.

For Iraq, the OCO request of \$250.9 million supports the U.S. Mission's strategic partnership with Iraq, through which the U.S. can advance its economic and security interests in the region. The D&CP Ongoing Operations request will support staff and activities at Embassy Baghdad, as well as consulates in Erbil and Basrah. The U.S. Mission in Iraq continues to be the foundation for all U.S. government programs and efforts. The emergence of ISIL within Iraq has further increased the volatility and instability in the region, resulting in an expanded role for U.S. engagement with the Iraqi government. The Department is capitalizing on its flexible footprint in Iraq in support of these anti-ISIL coalition activities. The request is \$123.7 million above the FY 2015 estimate due to reduced carryover levels.

For Afghanistan, the OCO request of \$136.2 million reflects the transition to a Kabul-centric diplomatic footprint. Department personnel are engaged in capacity building, stabilization, and development programs that are essential to strengthening the ability of Afghanistan to take full responsibility for its security and growth. The request is \$58 million below the FY 2015 level as the number of Department and interagency personnel is decreasing, and aviation costs for FY 2016 will largely be funded from FY 2015 resources.

For Pakistan, the OCO request of \$36 million supports a robust diplomatic presence in this strategically important nation. Pakistan lies at the heart of the U.S. counterterrorism strategy, the peace process in Afghanistan, nuclear non-proliferation efforts, and economic integration in South and Central Asia. OCO resources will support critical U.S. activities such as sustaining close cooperation with Pakistan, working with Pakistan to facilitate the peace process in Afghanistan, and promoting improved relations with India.

D&CP – Worldwide Security Protection

In Iraq, OCO funding of \$616.4 million supports operational requirements, movement security, equipment, physical and technical security, static guards, and security operations in Basrah and Erbil. The request is \$115.0 million above the FY 2015 level due to projected decreases in WSP/OCO balances. The FY 2016 OCO increase will maintain an appropriate level of security for current diplomatic operations, primarily protective security details and aviation support. The increase is needed to avoid reductions in the security footprint, which would result in reduced movement of diplomatic personnel and decreases in the aviation platform.

In Afghanistan, OCO funding of \$436.3 million for WSP is \$36.7 million below the FY 2015 level. This decrease reflects closure of field locations, but does include investments in additional Kabul security upgrades.

In Pakistan, OCO funding of \$15.3 million for WSP provides for overseas protective operations of U.S. civilians at the Embassy and consulates. The request is a straight line from the FY 2015 level, incorporating lower costs compared to FY 2014 for armored vehicles, RSO support, and Temporary Duty (TDY) personnel support.

Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance	275,000	260,800	134,800	-126,000

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

The FY 2016 Request represents an overall decrease of \$126 million below the FY 2015 Estimate. The funding covers construction costs for the Afghanistan transition (\$124 million) and lease costs for properties in Iraq (\$10.8 million). As part of the next phase of the Kabul Master Plan, funding for Afghanistan will make existing facilities at post more secure, enabling the Embassy Compound to more safely accommodate the planned civilian presence that will remain after the military transition.

Office of Inspector General - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Inspector General	49,650	56,900	56,900	-
Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction	49,650	56,900	56,900	-

The FY 2016 request of \$56.9 million for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) will enable the organization to perform independent and objective oversight of reconstruction and security assistance programs. SIGAR will continue to address emergent reconstruction issues, coordinate with experts from multiple SIGAR Directorates, and highlight potential issues that may impact the implementation of reconstruction programs. Finally, SIGAR will also produce lessons learned reports on the reconstruction efforts to help inform future overseas contingency operations.

Peace Operations Response Mechanism - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Peace Operations Response Mechanism	-	-	150,000	150,000

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

Allocation of this funding is subject to a determination by the Secretary that additional resources are necessary to support new or expanded peacekeeping operations or activities above the program level recommended in the FY 2016 budget submission to the Congress in the Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) or Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) accounts. The Peace Operations Response Mechanism request includes transfer authority to the PKO and CIPA accounts to provide flexibility for new UN or non-UN peacekeeping missions including significant troop level or mission expansions when approved by the relevant governing bodies.

The Peace Operations Response Mechanism will allow the United States to respond more rapidly and effectively to unanticipated peacekeeping requirements without disrupting ongoing missions and programs. Unanticipated peacekeeping requirements that have arisen in Africa over the past two years demonstrate the need for such a mechanism, which would enable the United States to respond to future missions in Africa, Syria, or other needs around the world.

USAID Operating Expenses - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Operating Expenses	81,000	125,464	65,000	-60,464

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Operating Expense (OE) request of \$65 million provides the resources to fund the extraordinary costs of operations in the frontline state of Afghanistan.

For FY 2016, the funds will support 110 U.S. Direct Hires (USDHs) and 17 U.S./Third Country National (TCN) personal services contractors projected for Afghanistan. For the 110 USDHs, OE-OCO will cover that portion of support costs that exceed the average for USDHs in non-frontline states.

Economic Support Fund - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	1,656,215	2,114,266	2,183,330	69,064

The Economic Support Fund (ESF) Overseas Contingency Operations account continues the provision of OCO resources to the frontline states of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq, and to Syria-related transition assistance. The FY 2016 request also extends OCO to Ukraine to provide support in the face of Russian pressure and aggressive actions. The costs associated with OCO are temporary in nature, will diminish as the missions are normalized, and will vary over time commensurate with the pace of civilian activity and the security environment in each country.

Europe and Eurasia (\$275 million): Due to the ongoing crisis in Ukraine, OCO resources will target extraordinary needs to help stabilize that country as it continues to face Russian pressure and aggressive actions.

- **Ukraine (\$275 million):** In addition to ESF base funding, \$275 million in OCO resources will provide vital macro-economic support for an up to \$1 billion loan guarantee in FY 2016 if Ukraine continues to make progress on its IMF programs, implements reforms, and if conditions warrant.

Near East (\$487.4 million): The FY 2016 OCO request is in addition to the support provided through on-going bilateral assistance included in the enduring request and addresses urgent and extraordinary needs. ESF-OCO funding will primarily be used to increase support to the moderate Syrian opposition and to Syria's neighbors and to counter extremist elements in the region, including the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). The Administration's strategy makes clear that bolstering resilience and stability in the region is a priority while the United States continues to focus efforts on countering violent extremists and terrorist organizations, like ISIL, and their ability to exploit governance shortfalls and sectarian tensions to expand their own reach.

Support provided to the moderate Syrian opposition, Jordan, Lebanon, and Iraq will be tailored to the individual needs of each partner and country. Funding will meet needs in communities in the region that are hosting refugees from Syria as well as bolster governments that are bearing costs associated with the refugee crisis and countering ISIL.

