Congressional Budget Justification

Foreign Operations

Appendix 2

FISCAL YEAR 2020

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

III. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACCOUNTS

Acronym List

AEECA	Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia
AF	Bureau of African Affairs, Department of State
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATA	Anti-Terrorism Assistance
AVC	Bureau of Arms Control Verification and Compliance, Department of State
BHA	Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, USAID
CARSI	Central American Regional Security Initiative
CBSI	Caribbean Basin Security Initiative
CIF	USAID Capital Investment Fund
CPS	Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization, USAID
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSO	Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations, Department of State
CT	Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism, Department of State
CVE	Countering Violent Extremism
CWD	Conventional Weapons Destruction
DA	Development Assistance
DDI	Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation, USAID
DRG	Democracy, Rights, and Governance
DCHA	Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance, USAID
DoS	Department of State
DRL	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State
EAP	Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Department of State
EB	Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, Department of State
ENR	Bureau of Energy Resources, Department of State
EO	Executive Order
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
ESDF	Economic Support and Development Fund
ESF	Economic Support Fund
EUR	Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, Department of State
EXBS	Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance
FMF	Foreign Military Financing
FP/RH	Family Planning and Reproductive Health
GH	Bureau for Global Health, USAID
GHP	Global Health Programs
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IDA	International Disaster Assistance
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
ILEA	International Law Enforcement Academy
IHA	International Humanitarian Assistance
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IG	Inspector General
IMET	International Military Education and Training
IMS	International Monitoring System
INCLE	International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Department of State
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
ISN	Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, Department of State

J/TIP	Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Department of State
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MANPADS	Man-Portable Air Defense Systems
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDR-TB	Multi-Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis
MRA	Migration and Refugee Assistance
NADR	Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NEA	Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSS	National Security Strategy
OCO	Overseas Contingency Operations
ODC	Office of Defense Cooperation
OSC	Office of Security Cooperation
OES	Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Department of State
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, USAID
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PKO	Peacekeeping Operations
P.L. 480	P.L. 480 Title II/ Food for Peace
PM	Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State
PME	Professional Military Education
PMI	President's Malaria Initiative
PPL	Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning, USAID
PREACT	Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism
PREPCOM	Preparatory Committee
PRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, Department of State
PRP	Bureau for Policy, Resources, and Performance, USAID
RFS	Bureau for Resilience and Food Security, USAID
SCA	Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs, Department of State
S/GAC	Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, Department of State
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math
TB	Tuberculosis
TOC	Transnational Organized Crime
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TSCTP	Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WASH	Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WHA	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, Department of State
WHO	World Health Organization
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

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

The strategy to advance evidence in decision-making addresses foreign assistance funding as planned by the Department of State and USAID. The following is a description, separated by agency, of evidence work as a whole, and efforts to advance the use of evidence in decision-making.

Department of State

Officials/Offices Responsible for Evaluation Functions

(a) Senior Evaluation Officials/Lead Evaluation Offices

Within the U.S. Department of State, both the Director of the Bureau of Budget and Planning (BP) and the Director of the Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources (F), have evaluation responsibilities. The BP Director is a member of the Senior Executive Service and is the Performance Improvement Officer (PIO) for State. The F Director is a political appointee and both individuals promote a culture of data analytics and evidence to inform decision-making. Both entities include leadership and staff which guide evaluation policy and support its implementation throughout the Department.

(b) Other Evaluation Staff

The Department has a decentralized staffing structure for conducting evaluations with the Bureau of Budget and Planning and the Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources focusing on the implementation of policy, capacity building, and oversight. As they are able, bureaus outside of BP and F may choose to add dedicated staff with evaluation responsibilities. In addition, all bureaus have a Bureau Evaluation Coordinator. The Evaluation Coordinator informs bureau leadership of evaluation requirements, works with bureau leadership to develop an evaluation plan, convenes meetings of program managers to facilitate utilization of findings, share lessons learned from past evaluations, ensure that corrective actions identified during evaluations are completed, and serve as a point of contact on the Department's evaluation policy and attends regular Evaluation Community of Practice meetings.

(c) Evaluation FTE's

Within BP and F there are nine FTE's focused on evaluation and approximately 16-20 more in offices throughout the Department. Staff with these specialties are complemented with 42 Bureau Evaluation Coordinators, who are personnel with training in the management of evaluations that carry out the functions listed above.

Agency Strategy to Advance the Use of Evidence in Decision-Making

(a) Current Efforts and Future Plans

The Department of State continues to strengthen program, project, and process management guidelines to help align activities to strategy and meet desired goals. Using the *Managing for Results Framework* (MfR), State continues to improve processes to build evidence, increase the quality of evaluations, and to integrate planning, budgeting, managing, and learning processes to inform and support programmatic, budget, and policy decisions. To integrate the MfR more fully within bureaus and missions, State created a website to provide information, tools, and templates pertaining to work in all four quadrants of the

cycle: planning, budgeting, managing, and learning. State has also made improvements to the Evaluation Registry, which collects information on planned, ongoing, and completed evaluations for both State and USAID, including estimated budgets, type of evaluation, schedule, and final reports.

State's evaluation policy includes design, monitoring, and learning as well as evaluation, consistent with the goals of the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (FATAA). The Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (the Foundations Act or FEBP) includes further requirements surrounding data collection and use, evidence building, evaluation, and transparency. State is presently analyzing these new requirements. Current and upcoming efforts include:

- Continuing implementation of FATAA, monitoring implementation of our Design, Monitoring and Evaluation policy, and responding to emerging challenges;
- Developing a coordinated, integrated response to the Foundations Act; and
- Continuing technical assistance to bureaus on using the resources developed to support design, monitoring, evaluation, and learning

State continues to implement FATAA through its Design, Monitoring and Evaluation policy in concert with the Bureau of Budget and Planning (BP). Recent accomplishments have included:

- Developing and promoting a Program Design and Performance Management toolkit to assist bureaus in implementing the policy.
- State developed an online evaluation toolkit and resources for bureaus to use in concert with the Program Design and Performance Management Toolkit.
- Developing and piloting a four-day training course on Strategic Planning and Performance Management.
- F and BP developed guidance and a plan for implementing the policy at the Department and worked with all Bureaus and Offices to complete program and project design steps for their major lines of effort.
- In accordance with FATAA, F has developed the Foreign Assistance Resource Library (FARL). The site will be updated on a rolling basis as new information comes in.
- Evaluations are already publicly posted on www.state.gov/f under foreign assistance evaluations.
- Bureaus and Missions have updated their strategic plans to align with the Joint Strategic Plan. These were posted in the FARL.
- ForeignAssistance.gov will include links to the resource library to align with other agencies' strategy and evaluation clearinghouse links.

(b) Recent Major Progress

Improving Data Availability, Accessibility, and Literacy
In the past year, State has worked to increase institutional capacity by increasing the availability of data through improved collection techniques, by increasing accessibility through more resources dedicated to data analysis and visualization, and by increasing data literacy through new courses at the Foreign Service Institute (FSI). All of these improvements help inform and empower decision-makers when making programmatic and budgetary decisions.

- There has been an increase in agencies reporting financial transaction data to ForeignAssistance.gov, as required by OMB Bulletin 12-01. As of 2016, only 10 agencies had been reporting, which increased to 18 in 2017 and 19 in 2018. ForeignAssistance.gov is on track to publish data from 21 of 22 agencies by the end of FY 2019 Q2. Additionally, the Department continues to make significant progress on data quality through the Foreign Assistance Data Review (FADR), which will ultimately

assist in increasing the use of administrative data for decision-making. Under FADR, F has worked with the Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS) and others across the Department to improve data quality in financial systems of record for transparency and analytical purposes.

- Within the Office of Management Policy, Rightsizing and Innovation (M/PRI), the Department is developing an enterprise-wide data analytics support team for the Department and individual bureaus when needing help to leverage data for decision making. By expanding the use of existing Department data assets and focusing on internal capacity, the Department will enable staff to provide better evidence-based solutions to the global challenges they confront.

- The Foreign Service Institute (FSI) has added several courses to improve data literacy among analysts and supervisory staff in the Department. With these new courses, staff all over the Department will be able to better integrate data and visualizations into their analyses and enable leaders to more regularly have access to data-informed decision-making materials.

Program Design and Performance Management
The Department's Program and Project Design, Monitoring, and Evaluation policy further strengthens and codifies many sound performance management and learning practices already in place at the Department, and fills in gaps where policy was missing. The policy is supported by internal guidance, an internal online Evaluation Toolkit, and the *Program Design and Performance Management Toolkit,* which provides step-by step instruction, examples, and templates for setting program-level goals, creating logic models, designing performance indicators, developing monitoring and evaluation plans, and using data for learning. In addition to the Toolkit, State offers technical assistance and classroom training to support implementation.

Using Program Evaluation and Program Assessment Findings
State's evaluation policy provides a key framework for generating evidence to inform decisions. For example, an evaluation on security sector assistance is looking at the extent to which U.S. foreign assistance processes, plans, and programs for fragile states have contributed to reducing levels of fragility and associated risks of conflict in line with established international principles for prevention. The results of this evaluation will inform State and USAID in formulating and structuring future budget requests and programming for targeted fragile states, and will also support an ongoing interagency effort to enhance approaches and tools for conflict prevention. Another evaluation explores programs to counter violent extremism by looking at two projects in neighboring countries experiencing similar issues that use different approaches to achieve similar outcomes. The evaluation is expected to provide additional insight into an often asked question about the effectiveness of face-to-face training versus other methods of delivery.

(c) Current Barriers

State works to overcome barriers in a variety of ways. It continues to strengthen staff skills through training and to make more information available online. Currently, significant barriers include:

- Ensuring sufficient Department-wide resources dedicated to evaluation covering both staffing and funding. Currently bureaus are doubling up on job duties and carefully analyzing where best to focus resources.

- Developing a body of evidence. Each evaluation of a program or project can be useful for improving effectiveness, efficiency and future planning and design. As more evaluations are done, a body of

evidence can be compiled that can tell more about the Department's work on a broader level. This takes time as well as the capacity to store, share and use information about evaluation results across sectors, regions or functions that managers can use to track and leverage. The Department is working toward curating this data as well as improving its capacity to interpret the data.

- Agencies outside the Department need to fulfill their reporting mandates to ForeignAssistance.gov, which not only includes timely reporting of transaction data but also reporting of data that is high in quality and is complete. Several agencies still do not report data at this level—including the Department of State—and these gaps can hinder the capacity to make decisions based on this information.

- While the Department has added an analytics support office and additional data literacy course offerings at FSI, data literacy and ubiquitous access to industry standard analytics tools are lacking. As the Department's body of evidence grows, it will need more effective and accessible ways to analyze and visualize data to support decision-making.

(d) <u>Development and Use of a Learning Agenda</u>

State carries out a learning agenda through the Managing for Results Framework (MfR) described in the Current Efforts section of this document. Learning takes place when all levels of an organization engage in the thoughtful and purposeful collection, analysis, and discussion of information to assess progress toward their goals.

The MfR links the critical components of strategic planning, budgeting, managing programs, and learning. The learning quadrant includes activities to support strategic progress reviews, monitoring, and evaluation as well as various performance reporting mechanisms like the Annual Performance Plan and Annual Performance Report, Foreign Assistance Performance Plan and Report, Planning and Performance System, and Evaluation Registry. Learning from these activities and reports takes place via discussion and analysis, i.e., putting the information to use.

We are looking at incorporating current practices into the requirements of the Foundations for Evidence Based Policymaking Act of 2018. Learning agendas with research questions are typically developed by the many bureaus in the department through the use of their strategies and bureau evaluation plans. In responding to a learning agenda that develops questions for the entire agency, the Department will need to ensure that high level research questions applying to the entire strategy flow logically down to bureau strategies and remain relevant.

Supporting Staff Capacity
State continues to strengthen and support staff capacity by providing training, technical assistance, and resources that encourage data use and learning. For instance:

- As part of an effort to solidify its MfR infrastructure, State developed a four-day course on strategic planning and performance management. The course familiarizes personnel with the necessary skills and processes for developing strategic plans, articulating and measuring performance, and linking performance goals to higher-level strategies.

- State is developing new courses on evaluation, planned for piloting in the summer of 2019. One course is an introduction to evaluation in an electronic format. The other, on managing evaluations, is a multi-day classroom course that dovetails with the strategic planning and performance management course.

- A State *Evaluation Community of Practice* meets monthly, featuring presentations on recently completed evaluations and special guests sharing best practices. The community has more than 300 members. State also hosts annual evaluation events in varying formats whereby the Department's evaluation community and key Department leaders share how they have used the results of evaluations to validate current plans or inform future decisions. A recently-formed State Performance Management Community of Practice also meets monthly, focusing on design and performance management aspects of the Department policy, challenges identified by the community, and welcoming guest speakers from across the Department.

- State's internal MfR website provides information, tools, and templates pertaining to work in all four quadrants of the MfR cycle. State uses the site throughout the year to inform bureaus and missions about tools, timing of planning and reporting cycles, and availability of personnel for technical consultation.

Encouraging, Tracking and Disseminating Evaluations
State also promotes internal learning from evaluations as well as learning among a broader community of foreign assistance stakeholders. For instance:

- State has developed a foreign assistance clearinghouse, the Foreign Assistance Resource Library or FARL, where documents on monitoring and evaluation can be publicly posted for learning and use by other government agencies, aid recipients, the NGO community, and the public at large.

- The www.state.gov/f webite explains foreign assistance processes and houses publicly posted evaluations as well as the FARL and other documents pertaining to the budget.

- State collects information each fiscal year on planned, ongoing, and completed evaluations of foreign assistance in an Evaluation Registry, from which State-commissioned evaluations are also posted publicly on www.state.gov/f. State revised and updated the information collected on evaluations through the Evaluation Registry to track the number, type, and cost of foreign assistance evaluations, as well as reveal trends across regions, topics and sectors.

- State policy requires that when planning an evaluation, bureaus must create a dissemination plan that lists all stakeholders and plans for how results of the final evaluation report will be made available to them.

(e) Improving Foreign Assistance Data Tracking

The Department of State continues to make progress on the Foreign Assistance Data Review (FADR) as FADR enters Phase 4. Under FADR, F has worked with the Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS) on a weekly basis to improve foreign assistance data quality.

As part of the FADR strategy, user training materials are in development for both systems upgrades and change management. Higher quality foreign assistance data will result in more reliable financial data across the Department of State and improved tracking of foreign assistance data. Through FADR, the Department of State will see dividends in its ability to manage activities, coordinate with others effectively, make data-driven decisions, and meet transparency commitments.

Updates on M-14-06, "Guidance for Providing and Using Administrative Data for Statistical Purposes."

(a) <u>Recent Progress</u>

State continues to use data for innovative and practical purposes that support previous commitments and Open Data efforts with respect to privacy, confidentiality and national security interests. State is not a Principal Statistical Agency; however, the Department is implementing M-14-06 incrementally by working with data stewards to identify, collect, and disseminate administrative datasets, which will contribute to statistical analysis for effective decision-making.

State's Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources (F) does not yet collect administrative data for statistical purposes. As mentioned above, however, it does work across the interagency to increase the quantity and quality of the data available from agencies on ForeignAssistance.gov. The number of agencies reporting data has increased from 10 of 22 in 2016 to 19 of 22 in 2018 and a projected 21 of 22 agencies by the end of FY 2019 Q2. Additionally, the Department continues to make significant progress on data quality through FADR with State's FY 2018 transaction data projected to be published to ForeignAssistance.gov by the end of FY 2019 Q2.

Additionally, consistent with the goals of section 708 of the Department of State Authorities Act, Fiscal Year 2017, the Office of Management Policy, Rightsizing and Innovation (M/PRI), the Executive Secretariat, the Foreign Service Institute's School of Applied Information Technology, the Bureau of Information Resource Management's Office of eDiplomacy, the Bureau of Administration, and the Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources established a partnership, or "Hub," to foster analytical capabilities, share knowledge management practices, provide a space for collaboration, and support data-informed decision making. These offices have key responsibilities in the Hub's areas of concentration, and they work in consultation with State's regional and functional bureaus and its data community to deliver gains in our ability to find and leverage relevant information to advance our diplomatic priorities. As a result of the Hub partnership, Department personnel will be better equipped to access and use the data and knowledge they need to accomplish their missions.

State made further progress in improving data quality by standardizing reference data through two administrative datasets: the Foreign Assistance Standardized Program Structures and Definitions dataset and the Agencies dataset. In addition, State made updates to its already-approved Posts dataset. The standardization of foreign assistance sector information supports regulatory requirements and transparency commitments by providing a foundation for alignment of program actions to the types of assistance that are provided worldwide. The Agencies dataset creates a crosswalk between financial, personnel and International Cooperative Administrative Support Services agency codes, supporting our identification of personnel and financial activities. Finally, the updates to our Posts dataset reflect additional attributes that will help our people and systems to better categorize and understand the locations and organizations in which we serve.

(b) <u>Priorities</u>

State's priorities in this area include improving the quantity and quality of data available on ForeignAssistance.gov and making it useful for in-country reporting requirements.

(c) <u>Current Barriers</u>

Twenty-two agencies have foreign assistance portfolios, and each agency has its own systems, business processes and resource constraints. Coupling these diverse operating models with competing priorities results in agencies having difficulty consistently reporting high-quality data on a regular basis. Much of what is required in OMB Bulletin 12-01 and the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 is a combination of financial and project management information, rarely housed in a single system.