- **Jordan (\$277.4 million):** The FY 2016 ESF OCO request will continue critical support to mitigate against the temporary and extraordinary economic strains Jordan faces due to regional instability, the ISIL offensive, and the influx of refugees from the crises in both Iraq and Syria. In addition to supporting Jordan's economic stability, funding may provide assistance in sectors that are increasingly under strain in communities hosting significant numbers of refugees from Syria, such as water, health, community cohesion, and basic education.
- **Syria (\$160 million):** The FY 2016 request will continue to provide nonlethal assistance to Syrian opposition groups to support critical needs resulting from the ongoing crisis. U.S. leadership will remain critical through FY 2016 and this request will help the United States advance a political transition, counter violent extremism, including ISIL, support local communities in liberated areas to maintain basic services and preserve U.S. national security interests in the region. Specifically, this request continues ongoing efforts to support the moderate opposition, including national and local-level opposition groups as they strive to achieve a negotiated political solution to this conflict;

provide goods and services to their communities; and jumpstart local economies. As the Administration has long stated, the only way to end this conflict is through a negotiated political solution that results in a transitional governing body. Should a transition occur, U.S. assistance will focus on helping consolidate the political transition, support the democratic process, and enable reconstruction and recovery efforts, in coordination with the other international donors.

- **Iraq (\$50 million):** The FY 2016 ESF-OCO request for additional resources for Iraq is required to support the President's strategy to degrade and ultimately defeat ISIL. These programs will have a direct impact in communities and areas liberated from ISIL's control and will help local governments and service ministries respond to citizens' needs and rebuild trust and legitimacy. This will help strengthen governance, counter ISIL's messaging, and promote stabilization, recovery, and reconciliation.

South and Central Asia (\$1,421 million): The FY 2016 request includes funding to support extraordinary and temporary needs that will help stabilize conflict areas and aid in the transition to long-term sustainable and durable development of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

- **Afghanistan (\$1,086.1 million):** FY 2016 resources remain essential to maintaining Afghan stability following the 2014 security transition, and fostering economic development in Afghanistan that will gradually lessen the country's reliance on international assistance. With a new reform minded government in Kabul and Afghan security forces leading security operations across the country, this will be perhaps the most critical phase of solidifying the progress made over the last decade and establishing Afghanistan as a stable, prosperous, secure country in a stable, prosperous, secure region. The concept of mutual accountability was further refined at the London Conference on Afghanistan in December 2014 with the Afghan government's presentation of its comprehensive reform plan. OCO funding will prioritize those areas critical to sustaining gains of the last decade and objectives of the new government while continuing to lay the foundation for sustained economic, political, and social sector development. FY 2016 assistance will focus on promoting economic growth by investing in viable sectors including agriculture and extractives, improved governance, a better system of justice, and alternatives to the illicit production of narcotics. The United States will work with international partners to sustain gains in health and education and will support women and girls through the critical transition period and beyond. The United States and the Government of Afghanistan will continue working together to make progress on the fundamental reform objectives laid out in the government's reform agenda and an updated Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework. The United States and other donors are committed to supporting progress in these areas. The United States will continue to incentivize progress by conditioning a portion of assistance on government enactment and implementation of reforms including respect for the rights of women and minorities, improved governance, anti-corruption efforts and improved legislation to support private investment.

OCO resources in FY 2016 will support the continued stability of Afghanistan. They will be used to solidify gains in areas still vulnerable to unrest. Infrastructure funding will help complete and maintain investments in core projects that will bring sustainable power to the North and South – a critical component of the U.S. government economic growth strategy for Afghanistan. OCO funds will also support government reform efforts through the Afghan Reconstruction Trust Fund and through other programs.

- **Pakistan (\$334.9 million):** The requested level of FY 2016 resources for Pakistan is critical for achieving U.S. goals of countering terrorism and violent extremism, increasing stability in both Pakistan and the region, and making clear that the United States is not abandoning the region following the transition in Afghanistan. The goal is an increasingly stable, prosperous Pakistan. OCO funds will support stabilization, infrastructure, and increased regional trade and private

investment, particularly in the tribal areas and border regions with Afghanistan. These resources will expand the writ of the government to improve democracy, governance, and the delivery of essential services, and expand economic opportunities in areas prone to instability. In addition, requested funds will support community development, and the construction and rehabilitation of roads, bridges, irrigation systems, and other infrastructure. Funds will target key areas afflicted by violent extremism and help return, stabilize, reconstruct, and develop communities in tribal areas that are vulnerable to violent extremism and were affected by Government of Pakistan counterterrorism operations in North Waziristan and elsewhere. FY 2016 assistance will also continue to support energy investments that remain the highest priority for both the U.S. government and the Government of Pakistan. These projects will increase power generation and the efficiency and regulation of the energy sector, including via renewable energy, promoting stability and economic growth in Pakistan and the broader region.

International Disaster Assistance - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Disaster Assistance	924,172	1,335,000	810,000	-525,000

The FY 2016 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of \$810 million will support humanitarian assistance to save lives and reduce suffering for those affected by the conflicts in Syria and Iraq. The IDA OCO request will enable the U.S. government to meet humanitarian needs quickly in response to these ongoing complex emergencies, primarily through the provision of food assistance, emergency medical care, and protection assistance to those most vulnerable. The United States is the largest donor to the internal Syria and Syria regional responses, among several other ongoing, complex humanitarian responses.

This request includes \$325 million for the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance to respond to civil strife and prolonged displacement of populations that continue to hinder the advancement of development and stability. These programs alleviate suffering, save lives, and reduce the impact of disasters. Additionally, this request includes \$485 million for the Office of Food for Peace for emergency food assistance. IDA OCO resources allow USAID to support food assistance interventions in these protracted, complex emergencies. This emergency food assistance includes interventions such as local and regional purchase of agricultural commodities, food vouchers, and cash transfers.

Migration and Refugee Assistance - OCO

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

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 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.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	344,390	443,195	226,000	-217,195

The FY 2016 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) request includes funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) for Iraq, Syria, and Afghanistan. The request of \$205 million for Afghanistan includes a full year of operations for the interdiction, justice, corrections, and various support programs in Afghanistan. The \$21 million request for the Middle East will support security sector reform, judicial reform, and corrections reform across the region. INCLE funding will also support Program Development and Support administrative costs and will fund Program Design and Learning evaluations and assessments in bilateral budgets.