This requires the use of existing financial and other data collection systems in ways agencies never envisioned or intended.

In addition, the Department of State captures foreign assistance activity from budget planning and allocation through obligation and disbursement in multiple budget, financial, and program management systems. Until recently the Department of State has not fully utilized these systems to track or report on foreign assistance programs or funds at the level needed for recent transparency, congressional, or management purposes. The FADR working group was chartered in September 2014 to understand and document these issues and provide recommendations to be implemented.

(d) Data Stewardship

ForeignAssistance.gov supports the U.S. Open Government National Action Plan as well as the U.S. commitment to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. IATI is a standard for publishing up-to-date foreign assistance spending data in a common, open format that allows for comparison across organizations. State publishes foreign assistance data to IATI via ForeignAssistance.gov on behalf of interagency partners in line with the IATI standard.

In addition, State is committed to improving the quality and completeness of its published data to meet aid transparency commitments and support data for decision making. To this end, F is working with CGFS through Phase 4 of the FADR process to expand technical requirements for systems to meet the needs of internal and external stakeholders for working with administrative data. F and CGFS have engaged with all foreign assistance bureaus in the Department, and their continued leadership and engagement have resulted in increased publication of obligation and disbursement data at the transaction level on ForeignAssistance.gov for the Department of State and a strategy to improve data entry and storage systems to better track this information for the entire lifecycle—from input to publication. Through FADR, the Department of State will see dividends in its ability to manage data, coordinate with others effectively, make data-driven decisions, and meet transparency commitments.

U.S. Agency for International Development

USAID is recognized as a leader among federal agencies in building and acting on evidence for decision-making. USAID's Program Cycle Operational Policy (ADS 201) complies with the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (FATAA) and provides the groundwork for implementation of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policy Act of 2018 (the Foundations Act or FEBP). The policy helps ensure USAID's country strategies, projects and activities are evidence-based, effective, and achieve sustainable development results that support countries on their journey to self-reliance, or country commitment and capacity to plan, finance and implement solutions to solve their development challenges.

In May 2018, USAID introduced Self-Reliance Metrics, a set of 17 third-party validated, publicly-available indicators that measure country self-reliance. The data from these metrics are one set of evidence to inform USAID's strategic decisions about country partnerships and strategies. As a new initiative, USAID is also creating an Agency-wide Self-Reliance Learning Agenda to identify priorities for building evidence and learning for programs and operations. To further strengthen the use of evidence at USAID, the Agency has proposed creating a Bureau for Policy, Resources and Performance (PRP) to better align Agency development policy, resource-management and evidence-based programming to advance development and foreign policy objectives.

Officials/Offices Responsible for Evaluation Functions

USAID's designated Evaluation Officer, required by the FEBP Act, is the Director of the Learning, Evaluation and Research (LER) office in the Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL). The position is designated as part of USAID's Senior Leadership Group, the Agency's highest career managerial and technical positions in Washington and overseas. In FY 2020 it is anticipated that the Evaluation Officer will serve as the Director of the Office of Learning and Evaluation under the proposed Bureau for Policy, Resources and Performance. The Learning and Evaluation Office will strengthen centralized learning and evaluation functions and will manage USAID's evaluation policy, develop Agency-wide learning agendas, commission cross-cutting evaluations on Agency questions related to high-level policy priorities, and coordinate USAID's annual evaluation plan and periodic evidence building plan required under the FEBP Act. The LER Office engages with external evaluation experts on best practices and, within USAID, leads coordination across bureaus and overseas to communicate monitoring, evaluation and learning requirements, provide guidance and training, assess strengths and weaknesses, and create communities of practice.

Progress and Barriers to Building and Using Evidence in Decision-Making

(a) Development and Use of a Learning Agenda

USAID is increasingly using learning agendas to focus staff attention and resources on prioritized learning questions and to accommodate different levels of inquiry and a mixture of purposes. Until recently agency-wide learning agendas were compiled on an ad hoc basis. In 2018, USAID began developing an Agency-wide learning agenda related to the Agency priority of supporting countries on their journey to self-reliance. USAID expect to identify a prioritized set of questions by April 2019 and expect several cycles of analytical work to answer those questions in 2019 and beyond.

(b) Recent Major Progress in Building Evidence, Advancing the Use of Evidence in Decision Making, and Increasing the Agency's Capacity to Build and Use Evidence

In addition to learning agendas at a sector or component level, USAID uses the Program Cycle as the framework for building and using evidence in programmatic decision-making. The Program Cycle Policy describes a common set of planning, implementation and learning processes intended to ensure USAID programs are informed by evidence, to improve program performance and effectiveness and ultimately to better achieve sustainable development results and support countries on their journey to self-reliance. Since September 2016, Mission-wide Performance Management Plans are required to accompany multi-year Country Development Cooperation Strategies and projects and activities must include plans for monitoring, evaluation and learning. The PPL Bureau provides guidance and builds staff capacity in implementing the Program Cycle through classroom training courses, online learning modules, and guidance and tools.

To complement evidence-based programmatic decisions, USAID rolled out Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) in FY 2018, including an annual risk profile exercise. ERM is a holistic, systematic approach to risk management that reviews operational and programmatic data to better understand the combined impact of risk against USAID's highest-level objectives.

(d) Current Barriers

USAID continuously learns and improves policies and practices to better build and use evidence. USAID staff is moving beyond a compliance mindset to a more holistic approach in the way they think about monitoring, evaluation and learning due to improved understanding of USAID's integrated Program

Cycle where components - strategic planning, project design and implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and learning - build on and inform each other. To help address staff capacity to implement the Program Cycle, USAID places fellows for six months to two years in bureaus or overseas to share expertise and build staff capacity in project design, monitoring, evaluation and learning. Since the program started in FY 2015, it has placed more than 30 fellows with at least six years (and as many as 20 years) of experience in design, monitoring, evaluation and learning. Over 90 percent have been asked to extend their placement, and most have remained with the program, taking on new placements as they become available. USAID's efforts to create an Agency-wide learning agenda will make learning more strategic and ensure prioritization for evidence building activities. Learning agendas will be regularly updated to ensure the questions remain relevant for decision-makers.

To better integrate enterprise risk management into the Agency's way of business, USAID is working to shift Agency culture to explicitly balance risk with opportunities to maximize results as good stewards of tax-payer funds. USAID works to improve the quality and use of administrative data by coordinating with the Department of State and with other agencies to address technical challenges in reporting foreign assistance data. USAID is investing in a data services team, reporting to the Agency's Chief Data Officer, and information management systems to improve access to administrative data across the Agency.

Progress Implementing the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (FATAA)

USAID's Program Cycle Policy monitoring, evaluation and learning requirements are aligned with FATAA provisions and with the requirements of the OMB Memorandum M-18-04 Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines for Federal Departments and Agencies that Administer United States Foreign Assistance from January 2018. USAID has created or updated mandatory references and additional guidance on monitoring and evaluation to assist Agency staff in meeting the requirements of FATAA and OMB M-18-04, including guidance related to improving the quality of evaluations, performance indicator data quality, and creating monitoring, evaluation and learning plans. These resources can be found listed as an appendix to the Program Cycle Policy.

USAID continues to work to improve the data reported each quarter pursuant to the transparency requirements of FATAA. This includes recent and ongoing efforts to improve the quality of narrative information about awards; update Agency policy on how to protect sensitive information; create resources for Agency staff to improve information quality; publish results and sub-national geographic location data; and increase internal use of published information to streamline reporting and improve quality. USAID will continue to improve transparency efforts by improving the quality of available data, working to increase data use, and working towards the development of new Agency information systems for data collection, storage, and sharing.

Updates on M-14-06, "Guidance for Providing and Using Administrative Data for Statistical Purposes"

In accordance with recent legislation and executive notices, such as the Foundations Act, the Executive Order on Maintaining American Leadership in Artificial Intelligence, and other Federal data initiatives, USAID is committed to advancing management of its data assets to deliver trustworthy data for statistical purposes and decision-making. The Agency promotes data management best practices through policy, staffing, processes, and digital infrastructure. These data management efforts directly support USAID's ability to deliver and open high-quality, machine-readable administrative and program data for use.

USAID's Development Data Policy (ADS 579) provides directives for curating Agency and Agency-funded data for long-term availability and for making these data resources as widely available as possible

to support statistical analyses and decision-making. USAID has created a Data Services team that works with designated data stewards to enhance administrative and program data management, availability, accessibility, and usability. In 2018 USAID significantly improved the Agency's Development Data Library (DDL), the Agency's central digital repository of Agency-funded, machine-readable data. The DDL publishes inventories of existing Agency data assets and provides access to these data resources.

Each quarter, the Agency publishes transaction-level information to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) that includes financial and descriptive information. In turn, partner country governments can pull these data into their systems. This helps governments oversee the coordination and management of incoming foreign aid, and serves as an effective tool in standardizing and centralizing information about foreign aid flows within a country. In most instances, these data are also made public. By streamlining reporting to these partner country systems, USAID is promoting efficiency in data collection, improving the quality of data, reducing the time needed to publish updated information, as well as providing timely information to partner countries to inform analysis, future decisions, and policy-making. The United States joined IATI in 2009, and began publishing data to IATI in 2014, to provide greater context for understanding foreign assistance activities and increase the amount and quality of financial and descriptive information available.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2018 - FY 2020
($000)

	FY 2018 Actual Enduring	FY 2018 Actual OCO	FY 2018 Actual Total	FY 2019 Request Enduring	FY 2019 Request OCO	FY 2019 Request Total	FY 2020 Request	Increase / Decrease
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	**30,381,366**	**7,838,455**	**38,219,821**	**28,595,668**	**-**	**28,595,668**	**29,013,730**	**418,062**
U.S Agency for International Development	**1,459,509**	**160,567**	**1,620,076**	**1,377,320**	**-**	**1,377,320**	**1,545,000**	**167,680**
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,189,609	158,067	1,347,676	1,114,920		1,114,920	1,275,200	160,280
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	197,100		197,100	190,900		190,900	198,300	7,400
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	72,800	2,500	75,300	71,500		71,500	71,500	
Bilateral Economic Assistance	**18,179,401**	**6,254,141**	**24,433,542**	**18,210,556**	**-**	**18,210,556**	**18,022,780**	**(187,776)**
Global Health Programs (USAID and State)	8,722,500	-	8,722,500	6,702,601	-	6,702,601	6,343,475	(359,126)
Global Health Programs - USAID [1]	[3,052,500]	-	[3,052,500]	[1,927,500]	-	[1,927,500]	[2,035,108]	[107,608]
Global Health Programs - State	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	[4,775,101]	-	[4,775,101]	[4,308,367]	[-466,734]
Development Assistance (DA)	3,000,000	-	3,000,000		-		-	-
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	2,696,534	1,588,778	4,285,312	3,557,412		3,557,412	-	(3,557,412)
Transition Initiatives (TI)	30,000	62,043	92,043	87,043		87,043	112,043	25,000
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	10,000	20,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	10,000		10,000					
Economic Support and Development Fund (ESDF)		-	-	5,063,125		5,063,125	5,234,200	171,075
Estimated Transfer of ESDF to Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-56,000]	[-]	[-56,000]	[-50,000]	[6,000]
Economic Support Fund (ESF) [2, 3]	1,808,731	2,152,122	3,960,853	-		-	-	-
Democracy Fund	215,500	-	215,500	-		-	-	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA)	750,334		750,334			-	-	-
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) [2]	934,802	2,431,198	3,366,000	2,800,375		2,800,375	365,062	(2,435,313)
International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA)	-	-	-	-		-	5,968,000	5,968,000
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	1,000		1,000			-	-	-
Independent Agencies	**1,367,500**	**-**	**1,367,500**	**1,204,305**	**-**	**1,204,305**	**1,204,305**	**-**
Peace Corps	410,000	-	410,000	396,200	-	396,200	396,200	-
Millennium Challenge Corporation	905,000	-	905,000	800,000	-	800,000	800,000	-
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	-	22,500	3,482	-	3,482	3,482	-
U.S. African Development Foundation	30,000	-	30,000	4,623	-	4,623	4,623	-
Department of Treasury	**30,000**	**-**	**30,000**	**30,000**	**-**	**30,000**	**30,000**	**-**
International Affairs Technical Assistance	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-
International Security Assistance	**7,601,512**	**1,423,747**	**9,025,259**	**7,304,056**	**-**	**7,304,056**	**7,414,835**	**110,779**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	950,845	417,951	1,368,796	880,350	-	880,350	945,350	65,000
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	655,467	220,583	876,050	690,306	-	690,306	707,150	16,844
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	212,712	325,213	537,925	291,400	-	291,400	291,435	35
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	110,875	-	110,875	95,000	-	95,000	100,000	5,000
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	5,671,613	460,000	6,131,613	5,347,000	-	5,347,000	5,370,900	23,900
Multilateral Assistance	**1,825,198**	**-**	**1,825,198**	**1,416,422**	**-**	**1,416,422**	**1,522,205**	**105,783**
International Organizations and Programs [1, 3]	307,500		307,500			-	-	-
Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds	**1,517,698**	**-**	**1,517,698**	**1,416,422**	**-**	**1,416,422**	**1,522,205**	**105,783**
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	206,500	206,500
International Development Association (IDA)	1,097,010	-	1,097,010	1,097,010	-	1,097,010	1,097,010	-

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2018 - FY 2020
($000)

	FY 2018 Actual Enduring	FY 2018 Actual OCO	FY 2018 Actual Total	FY 2019 Request Enduring	FY 2019 Request OCO	FY 2019 Request Total	FY 2020 Request	Increase / Decrease
African Development Bank	32,418	-	32,418	32,417	-	32,417	-	(32,417)
African Development Fund (AfDF)	171,300	-	171,300	171,300	-	171,300	171,300	-
Asian Development Fund	47,395	-	47,395	47,395	-	47,395	47,395	-
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	139,575	-	139,575	68,300	-	68,300	-	(68,300)
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export & Investment Assistance	**(81,754)**	**-**	**(81,754)**	**(946,991)**	**-**	**(946,991)**	**(725,395)**	**221,596**
Export-Import Bank including rescissions	74,546	-	74,546	(633,096)	-	(633,096)	(612,500)	20,596
Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	-	-	-	(326,000)	-	(326,000)	(125,000)	201,000
Estimated Transfer of ESDF to Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	[-]	[-]	[-]	[56,000]	[-]	[56,000]	[50,000]	[-6,000]
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(235,800)	-	(235,800)	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	79,500	-	79,500	12,105	-	12,105	12,105	-
Related International Affairs Accounts	**96,109**	**-**	**96,109**	**90,024**	**-**	**90,024**	**93,435**	**3,411**
International Trade Commission	93,700	-	93,700	87,615	-	87,615	91,100	3,485
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,409	-	2,409	2,409	-	2,409	2,335	(74)
Department of Agriculture	**1,923,626**	**-**	**1,923,626**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
P.L. 480, Title II[5]	1,716,000	-	1,716,000	-	-	-	-	-
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	207,626	-	207,626	-	-	-	-	-
Rescissions								
Foreign Assistance	**(23,766)**	**-**	**(23,766)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Development Assistance (DA)	(23,766)	-	(23,766)	-	-	-	-	-

Footnotes

1/ The FY 2018 Global Health-USAID and International Organizations & Programs account levels reflect the transfer of $32.5 million from the International Organizations & Programs account to the Global Health Programs-USAID account.

2/ The FY 2018 Economic Support Fund enduring and Migration and Refugee Assistance enduring account levels reflect the transfer of $7 million from the Economic Support Fund account to the Migration and Refugee Assistance accoun

3/ The FY 2018 Economic Support Funding enduring and International Organizations & Programs account levels reflect the transfer of $1 million from the Economic Support Fund to the International Organizations & Programs account.

I.   REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

AFRICA

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The State-USAID Joint Regional Strategy (JRS) for Africa supports the President's Africa Strategy, and is informed by and consistent with the frameworks of the National Security Strategy and State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan. The JRS articulates four strategic U.S. government goals for engagement in the region: 1) Advance Mutual Peace and Security Interests; 2) Increase Mutually Beneficial Economic Growth, Trade and Investment; 3) Strengthen Democracy, Human Rights, and Good Governance; and 4) Promote Inclusive Country-led Development.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	**8,499,130**	*	**5,562,141**	**4,936,425**	**-625,716**
OCO	**422,115**	*	**-**	**-**	**-**
ESF - OCO	120,152	*	-	-	-
INCLE - OCO	57,500	*	-	-	-
NADR - OCO	33,350	*	-	-	-
PKO - OCO	211,113	*	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	**8,077,015**	*	**5,562,141**	**4,936,425**	**-625,716**
DA	1,349,314	*	-	-	-
ESDF	-	*	727,235	664,650	-62,585
ESF	378	*	-	-	-
FFP	1,366,595	*	-	-	-
FMF	5,000	*	-	5,000	5,000
GHP-STATE	3,523,850	*	3,386,771	2,857,230	-529,541
GHP-USAID	1,664,677	*	1,170,025	1,136,925	-33,100
IMET	23,489	*	16,360	18,835	2,475
INCLE	12,000	*	52,700	49,900	-2,800
NADR	16,000	*	42,650	44,450	1,800
PKO	115,712	*	166,400	159,435	-6,965

Regional Goals

Advance Mutual Peace and Security Interests

Terrorism and violent extremism have had a deep impact on the economic and political fortunes of the people of Africa. In response, African countries have intensified domestic and regional efforts to counter terrorism and transnational threats. This request supports African ownership of responses to regional threats to peace and security. Working with African leaders, civil society, and the international community, FY 2020 foreign assistance will advance mutual peace and security interests to reduce threats to U.S. interests and amplify U.S. influence. Support will include efforts to prevent, mitigate, and resolve violent conflict and address the humanitarian consequences thereof. Assistance will support engagement

with regional and international actors to help address the longstanding root causes of conflict, and end the illegal trade in arms, minerals, wildlife, wildlife products, timber, and other resources that, among other significant factors, sustain armed groups and fuel human rights abuses and displacement in the region. The U.S. government will work to curtail the concerning levels of narcotics and human trafficking in Africa, as well as the illegal exploitation of maritime and other resources, and limit their negative spillover effects. Strengthening African peacekeeping capabilities and supporting peace and security initiatives of the African Union and the continent's sub-regional organizations will remain a priority. U.S. assistance will also continue to support reforms and accountability mechanisms to address human rights abuses in the security sector. Activities will elevate and accelerate women's leadership in peacebuilding and mediation, conflict prevention, and conflict response, while also addressing the protection of women and girls from conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence consistent with the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017.