Near East

- Iraq (\$11 million):** This request will be used to strengthen anti-corruption, criminal justice, and security sector institutions in Iraq, which include those that have the capacity to counter violent extremists and address humanitarian concerns. Funds will support justice and civilian security institutions, such as Iraqi police and border forces, to reduce the destabilizing effects of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant's (ISIL's) advances and other conflicts within the region. Additionally, programs will expand the professional and technical development of judicial and legal personnel and promote increased access to justice. Programs will also strengthen Iraq's anti-corruption and anti-money laundering/counter-terrorism financial institutions to disrupt ISIL's financing, deter other financial crimes, and efficiently resolve corruption cases. Proposed programming will build on previous achievements in these areas and will focus on the greatest needs, sustainable reforms, and where Iraqi political will exists.
- Syria (\$10 million):** This request will strengthen criminal justice institutions within Syria, either as part of a transitional government or as support to moderate local governments in liberated areas. Assistance will focus on the security sector, the judiciary, and may include corrections reform. This support will prevent a security vacuum and establish a functioning rule of law system in Syria with the goal of building confidence in a reformed, transparent and independent judiciary and corrections system.

South and Central Asia

- Afghanistan (\$205 million):** This request will continue projects supporting the capacity of the Afghan government to provide justice services and improve the capacity of civil society to raise awareness of legal rights. Projects will be carried out with fewer international staff, more Afghan leadership, and in some cases will consist of Afghan government implementation with financial support from the U.S. Government. Programs will continue providing professional justice sector training, mentoring, capacity building, and access to justice programs with a heavy focus on creating sustainable Afghan solutions. Cross-cutting focus will be paid to legal education and programs to protect women from gender-based violence. Programming to combat major crimes such as narcotics, corruption, and national security crimes will continue, including through support for the Counternarcotics Justice Center as well as Department of Justice mentors. Corrections sector assistance will continue to focus on developing a sustainable Afghan government capacity to manage

safe, secure, and humane correctional facilities. These efforts will be led by a core cadre of highly experienced international corrections advisors in Kabul, in concert with Afghan professional advisory staff both in Kabul and at key regional facilities. International and Afghan staff will mentor the Afghan corrections system leadership, provincial prison commanders, and corrections personnel with targeted training and mentoring. Funding will also be used to support an embedded capacity building team at the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Centers (GDPDC) headquarters to improve core management and budgeting functions; develop prison industries and vocational programs; support vulnerable populations including juveniles and women; and manage incarcerated national security threat populations. INL's aviation assets will continue to provide critical security, overhead support, and secure transport for travel by U.S. government employees and Afghan government officials, as well as local and international implementing partners.

Additionally, funds will be used to support Afghan-led initiatives to reduce the supply of opiates originating in Afghanistan, including by supporting Afghan-led interdiction and eradication programs to disrupt insurgency revenue sources derived from the illicit narcotics trade. Programs will promote stabilization and the growth of the licit economy by incentivizing provincial performance on counternarcotics activities, including through support for sustainable, community-led development projects. Funding will also support demand reduction, public information, and activities to build the Afghan government's capability to independently tackle the narcotics trade.

Peacekeeping Operations - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Peacekeeping Operations	200,000	328,698	65,000	-263,698

The FY 2016 Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of \$65 million will provide support for vetted members of the moderate, armed Syrian opposition, which is an important component of the counter-ISIL strategy and will promote conditions for a political settlement in Syria.

- Syria (\$65 million):** FY 2016 assistance will build the capacity of moderate partners inside Syria to counter ISIL, enhance security and stability in their local communities, and foster conditions that can lead to political settlement in Syria. PKO OCO funds will enable the Department of State to continue the provision of non-lethal assistance to the moderate, armed Syrian opposition, which will serve to bolster their capacity, cohesion, and credibility. This funding will also be used to strengthen linkages between armed and civilian actors which are critical to enabling the opposition to counter ISIL and set the conditions for a political settlement. This assistance will complement the train and equip efforts of the Department of Defense.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs	70,000	99,240	390,000	290,760

The FY 2016 Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of \$390 million is for the Department of State's portion of the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund. These funds will enable the United States to enhance activities in support of counterterrorism (CT), countering violent extremism, and crisis response, as well as provide enabling support to partners engaged on the front lines against terrorism.

Pursuant to strategic threat assessments, funds will support CT capacity-building efforts in areas such as the Middle East, North Africa and the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, and South and Central Asia, and globally as required to protect national security of the United States and its allies. The request builds on existing authorities but provides the Department with flexibility to transfer funds to other State Department foreign assistance accounts to address the underlying conditions conducive to violent extremism, including grievances and conflicts that feed extremism and facilitate recruitment of terrorists. Funds will support comprehensive counterterrorism partnerships that are global in nature – with governments, civil society organizations, and multilateral institutions – targeting efforts to partners that can provide civilian security to those most vulnerable to brutal terrorist actions. Programs will be appropriately balanced among interventions focused on security and criminal justice, and interventions focused on addressing the conditions driving recruitment and radicalization. Allocation decisions will be made in the context of a robust, coordinated interagency process.

Within this framework, funds support the following strategic objectives:

- Preventing and Countering Terrorist Safe Havens:** The FY 2016 funds support partner efforts to reduce or control terrorist safe havens and support and recruitment networks in the Middle East, North Africa and the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, and 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. It 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 to violent extremism. We will target our assistance to regions, countries, communities, and partners where there is a serious or emerging terrorist threat that endangers U.S. interests, is likely to destabilize a viable partner, or will undermine regional stability.
- Addressing Foreign Fighter Flows:** The funds will support efforts to stop the flow of foreign fighters to join groups such as Al-Nusrah or the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, as well as bolster governments' abilities to prepare for their potential return, through efforts to develop and implement appropriate legal regimes, address terrorist travel via targeted training and equipping programs, and expand ongoing Global Counterterrorism Forum initiatives and counter-recruitment programs.

Countering Iranian-Sponsored Terrorism: For Countering Iranian-Sponsored Terrorism, funds will build law-enforcement capacity to counter Hezbollah's external networks, assist governments in countering Iranian and Hezbollah-related terrorist financing and illicit activities (including through the development of sanctions regimes), and boost the ability of 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, and to constrain their reach.

Foreign Military Financing - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual ¹	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Military Financing	526,200	866,420	640,000	-226,420

1/ The FY 2014 OCO level includes the transfer of \$3.8 million from the Foreign Military Financing 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.

The FY 2016 Foreign Military Financing (FMF) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of \$640 million is for Pakistan, Iraq, Jordan, Ukraine, Georgia, and Moldova.

- **Pakistan (\$265 million):** Given the ongoing transition in Afghanistan and continued terrorist attacks against civilian and military targets throughout Pakistan, FMF is essential to Pakistan's efforts to increase stability in its western border region and ensure overall stability within its own borders. The \$265 million Pakistan request in FY 2016 will enhance the Pakistan Army, Frontier Corps, Air Force, and Navy's ability to conduct counterinsurgency (COIN) and counterterrorism (CT) operations against militants throughout its borders, especially in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, improve Pakistan's ability to deter threats emanating from those areas, and encourage continued U.S.-Pakistan military-to-military engagement. FMF will continue to focus on seven priority areas identified and agreed to with the Government of Pakistan, including precision strike; air mobility and combat search and rescue; counter-improvised explosive device and battlefield survivability; battlefield communications; night operations; border security; and maritime security/counternarcotics in support of CT aims.
- **Iraq (\$250 million):** The \$250 million requested for Iraq in FY 2016 broadly focuses on helping the Iraqis improve the capability and professionalism of their military and builds upon the efforts made since 2003 by U.S. military, coalition forces, and Iraqi military operations and initiatives. FMF will help ensure that a strong U.S.-Iraq relationship is in place as Iraq continues to rely on its own fiscal resources to contribute to peace and security in the region. The program will focus on helping the Iraqi Security forces counter the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL); the development of enduring logistics capabilities and institutions to sustain U.S. and Iraqi post-war investments; professionalizing the security forces; and strengthening the United States' long-term strategic partnership with Iraq.
- **Jordan (\$50 million):** The \$50 million request for Jordan in FY 2016, as part of a three-year Memorandum of Understanding, will support the Jordanian Armed Forces' (JAF) efforts to modernize and enhance their ability to counter asymmetric threats and to counterterrorism. Assistance will focus on improving the JAF's border security capacity and on improving their interoperability with the United States to participate in coalition operations, including operations to counter ISIL. FMF will improve JAF capabilities through training and equipment in support of border security and counterterrorism to address instability stemming from the conflict in Syria. Building the capacity of the JAF will support regional security and their ability to contribute to regional security efforts.
- **Ukraine (\$42.3 million):** The \$42.3 million request for Ukraine in FY 2016 will address critical equipment shortfalls to assist Ukraine's armed forces in maintaining Ukraine's sovereignty and countering Russian aggression. FMF will focus on capabilities that respond to short-term needs and

also constitute long-term investments in the modernization of Ukraine's armed forces. These funds will continue to promote Ukraine's political realignment towards the transatlantic alliance, improve interoperability with NATO and other western forces, increase Ukraine's capacity to provide for its own defense, and reinforce our long-term commitment to Ukraine's sovereignty.

- **Georgia (\$20 million):** Funds will be used to advance Georgia's development of forces capable of enhancing security, countering Russian aggression, and contributing to coalition operations. This will include support for such things as upgrades to Georgia's rotary wing air transport capabilities, advisory and defense reform, and modernization of Georgia's military institutions.
- **Moldova (\$12.8 million):** The \$12.8 million request for Moldova in FY 2016 will enhance existing FMF investment, including dual-use capabilities that will enable Moldova to contribute to regional stability and security and counter Russian aggression, while also increasing Moldova's ability to participate in future international peacekeeping and coalition operations. Funds will focus on providing individual equipment and training to the army of Moldova.

ACCOUNT TABLES

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Global Health Programs - USAID

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual ¹	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	2,773,750	2,783,950	2,755,000
Africa	1,458,518	*	1,441,970
Angola	38,400	*	32,400
Benin	23,100	*	23,500
Burkina Faso	9,500	*	9,000
Burundi	14,500	*	17,500
Cameroon	1,500	*	1,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	126,650	*	129,200
Ethiopia	138,365	*	133,200
Ghana	59,808	*	61,500
Guinea	17,850	*	17,500
Kenya	83,000	*	81,400
Lesotho	6,400	*	6,400
Liberia	37,700	*	29,700
Madagascar	49,000	*	49,000
Malawi	71,200	*	72,400
Mali	57,650	*	56,850
Mozambique	68,700	*	68,100
Nigeria	173,500	*	173,500
Rwanda	43,500	*	44,000
Senegal	57,000	*	54,000
South Africa	12,000	*	9,500
South Sudan	30,510	*	35,510
Swaziland	6,900	*	6,900
Tanzania	98,335	*	98,335
Uganda	90,500	*	88,200
Zambia	58,800	*	56,875
Zimbabwe	42,500	*	41,500
Africa Regional	14,100	*	14,000
East Africa Regional	8,650	*	7,800
Sahel Regional Program	2,800	*	6,300
Southern Africa Regional	2,000	*	2,000
West Africa Regional	14,100	*	14,400
East Asia and Pacific	138,022	*	130,450
Burma	22,000	*	15,500
Cambodia	28,772	*	30,500
Indonesia	41,250	*	39,750
Papua New Guinea	2,500	*	2,500
Philippines	32,500	*	31,200
Timor-Leste	2,000	*	2,000
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	9,000	*	9,000
Europe and Eurasia	9,000	*	7,100
Ukraine	7,500	*	6,100
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,500	*	1,000

Global Health Programs - USAID

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual ¹	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Near East	9,000	*	9,500
Yemen	9,000	*	9,500
South and Central Asia	184,700	*	150,725
Bangladesh	79,500	*	71,200
India	48,000	*	27,500
Kyrgyz Republic	4,300	*	3,750
Nepal	40,900	*	38,775
Tajikistan	7,000	*	5,500
Uzbekistan	4,000	*	3,000
Central Asia Regional	1,000	*	1,000
Western Hemisphere	63,063	*	65,541
Dominican Republic	5,750	*	5,750
Guatemala	15,000	*	13,000
Haiti	25,200	*	25,200
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	1,222	*	6,950
Central America Regional	8,391	*	8,391
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	4,000	*	2,750
South America Regional	3,500	*	3,500
Asia Regional	4,750	*	3,250
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	19,500	*	14,500
Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors (SPANS)	19,500	*	14,500
GH - Global Health	411,502	*	440,119
GH - International Partnerships	468,695	*	486,845
Blind Children	2,500	*	-
Commodity Fund	20,335	*	20,335
Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance	175,000	*	235,000
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	*	28,710
Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,500	*	2,000
Microbicides	45,000	*	45,000
Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	99,750	*	86,500
Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	72,100	*	50,000
TB Drug Facility	15,000	*	13,500
MDR Financing	5,000	*	3,000
New Partners Fund	2,800	*	2,800
LAB - Global Development Lab	7,000	*	5,000
FY 2015 Emergency Funding Estimate, P.L. 113-235	-	312,000	-

1/ 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.