Increase Mutually Beneficial Economic Growth, Trade, and Investment

Although Africa is one of the world's least developed and most economically vulnerable continents, a number of African countries have experienced significant economic growth in the last two decades, and now have the opportunity to realize their tremendous potential. U.S. engagement seeks to transform this potential to achieve broad economic growth that will reduce poverty and hunger, create jobs, and provide resources and human capital for the expansion of markets and social services, particularly in the health and education sectors. With FY 2020 foreign assistance, the United States will support Prosper Africa, a new Presidential initiative that will unlock the United States' unmatched competitive advantages to vastly accelerate two-way investment and trade with African states, helping to fundamentally transform the nature of our bilateral relationship with these countries from an aid-based focus to true trade partnership. Prosper Africa is intended to create a pipeline of U.S.-Africa commercial opportunities through collection, processing, and distribution of early market intelligence to U.S. companies; with the help of interagency partners such as the new DFC, secure finance solutions to de-risk investment opportunities and close deals; and remove policy, regulatory, and logistical barriers to investment. Increasing two-way trade with Africa provides enormous potential to enhance America's prosperity and security, fueling both economic growth and jobs at home while countervailing China's negative and growing influence on the continent. Prosper Africa will build on and complement the success and lessons of existing investment, export promotion, and development programs such as the Trade and Investment Hubs, augmenting and enriching them while broadening their scope.

The United States will emphasize the promotion of women's economic empowerment and entrepreneurship to ensure women are equally benefiting from and contributing to economic development efforts across Africa. Our programs will build on the recently launched President's Women's Global Development and Prosperity Initiative, a broad campaign to promote women's economic empowerment around the world through the work of the U.S. government and our partners.

Africa's development requires a predictable, secure, and sustainable energy supply; however, most countries in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) experience significant levels of energy poverty. Through Power Africa, in partnership with African countries, the private sector, and other key donors and stakeholders, U.S. foreign assistance will foster the development and delivery of reliable, uninterrupted energy to advance economic development across the region.

Strengthen Democracy, Human Rights, and Good Governance

The President's Strategy for Africa prioritizes United States foreign assistance that supports progress toward stability, good governance, and self-reliance. This goal remains a critical U.S. policy and

assistance priority in SSA. FY 2020 foreign assistance will concentrate on states that promote democratic ideals, support fiscal transparency, and undertake economic reforms as well as seek to address the democratic deficiencies that contribute to transnational threats in order to help states and communities foster legitimate, inclusive political systems that reduce fragility and mitigate risks of violent conflict and instability. The African continent has made important gains in democracy and institution building; however, those gains are fragile and must be supported over time. Elections are widely accepted as the norm in the region, but there is an increasing frequency of electoral events that contribute to democratic backsliding rather than consolidation. In many countries, corruption is endemic, and state institutions remain weak. Therefore the FY 2020 foreign assistance request prioritizes continued support for the development of strong, accountable, and democratic institutions, sustained by a deep commitment to the rule of law, in order to generate greater prosperity and stability, and meet with greater success in mitigating conflict and ensuring security than their less-democratic counterparts. The United States will continue to elevate the substantive participation of women in democratic processes and institutions. This support is necessary for sustainable progress in all other aspects of U.S. engagement in SSA.

Promote Inclusive Country-led Development

State fragility, poor economic governance, institutional weaknesses, unsustainable management of natural resources, and poverty place Africa at a disadvantage in dealing with global problems such as pandemics, recurrent natural disasters, price shocks, and food shortages. The FY 2020 foreign assistance request prioritizes support for the U.S. government's global hunger and food security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), as the primary tool for addressing chronic hunger and undernutrition in Africa, in conjunction with USAID's global health programming. FTF seeks to catalyze agriculture-led growth and improve nutritional status through efforts to enhance agricultural productivity, increase economic resilience in vulnerable communities, particularly where recurrent food crises drive significant U.S. humanitarian assistance, and expand access to markets and trade for smallholder farmers, especially women. The continent is also vulnerable to natural resource degradation and the effects of climate change, which can negatively affect food and nutrition security, access to markets, and the continent's long-term agricultural and economic potential. U.S. assistance will support efforts to ensure African countries are building capacity to adapt to climate, as well as conserve biodiversity, while continuing to grow their economies and optimize the use of natural resources and human capital in a socially, economically, and environmentally sustainable manner.

Addressing disease and improving public health not only reduces mortality and improves quality of life; it is also essential to peace and security, economic growth, and development. With this in mind, U.S. foreign assistance will continue to prioritize the prevention of maternal and child deaths, control of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and collaboration with partners to advance the Global Health Security Agenda. The United States will emphasize leveraging local and multilateral partnerships, including the private sector; strengthening health systems to provide essential services; preventing, detecting, and responding to infectious disease outbreaks; and promoting innovation and research.

U.S. assistance will prioritize the advancement of gender-equitable access to education, especially in crisis and conflict environments, as well as improvement to the quality of basic education, vocational training, and higher education to enhance the capacity of African youth to contribute to their economies and societies. Through the Young African Leaders Initiative programming, the United States will empower Africa's next generation of leaders by providing opportunities for academic coursework, leadership training, and networking, as well as support U.S. business by introducing influential young Africans to U.S. business practices and leaders.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

Rigorous monitoring and evaluation help to ensure program effectiveness and efficiency. In 2017, AF operating units conducted a total of 51 evaluations to inform future programming and course corrections, and to provide a deeper understanding of the results achieved. To ensure accountability of U.S. taxpayer funds, AF programs were the subject of 62 audits in FY 2017 that reinforced the effectiveness of these foreign assistance programs.

Based on strong performance of the Trade and Investment Hubs, the FY 2020 foreign assistance request prioritizes support for and expansion of trade and investment across SSA, in particular through the new Prosper Africa initiative. To date, the Hubs have helped to create investment opportunities in Africa worth nearly $600.0 million. The Hubs have spearheaded a new model of private-sector led development, successfully leveraging $9 in private sector investment for every $1 of public money spent on trade programs in Africa. Data indicates foreign assistance investments in the Hubs also support the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), which is a cornerstone of U.S. trade policy with Africa. The Hubs have directly leveraged $1.3 billion in African exports under AGOA.

The U.S. government's leadership and its financial and technical contributions through the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) have been central to the remarkable achievements against malaria, and the FY 2020 request prioritizes continued investments in this area. Between 2000 and 2015, a concerted global effort has helped reduce malaria deaths by more than 60 percent, saved almost seven million lives, and prevented more than one billion malaria cases. A 2017 study indicated that, with U.S. government support, the malaria mortality rate in SSA decreased by 54 percent while malaria case incidence decreased by 30 percent from 2006 to 2016. Specifically, PMI's program in Zimbabwe has contributed to a drop in malaria cases from 1.8 million in 2006 to 469,000 in 2017; similarly, between 2010 and 2015, PMI interventions in Nigeria resulted in a 36 percent reduction in malaria parasites found in the blood of children under age five.

FY 2020 foreign assistance will continue to build on successful investments to boost agricultural productivity through FTF. In Africa, FTF partner countries have increased their domestic investments in agriculture by 25 percent, a rate four times that of African countries as a whole and representing an additional $719.0 million per year. From 2012 to 2017, in FTF focus countries, poverty and child stunting were reduced an average of 23 and 32 percent respectively, meaning thousands of children have escaped the devastating, lifelong consequences of stunting. FTF has also expanded its focus on building resilience to risk-proof progress. For example, during a historic drought in Ethiopia's lowlands in 2016, data showed households reached by these comprehensive resilience programs were able to better maintain food security compared to other households, which experienced a precipitous 30 percent decline and contributed to rising emergency food aid appeals.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The request supports the Administration's Indo-Pacific Strategy, which seeks to advance a free, open, and secure region that yields shared peace, stability and prosperity. A strong American presence in the region is essential to America's future security and economic prosperity. The Strategy aims to strengthen the international rules-based system and protect the political and economic sovereignty of all Indo-Pacific nations, advancing a vision of a region where the countries are increasingly self-reliant in terms of their own development and resistant to external coercion. In support of this objective, activities will help promote more open, fair, and reciprocal trade; improve economic governance; strengthen democratic institutions and civil society; improve natural resources governance; and, ensure the freedom of the seas and skies.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	**883,951**	*****	**430,984**	**760,920**	**329,936**
OCO	**1,100**	*****	**-**	**-**	**-**
NADR - OCO	1,100	*	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	**882,851**	*****	**430,984**	**760,920**	**329,936**
DA	305,726	*	-	-	-
ESDF	-	*	204,000	433,100	229,100
ESF	181,700	*	-	-	-
FMF	93,600	*	42,000	120,900	78,900
GHP-STATE	49,671	*	40,609	50,000	9,391
GHP-USAID	135,750	*	69,350	79,000	9,650
IMET	10,609	*	9,825	10,550	725
INCLE	41,625	*	25,450	22,300	-3,150
NADR	64,170	*	39,750	45,070	5,320

Regional Goals

Increased Political and Economic Pressure on North Korea to Persuade it to Abandon its Nuclear-Weapons and Ballistic-Missile Programs

Consistent with the National Security Strategy (NSS) and the State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan, the goal of the President's maximum pressure campaign is to increase diplomatic, economic, and military pressure on North Korea to persuade it to return to the negotiating table. The U.S. government is working towards the final, fully verified denuclearization of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A Constructive Results-Oriented Relationship with China that Counters Beijing's Revisionist Ambitions and Coercive Actions that Threaten Continued Stability of a Rules-Based Order in the Region

The United States seeks a constructive and results-oriented relationship with China; however, this administration is clear-eyed on the need to compete directly with China, call out and respond to Chinese behavior when it impinges on U.S. interests and violates the rules-based international system. This administration prefers to work with like-minded partners, but will also pursue unilateral measures and help other states stand up for their interests whenever necessary. The United States wants a fair and reciprocal economic relationship with China that does not disadvantage Americans, and is not marred by the unfair practices China has pursued in recent years. The United States will stand up for freedom and human dignity, and will continue to push China to respect universal human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of religion. Thus, the request will support programs that help promote fundamental freedoms and universal human rights, including the freedom of religion. The U.S. government will speak out against predatory debt diplomacy and encourage other countries to make informed choices about working with China on infrastructure financing and economic development. When appropriate, this administration also seeks to broaden practical cooperation with China and achieve results on issues of shared concern.

Enhanced Security at Home and Abroad through Strengthened U.S. ties with Allies and Partners

The United States will build ally and partner capacity to promote security in the EAP region. The United States will work with its allies and partners to enhance their ability to protect their sovereignty, be free from coercion, and contribute to efforts to uphold a rules-based order and address regional and transnational security challenges. The United States will work with partner countries to advance counter terrorism efforts, combat transnational crime, reduce cyber threats, and address non-traditional security challenges.

Sustained and Inclusive Growth and Prosperity that is Driven by Open Market Economic Policies; High-Standard Investment; Increased Connectivity; Inclusive Health and Education Systems; Improved Natural Resource Management; and Free, Fair, and Reciprocal Trading Relationships

The request will help improve the business enabling environment and promote the economic/regulatory reforms necessary to level the playing field for U.S. businesses to advance free, fair, and reciprocal trade. Programs will leverage our membership in APEC and engagement with ASEAN to support the economic reforms that will open markets and promote high-standard investments in the region. The request will promote healthy, educated, and productive populations in partner countries to drive inclusive economic growth and will improve management of natural resources, confronting environmental challenges with goods and services provided by U.S. businesses. In addition, the request will support efforts to make infrastructure financing transactions more transparent and equip countries with the tools/expertise necessary to avoid the debt traps that lead to dependency and undermine self-reliance, including through the Infrastructure Transaction and Assistance Network (ITAN) and coordination with the U.S. Development Finance Corporation. As a result, countries will be able to make more informed choices about their economic development.

A Rules-Based Order in the Indo-Pacific, Supported by Transparent and Accountable Governments, Advances Long-Term Democratic Development and Resolves Disputes Peacefully through International Law and Respect for National Sovereignty

The request aims to strengthen democratic institutions and advance good governance to ensure governments are more responsive to their citizenry. In addition, the request will promote peaceful dispute resolution through international law as well as increase governmental transparency. Programs will help promote human rights and fundamental freedoms, protect the independence of media and information integrity, and foster free and fair elections. In areas where democratic governance is lacking or developing, the United States will partner to support civil society. Resources will be used to help promote a rules-based order and strengthen regional architecture to maintain a level playing field for all. The U.S. government will use our longstanding alliances and security partnerships to reinforce the centrality of democratic principles in our foreign policy.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

Rigorous monitoring and evaluation helps to ensure program effectiveness and efficiency. In 2018, EAP ensured it meets all regulations and Department policy regarding rigorous program design, monitoring and evaluation to inform future programming and course corrections, and to provide a deeper understanding of the results achieved. EAP designs all programs to align with strategic goals and objectives and continuously monitors progress against those goals and objectives, conducting external evaluations where appropriate.

Based upon host country needs for STEM-educated youth, in 2018, EAP programs reached over 750 youth to develop a cohort of higher education instructors trained in cutting-edge educational and technology approaches. These instructors have now reached over 60,000 students with improved instruction. Over $10.0 million (a one-to-one match with U.S. government resources) has been leveraged from private sector partners to support these efforts. Moving forward, the focus will shift to institutionalizing these approaches, working through the top-level administration at each institution, so that they become part of the standard operating procedures, and so that the partnerships with U.S. companies and universities continue over the long-term.

EAP programs sought to shape a functional ASEAN organization that is capable of supporting regional development based on a rules-based order, national sovereignty, and freedom of navigation in the Indo-Pacific, whether on matters of good governance, economics, or transnational issues. EAP programs were evaluated to have resulted in almost 50 agreements signed to promote and further these aims. EAP projects offered training on a wide range of economic issues, including specialized topics of trade facilitation via the ASEAN Single Window, safety substantiation for traditional medicines and health supplement for regulators and industry, a roundtable to promote and expand the understanding of equity crowd funding regulation; and a public-private conference on e-commerce. EAP projects developed the official ASEAN Regional Guidelines and Procedures to Address the Needs of Trafficking in Person Victims to implement the ASEAN Convention on Trafficking in Persons (ACTIP). EAP projects developed and implemented an ASEAN reporting system to strengthen ASEAN as a rules-based regional institution and increase its accountability to ASEAN citizens. EAP projects supported ASEAN to improve the quality and consistency of disaster management professionals across the region by establishing a set of common qualification standards to be recognized within ASEAN. Activities under the U.S.-ASEAN Energy and ICT plans directly supported these goals by helping to create a level playing field for businesses in the region in supporting sustainable energy access and integration of new technology. In the future, programs should continue to work in areas that support U.S. foreign policy goals and ASEAN integration goals.

EUROPE AND EURASIA

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The emerging era of big power competition requires the United States to strengthen alliances and partnerships. Foreign assistance programs in Europe and Eurasia strengthen the Western Alliance and help partners build resilience against Russian and growing Chinese malign influence by supporting deeper integration into western institutions. Foreign assistance programs will focus on the following priorities: building military capabilities to help secure Europe's eastern frontiers; strengthening energy security and economic resilience through energy diversification and improved access to Western markets; building local capacity to advance the rule of law, fight corruption, and strengthen governance; increasing media literacy and access to independent unbiased information; countering disinformation; bolstering cyber security; and activating strong and engaged local societies that uphold Western democratic principles and are able to counter authoritarian and statist models.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	**1,074,270**	*	**424,209**	**494,575**	**70,366**
OCO	**198,550**	*	**-**	**-**	**-**
FMF - OCO	120,000	*	-	-	-
INCLE - OCO	78,550	*	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	**875,720**	*	**424,209**	**494,575**	**70,366**
AEECA	614,476	*	-	-	-
ESDF	-	*	306,600	308,750	2,150
ESF	750	*	-	-	-
FMF	166,750	*	20,000	75,000	55,000
GHP-STATE	26,274	*	10,264	25,000	14,736
GHP-USAID	9,000	*	3,880	6,800	2,920
IMET	31,030	*	26,075	26,425	350
INCLE	7,450	*	36,000	36,000	-
NADR	19,990	*	21,390	16,600	-4,790

Regional Goals

Strengthen the Western Alliance by Making Allies More Able and Willing to Confront Threats

In a contested geopolitical environment, great power competition – particularly with Russia and China – has become an enduring feature of the strategic landscape, and to prevail, the United States must leverage all the tools at its disposal. In addition to diplomatic and public diplomacy resources, foreign assistance will contribute to joint efforts with Allies and partners to counter terrorism, and to respond effectively to conventional, hybrid, and cyber threats. The United States will continue to strongly advocate forward-leaning approaches and positions with our Allies to address challenges that put our collective security at

risk. A Western Alliance that is united around the principles of the NATO Charter, and whose members share equitably in shouldering defense and security burdens, will be able to safeguard the West as a community of independent, secure, and democratic nations. The United States will coordinate efforts to build up robust capabilities to deter Russian aggression and other security threats by maintaining a combination of permanent and rotational U.S. forces in Europe, and by building Allied capacity and leveraging commitments to NATO, including filling gaps in NATO defense planning targets. Foreign assistance programs will focus on enhancing NATO interoperability and security cooperation by helping our partners build their military capabilities in order to address these threats effectively.

Strengthen and Balance the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Relationship

Ensuring that the West is stronger in facing geopolitical competition cannot happen unless we strengthen our economies and energy policies. The United States works closely with our European partners to ensure fair and open markets and a level playing field in world trade for U.S. products and services. The Department of State and USAID will continue to support the transition to free market economies of countries in Europe's East, which can lead to expanded markets for American firms and build resilience to economic pressure or coercion by Russia or China. Failure to preserve a free and fair economic climate would not only limit economic growth but also create permissive environments for corruption and transnational crime, both of which are direct threats to the national security of the United States, our Allies, and partners. Therefore, promoting and preserving transparency in economic governance, laws, and regulations will be key to maintaining a vigorous exchange of transatlantic trade and investment. The Department of State and USAID will take steps to support projects that enhance Europe's energy security and oppose those, like Nord Stream 2, that undermine energy security and threaten to increase instability.

U.S. assistance will support regional energy projects that promote the diversification of fuel types, routes, and sources as well as measures to reduce energy demand and create a transparent regulatory environment to promote positive investment. When nations have secure access to reliable and diversified energy, they are less susceptible to pressure from outside powers. Through foreign assistance programs, the Department of State and USAID will promote pro-growth economic reforms that reduce regulations and create a level playing field for U.S. companies, increase energy diversification, and work with partners to counter China's unfair economic practices and screen investments in strategic sectors. Foreign assistance will build resilience to economic and social stresses in conflict-prone societies. Foreign assistance programs will support financial sector reforms and implementation of best practices in financial management; bolster entrepreneurship and small and medium enterprise growth; promote improvements to the business enabling environments in the region; help firms and start-ups meet international standards and improve product and process quality; reduce barriers to trade; and facilitate linkages to other stability. European markets as a means to help address chronic unemployment and contribute to greater economic stability. Promoting entrepreneurship and innovation creates openings for U.S. business through the creation of markets for U.S. technology goods and services. In partnership with the Department of Commerce, the Department of State and USAID will expand advocacy for U.S. commercial and defense products and services abroad, including digital services, and will promote foreign direct investment in the United States.

Secure Europe's Eastern and Southern Frontiers

Developments in Europe's East can dramatically affect European stability and Western cohesion. From the Caucasus and Ukraine through the Balkans and up through the Danube Basin and the Central European plain to the Baltics, Europe's eastern frontier is a region of renewed geopolitical focus for Russia and a new strategic target for China. In recent years, Moscow has attempted to redraw borders in Eastern Europe by force; bullied and attacked neighbors; launched disinformation and cyber campaigns

against the West; and engaged in military buildups and provocative military exercises on its western frontiers. China's 16+1 platform and Belt and Road Initiative are geopolitical projects aimed at weakening western solidarity and cultivating influence.

The Department of State will work with our Allies and partners to check Moscow's aggression and Beijing's debt-book diplomacy. For frontier states, this requires building up the means of self-defense for nations most directly affected by Russia's military and other aggression. Through foreign assistance programs, the United States will help frontline states build self-reliance by fortifying their political systems and countering disinformation; diversifying their energy systems; improving the resilience and readiness of their militaries and cyber defenses; and encouraging their efforts at regional coordination. The Department of State will strengthen the defense capabilities of Georgia, Ukraine, and the Baltic States through U.S. security assistance and acquisition of U.S. military equipment designed to enable these countries to deter and defend against emergent threats to their territorial sovereignty; increase the professionalization and modernization of security forces; enhance military integration with NATO; and build defensive cyber capabilities to counter Russian influence and aggression. In countries that have made the choice of a Western future, the Department of State and USAID will continue to support their efforts to accelerate democratic reforms, bringing them closer to the Western community of nations.

U.S. rivals use unconventional tactics to undermine democratic processes and sow discord within Europe and between Europe and the United States. Russia has undertaken multi-faceted campaigns to weaken European cohesion and derail transitioning states from their chosen Western path. These campaigns utilize a variety of covert and overt tools to include energy supply manipulation, disinformation and propaganda, direct financing of political groups, exploitation of cultural and political affinities, leveraging of economic vulnerabilities, and the use of pathways of corruption. Frontline states like Ukraine and Georgia are especially vulnerable to such malign influence, as are countries of the Western Balkans. Foreign assistance will support civil society, build local capacity to identify and counter disinformation, strengthen the rule of law, advance independent media and investigative journalism, and reduce vulnerabilities to corruption. USAID will also continue to increase resilience of partner countries to resist malign Kremlin influence. Assistance will support region-wide journalism networks, research, media literacy, and advocacy efforts to counter Russia's expanded disinformation campaigns and close entry points for Russian efforts to exploit corruption in the region.

Promote American Values to Compete for Positive Influence Against Authoritarian Rivals

In Europe and Eurasia, the long-term prospects for the expansion and strengthening of democracy remain strong, because support for the values of individual liberty, human rights, and democratic aspirations are widespread. However, the region faces intensifying attempts to undermine and discredit democracy in favor of more authoritarian approaches. Corruption continues to erode institutions and facilitate malign foreign influence. Weakening respect for individual liberties has raised new concerns about democratic consolidation in some countries, as well as about the effectiveness of previous U.S. approaches. In response, the Department of State and USAID will use diplomatic, public diplomacy, and foreign assistance tools to compete for positive influence and demonstrate the benefits of the "American model," which builds self-reliance and promotes and protects individual liberties and a free market economy, and is more successful than the authoritarian, statist models of Russia and China. The Department of State and USAID will take a principled, non-partisan approach to supporting local efforts to strengthen the integrity of electoral processes, parliamentary systems, and justice sector institutions, and will support greater transparency and accountability in governance and greater civil society and media oversight to reduce corruption and opportunities for malign influence.

Foreign assistance programs will focus on upholding Western democratic principles such as separation of powers, the rule of law, independent media and civil society, freedom of expression, and freedom of conscience. They will promote American voices, increase exposure to American people, innovations, and ideas that will help us counter Russian and Chinese models of authoritarianism and statism. The Department of State and USAID will reach out to young people across the region and engage with the next generation of leaders in support of Western values. Assistance programs will also engage with the faith and ethnic minority communities to support the values of freedom and human dignity across the region.

Align Resources with Strategic Priorities

The Department of State and USAID will ensure that foreign assistance programs are better aligned to support the objectives outlined in the National Security Strategy and other relevant strategies as well as support the long-term strategic alignment of the United States and Europe based on shared values and interests. The Department of State and USAID will seek to strengthen country self-reliance through foreign assistance programs, acknowledging that the ultimate goal of foreign aid is to end the need for its use. USAID will integrate USAID's Journey to Self-Reliance reform agenda into its work so that USAID Missions focus on where local partners need help building capacity and commitment to move further along the path of self-reliance.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

EUR and E&E have identified seven major programs for the four-year Joint Regional Strategy period from 2019-2022. Each of these programs has outcome performance indicators and/or milestones that have been defined in the JRS, and which will be monitored annually using the resources of EUR, E&E, the U.S. Embassies, USAID Missions, and interagency implementing partners in the 18 countries that EUR's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) oversees in its assistance portfolio. Three of these programs will be evaluated each year in multiple countries, selected for their representation of the range of situations that assistance aims to address. Three initial multi-country evaluations are underway in 2019 on the effectiveness of Democracy Commission small grants to strengthen civil society organizations, the impact of small matching grants coordinated with Emerging Donors for joint assistance projects in a wide range of sectors, and Community Policing Projects and their effect on countering crime, corruption, violent extremism, and gender-based violence. The findings and recommendations of each multi-country program evaluation will be shared widely with the U.S. interagency, partner countries, assistance implementers, other donors, civil society, and the public.

EUR and E&E aim to capture learning that will improve assistance effectiveness in many additional ways. In 2018, EUR/ACE conducted pilot field assessments of interagency project effectiveness and coordination in Armenia and Moldova. In 2019, the remaining assistance countries' field assessments will be completed. These assessments identify best practices that will be shared with all posts, and identify gaps and propose recommendations for how to address them in each country in 2020 and beyond.

In annual budget reviews, EUR/ACE, E&E and the interagency review each project for its performance, monitoring data, and evaluation findings as a basis for decision-making, and allocate funds for implementers' future evaluations and other learning events. EUR and E&E will work with field posts and interagency implementers to produce a progress report on the implementation of the Joint Regional Strategy and each of its objectives, sub-objectives, indicators, and milestones. EUR and E&E also annually review data on country-level progress towards democracy, market economy, and self-reliance, and determine whether assistance countries are ready to transition to more advanced forms of diplomatic, defense, or development partnerships.

NEAR EAST

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region is a critical tool to reinforce the legitimacy of responsible partners and stabilize areas threatened by terrorism. It encourages private sector development, creating investment opportunities for American firms and markets for U.S. goods and services. This assistance will, *inter alia*, support communities in Lebanon hosting refugees; address drivers of instability in Morocco and Tunisia; stabilize communities in Yemen and support the post-election transition in Libya; invest in education and inclusive governance to build a bulwark against violent extremism; and respond to and help to prevent atrocities, particularly those directed at religious and ethnic minorities. These programs meet long-standing commitments and support core U.S. national security interests, including the President's strategies to defeat ISIS, achieve enduring Israeli-Palestinian peace, and counter Iran's destabilizing influence.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	**7,435,796**	*****	**7,002,175**	**6,579,820**	**-422,355**
OCO	**1,041,048**	*****	**-**	**-**	**-**
ESF - OCO	924,639	*	-	-	-
FMF - OCO	12,902	*	-	-	-
INCLE - OCO	38,901	*	-	-	-
NADR - OCO	64,606	*	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	**6,394,748**	*****	**7,002,175**	**6,579,820**	**-422,355**
DA	7,600	*	-	-	-
ESDF	-	*	1,714,405	1,336,400	-378,005
ESF	721,035	*	-	-	-
FFP	273,218	*	-	-	-
FMF	5,242,098	*	5,040,000	5,040,000	-
GHP-USAID	3,500	*	5,500	5,500	-
IMET	17,577	*	15,050	17,300	2,250
INCLE	60,000	*	60,500	60,500	-
NADR	38,720	*	135,720	89,120	-46,600
PKO	31,000	*	31,000	31,000	-

Regional Goals

Enhance Security, Stabilization, Counterterrorism, and Conflict Resolution

The United States seeks a Middle East and North Africa region that is neither a safe haven nor breeding ground for terrorists, nor a region dominated by any power hostile to U.S. interests. Iran takes advantage of instability in the region, expanding its influence through partners and proxies, weapons proliferation, and funding, while dangerous terrorist organizations – ISIS and al-Qa'ida – reside in the region. State's

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA) and USAID's Middle East bureau (ME) will strengthen existing partnerships and form new ones to stabilize and secure the region; resolve and prevent conflicts, radicalization, and the spread of violent extremism; eliminate terrorist safe havens; and mitigate threats posed by hostile nations and terrorist groups that threaten the United States and its allies. The United States and its partners supported military operations to liberate territory from ISIS control in Iraq and Syria. U.S. forces are in Iraq at the government's invitation to train, advise, and assist Iraqi forces and to help prevent an ISIS resurgence. In Syria, the U.S. government is working toward a political process to end the civil conflict.

This FY 2020 budget request includes security assistance resources to support partner militaries and law enforcement agencies in their efforts to ensure the lasting defeat of ISIS.

NEA and ME will work toward an end-state in which citizens, particularly in vulnerable communities, are equipped to resist the false promise of extremism; this assistance will enable refugees and displaced persons to return home, and rebuild their lives in safety. Programs will help MENA governments stem the flow of foreign fighters and the spread of terrorist organizations and ideologies. Programs will create conditions where legitimate local authorities and systems provide basic public order and justice, manage conflict, and prevent a resurgence of violence, particularly for ethnic and religious minorities. NEA and ME will work with regional partners and messaging centers to help counter the threat of extremism in cyberspace.

Building and enhancing lasting security partnerships promotes stability, deters aggression, and reduces threats to the United States and its partners in the region. Burden-sharing arrangements with regional partners will articulate a clear division of labor to leverage each partners' strengths in security cooperation and civilian security reform initiatives.

Iran's assistance to proxy militias in the region, support for terrorist organizations, and development and proliferation of ballistic missiles destabilize the region and threaten U.S. partners. The United States will constrain Iran from sponsoring terrorism. The United States is committed to ensuring Iran does not acquire a nuclear weapon and to neutralize Iranian malign influence. Under the administration's Iran strategy, the U.S. government is increasing cooperation with our allies and partners to counter the full range of Iranian threats and to ensure Iran never acquires a nuclear weapon.

NEA and ME support multilateral efforts to bring stability, security, and effective governance to post-conflict areas. Libya, Yemen, and Syria are key areas for NEA and ME collaboration in efforts to reduce violent conflict, improve humanitarian access, and eventually promote stability, good governance, and economic development.

Advance Comprehensive and Lasting Arab-Israeli Peace

Achieving a comprehensive and lasting peace between Israel and the Palestinians is a long-standing U.S. national security goal that, if achieved, would improve political and economic conditions and increase stability and security in the region. Normalizing political and economic relations between Israel and the Arab League states is a crucial step towards peace and prosperity in the Middle East. Partnerships between Israel and its neighbors will reduce Israel's international isolation and improve regional security.

Promote Inclusive Economic Growth, Socio-Economic Development, Open Markets, and Increased U.S. Exports

Private sector growth and increased foreign investment are crucial to regional stability. Outdated, complicated, and inconsistent laws and regulations often stymie economic growth and dissuade the private sector from taking investment risks, slowing the creation of jobs to sustain the region's growing population. Seven years after the Arab Spring, unemployment for youth in MENA averages 25-30 percent per country, compared to 10-12 percent for the general population. It is even higher for young women in the region, who face an unemployment rate of approximately 35 percent. In several MENA countries/territories (Libya, Egypt, West Bank/Gaza, and Iraq), youth unemployment approaches 40 percent or greater. This reality represents not only an obstacle to the future economic stability of the region, but also increases the threat of social unrest and violent extremism.

Government-sponsored employment is neither viable nor sustainable long-term, given fluctuating oil prices and the lack of economic diversification in most countries. The private sector must create new jobs and meaningful opportunities for women and youth and spearhead inclusive growth that improves the livelihood of the poor and disadvantaged, including ethnic and religious minorities. Paired with private sector engagement, initiatives must promote women's voices, agency, and public participation to encourage their entry into the workforce.

At the same time, investments in the education and health sectors yield sustainable dividends. The return on investment in health is estimated to be 9-to-1, and around one-quarter of the growth in low- and middle-income countries over the past decade has resulted from improvements to health. Addressing non-communicable diseases, emerging pandemic threats, and family planning will yield positive economic and security results, reducing pressure on critical social services and resources, from long-term care, unanticipated outbreaks, and rapid population growth. Investment in education leads to economic growth, reduces poverty, increases earning power, and has a ripple effect on overall health improvements. ME supports the education sector by advancing learning outcomes in basic literacy and numeracy; ensuring equitable access to basic education, particularly in crisis or conflict contexts; and improving education system delivery to be more effective and cost-efficient.

Finally, MENA countries confront serious challenges, including: conflicts and protracted crises; rapidly increasing demands on a limited, highly contested supply of water, exacerbated by rising temperatures and droughts; surging demand for energy; and a growing gap between consumption and domestic production of food. These factors increase tensions and impede efforts to meet basic human needs. Promoting water and food security in MENA is a key element to improving stability and socio-economic development in the MENA region.

Improve Governance, Strengthen Democratic Institutions and Processes, and Support an Engaged Civil Society

Effective and democratic governance, vibrant civil societies, respect for the rule of law, and protection of human rights form the foundation for long-term peace, stability, and prosperity in the region. U.S. assistance and engagement will support the development of government institutions and political processes that are inclusive, representative, transparent, accountable, and responsive to all citizens. U.S. foreign assistance will facilitate a healthy operating environment for civil society so it can represent societal interests through constructive engagement with governments. Programs also will strengthen the rule of law by promoting effective, impartial, and accessible judicial systems. NEA and ME will use a variety of platforms to explain U.S. policy and advance bilateral and regional dialogue on key issues. These efforts will improve public access to information; mitigate trafficking-in-persons and other transnational criminal activity; promote respect for human rights; and empower women and youth.