Global Health Programs - State
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	5,670,000	5,670,000	5,426,000
Africa	3,017,423	*	3,398,186
Angola	9,899	*	12,899
Botswana	49,804	*	45,804
Burundi	5,000	*	15,360
Cameroon	34,175	*	43,975
Cote d'Ivoire	114,480	*	138,405
Democratic Republic of the Congo	51,975	*	60,975
Djibouti	1,800	*	1,800
Ethiopia	123,777	*	187,213
Ghana	959	*	6,797
Kenya	371,680	*	456,680
Lesotho	25,497	*	41,038
Liberia	800	*	800
Malawi	64,180	*	87,988
Mali	1,500	*	1,500
Mozambique	274,001	*	298,301
Namibia	23,460	*	43,513
Nigeria	456,652	*	356,652
Rwanda	79,022	*	73,559
Senegal	1,535	*	1,535
Sierra Leone	500	*	500
South Africa	255,550	*	346,550
South Sudan	11,790	*	11,790
Swaziland	36,413	*	36,413
Tanzania	372,381	*	393,581
Uganda	313,467	*	320,176
Zambia	257,476	*	334,732
Zimbabwe	77,250	*	77,250
East Africa Regional	800	*	800
Southern Africa Regional	1,600	*	1,600
East Asia and Pacific	72,312	*	80,627
Burma	9,000	*	9,000
Cambodia	5,122	*	5,122
China	1,500	*	1,500
Indonesia	350	*	2,250
Papua New Guinea	3,700	*	3,700
Vietnam	46,727	*	53,142
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	5,913	*	5,913
Europe and Eurasia	12,015	*	25,515
Ukraine	12,015	*	25,515
South and Central Asia	26,271	*	34,294
India	13,777	*	20,000
Central Asia Regional	12,494	*	14,294

Global Health Programs - State

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Western Hemisphere	157,368	*	148,444
Brazil	500	*	500
Dominican Republic	6,438	*	9,363
Guyana	6,608	*	6,636
Haiti	124,013	*	104,013
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	7,208	*	15,331
Central America Regional	12,601	*	12,601
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	2,384,611	*	1,738,934
Additional Funding for Country Programs	474,442	*	345,434
International Partnerships	1,695,000	*	1,151,500
Oversight/Management	135,169	*	162,000
Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	*	80,000

Development Assistance
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	2,507,001	2,507,001	2,999,694
Africa	1,118,240	*	1,044,454
Djibouti	-	*	10,000
Ethiopia	102,000	*	82,200
Ghana	75,100	*	77,080
Guinea	-	*	6,000
Kenya	93,500	*	84,210
Madagascar	2,500	*	1,668
Malawi	51,500	*	33,675
Mali	53,210	*	49,265
Mauritania	-	*	1,584
Mozambique	57,000	*	42,374
Niger	-	*	2,000
Nigeria	71,000	*	76,016
Rwanda	65,000	*	42,926
Senegal	55,621	*	45,216
Sierra Leone	-	*	6,000
South Africa	15,000	*	15,750
Tanzania	115,734	*	97,936
Uganda	63,270	*	49,775
Zambia	42,500	*	23,933
Africa Regional	86,250	*	106,244
Central Africa Regional	39,400	*	16,578
East Africa Regional	41,161	*	56,480
Sahel Regional Program	15,600	*	22,007
Southern Africa Regional	21,911	*	30,623
West Africa Regional	50,983	*	64,914
East Asia and Pacific	260,542	*	343,340
Cambodia	26,756	*	35,250
Indonesia	66,420	*	112,400
Laos	2,750	*	11,100
Marshall Islands	500	*	500
Micronesia	500	*	500
Mongolia	5,000	*	-
Philippines	87,682	*	98,430
Thailand	4,000	*	5,000
Timor-Leste	6,500	*	12,700
Vietnam	21,395	*	34,750
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	39,039	*	32,710
South and Central Asia	105,328	*	123,379
Bangladesh	81,578	*	92,923
India	19,000	*	24,537
Maldives	2,000	*	3,000
Nepal	-	*	1,668

Development Assistance
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Sri Lanka	2,000	*	417
South Asia Regional	750	*	834
Western Hemisphere	214,399	*	615,041
Brazil	12,500	*	-
Dominican Republic	10,300	*	8,696
Ecuador	2,000	*	2,000
El Salvador	18,631	*	116,522
Guatemala	42,789	*	205,100
Honduras	36,700	*	157,700
Jamaica	6,000	*	5,000
Mexico	-	*	12,500
Nicaragua	8,400	*	18,150
Paraguay	7,000	*	9,000
Peru	12,029	*	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	7,500	*	5,926
Central America Regional	12,500	*	43,500
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	25,050	*	29,670
South America Regional	13,000	*	1,277
USAID Asia Regional	7,180	*	8,069
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	319,400	*	342,660
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	112,513	*	75,809
Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors (SPANS)	23,700	*	4,880
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	220,399	*	260,303
LAB - Global Development Lab	108,000	*	160,000
Other Funding	20,000	*	-
To Be Programmed	20,000	*	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	21,000	*	25,500
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	*	1,139

Economic Support Fund
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual ¹	FY 2015 Estimate ²	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL ESF	4,589,182	4,746,795	6,135,491
Total Enduring	2,932,967	2,632,529	3,952,161
Africa	416,009	*	479,200
Burundi	-	*	2,000
Central African Republic	2,000	*	2,000
Cote d'Ivoire	-	*	7,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	48,635	*	70,568
Djibouti	5,000	*	-
Liberia	89,138	*	76,453
Sierra Leone	1,600	*	-
Somalia	21,067	*	87,701
South Sudan	176,741	*	175,022
Sudan	9,197	*	9,149
Zimbabwe	20,325	*	21,816
African Union	774	*	696
Africa Regional	21,532	*	26,795
<i>Trans Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)</i>	[3,500]	*	[7,000]
East Africa Regional	20,000	*	-
East Asia and Pacific	131,048	*	133,087
Burma	68,700	*	80,700
Cambodia	5,200	*	3,500
China	10,000	*	4,500
Vietnam	22,000	*	15,000
East Asia and Pacific Regional	25,148	*	24,387
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	-	*	5,000
Europe and Eurasia	324,567	*	435,205
Albania	6,079	*	6,000
Armenia	20,700	*	18,360
Azerbaijan	9,000	*	7,978
Belarus	11,000	*	9,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	25,554	*	24,300
Georgia	39,400	*	50,552
Kosovo	37,891	*	35,470
Macedonia	5,207	*	5,000
Moldova	15,050	*	31,820
Montenegro	374	*	-
Poland	-	*	3,000
Serbia	14,877	*	11,250
Ukraine	54,000	*	154,067
Europe and Eurasia Regional	61,185	*	60,908
International Fund for Ireland	1,250	*	-
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	23,000	*	17,500