NEA and ME will work closely with civil society, media, labor organizations, the private sector, and other partners to advocate for economic investment and political reform to address these issues, and for active citizen engagement. NEA and ME will encourage gradual reforms and increased respect for the dignity of individuals, especially minorities, in dialogues with our partners. In this vein, USAID will look to support a holistic suite of activities to help persecuted ethnic and religious minorities heal and restore their communities, support economic recovery, and prevent future atrocities.

Meeting citizens' demands for a voice in determining their futures will require sustained reforms, more responsive and accountable governance, and political processes that are more open, credible, and inclusive. Increased transparency, including efforts to curb corruption, directly promotes both economic growth and improve equitable service delivery. NEA and ME will support governments that bolster the rights and democratic aspirations of their people and assist them along their journey to self-reliance, while recognizing that societies that empower women to participate fully in civic and economic life are more prosperous and peaceful. NEA and ME will actively support countries in transition; local and national government institutions that more transparently and equitably provide better public goods and services to all citizens; legislative and advisory bodies that are more representative and better reflect constituent interests; expanded opportunities for greater political participation by all citizens to the fullest extent possible – recognizing the particular need to empower and enfranchise women and minority groups, and to develop more responsive political parties.

Governance based on laws, impartial and accessible judicial systems, and respect for fundamental rights support progress across a range of issues: more inclusive, representative political systems; economic growth and development; reduced corruption; security and conflict resolution; and the protection and participation of women, minorities, internally displaced persons, refugees, and other marginalized groups. Importantly, they also lead to a more stable region over time.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

NEA and ME have used evaluations, performance monitoring, portfolio reviews, learning events, and site visits to collect and use data and evidence systematically. Below are some examples across the region.

An evaluation of USAID's health activity in Jordan assessed whether it contributed to a health workforce that improved service delivery. The evaluation results led the Mission to concentrate its efforts on two areas: 1) expanding access to continuous professional development to help 55,000 workers to maintain their licenses and 2) promoting women's leadership at the Ministry of Health.

Recommendations from USAID/Lebanon's evaluation of its Developing Rehabilitation Assistance to Schools and Teachers Improvement (D-RASATI 2) activity informed new activity design and additional support so that the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) could scale-up early grade reading implementation, replicating the successful model of Training of Trainees. USAID is now collaborating with MEHE and its sub-entities to improve their institutional capacity by assisting them in developing a detailed and actionable plan.

USAID/Egypt conducted a Counter Trafficking-in-Persons (TIP) Assessment in FY 2018 to understand understand better the drivers and scope of TIP issues in Egypt. The findings will shape actionable recommendations for coordinated U.S. government engagement in fighting TIP in Egypt and supporting the Government of Egypt's efforts to prosecute trafficking cases, protect victims, and prevent trafficking.

USAID's Middle East Regional programming supported priority research in the education sector for the region. For example, research on non-formal education (including critical thinking and emotional

intelligence modules) and eLearning games that integrate psychosocial support in literacy and math modules show improved learning outcomes and interest among new local partners in scaling-up these techniques.

The State/NEA Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) evaluated its programs in Tunisia between 2011 and 2016, which concluded MEPI contributed to preserving democracy and strengthening participatory governance at a pivotal point in the country's democratic transition. MEPI projects were particularly influential in elections and electoral law reforms. These findings now inform program implementation leading up to the 2019 Parliamentary and Presidential elections in Tunisia, supporting essential stakeholders such as the Independent High Authority for Elections, Parliament, and parties across the political spectrum.

The Near East Regional Democracy (NERD) program's Institutional Capacity Building Evaluation assessed the effectiveness and informed the design of projects to build the institutional capacity of indigenous Civil Society Organizations. NERD encourages partners to emphasize comprehensive institutional capacity building in their project designs, along with other program objectives.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Encompassing Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, South Asia, and Central Asia, South and Central Asia is home to roughly 25 percent of the world's population, and some of our most important economic and security partners. For South Asia, the FY 2020 request supports India and the Administration's Indo-Pacific Strategy, which uses foreign assistance to underscore a steadfast, enduring commitment to the region based on respect for sovereignty, rule of law, fair and reciprocal trading frameworks, freedom of navigation, and private sector-led economic growth. For Afghanistan and Pakistan, the request reflects the President's goal, under the South Asia Strategy, to ensure the region never again serves as a platform for terrorist attacks on the United States, while furthering the President's pledge to put a responsible end to the conflict in Afghanistan. Finally, the request supports Central Asia's efforts to counter malign influence from Russia and China.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	**1,458,421**	*****	**1,254,133**	**1,161,595**	**-92,538**
OCO	**770,900**	*****	**-**	**-**	**-**
ESF - OCO	548,000	*	-	-	-
FMF - OCO	500	*	-	-	-
INCLE - OCO	183,000	*	-	-	-
NADR - OCO	39,400	*	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	**687,521**	*****	**1,254,133**	**1,161,595**	**-92,538**
AEECA	125,858	*	-	-	-
DA	106,864	*	-	-	-
ESDF	-	*	859,630	817,800	-41,830
ESF	141,430	*	-	-	-
FFP	55,879	*	-	-	-
FMF	8,200	*	80,000	30,000	-50,000
GHP-STATE	28,883	*	9,808	40,000	30,192
GHP-USAID	178,430	*	108,285	83,375	-24,910
IMET	8,766	*	11,100	9,000	-2,100
INCLE	17,741	*	128,000	124,350	-3,650
NADR	15,470	*	57,310	57,070	-240

Regional Goals

Increase Countries' Stability, Security, Sovereignty, Integrity of National Borders, and Freedom of Navigation

Expanding security cooperation with SCA partner countries will advance U.S. national security interests and allow our partners to maintain a Free and Open Indo-Pacific region; confront partners' shared threats, such as terrorist organizations, most prominently from the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS); counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (especially nuclear weapons); mitigate cybersecurity risks; combat transnational organized crime; and counter illicit human and narcotics trafficking. Moreover, fostering greater cooperation and interoperability between the U.S. military and partner security forces in the region will improve burden sharing, increase support for global peacekeeping operations, and help promote key U.S. values, such as civilian control of the military and respect for human rights.

The proliferation and potential use of WMDs, especially nuclear weapons, remains one of the most serious U.S. national security threats. This threat applies to use by state or non-state actors, as well as use either against the United States or U.S. interests and allies abroad. Therefore, it is critical to support efforts in the SCA region to ensure that WMD-related materials and technology are secure, including through harmonizing regulations and practices according to international standards.

The SCA region continues to be a focal point of terrorist activity, such as transnational Violent Extremist Organizations like ISIS-Khorasan, al-Qaida, and their affiliates, as well as Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LeT) and the Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP). The United States is committed to defeating ISIS, and U.S. forces continue to work alongside Afghan and NATO Resolute Support partners to fight terrorism. As a top priority, the United States will help strengthen partner governments' capabilities to counter violent extremism, messaging, and recruitment, as well as investigate and prosecute terrorist networks in order to prevent attacks; we will also promote tolerance.

South Asia and the broader Indian Ocean region are home to some of the world's most strategically important sea lanes, ports, and trade routes. With over 30 percent of the world's trade, including the majority of seaborne trade in oil, flowing daily through the region's waters, the SCA region is of critical importance in the United States' global efforts to protect freedom of navigation and ensure equitable access to sea lanes. The United States will work with our regional partners to enhance their maritime domain awareness and improve their capabilities and information-sharing.

The FY 2020 Request will support partners' capabilities to investigate, prosecute, and prevent transnational crimes – such as narcotics, weapons, wildlife, or human trafficking – to help reduce corruption, eliminate potential sources of financing for terrorist organizations, and reinforce rule of law and respect for human rights. These efforts prevent regional threats from making their way to the United States.

The United States and SCA countries increasingly face other security challenges, including increased occurrences of natural and man-made humanitarian disasters. Such threats require significant international cooperation across sectors. To this end, the United States will promote capacity and resilience of partner countries, as well as deepen and leverage long-standing and emerging partnerships.

Achieve Self-Reliance through Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth, Good Governance of Natural Resources, Increased Fair and Reciprocal Trade and Investment, and Increased Economic Independence

The rapidly expanding markets in the region provide lucrative opportunities for U.S. businesses while raising millions out of poverty. Targeted U.S. foreign assistance resources will expand opportunities for bilateral trade with the United States and support broad-based, private sector led growth and a more stable, secure, inclusive, and prosperous region. SCA remains one of the least economically integrated regions in the world, and U.S. government development programs and diplomatic initiatives will improve market access and strengthen cross-border connectivity, linking vital sea lanes in South Asia with burgeoning trade routes and energy flows in Central Asia. For example, the "C5+1" diplomatic and assistance initiative engages the five countries of Central Asia to help the region address common challenges. These efforts will help foster greater security and stability, particularly in the critical countries of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The SCA region can meaningfully contribute to U.S. economic growth. While the South Asia region has some of the most poor and undernourished people in the world, it is also the center of fast-growing markets and increasing wealth. However, the region's generally weak investment and regulatory environments, constrained fiscal space, lack of infrastructure, and corruption impede partner countries' growth and create opportunities for foreign predatory lending tactics that create economic and political dependency. These challenges also hinder free and fair competition by American companies, thus disrupting their ability to participate in the region's fast-growing markets. To advance the Indo-Pacific Strategy's objectives of creating a free, open, and fair economic environment in those markets, U.S. assistance will help to create an enabling regulatory environment for competitiveness, trade facilitation, transparency, and responsible infrastructure development, particularly in the energy sector. In Central Asia, U.S. efforts will focus on supporting host country efforts to strengthen and diversify their economies, increase connectivity and coordination, increase their self-reliance, and decrease reliance on Russia and China. Developing Afghanistan's economy and fostering increased connectivity to the region will be important to increase the country's stability. Throughout the region, U.S. assistance will promote the secure and accountable governance of natural resources, upon which many countries depend for their long-term economic growth. The U.S. government will promote transparent government policies, and regulations and transactions that foster adherence to internationally accepted standards, including environmental safeguards.

Healthy and educated populations are able to contribute to economic growth, stable democratic governance, and engaged and resilient communities. SCA countries with poor health care systems face varying health challenges, such as high rates of polio, tuberculosis, and preventable child and maternal deaths. Although more children are now in school, national education systems throughout the region have not sufficiently prioritized learning outcomes. Girls and other vulnerable populations are disproportionately affected by the poor quality of education and public health systems. Targeted development assistance will help SCA countries to build capacity to provide essential services to their own citizens, thereby enhancing regional stability.

Bolster More Inclusive, Transparent, and Accountable Democracy and Governance Based on International Norms, Free from Malign Influence

Democracy and an active civil society are American values and are critical for the region's long-term stability and prosperity, but remain fragile in certain countries. Targeted U.S. support will counter malign influence by helping improve governance and the rule of law, reinforce democratic processes, strengthen civil society, enhance government accountability, and ensure human rights to improve quality of life for

all citizens of the region. U.S. engagement on democracy, rights, and governance will support peace and stability within these countries and allow us to cooperate on external security threats and increased economic opportunities. They will also help to improve the investment environment for U.S. businesses and inhibit practices that lead to unsustainable and unviable infrastructure projects that create debt burdens and put at risk governments' financial position and sovereignty.

Democratic institutions across South and Central Asia have been significantly tested. Malign regional powers have co-opted political leaders and exploited institutional weaknesses, giving rise to corruption, opaque commercial deals, and subversions of national sovereignty. These developments consequently undermine the democratic institutions and long-term stability of countries in the region. Continued U.S. support will strengthen democratic institutions and bolster transparent, independent, and apolitical judicial systems, which will stabilize individual countries and the region as a whole and advance U.S. interests and values of human rights, gender equality, inclusion, and religious freedom.

U.S. assistance seeks to support democracy and governance in line with our values that is inclusive of minorities, women, and vulnerable populations, and is held accountable by civil society. Stable, democratic countries offer opportunities for increased U.S. investment and exports that create U.S. jobs and make strong partners; conversely, countries with weak governance and less democratic institutions are more vulnerable to armed conflict and more likely to provide space for corruption, transnational crime, terrorist groups, and violent extremism.

The U.S. seeks to increase citizen access to objective information about domestic and global issues of public importance and to enhance local media's ability to engage a larger audience, including their print, multimedia, and online readership. Requested resources will improve the quality of local traditional and online media and increase the public's access to reliable and unbiased information. Finally, access to reliable and credible information through a free and independent press allows individuals to hold governments accountable, express their opinions about decisions that affect their lives, and ultimately make informed choices based on the information.

Support Efforts to Achieve and Sustain an Inclusive Political Settlement that Ends the Conflict and Ensures that Afghanistan No Longer Serves as a Haven for International Terrorism

The United States will use requested FY 2020 resources to share the burden with the Government of Afghanistan (GoA) and international partners of supporting a peaceful settlement to the country's conflict and developing a coordinated post-settlement economic plan to help sustain peace. The post-settlement economic plan will help integrate Afghanistan economically within the region by providing incentives for increased private investment and encouraging increased trade (goods, services, information, and energy) and connectivity with its neighbors. Specifically, the United States will work to improve the competitive-ness of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) associated with export-oriented value chains and help the Afghan government implement its new National Export Strategy to improve its trade policy and business regulatory environment, improve its export infrastructure, and promote exports. The United States will also expand opportunities for key export-oriented sectors by supporting the private sector as it develops competitive value chains—products and services that meet the quality standards of local and world markets at prices that are low enough to compete with similar products and services and provide adequate returns on the resources employed or consumed in producing them—and by increasing the skills of the Afghan workforce, which will enable the continued productivity and growth of these sectors.

The United States looks to the Afghan government to play a critical role in setting conditions for a peace process and to demonstrate it is a willing and stable partner in peace discussions. The United States will

work with the Afghans as partners to encourage the kinds of reforms that will enable Afghanistan to be more self-reliant and less dependent on donor assistance over time. The Afghan government also must take steps to make the government more inclusive, including through credible elections in 2019.

The United States will work to increase government accountability to citizens and the rule of law by helping to increase citizen participation in decision-making processes; improve the effectiveness of government institutions; and reduce the risk of corruption of the Afghan government. An accountable central government is essential to sustaining peace and will help improve the country's stability and inclusivity. The United States will work with the GoA and other partners to maintain and advance Afghanistan's social gains by improving health outcomes, better educating Afghans, and increasing gender equality and female empowerment. These social gains are the foundations of future economic growth that will increase Afghanistan's self-reliance. The United States will also engage with the private sector on service delivery to advance more effectively social gains, for example, through public-private partnerships, and maintain an emphasis on women and youth across all sectors.

Given the current dynamic environment in Afghanistan, the United States will regularly review and adjust its assistance to and presence in Afghanistan to ensure resources match our national security interests and fully support our primary goal of a political settlement and a stable Afghanistan.

Support India's Emergence as a Global Power and U.S. Partner, that Contributes Regionally to Security, Stability, and Development

India's emergence as a regional security provider and global leader is essential to advancing U.S. interests. The Indo-Pacific Strategy envisions the U.S.-India strategic partnership as critical to advancing the rule of law, freedom of navigation, and national sovereignty in the region. An expanding strategic partnership with India also features prominently in the South Asia Strategy, particularly India's role as the fifth-largest donor to Afghanistan. India will play a central role in efforts to facilitate energy and infrastructure investment and development across the South and Central Asia region. The U.S. will also help India further build its capacity as a global leader in other areas like water security, disaster risk reduction, and as a foreign assistance provider.

Increasing economic connectivity is an objective in the Indo-Pacific Strategy. There is a pressing need in the Indo-Pacific region for investment, particularly in infrastructure. Support for connectivity and commerce is particularly critical in South Asia, where intra-regional economic activity remains only four to five percent of South Asia's total trade. The United States and India, along with close partners like Japan, have a significant role to play in improving overall standards for the financing and development of infrastructure in the region.

The U.S. welcomes India's rapid growth and development into a major market-oriented economy, which creates new markets for American goods and an increased role for India as a development partner. As India's top export destination, the U.S. will actively pursue improved market access for U.S. goods and services to India, particularly in areas with long-standing market access problems that adversely impact U.S. firms.

Increasing India's ability to act as a development catalyst in the South Asia region and beyond will serve U.S. interests by expanding economic opportunities and local capacity, and contribute to long-term economic growth. The U.S. will increasingly work together with India to address regional development issues, such as through the annual USAID-sponsored Passage to Prosperity trade and investment show, which has enabled hundreds of Indian and Afghan businesses to sign contracts worth millions of dollars.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

Monitoring, evaluation, and learning efforts enhance implementation of foreign assistance to measure progress toward the goals of the Indo-Pacific Strategy and South Asia Strategy. SCA is developing a performance management plan in coordination with the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs to improve performance monitoring and future evaluations of economic projects under the Indo-Pacific Strategy. In Afghanistan, USAID uses a multi-tiered monitoring approach, which helps compensate for the inability of U.S. government staff to observe implementation of activities in the field. USAID's funding to the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund is also subject to audits, verification of the eligibility of government expenditures for reimbursement, and the use of third-party monitors to verify project outputs. Examples include:

Economic Governance
For Sri Lanka, a USAID mid-term evaluation of the Biz+ Project found success in creating employment and increased incomes for vulnerable populations, particularly in war-affected areas. Findings are being used to inform future program management. The findings of a mid-term evaluation of a State-funded Commercial Law Development Program were used to validate core assumptions and modify activities. For Bangladesh, a USAID evaluation of its Women's Empowerment Activity showed success in increasing women's empowerment in agriculture through income-generating activities, despite constraints they face in accessing markets and finance.

Democratic Governance
For Nepal, an evaluation of the Strengthening Political Parties, Electoral and Legislative Processes Project showed parties have made some progress in internal party democracy, but top-down hierarchical command-and-control remains the norm. Results will inform the design of a follow-on activity that focuses on strengthening political parties, election system, and legislative processes as Nepal transitions to a federal form of government.

Natural Resources Management
For Bangladesh, a mid-term evaluation for the Enhanced Coastal Fisheries Activity found that the large increase in catch in 2016 and 2017 exceeds historical increases and may be attributable to the ECOFISH activity — the only major change in hilsa fish management since 2014. The evaluation findings are supporting development of a comprehensive national co-management system.

Innovative Approaches to Shared Development Goals/J2SR
For Nepal, findings of the final evaluation of the Knowledge-based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture and Nutrition activity showed increased crop yields and incomes. These findings will inform the follow-on activity, which will foster the country's ability to assume responsibility for its food and water security challenges.

Combatting the Financing of Terrorism
For Pakistan, an assessment of USAID's Safe Charity Giving campaign found that as a result of programming, community members gave locally, modified what and how they gave, and more proactively verified the identity of recipients or how their charity would be used.

Public Diplomacy
SCA's Office of Press and Public Diplomacy's Monitoring and Evaluation specialists collect data to demonstrate whether project activities, once completed, reach the stated goals and objectives. Additionally, the M&E Specialists work closely with grant award recipients to establish a Theory of Change for projects, activity monitoring plans, and instruments.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2020 request for the Western Hemisphere totals $1,191.5 million to advance American security and prosperity in the region. The request makes foreign assistance funds available to support a democratic transition in Venezuela and respond to related needs in the region, notwithstanding any other provision of law, and authorizes up to $500.0 million in transfers among foreign assistance accounts. The request continues support for Administration priorities to strengthen U.S. borders and counter instability and violence in order to protect the American people and homeland, and expand trade and economic opportunity in the region. Foreign assistance addresses the underlying causes of illegal immigration, combats transnational criminal organizations, bolsters counternarcotics efforts, addresses weak governance, and improves the business climate in the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	**1,694,223**	*****	**1,110,312**	**1,191,486**	**81,174**
DA	386,246	*	-	-	-
ESDF	-	*	515,949	516,200	251
ESF	428,139	*	-	-	-
FFP	16,777	*	-	-	-
FMF	85,965	*	20,000	30,000	10,000
GHP-STATE	136,724	*	119,203	99,326	-19,877
GHP-USAID	63,410	*	32,200	30,700	-1,500
IMET	11,232	*	11,090	12,390	1,300
INCLE	542,200	*	390,000	484,000	94,000
NADR	23,530	*	21,870	18,870	-3,000

The Administration expects the Northern Triangle governments to take action to stem illegal immigration to the United States and that such action will occur by the time FY 2020 appropriations are enacted. If FY 2020 funds are appropriated and sufficient actions are not taken, the Administration will reallocate FY 2020 funding to other foreign policy priorities outside the Northern Triangle, consistent with applicable requirements.

Regional Goals

A Secure Hemisphere

America relies on strong partnerships to fight transnational criminal organizations and aims to protect the homeland by disrupting illicit networks and cutting off trafficking routes that lead to the United States while remaining vigilant of threats posed by extra-regional state and non-state actors. Foreign Assistance will prioritize the safety and security of our citizens by working to address the drivers of transnational crime and illegal immigration. The U.S. government work with the Mexican government to implement

migration protection protocols and holistically address the flow of illegal immigrants. At the same time, Central American governments must do more to stop the flow of migrants bound for the U.S. border.

The National Security Strategy (NSS) and State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) prescribe strengthening U.S. borders and countering instability and violence in order to protect the American people and homeland. In the Western Hemisphere, transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) and gangs pose the most immediate security threat to the United States. Illegal drugs trafficked by these groups, including fentanyl, heroin, and cocaine, killed 35,000 U.S. citizens in 2016. Insecurity in the Hemisphere can quickly pose threats to our borders, either in the form of illegal immigrants fleeing violence or illegal drugs or weapons flowing into our country. To address these challenges, foreign assistance catalyzes regional efforts to bolster the rule of law and confront transnational crime through strong diplomatic engagement, supporting local efforts to professionalize justice, police, and security forces. Assistance also targets crime and violence prevention efforts in geographic areas and to demographic groups that are at the highest risk, strengthening communities to resist violence and the lure of illegal immigration, as well as countering competitors and malign actors who undermine our collective security. Our Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, the U.S. Strategy for Central America, the Central America Regional Security Initiative, our cooperation with Mexico through the Merida Initiative, and our historic partnership with Colombia guide these efforts.

The U.S. government will remain vigilant to any terrorist recruitment or movements in the Hemisphere. Increasing engagements by China and Russia in the region also pose a serious challenge to U.S. national security interests.

Economic and security assistance, along with other development assistance, promotes licit economies, expands small farmers' access to markets, and assists at-risk populations with employment and education. Programs provide alternatives to drugs, gang membership, extortion, and other criminal behavior, and establish the economic and security conditions that encourage people to remain in their communities rather than migrate to the United States.

A Prosperous Hemisphere

This request advances the President's trade agenda and foster economic growth in the United States by ensuring fair and reciprocal trade conditions for U.S. firms and exports. Because stronger economies create markets for U.S. businesses and address economic causes of illegal immigration, FY 2020 foreign assistance will work to strengthen economic, energy, and food security in the region. Programming will expand economic opportunity in the region and combat the corruption that erodes social trust and political legitimacy, corrodes institutions, and ultimately undermines economic progress in the Hemisphere. Education and health will be important components of the development effort, since educated and healthy citizens help build stronger, sustainable societies.

This goal serves the Administration directive to promote American prosperity through fair and reciprocal trading relationships and to pursue energy independence and security. The United States enjoys a trading surplus with most of the countries in the region, has more free trade agreements in the Hemisphere than in any other region, and is both a supplier and importer of energy products. By deepening economic relationships in the Western Hemisphere, partnering with the private sector, and securing fair access for American goods and American companies in a region vital to our economic health, this request advances the JSP goal of renewing America's competitive advantage globally. This also advances the U.S. Strategy for Central America by reducing the economic drivers of migration.

The expansion of trade in the region, consistent with the Administration's priorities, will create U.S. jobs, as the region remains the largest destination for U.S. exports and foreign direct investment. Ensuring continued economic growth in Latin America and the Caribbean helps to grow markets.

A Democratic Hemisphere

Working alongside like-minded governments in the Organization of American States and throughout the Hemisphere, the U.S. government promotes democratic values and seek to combat corruption and impunity. Much of the Hemisphere has a shared, fundamental respect for democracy and democratic institutions. The U.S. government works in partnership to address common hemispheric challenges, such as restoring to the Venezuelan people citizen-responsive, democratic government denied to them by the Maduro regime, and by defending human rights and democratic institutions wherever they are challenged throughout the Hemisphere. The United States strongly supports the restoration of democracy in the region, including within the Troika of Tyranny among Cuba, Venezuela and Nicaragua, which is responsible for so much regional instability and human suffering.

It is no coincidence that the Western Hemisphere is the world's most peaceful and most democratic region. Strong democracies are internally more stable and less prone to conflict than authoritarian governments. Well-ordered, non-corrupt governments are also conducive to free enterprise and the creation of wealth and opportunity for their citizens. Supporting democracy and citizen-centered governance and fighting corruption in the Western Hemisphere therefore serve the JSP goals of promoting America's competitive advantage and protecting the American people and homeland from conflicts and threats caused by instability and transnational crime.

Foreign assistance programs support work with partner governments, democratic actors, the private sector, and civil society, including faith-based organizations, to improve citizen security, expand effective, accountable, citizen-centered governance, strengthen justice sector and judicial institutions, protect human rights, promote private sector investment, and reduce poverty to promote opportunity in the region.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

Updated and published online in January 2019, the WHA-LAC Joint Regional Strategy (JRS) (available at https://www.state.gov/f/strategies/jrs/index.htm) lays the foundation for tracking progress on regional goals and priorities through State and USAID-wide annual collection and analysis of indicator data and implementation of independent evaluation findings and recommendations. In FY 2018, State and USAID posted to their websites a congressionally mandated Progress Report for the U.S. Strategy for Central America based on the Strategy Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and underlying Results Architecture. The Progress Report provides performance and context indicator data and benchmark analysis for FY 2017. State and USAID will update the Progress Report with FY 2018 results and benchmark in accordance with congressional mandates.

Monitoring mechanisms for CARSI and CBSI include periodic field reports, interagency coordination meetings, and collection of annual results data. Through CBSI and CARSI, State and USAID will continue to support efforts to update the monitoring approach for these initiatives and to expand the portfolio of evidence on the results of U.S. Government citizen security, rule of law, and crime and violence prevention programs. Additionally, at the end of FY 2018, State contracted an 18-month evaluation of the CARSI Small Grants Program. The results of this evaluation will be used to determine specific funding and/or programming changes going forward. In FY 2018, USAID completed 20 independent evaluations of USAID programs. The findings and recommendations of these evaluations

inform program decision making, including real-time adaptive management of USAID programs. For example, as a result of baseline data collected for an evaluation of a rural finance initiative in Colombia, USAID's implementing partner emphasized the use of information technology to improve access to financial services for clients, including women entrepreneurs, in targeted rural areas; the baseline report also provided valuable inputs into the Government of Colombia's discussions with USAID and the private sector on how to expand access to financial services through policy reform.

At the end of FY 2017, INL/WHP awarded a region-wide contract aimed at crafting collectable strategic-level measures that will better enable data-driven decisions. The first annual report will be available for internal use in the spring of 2019. During FY 2018, INL also piloted a new reporting structure that will require implementers to report consistently on outcome-oriented measures. This pilot will continue to be rolled out during FY 2019.

II. FUNCTIONAL PERSPECTIVES

STATE BUREAU OF ARMS CONTROL, VERIFICATION, AND COMPLIANCE (AVC)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) assistance helps to fund the fielding, operation, and maintenance of the state-of-the-art International Monitoring System (IMS), a global network of 321 seismic, hydro acoustic, infrasound, and radionuclide sensing stations designed and optimized to detect nuclear explosions worldwide. In addition, an International Data Centre receives and process the data from the IMS and provides analysis and data products to signatory states. This request includes funding for projects to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the IMS and also funds a tax reimbursement agreement that facilitates the hiring of Americans by the PrepCom.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	**31,000**	*****	**31,000**	**31,000**	**-**
NADR	31,000	*	31,000	31,000	-

Bureau Goals

Increased Government-Wide Support for Verification Activities

Increased Government-wide support for verification activities is important to maintain and improve our ability to monitor and verify treaty implementation and to lay the groundwork for the arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament treaties, agreements, and commitments of the future. In order to monitor for the development of covert nuclear programs specifically, as well as the activities of existing nuclear weapons programs, the U.S. will need continued improvement in seismic techniques and analytical capabilities to detect underground explosions and to determine whether a detected underground explosion is nuclear or conventional.

In addition to meeting the current and developing challenges of verifying arms control, disarmament and nonproliferation agreements or commitments, AVC's verification activities compete for limited intelligence assets that are increasingly in demand for other important requirements of the U.S. government. In light of this need for increased efficiency, the United States continues to support the development and operation of the International Monitoring System to detect nuclear explosions worldwide. The data received from the IMS provides an important supplement to U.S. National Technical Means to monitor for nuclear explosions (a mission carried out by the U.S. Air Force). A reduction in IMS capability could deprive the U.S. of an important source of nuclear explosion monitoring data.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

The PrepCom Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS) provides regular monthly reports to member States on IMS station metrics, including: the status of station construction, certification, and maintenance; data

volume and data quality received from each IMS station; the number of events detected by the IMS stations; the number of radionuclide samples analyzed at designated radionuclide laboratories; the results of laboratory proficiency tests; the volume of data and products transmitted to each member state; and many other indicators of system performance. Many indicators are also available on a continuous, near-real-time basis through the online Performance Reporting Tool, which is available through a secure web portal. These activities are also briefed to the PrepCom member States by PTS officials. As a PrepCom member State, the United States does not directly participate in the PTS monitoring and evaluation activities; however, the U.S. does closely track reporting on these activities to ensure funds are being effectively managed and that development efforts are producing a robust IMS data gathering and analysis capability.

As a member State, the United States makes use of current performance reporting by the PTS and its proposed activities for the coming year to participate in establishing a program of work and determining the PrepCom budget each year, setting priority areas for expenditures and directing actions to address performance issues. The United States selects projects for voluntary in-kind contribution based upon an assessment of where key IMS performance improvements can be made, coupled with a prioritized list of needs provided by the PTS.

STATE BUREAU OF CONFLICT AND STABILIZATION OPERATIONS (CSO)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States has strong economic and security interests in stabilizing areas affected by conflict. CSO anticipates, prevents, and responds to conflict that undermines U.S. national interests. The bureau implements this mission in two complementary ways: data-driven analysis and deployment of stabilization advisors to conflict zones. CSO's objective is to inform and implement U.S. strategy and policy on conflict prevention and stabilization; CSO's foreign assistance projects support this implementation.

CSO focuses on three key lines of effort: 1) political instability; 2) security sector stabilization; and 3) countering violent extremism. CSO's foreign assistance addresses conflict with targeted projects that advance U.S. political and security goals. Projects are directly linked to U.S. diplomatic and sub-national partner country engagement efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	**5,000**	*****	**-**	**5,000**	**5,000**
ESDF	-	*	-	5,000	5,000
ESF	5,000	*	-	-	-

Bureau Goals

Strengthen Foreign Policy Decision Making on Conflict Prevention and Stabilization through Evidence-Based Analysis and Integrated Planning

Foreign assistance efforts work to prevent and respond to conflict in places of direct U.S. national security concern or where instability and violence threaten critical U.S. interests. Programs are selected based on national security priorities, alignment with CSO's strategic objectives, and an ability to have a measurable impact in the following three lines of effort:

Political Instability: CSO supports local partners in implementing stabilization programs. Assistance efforts complement and are informed by CSO's Diplomatic Programs (DP)-funded analytic work, which includes mapping country conditions, analyzing local dynamics, assessing risks/threats, and forecasting future zones of instability. CSO's DP-funded Instability Monitoring and Analysis Platform is an essential tool, which collects, visualizes, and analyzes data on political instability and conflict trends around the globe. CSO's programming has contributed to peace process negotiations, election violence mitigation, sanctions assessments, and other policy decisions.

Security Sector Stabilization: The proliferation of militia and breakdown of national armies remain key impediments to stabilizing fragile and failed states. Foreign assistance helps stabilize security sectors by identifying, mapping, and analyzing militia influence, and supporting disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programs. These efforts also inform partner country policies on detention, prosecution, or rehabilitation.

Countering Violent Extremism (CVE): CVE efforts aim to reduce the recruitment and radicalization of violent extremists in areas of critical U.S. national interest. CSO collaborates with CVE stakeholders in the Department and interagency to provide research, analysis, monitoring, and evaluation. The bureau also supports the capacity building of local researchers on the drivers of violent extremism. Finally, it shares best practices to improve the impact of CVE policies, strategies, and programs.

The Stabilization Assistance Review (SAR) identified ways the United States can better target and leverage diplomatic engagement, defense operations, and foreign assistance to stabilize conflict-affected areas. It formally defined agency roles for stabilization efforts, with the Department of State as the overall lead agency. CSO aligns its work to help the U.S. government and U.S. country teams in key countries implement the SAR recommendations. In line with SAR principles, CSO collaborates with Department of State regional and functional bureaus, the Department of Defense, and USAID in our stabilization engagements.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

For all foreign assistance programming, CSO uses a rigorous monitoring and evaluation system. CSO combines real-time monitoring with interim and final evaluations to determine ongoing progress and impact, and assure the judicious use of resources. CSO requires all implementers to provide a data collection plan that will feed into CSO's Instability Monitoring and Analysis Platform, and enhance its conflict forecasting capabilities. CSO's monitoring and evaluation builds best practices around conflict prevention and stabilization that are shared with relevant stakeholders at the Department of State, the interagency, and civil society organizations. CSO has developed manuals and guides that are incorporated into monitoring plans for all CSO implementers.

CSO evaluations directly inform decision-making. In FY 2018, CSO conducted three evaluations of programs in Cyprus, Kenya, Tunisia, and Yemen. One of the evaluations focused on the effectiveness of conducting research and analysis to inform policy (Libya, Tunisia, and Yemen). The results of the evaluation prompted CSO to create a checklist for all future research and analysis activities that are included in programs, to ensure high quality products reach relevant stakeholders.