Economic Support Fund
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual ¹	FY 2015 Estimate ²	FY 2016 Request
Near East	1,092,488	*	1,318,900
Egypt	200,000	*	150,000
Iraq	-	*	22,500
Jordan	360,000	*	360,000
Lebanon	70,000	*	110,000
Libya	-	*	10,000
Morocco	15,896	*	20,000
Tunisia	25,000	*	55,000
West Bank and Gaza	272,042	*	370,000
Yemen	13,000	*	70,000
MENA Initiative	3,550	*	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	*	1,400
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	75,000	*	70,000
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	*	5,000
Near East Regional Democracy	32,000	*	30,000
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	-	*	5,000
Middle East Regional	20,000	*	40,000
South and Central Asia	289,181	*	423,208
Afghanistan	108,163	*	138,850
India	-	*	3,000
Kazakhstan	6,354	*	6,113
Kyrgyz Republic	32,937	*	41,446
Nepal	33,933	*	33,038
Pakistan	60,122	*	143,070
Tajikistan	18,439	*	22,886
Turkmenistan	3,988	*	4,100
Uzbekistan	4,738	*	4,997
Central Asia Regional	17,928	*	21,708
South and Central Asia Regional	2,579	*	4,000
Western Hemisphere	459,280	*	597,461
Colombia	141,500	*	141,326
Cuba	20,000	*	20,000
Haiti	119,477	*	97,000
Mexico	46,750	*	39,000
Peru	34,471	*	58,085
Venezuela	4,298	*	5,500
Western Hemisphere Regional	92,784	*	236,550
<i>Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)</i>	<i>[29,200]</i>	*	<i>[26,000]</i>
<i>Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI)</i>	<i>[61,500]</i>	*	<i>[81,500]</i>
CT - Counterterrorism	-	*	8,000
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	25,917	*	-
Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors (SPANS)	5,000	*	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	-	*	60,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	10,000	*	10,000

Economic Support Fund
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual ¹	FY 2015 Estimate ²	FY 2016 Request
ENR - Energy Resources	11,800	*	17,000
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	117,807	*	448,250
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	4,300	*	5,150
Foreign Assistance Dashboard	2,800	*	2,750
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	1,500	*	2,400
Other Funding	26,225	*	-
OPIC/State Regional Economic Partnership	4,000	*	-
To Be Programmed	22,225	*	-
Special Representatives	24,345	*	16,700
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	480	*	5,000
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	1,000	*	1,000
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	22,000	*	10,000
S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies	480	*	400
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	385	*	300
Total OCO	1,656,215	2,114,266	2,183,330
Europe and Eurasia	-	*	275,000
Ukraine	-	*	275,000
Near East	495,458	*	487,350
Iraq	17,500	*	50,000
Jordan	340,000	*	277,350
Morocco	5,000	*	-
Syria	8,250	*	160,000
West Bank and Gaza	97,958	*	-
MENA Initiative	16,750	*	-
Middle East Regional	10,000	*	-
South and Central Asia	1,160,757	*	1,420,980
Afghanistan	743,837	*	1,086,050
Pakistan	416,920	*	334,930
FY 2015 Emergency Funding Estimate, P.L. 113-235	-	711,725	-

1/ 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.

2/ 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.

Migration and Refugee Assistance & U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL - MRA	3,059,000	3,059,000	2,453,595
Total Enduring - MRA	1,774,645	931,886	1,634,595
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	1,774,645	*	1,634,595
Africa	408,648	*	454,000
East Asia	69,332	*	54,600
Europe	48,651	*	31,000
Near East	480,909	*	329,400
South Asia	66,875	*	72,900
Western Hemisphere	61,100	*	45,300
Protection Priorities	215,450	*	139,695
Migration	27,500	*	20,000
Administrative Expenses	34,500	*	35,000
Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	10,680	*	10,000
Refugee Admissions	351,000	*	442,700
Total Overseas Contingency Operations - MRA	1,284,355	2,127,114	819,000
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	1,284,355	2,127,114	819,000
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	50,000	50,000	50,000

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL - INCLE	1,350,000	1,296,250	1,193,771
Non-OCO	1,005,610	853,055	967,771
Africa	66,169	*	49,150
Central African Republic	-	*	2,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,250	*	2,000
Kenya	2,000	*	1,000
Liberia	11,700	*	13,500
Mozambique	500	*	-
Somalia	1,700	*	1,650
South Africa	2,000	*	1,000
South Sudan	20,599	*	10,000
Tanzania	450	*	-
African Union	-	*	500
State Africa Regional	23,970	*	17,000
East Asia and Pacific	32,232	*	38,120
Burma	-	*	3,000
China	800	*	800
Indonesia	10,066	*	11,025
Laos	1,000	*	1,000
Malaysia	800	*	855
Mongolia	-	*	500
Philippines	8,000	*	9,000
Thailand	1,466	*	1,900
Timor-Leste	660	*	800
Vietnam	450	*	4,450
East Asia and Pacific Regional	8,990	*	4,790
Europe and Eurasia	43,798	*	34,900
Albania	4,450	*	2,650
Armenia	2,824	*	1,700
Azerbaijan	1,226	*	800
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,735	*	3,800
Georgia	3,947	*	3,500
Kosovo	10,674	*	9,500
Macedonia	1,786	*	1,600
Moldova	3,230	*	2,800
Montenegro	1,826	*	1,500
Serbia	3,000	*	2,250
Ukraine	4,100	*	4,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	*	800
Near East	104,394	*	106,000
Egypt	3,000	*	2,000
Iraq	-	*	-

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Lebanon	13,894	*	13,000
Libya	1,500	*	2,000
Morocco	3,000	*	3,000
Tunisia	9,000	*	12,000
West Bank and Gaza	70,000	*	70,000
Yemen	3,000	*	2,000
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	1,000	*	2,000
South and Central Asia	98,260	*	109,305
Afghanistan	45,000	*	45,000
Bangladesh	2,600	*	2,000
Kazakhstan	1,200	*	700
Kyrgyz Republic	6,000	*	3,235
Maldives	1,200	*	-
Nepal	3,300	*	2,230
Pakistan	23,000	*	46,000
Sri Lanka	720	*	-
Tajikistan	7,000	*	5,000
Turkmenistan	500	*	200
Uzbekistan	740	*	940
Central Asia Regional	7,000	*	4,000
Western Hemisphere	467,131	*	464,000
Colombia	149,000	*	117,000
Haiti	12,000	*	6,000
Mexico	148,131	*	80,000
Peru	33,000	*	36,000
Western Hemisphere Regional	125,000	*	225,000
<i>Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)</i>	<i>[25,000]</i>	*	<i>[20,000]</i>
<i>Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI)</i>	<i>[100,000]</i>	*	<i>[205,000]</i>
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	169,585	*	145,573
Alien Smuggling/Border Security	750	*	500
Anti-Money Laundering Programs	3,600	*	2,500
Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP)	11,085	*	7,000
Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	9,517	*	3,800
Cyber Crime and IPR	5,000	*	5,000
Demand Reduction	12,500	*	12,500
Fighting Corruption	3,900	*	3,500
International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA)	31,300	*	25,700
Inter-regional Aviation Support	40,000	*	38,478
International Organizations	3,869	*	4,000
International Organized Crime	8,750	*	5,000
International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support (IPPOS)	2,500	*	3,300
Program Development and Support	36,814	*	34,295