STATE BUREAU OF COUNTERTERRORISM AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM (CT)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Despite substantial successes, ISIS, al-Qa'ida, and their affiliates have proven to be resilient, determined, and adaptable. Iran and Hizballah are emerging from the Syria conflict emboldened, with valuable experience that they will seek to extend their influence. Moreover, critical gaps in global counterterrorism efforts remain. Some governments still do not take threats as seriously as they should, and this could increase as ISIS is on the road to defeat. Meanwhile, other governments simply do not possess the counterterrorism capabilities needed to protect themselves and contribute to international security.

The CT Bureau will continue to prioritize counterterrorism efforts to ensure that our partners remain committed and have the capabilities they need to ensure the lasting defeat of ISIS and other terrorist organizations. The request is designed to further improve border security, law enforcement capacity, and countering violent extremism efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	**213,550**	*****	**140,800**	**145,500**	**4,700**
OCO	**9,383**	*****	**-**	**-**	**-**
ESF - OCO	5,700	*	-	-	-
NADR - OCO	3,683	*	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	**204,167**	*****	**140,800**	**145,500**	**4,700**
ESDF	-	*	5,700	9,000	3,300
NADR	204,167	*	135,100	136,500	1,400

Bureau Goals

Terrorist Plots and Terrorist Movements are Disrupted

Despite our success against ISIS in Iraq and Syria, ISIS's ideology and ability to mobilize followers persists. ISIS and al-Qa'ida continue to sustain and expand their affiliates in North and Sub-Saharan Africa, South and Central Asia, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia. CT will elevate its focus on raising global border and aviation security standards and practices to combat this more diffuse terrorist threat, protect partner nations and U.S. citizens in those locations, and disrupt terrorist travel, particularly to the United States.

Many governments face challenges in sharing terrorism-related information due to legal and policy obstacles, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and technical challenges. CT will use new international border security and information-sharing obligations under UNSCR 2396 to spur political-level attention and action. CT's diplomatic engagement and programs will prioritize U.S. expertise, lessons learned, and

tools to increase reciprocal information sharing on known and suspected terrorists, risk-based border management, and threat-based security and screening at land, air, and sea borders. CT will work with U.S. interagency and foreign partners to overcome impediments to signing and implementing HSPD-6 arrangements, to increase international collection, use and analysis of Advanced Passenger Information and Personal Name Record data, and to expand states' use of INTERPOL's terrorism and criminal databases. CT will also work with interagency partners to enhance global aviation security, including through increased information sharing with foreign partners on non-imminent threats to spur security efforts, including the elevation and implementation of international standards and recommended practices.

Sources of Terrorist Strength are Severed and Safe Havens are Eliminated

The cornerstone of the Department of State's counterterrorism efforts is to degrade global terrorism threats to the point that local governments and security forces can contain them and restore stability. Law enforcement officials, prosecutors, and judges, as well as public and private sector representatives from the finance and the banking sector, are critical partners in an effective counterterrorism response. CT will continue to focus diplomatic and targeted foreign assistance efforts to work with foreign partners on developing the necessary tools and skills to successfully investigate, prosecute, adjudicate, and incarcerate terrorist offenders, and counter terrorist financing. This entails developing international good practices, sharing information about homegrown terrorists, improving the use of battlefield evidence by law enforcement, prosecutors, and border security agencies, and enhancing efforts to manage effectively terrorist inmates in prisons.

U.S. and International Partners Effectively Respond to Terrorist Attacks

While the number of Foreign Terrorist Fighters traveling to Iraq, Syria, and Libya since 2016, the complex challenges created by FTFs returning to their home countries or other destinations, pose an additional threat. As the pace of plotting and attacks by ISIS's external operations network increases, so has ISIS's ability to inspire attacks by homegrown terrorists who may have never traveled to the battlefields of Iraq and Syria. Terrorist groups have used Iraq and Syria as a testing ground, and attacks directed and inspired by ISIS against restaurants, stadiums, and hotels, and other public places considered soft targets continue at a disturbing pace.

CT will use diplomatic and capacity-building tools to disrupt terrorist plots and enable more effective responses to terrorist attacks. CT will seek to build crisis response units in key front-line states and enhance crisis response coordination within partner governments.

Terrorist Radicalization, Recruitment, and Inspiration to Violence is Diminished

ISIS's presence on the internet has persisted despite its territorial losses. The need to counter terrorist ideology, both online and offline, has only grown. CT plans to increase its engagement with key partners — governments as well as non-governmental and civil society organizations — to curb the spread of terrorism. CT also plans to deepen its engagement with private technology companies, schools, families, and key governmental actors to target terrorist networks and terrorist content.

CT will continue to collaborate with State regional and functional bureaus, USAID, and other partners on enhancing analytic, diplomatic, and programmatic tools for preventing and countering the spread of terrorist recruitment and radicalization. CT seeks to support CVE programs that help partner nations resist and mitigate terrorism.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

CT is committed to robust oversight, monitoring, and evaluation of all foreign assistance programs. All M&E activities are conducted in accordance with the State Department's Evaluation Policy. CT relies on a broad spectrum of information to design, implement, monitor, and assess the progress of programming, including the annual Congressionally mandated *Country Reports on Terrorism*, political reporting from various Department offices and U.S. embassies, intelligence analysis and reports, interagency feedback, and reporting from host nation and non-governmental interlocutors.

Monitoring efforts across CT-funded programs to ensure programs are delivering the inputs, outputs, and outcomes identified in the program design include annual program reviews; regular and consistent communication between program managers and implementers, embassies, and partner nation stakeholders and beneficiaries; on-the-ground monitoring through field-based staff, mission representatives, and site visits; and data collection and analysis from a range of sources.

CT also regularly administers higher level, evidence-based evaluations. These efforts, which complement ongoing monitoring activities, employ objective, third party evaluators to examine ongoing and recently completed foreign assistance programming. CT uses the findings, conclusions, and recommendations from these evaluations to assess performance, inform future design, and improve the effectiveness of programming

STATE BUREAU OF DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND LABOR (DRL)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

DRL programs align with national security goals, including defeating ISIS and other terrorist groups, by addressing conditions conducive to the spread of these threats such as poor governance, corruption, and human rights violations and abuses. Rule of law programs will counter radicalization to violence caused by inability to seek redress of human rights violations and abuses. DRL will aid civil society to advocate for peaceful reform, more openness in repressive states, and enhanced respect for human rights. Priorities include protecting victims of religious discrimination globally, promoting rule of law in China, and improving the free flow of information in the DPRK. DRL will provide rapid responses to democratic openings and human rights crises; assert U.S. leadership by using strategic partnerships with governments, the private sector, and faith-based organizations; oppose corruption and improve market-oriented governance; and promote uncensored access to the Internet.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	**179,900**	*	**59,200**	**70,700**	**11,500**
OCO	**10,000**	*	**-**	**-**	**-**
ESF - OCO	10,000	*	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	**169,900**	*	**59,200**	**70,700**	**11,500**
DF	150,375	*	-	-	-
ESDF	-	*	59,200	70,700	11,500
ESF	19,525	*	-	-	-

Bureau Goals

Enhance Global Stability by Promoting Growth of Democratic Institutions, Including During Democratic Transitions, Around the World

Funds will finance programs to address threats to human rights on a global scale, particularly in closed or closing political systems. Each year, one of DRL's grants—emergency assistance to human rights defenders—reports that approximately 70 percent of beneficiaries return to their work at the same or nearly the same capacity they were operating at prior to their emergency. This rapid response assistance ensures that human rights defenders are able to continue their work, including advocacy initiatives and pushing back against repressive or discriminatory legislation. In FY 2018, DRL funded 144 grants that trained and supported 16,697 human rights defenders.

Promote International Religious Freedom, Increase Protection of Religious Minorities, and Combat Intolerance and Violent Extremism

DRL's funding will support religious freedom programs that protect victims of discrimination on account of religion or belief by working to safeguard relevant civil society organizations and enable them to advocate that governments provide appropriate political and legal protections for religious communities; document and counter intolerance in local media; increase public awareness of religious freedom issues; and counter violent extremism.

Increase Respect for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Both Online and Offline

DRL will provide resources to support Internet freedom programs to ensure that millions of users have access to anti-censorship technologies that enable open and uncensored access to the global Internet. These programs ensure that users have access to diverse information and perspectives, which play a critical role in disrupting violent extremist-narratives and terrorist recruitment online. Programs also will protect journalists and activists operating in repressive environments from online censorship and cyber-attacks by providing training, technical resources, and emergency assistance.

Promote Internationally Recognized Worker Rights and Acceptable Conditions of Work Abroad

Programs will provide assistance to promote accountability and transparency in China to counter increasingly repressive one party rule, and strengthen Chinese labor rights in order to reduce the exploitative labor practices that create an uneven playing field in global markets.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

DRL works with grantees to develop comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plans, provide quarterly reports, and review M&E project logic models and evaluation reports. Over the two years past year, DRL has worked with implementing partners to co-design program-level measurement frameworks in order to aggregate results across projects. Each year, DRL internal evaluation specialists train approximately 200 implementing partners during stakeholder workshops. Working alongside our implementing partners provides DRL with the opportunity to adapt evaluation to new environments and program areas.

In FY 2018, DRL staff conducted site visits of grants in more than 30 countries and as well as domestic site visits of grantees headquartered in the United States. Given the size and scope of DRL programs in China, Pakistan, and Iraq, the Bureau uses foreign assistance to support program monitors based in Beijing, Islamabad, Baghdad, Basra, and Erbil to supervise program activities and monitor grantees.

External evaluations will be awarded during FY 2019, focusing on cost-effectiveness, performance, and impact. DRL also began a new initiative in FY 2017, the Evaluation Innovation Fund, which supports applied research and evaluation in order to improve projects overseas. For FY 2019, DRL is conducting three additional rounds of solicitations of the Evaluation Innovation Fund. These projects will help DRL to better understand how programs and policies can more effectively promote democracy and human rights. Finally, a portion of program funds will be used to facilitate grant administration to ensure program accountability, and to monitor grants worldwide.

STATE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS (EB)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Funding will support the Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership (DCCP), a multi-year, whole of government effort to promote an open, interoperable, secure, and reliable Internet. Launched in 2018 under the economic pillar of the Indo-Pacific strategy, this global program seeks to catalyze economically sustainable and secure private sector network investments, promote regulatory reforms, and enhance cyber security capacity, including the adoption of cyber security best practices. Through these efforts, this initiative provides a credible alternative to top-down, authoritarian approaches to internet and information and communications technology (ICT) development and enables developing nations to realize the tremendous economic benefit of the digital economy.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	**20,500**	*	**-**	**50,000**	**50,000**
ESDF	-	*	-	50,000	50,000
ESF	20,500	*	-	-	-

Bureau Goals

Strengthen the Global Digital Economy and Advocate for an Open, Interoperable, and Secure Internet

This State-led initiative will continue to leverage the expertise and programming of other agencies including USAID, Department of Commerce, U.S. Trade and Development Agency, Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), Export-Import Bank (Ex-Im), Department of Homeland Security, Department of Defense, and the Millennium Challenge Cooperation. EB will work with these agencies to identify and implement activities across the initiatives in support of the four key pillars:

Build Connections: Expand increase secure Internet access in targeted emerging markets.
- This funding will help U.S. companies win bids for secure information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure through funding feasibility studies and providing technical assistance on procurement best practices. These activities will be conducted in close coordination with development finance, loan guarantees, and political risk insurance offered by OPIC and EXIM.

Advance an Open Internet: Work with partner countries to adopt policies and regulatory positions that foster and encourage open, interoperable, reliable and secure Internet.
- With this funding, EB will provide training and technical assistance to government officials, regulators and other key stakeholders on ICT regulatory and policy issues to encourage adoption of the U.S. approach to internet governance.

Grow Global Markets: Promote exports of U.S. ICT goods and services and increase U.S. company market share in target markets.

- With this funding, EB will support the full range of U.S. government export promotion tools including trade shows, reverse trade missions, and U.S. business advocacy to promote U.S. company ICT exports and market share.

Enhance Cybersecurity: Work with partner countries to build cybersecurity capabilities and adopt best practices.
- With this funding, EB will provide training and assistance to partner nations on implementing best practices for a national approach to cybersecurity, in order to detect, deter, rapidly mitigate, and respond to international cyber threats and incidents.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: This initiative was launched and the results framework was developed in FY 2018 across the four key pillars referenced above, including metrics for success across each area. Each year, through the Performance Plans and Reports (PPR) process, each agency will report program accomplishments to EB which will then be measured against the initiative's goals and objectives.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Priorities for funding under this initiative are determined based on U.S. national security, U.S. economic interests, recipient country receptivity and opportunity. Program outputs and outcomes will be tracked and measured against DCCP objectives to evaluate their performance. Analyses of program successes and shortcomings will inform future program allocation decisions.

STATE BUREAU OF ENERGY RESOURCES (ENR)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

ENR foreign assistance strengthens oil, gas, power, and mineral sector good governance and development in order to ensure energy security and diversification for U.S. partners and allies, promotes U.S. energy exports and opens markets to benefit U.S. businesses and the American people, and promotes universal access to affordable and reliable energy. The United States has embraced its energy dominance, making a well-functioning global energy market a critical component of economic growth. Among other lines of effort, ENR assistance supports European energy security, the Administration's Indo-Pacific Strategy through the Asia EDGE (Enhancing Development and Growth through Energy) initiative, energy prosperity in the Western Hemisphere, and strengthened governance for critical energy resources globally.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	**6,000**	*****	**5,360**	**7,900**	**2,540**
ESDF	-	*	5,360	7,900	2,540
ESF	6,000	*	-	-	-

Bureau Goals

Ensuring Energy Security of the United States, and U.S. Partners and Allies

Energy sits at the nexus of national security and economic prosperity, both at home and abroad. Access to diversified energy sources, routes, and suppliers limits the influence of a single dominant buyer or seller and guards against those who would use energy for coercive ends. The FY 2020 request will encourage diversification of energy types, countries of origin, and delivery routes to increase the resiliency of U.S. partners and allies to resist malign influence of dominant energy supplier countries. This includes supporting efforts to expand regional infrastructure interconnections, supply routes, and market access; as well and supporting U.S. allies and partners' efforts to utilize and develop appropriate energy resources, technologies, and services to support an all-of-the-above approach to energy security. ENR assistance on energy security supports Administration and Congressional priorities. For example the ENR-led interagency Asia EDGE initiative uses diplomatic engagement and assistance to advance both the Administration's Indo-Pacific strategy and the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act (ARIA). ENR leadership on implementation of sanctions on Iran's energy exports deprives the regime of revenue it uses to fund destabilizing activities throughout the region. ENR assistance to strengthen European energy security supports the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (CAATSA). ENR assistance in sub-Saharan Africa supports the Electrify Africa Act.

Promoting Conditions that Create Opportunities for U.S. Energy Sector Exports

ENR foreign assistance helps promote the conditions that create opportunities for U.S. energy sector exports. Encouraging U.S. exports of energy resources, technologies, and services globally promotes

prosperity at home and abroad. Barriers to energy trade and development include the lack of financing mechanisms and structural commercial arrangements in U.S. export markets. Helping foreign countries to adopt U.S. financing mechanisms and business methods will unleash markets and will also provide opportunities for U.S. exports. The FY 2020 request will support programs spanning the oil, gas, power, and energy efficiency sectors, which will create conditions that drive U.S. energy exports. This includes advancing governance reforms and partnerships to open markets and facilitate reciprocal trade, which will promote exports of U.S. energy resources—including liquefied natural gas (LNG), energy technologies—including energy efficient and other advanced technologies, and energy services. The FY 2020 request will support the development of strong, robust, and transparent regulatory environments and stable and predictable business climates that attract and maintain investment to expand energy access, and power economic growth, which will provide opportunities for U.S. companies.

Opening Markets and Reducing Barriers to Energy Trade and Development

America's prosperity underwrites U.S. national security and depends on maintaining a fair, open, and stable international economy that guarantees reliable access to affordable energy for the United States and U.S. allies, and well-governed trading partners. Open, efficient, rule-bound, and transparent energy markets help countries determine their own energy futures, create a level playing field for companies and investors, and ultimately yield the best value for energy importers and consumers. The FY 2020 request will expand the available markets for U.S. energy technology, equipment, and commodities by strengthening energy sector governance. In doing so, the FY 2020 request seeks to create a level playing field and put in place conditions to help prevent geopolitically motivated investors from obtaining undue influence in recipient countries.

Promoting Universal Access to Affordable and Reliable Energy

Energy access is foundational to economic growth, political stability, and improved standards of living. Access undergirds the transition to a modern manufacturing and services-based economy, improves social services from medicine to education, and expands mobility. Multiple factors can limit energy access including: underdeveloped energy generation; inadequate distribution and transmission; deficient infrastructure; and poor governance and mismanagement. Expanding access to affordable, reliable energy, including highly efficient fossil fuels, nuclear, and renewables, helps reduce poverty, foster economic growth, and promote prosperity globally.

The FY 2020 request will expand universal access to affordable and reliable energy through modernizing utility systems, promoting adequate energy supply disruption response capabilities, and facilitating regional energy infrastructure with U.S. partners. Well-functioning electric grids and utilities and transparent energy markets that provide low cost and reliable service are crucial to prosperity, security, and governance agendas worldwide.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

ENR uses program and other data to inform decision-making related to resource requests, program design, and program implementation. ENR programs are linked to Functional Bureau Strategy objectives and sub-objectives that incorporate standard performance indicators and other milestones. Through ENR's cross-pillar review of Integrated Country Strategies, ENR ensures that bureau assistance programs are reflected in Posts' strategies and that ENR assistance supports Posts' objectives. ENR uses Performance Plan and Report data to determine where programs have gained traction and to guide annual assistance Operational Plan development.