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	24,041	*	20,723
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	24,041	*	20,723
OCO	344,390	443,195	226,000
Near East	23,052	*	21,000
Iraq	23,052	*	11,000
Syria	-	*	10,000
MENA Initiative	-	*	-
South and Central Asia	214,400	*	205,000
Afghanistan	180,000	*	205,000
Pakistan	34,400	*	-
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	10,000	*	-
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	10,000	*	-
Other Funding	96,938	*	-
To Be Programmed	96,938	*	-

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in thousands)

Summary by Sub-Account

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
NADR Total	700,000	685,500	999,334
Total - Enduring	630,000	586,260	609,334
Nonproliferation Programs	296,369	*	275,187
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	30,000	*	25,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	64,000	*	58,716
Global Threat Reduction	77,369	*	64,321
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	88,000	*	88,000
CTBT International Monitoring System	31,000	*	31,000
Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism	5,000	*	6,150
CTBTO Preparatory Commission-Special Contributions	1,000	*	2,000
Anti-terrorism Programs	163,131	-	211,521
Antiterrorism Assistance	113,040	*	165,430
Terrorist Interdiction Program	25,091	*	26,091
CT Engagement with Allies	10,000	*	6,000
Counterterrorism Financing	15,000	*	14,000
Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance	170,500	-	122,626
Conventional Weapons Destruction	170,500	*	122,626
Total - OCO	70,000	99,240	390,000
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	70,000	*	-
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund - OCO	-	*	390,000
FY 2015 Emergency Funding Estimate, P.L. 113-235	-	5,300	-

Peacekeeping Operations
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL - PKO	435,600	473,691	495,200

Total Enduring	235,600	144,993	430,200
Africa	112,500	*	302,250
Central African Republic	-	*	10,000
Cote d'Ivoire	500	*	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	10,000	*	14,000
Guinea	580	*	-
Liberia	2,000	*	2,000
Mali	2,720	*	-
Somalia	42,350	*	115,000
South Sudan	30,700	*	30,000
Africa Regional	23,650	*	131,250
Near East	36,000	*	28,000
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	36,000	*	28,000
PM - Political-Military Affairs	87,100	*	99,950
Security Governance Initiative	-	*	16,850
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	16,100	*	19,100
Global Peacekeeping Operations Initiative (GPOI)	71,000	*	64,000

Total OCO	200,000	328,698	65,000
Africa	180,000	*	-
Central African Republic	10,000	*	-
Somalia	158,000	*	-
South Sudan	12,000	*	-
Near East	-	*	65,000
Syria	-	*	65,000
PM - Political-Military Affairs	20,000	*	-
Peacekeeping Response	20,000	*	-

International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	105,573	106,074	111,715
Africa	16,050	*	15,690
Angola	493	*	450
Benin	352	*	230
Botswana	576	*	525
Burkina Faso	319	*	250
Burundi	504	*	425
Cabo Verde	292	*	150
Cameroon	487	*	300
Central African Republic	-	*	150
Chad	353	*	300
Comoros	225	*	150
Cote d'Ivoire	492	*	280
Democratic Republic of the Congo	460	*	375
Djibouti	348	*	400
Ethiopia	589	*	570
Gabon	330	*	230
Ghana	668	*	670
Guinea	397	*	240
Guinea-Bissau	-	*	150
Kenya	748	*	800
Lesotho	227	*	150
Liberia	470	*	420
Madagascar	-	*	250
Malawi	251	*	250
Mali	99	*	280
Mauritania	300	*	300
Mauritius	204	*	150
Mozambique	630	*	370
Namibia	120	*	150
Niger	356	*	400
Nigeria	779	*	730
Republic of the Congo	295	*	150
Rwanda	-	*	450
Sao Tome and Principe	263	*	150
Senegal	901	*	800
Seychelles	138	*	150
Sierra Leone	423	*	310
Somalia	145	*	365
South Africa	715	*	650
South Sudan	14	*	700
Swaziland	147	*	150
Tanzania	424	*	500

International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
The Gambia	198	*	150
Togo	398	*	200
Uganda	569	*	520
Zambia	351	*	350
East Asia and Pacific	8,626	*	12,500
Cambodia	452	*	450
Indonesia	1,855	*	2,400
Laos	298	*	450
Malaysia	877	*	1,000
Mongolia	825	*	1,500
Papua New Guinea	245	*	250
Philippines	1,699	*	2,000
Samoa	30	*	100
Thailand	713	*	2,200
Timor-Leste	383	*	400
Tonga	250	*	250
Vietnam	999	*	1,500
Europe and Eurasia	29,819	*	31,300
Albania	1,063	*	1,000
Armenia	586	*	600
Azerbaijan	592	*	600
Bosnia and Herzegovina	982	*	1,000
Bulgaria	2,063	*	2,000
Croatia	1,135	*	1,100
Czech Republic	1,800	*	1,800
Estonia	1,211	*	1,200
Georgia	1,791	*	2,200
Greece	97	*	200
Hungary	1,152	*	1,000
Kosovo	750	*	750
Latvia	1,267	*	1,200
Lithuania	1,225	*	1,200
Macedonia	1,070	*	1,100
Malta	147	*	100
Moldova	779	*	1,150
Montenegro	596	*	600
Poland	2,000	*	2,000
Portugal	81	*	100
Romania	1,737	*	1,700
Serbia	878	*	1,050
Slovakia	897	*	900
Slovenia	717	*	650
Turkey	3,274	*	3,200

International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Ukraine	1,929	*	2,900
Near East	17,981	*	20,560
Algeria	1,346	*	1,300
Bahrain	522	*	700
Egypt	-	*	1,800
Iraq	1,471	*	1,000
Jordan	3,588	*	3,800
Lebanon	2,347	*	2,750
Libya	1,461	*	1,500
Morocco	1,817	*	2,000
Oman	2,011	*	2,000
Saudi Arabia	9	*	10
Tunisia	2,300	*	2,300
Yemen	1,109	*	1,400
South and Central Asia	12,288	*	13,260
Afghanistan	509	*	1,200
Bangladesh	996	*	1,500
India	1,388	*	1,300
Kazakhstan	680	*	700
Kyrgyz Republic	869	*	950
Maldives	221	*	300
Nepal	1,004	*	900
Pakistan	4,899	*	4,800
Sri Lanka	756	*	500
Tajikistan	535	*	525
Turkmenistan	226	*	285
Uzbekistan	205	*	300
Western Hemisphere	13,503	*	12,905
Argentina	349	*	350
Belize	234	*	250
Brazil	618	*	625
Chile	792	*	500
Colombia	1,534	*	1,400
Costa Rica	331	*	425
Dominican Republic	760	*	600
El Salvador	1,100	*	800
Guatemala	714	*	760
Guyana	296	*	250
Haiti	241	*	255
Honduras	647	*	750
Jamaica	670	*	600
Mexico	1,427	*	1,500
Panama	671	*	700

International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Paraguay	528	*	460
Peru	499	*	600
Suriname	212	*	215
The Bahamas	172	*	200
Trinidad and Tobago	179	*	325
Uruguay	725	*	500
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	804	*	840
Other Funding	1,803	*	-
To Be Programmed	1,803	*	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	5,503	*	5,500
IMET Administrative Expenses	5,503	*	5,500

Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual ¹	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL - FMF	5,915,480	5,880,529	5,806,542
Total Enduring	5,389,280	5,014,109	5,166,542
Africa	15,321	*	19,153
Botswana	200	*	-
Cote d'Ivoire	200	*	-
Djibouti	1,000	*	700
Ethiopia	843	*	700
Ghana	350	*	300
Guinea	200	*	-
Kenya	1,178	*	1,000
Liberia	4,000	*	2,500
Nigeria	1,000	*	600
Senegal	325	*	300
South Africa	700	*	450
Tanzania	200	*	-
Uganda	200	*	200
Africa Regional	4,925	*	12,403
East Asia and Pacific	77,488	*	69,024
Cambodia	500	*	-
Indonesia	14,000	*	14,000
Laos	288	*	200
Mongolia	2,400	*	1,624
Philippines	50,000	*	40,000
Thailand	-	*	-
Timor-Leste	300	*	300
Vietnam	10,000	*	11,900
East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	*	1,000
Europe and Eurasia	88,502	*	51,100
Albania	2,600	*	2,400
Armenia	2,700	*	1,700
Azerbaijan	2,700	*	1,700
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,500	*	4,000
Bulgaria	7,000	*	5,000
Croatia	2,500	*	2,500
Czech Republic	3,000	*	1,000
Estonia	2,400	*	2,000
Georgia	12,000	*	-
Hungary	450	*	-
Kosovo	4,000	*	4,000
Latvia	2,250	*	2,000
Lithuania	2,549	*	2,000
Macedonia	3,600	*	3,600

Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual ¹	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Moldova	1,250	*	-
Montenegro	1,200	*	1,000
Poland	14,000	*	6,000
Romania	8,000	*	5,400
Serbia	1,800	*	1,800
Slovakia	450	*	-
Slovenia	450	*	-
Ukraine	6,103	*	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	3,000	*	5,000
Near East	4,839,998	*	4,882,000
Bahrain	10,000	*	7,500
Egypt	1,300,000	*	1,300,000
Israel	3,100,000	*	3,100,000
Jordan	300,000	*	300,000
Lebanon	74,999	*	80,000
Morocco	7,000	*	5,000
Oman	8,000	*	2,000
Tunisia	19,999	*	62,500
Yemen	20,000	*	25,000
South and Central Asia	248,656	*	10,600
Bangladesh	2,500	*	2,000
Maldives	400	*	400
Nepal	1,750	*	5,000
Pakistan	237,771	*	-
Tajikistan	3,535	*	-
Uzbekistan	2,700	*	-
Central Asia Regional	-	*	3,200
Western Hemisphere	59,315	*	64,665
Belize	1,000	*	1,000
Colombia	28,500	*	25,000
Costa Rica	1,400	*	1,400
El Salvador	1,900	*	1,900
Guatemala	1,740	*	1,740
Haiti	1,600	*	1,200
Honduras	4,500	*	4,500
Mexico	6,550	*	7,000
Panama	2,125	*	2,125
Peru	2,500	*	1,300
Western Hemisphere Regional	7,500	*	17,500
<i>Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)</i>	[7,500]	*	[7,500]
PM - Political-Military Affairs	60,000	*	70,000
FMF Administrative Expenses	60,000	*	70,000

Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual ¹	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Total OCO	526,200	866,420	640,000
Europe and Eurasia	-	*	75,000
Georgia	-	*	20,000
Moldova	-	*	12,750
Ukraine	-	*	42,250
Near East	300,000	*	300,000
Iraq	300,000	*	250,000
Jordan	-	*	50,000
South and Central Asia	42,229	*	265,000
Pakistan	42,229	*	265,000
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	50,000	*	-
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	50,000	*	-
Other Funding	122,971	*	-
Global Security Contingency Fund	21,200	*	-
To Be Programmed	101,771	*	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	11,000	*	-
FMF Administrative Expenses	11,000	*	-

1/ 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.

International Organizations and Programs
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual ¹	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	339,720	344,170	315,000
IO - International Organizations	339,720	*	315,000
ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	800	*	800
International Development Law Organization (IDLO)	600	*	400
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	360	*	300
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	10,000	*	11,700
International Chemicals and Toxins Programs	3,610	*	3,000
International Conservation Programs	7,900	*	7,000
Monitoring and Evaluation	-	*	500
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	25,500	*	25,500
OAS Development Assistance	3,400	*	3,000
OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	4,500	*	2,700
Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP)	50	*	50
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)	3,000	*	2,500
UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,250	*	950
UN Women (formerly UNIFEM)	7,500	*	7,700
UN Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT)	700	*	700
UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	900	*	500
UN Democracy Fund (UNDF)	4,200	*	4,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	80,000	*	63,000
UN Environment Program (UNEP)	7,250	*	6,700
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	30,700	*	35,000
UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)	5,500	*	2,400
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	132,000	*	132,000
United Nations Junior Professional Officer Program (UNJPO)	1,000	*	-
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT)	6,350	*	3,000
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	1,650	*	1,000
Technical Assistance (WTO)	1,000	*	600

1/ 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.