Performance evaluations play a key role in ENR's continuous monitoring and evaluation. ENR's evaluation of assistance to Ukraine will analyze and provide recommendations for continuous strengthening of the structure, scope, and effectiveness of assistance in achieving intended outcomes, strategic alignment with energy diplomacy goals, and donor coordination efforts.

ENR's continuous improvement of program implementation also is informed by ongoing monitoring and evaluation of implementing partners, including implementation challenges, proposed steps to address challenges, and recommendations for additional areas of engagement requested by benefiting country governments.

GLOBAL AIDS COORDINATOR AND HEALTH DIPLOMACY (S/GAC)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), managed by S/GAC, supports the American commitment to saving lives and changing the course of the global HIV/AIDS pandemic to achieve control of the epidemic. S/GAC oversees the implementation of PEPFAR through the Departments of Defense, Health and Human Services (HHS), Labor, State, Treasury, Commerce, the Peace Corps, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). In FY 2020, PEPFAR supports U.S. government efforts to advancing HIV/AIDS epidemic control. Funding in the FY 2020 Request for bilateral and regional Operating Units, as well as for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund), continues U.S. leadership to combat the AIDS epidemic, in close collaboration and in partnership with host country governments, civil society, multilateral institutions, including the Global Fund, faith-based institutions, the private sector, and other stakeholders.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	**1,904,598**	*****	**1,208,446**	**1,236,811**	**28,365**
GHP-STATE	1,904,598	*	1,208,446	1,236,811	28,365

Bureau Goals

Accelerate Progress Toward Achieving HIV Epidemic Control Through Use of Data

The PEPFAR Strategy for Accelerating HIV/AIDS Epidemic Control (2017-2020) reaffirms the U.S. government's leadership and commitment, through PEPFAR, to accelerate efforts toward epidemic control in more than 50 countries, ensuring access to services by all populations, including the most vulnerable and at-risk groups. It also sets a bold course for accelerated PEPFAR implementation in a subset of 13 high-burden countries with the greatest potential to achieve HIV/AIDS epidemic control by 2020. PEPFAR will support up to 13 countries to achieve at least 90 percent of PLHIV who know their status, 90 percent of people who know their status accessing treatment, and 90 percent of people on treatment having suppressed viral loads across all ages, genders, and at-risk groups by 2020. PEPFAR is committed to using data to focus investments in evidence-based interventions in the geographic areas and populations with the greatest HIV/AIDS burden for maximum impact. Utilizing data for decision-making is critical to reaching those in most need of HIV services. Programmatic and surveillance data on HIV incidence, viral suppression, and prevalence across gender and all age groups are essential to evaluating progress toward the achievement of epidemic control. Epidemic control is only attained when these targets for adults and children are accomplished, including the continuous use of granular epidemiologic and cost data to improve partner performance and increase program impact and effectiveness.

Focus Prevention for Impact

Prevention, treatment, and care are the three pillars of PEPFAR programming since the inception in 2003. This comprehensive approach was mandated by Congress in PEPFAR's initial authorizing legislation and included in each subsequent reauthorization. Prevention services are grouped in a

comprehensive package for maximum impact. This package contains our continued focus on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV, condom programming, behavioral and structural interventions, programming to avoid and reduce risk, pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) with antiretroviral drugs (ARVs), HIV testing services (HTS), and voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC) for HIV-negative young men. These prevention activities target those most at risk of HIV acquisition, focused on specific risk groups and areas of high HIV burden.

Successful prevention programming within PEPFAR requires input, collaboration, and cooperation of both internal and external stakeholders. PEPFAR is led and managed by the U.S. Department of State, through the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, and seven U.S. government departments and agencies implement PEPFAR, leveraging the power of a whole-of-government approach to controlling the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The U.S. government interagency approach to PEPFAR involves stakeholders at both headquarters and in field offices. PEPFAR also depends on external stakeholders including country governments, civil society organizations including those that are faith-based, implementing partners, the private sector, and affected populations. For example, PEPFAR partners with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Girl Effect, Johnson & Johnson, Gilead Sciences, and ViiV Healthcare on a public-private partnership for HIV prevention among adolescent girls and young women (DREAMS PPP).

Accelerate Access to HIV Treatment

HIV treatment is one of the most cost-effective investments that we can make toward controlling the epidemic, both for the health of the person to receive the medication and to prevent their onward transmission of HIV. Epidemiological research shows that one of the most critical factors in the successful treatment of HIV is the early initiation of ART. The sooner that a person living with HIV begins treatment, the more intact and active their immune system remains, and the faster they can achieve viral suppression, which virtually eliminates their risk of transmitting the virus. PEPFAR will continue to accelerate access to treatment for all people living with HIV by identifying and addressing key barriers to diagnosing people living with HIV and linking them to life-saving care.

To expand access to HIV treatment, PEPFAR continues to work closely with many partners and stakeholders, including partner-country governments; multilateral institutions; faith-based organizations; the private sector; people living with HIV; implementing partners; and civil society. PEPFAR continues to tirelessly work to best align resources, reduce duplication of effort, and maximize impact so that the most people in need of ART can reach all available resources.

Leverage Partnerships for Sustainability

PEPFAR must work in partnership with country governments, other multilateral and bilateral donors, civil society, faith-based organizations, and the private sector to maximize the impact of every dollar to reach epidemic control. This potential success is at risk if we do not take decisive actions to ensure the HIV response is sustainable. A series of concrete actions are available that will have a rapid impact and accelerate our progress towards long-term sustainability.

Given the magnitude of its contributions to the global HIV response, PEPFAR plays a seminal role in determining the future path of the HIV epidemic and bears great responsibility for ensuring that the HIV response is sustainable. Indeed, all PEPFAR investments move us closer to sustainability; only an epidemic that is shrinking and not expanding is financially sustainable. Ultimately the achievements of PEPFAR will be measured by their contribution to the sustained control of the HIV epidemic.

Over the past few years, PEPFAR took dramatic new steps to hardwire sustainability into its business processes, developing strategic approaches to move the sustainability agenda forward. PEPFAR charts progress to a full country-led and operated response through the Sustainability Index and Dashboard. Annual programming of longer-term sustainability efforts are captured in the "Table 6" process of the Country Operating Plan (COP) that benchmarks and track efforts toward sustainable outcomes. For PEPFAR, sustainability of the HIV response means that a country has the enabling environment, services, systems, and resources required to effectively and efficiently control the HIV and AIDS epidemic.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

Evaluation: Since FY 2015, 336 PEPFAR-funded evaluations were completed (in FY 2017 and FY 2018 implementation science and operations research were also included). There are currently 43 evaluation reports from FY 2015, 128 evaluation reports from FY 2016, 92 evaluation reports from FY 2017, and 73 evaluation reports from FY 2018, most of which are publically available and used to improve program effectiveness and efficiency and to ensure evidence based programing. PEPFAR continues to expand its collection of evaluation, implementation science, and operations research.

Annual Program Results (APR): In FY 2018, 31 countries and 4 regional platforms (including 17 additional countries) submitted APR reports to HQ documenting program results achieved during the FY, including results on up to 26 programmatic and 8 national indicators, based on the activities funded. The FY 2018 APR results were measured against targets set in the country operational plans. Quarterly age- and sex-disaggregated site-level data were analyzed in conjunction with epidemiologic data to ensure PEPFAR programs are focusing on delivering and scaling up services in alignment with the distribution of the burden of disease geographically within each country and within prioritized populations. PEPFAR also assesses the quality of supported HIV prevention, care, and treatment programs on a quarterly basis. PEPFAR monitors HIV testing and treatment coverage, as well as viral suppression, at the district level in order to ensure programs are effectively targeting populations, with the goal of ensuring 90 percent of people know their HIV status, 90 percent of these are on life-saving antiretroviral treatment, and 90 percent of those on treatment are virally suppressed. PEPFAR has invested $80.4 million in targeted, data-driven Population-Based HIV Impact Assessments (PHIAs) to document the impact of HIV programming that have shown a 50 percent decline in new HIV infections across many of the countries in eastern and southern Africa. As of September 2018, PEPFAR supported lifesaving ART for more than 14.6 million people, including more than 700,000 children. In FY 2018, through the PEPFAR-led DREAMS (Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored, and Safe) public-private partnership, new HIV diagnoses among adolescent girls and young women continued to decline in 85 percent of DREAMS-supported districts/communities across 10 African countries.

STATE BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AFFAIRS (INL)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

INL implements foreign assistance programs that constitute a critical component of protecting America's security at home and abroad. These programs combat illicit drug trafficking and other forms of transnational organized crime that affect U.S. public safety. INL programs contribute to broader national security objectives in an era of global competition and transnational threats. INL is the Department's lead for implementing key Administration priorities such as Executive Order 13773 *Enforcing Federal Law with Respect to Transnational Criminal Organizations and Preventing International Trafficking*, and the President's Initiative to Stop Opioid Abuse and Reduce Drug Supply and Demand. INL programs are also an essential component of the U.S. government's security sector assistance toolkit, increasing access and cooperation with foreign counterparts on behalf of U.S. law enforcement and helping ensure the stability of fragile states.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	**215,829**	*****	**170,700**	**146,300**	**-24,400**
OCO	**3,000**	*****	**-**	**-**	**-**
INCLE - OCO	3,000	*	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	**212,829**	*****	**170,700**	**146,300**	**-24,400**
INCLE	212,829	*	170,700	146,300	-24,400

Bureau Goals

Disrupt or Deter Significant Illicit Drug Trafficking and other Transnational Criminal Activity that Threatens U.S. National Security, Public Safety, or Drives Irregular Migration to the United States

INL activities that align to Goal 1 focus on disrupting or deterring illicit drug trafficking and other transnational criminal activity that directly impacts the United States. Efforts reduce the supply of illicit drugs that account for the greatest number of American overdose deaths, such as opioids and cocaine. INL builds partner capacity to defeat transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) that threaten the homeland and deprives these organizations of resources, tools, and opportunities. To achieve this goal, INL focuses heavily on threats from the Western Hemisphere because of their predominant impact on the United States. Since TCOs exploit corruption and weak governance, INL programs aligned under this goal address the underlying causes of instability and weak government institutions as an enabling factor of transnational crime and driver of illegal migration to the United States.

In the Western Hemisphere, programs build partner capacity to identify and attack vulnerabilities in illicit supply chains, disrupt TCO operations, address security-related drivers of illegal migration, strengthen regional border security against illicit smuggling, and improve citizen security. INL programs support a

multifaceted effort to address the availability of illicit drugs responsible for the deaths of tens of thousands of Americans each year. Through diplomatic engagement, INL works with China (the originator of most synthetic opioids and new psychoactive substances coming to the United States) to reduce the flow of illicit synthetic opioids to the United States.

In Colombia, counternarcotics efforts will assist the Government of Colombia to work toward the joint U.S.-Colombia goal to reduce coca cultivation and cocaine production by half by 2023. To help Colombia's overall efforts and prevent spillover violence in border areas, the Department requests funding for Ecuador. Programs will enhance Ecuador's efforts to stem the flow of cocaine and precursor chemicals flowing to and from Colombia.

INL programs in Mexico disrupt the business model of TCOs by combating the production and distribution of heroin and illicit fentanyl responsible for opioid overdoses in the United States, enhance border security against illegal migration and other forms of illicit trafficking, and build Mexico's capacity to investigate and prosecute crime to reduce impunity and deny TCOs revenue.

To better respond to TCO's deployment of new technologies and the rapid production of new, dangerous synthetic drugs, the Department requests funds for a new Drug Supply Reduction (DSR) program unit. This request reflects the urgency of the opioid epidemic and responds to efforts to reduce global supplies of synthetic opioids as one of the Administration's top drug control priorities.

The Department remains committed to the implementation of E.O. 13773 through programs that counter transnational criminal threats to U.S. security. The request includes a decrease to the International Organized Crime program from the FY 2019 request, as funds have been realigned within the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) account to programs that will further the objectives of the E.O. Funds remaining in the IOC program will continue to address transnational criminal threats through global programs.

Reduce Instability in Strategically Vital Regions and Strengthen the Resilience of Partners Facing Malign Influence

Promoting regional stability facilitates U.S. national security, diplomatic, economic, and development objectives. TCOs, terrorists, and malign actors exploit instability to the detriment of U.S. interests. Weak rule of law opens the door for malign influence, particularly as our adversaries intertwine criminal and political ends. Activities that align to this goal reflect that stability relies on legitimate criminal justice actors that can provide basic security and uphold rule of law. When the criminal justice system lacks capacity or public trust, it can be replaced by non-state security mechanisms that contravene the rule of law and threaten U.S. interests. In the context of great power competition, Russia and China exploit weak criminal justice systems to challenge an international order based on democratic norms. In the strategic competition for global influence, law enforcement cooperation provides an important element to the U.S. security cooperation relationship with partners.

INL programs in Africa and the Middle East reduce fragility by building security governance and rule of law capacity. In fragile states affected by transnational threats, INL will develop the capacity of police forces to respond to crime while protecting citizen rights, as a bulwark against further destabilization. Other programs build the capacity of institutions in states that have emerged from violent conflicts, or where armed groups outside of state control threaten regional stability. Programs also enable host nation security and justice institutions to address TOC and foster productive law enforcement partnerships. INL programs are an important element of U.S. security cooperation with key partners in East Asia and the Pacific. Programs support the Indo-Pacific Strategy by advancing a free and open rules-based order in

the region. Projects focus on strengthening maritime domain awareness, law enforcement capacity building, and information-sharing among our partners to ensure freedom of the common maritime space.

Organized crime drives illicit activity in Europe and Eurasia. Independent and transparent criminal justice institutions are critical to upholding rule of law, combating corruption, and countering Russian influence in the region and countering China's use of weak criminal justice systems to engage in unfair trade and investment practices. INL programs enable partner countries to address TOC before it affects the United States and create valuable partners for U.S. law enforcement agencies. INL will focus on frontline states to counter Russian aggression. Programs with key partners will strengthen capacity to combat complex crimes such as money laundering, cybercrime, and corruption, which often have a link with Russian malign activity.

In Afghanistan, programs support peace goals by denying revenue to insurgent groups and anti-government actors, strengthening the capacity of institutions to disrupt criminal networks, and developing a sustainable government capacity to incarcerate and manage criminals, especially extremist inmates who pose a threat to both the Afghan public and U.S. national security. Programs in Pakistan combat violent extremism, expand access to justice, and enforce the rule of law nationwide, including in the under-governed tribal areas along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border.

Drive Global Action through International Engagement that Promotes Interoperable Criminal Justice Systems and Common Standards to Combat Shared Criminal Threats

By leading efforts to develop global drug control, anti-crime, and anticorruption standards and norms, INL promotes international cooperation that advances U.S. security and foreign policy interests. INL engagement in multilateral fora pushes back against geopolitical competitor states that seek to shape the international order in their favor, to the detriment of U.S. interests and values. International organizations and multilateral fora present opportunities for the United States to frame international security challenges in a manner that encourages and enables burden sharing. The United States is best able to respond to transnational criminal challenges when there is a global architecture that exports U.S. best practices for combating threats. INL programs advance common standards, including through recognized international accreditation bodies.

INL defends U.S. interests in international fora by enforcing global standards for government capacity to counter drug trafficking and transnational crime, corruption, and cybercrime, as well as to promote evidence-based standards for drug demand reduction. To further this goal, the Department is requesting a Global Crime and Drugs Policy (GCDP) program unit to replace the International Organizations (IO) program unit. GCDP programs will provide unique support for international treaty-based and policy-making institutions to ensure foreign governments meet their legal obligations and policy commitments, based on U.S. law and practice. INL centrally managed programs that combat the opioid crisis shifted from IO to the DSR program unit described under INL Strategic Goal 1.

INL's centrally managed global programs promote interoperability and cross-border cooperation, including with the United States, in key TOC-related areas. Many of them involve criminal conduct that spans several continents, requiring a global response. These global programs address key transnational threats, including those that facilitate other kinds of crime such as money laundering, cybercrime, corruption, and wildlife trafficking. They are complemented by the International Law Enforcement Academies, a global network of advanced training facilities that take on cutting-edge counter-crime issues.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

INL uses data gathered from program assessments, monitoring, and evaluations in developing and implementing effective and efficient foreign assistance programs and processes. INL evaluates allocation of resources based on the goals, objectives, and performance of programs to ensure funding is deployed to meet strategic objectives.

Using visualization software on raw training data, in FY 2017, INL Pakistan program officers realized that a law enforcement training program in Pakistan was not delivering as many advanced training courses as required, leading to expanded monitoring activity and a reduction in future funding.

Data from INL Afghanistan's Third Party Monitor, FIAT, uncovered cost-savings on the Supporting Access to Justice in Afghanistan II project that were then used to implement additional justice sector capacity building trainings for Afghans. As a result of the findings from FIAT's financial audit of Afghan Women's Education Center (AWEC) in 2018, INL decided to discontinue payments to AWEC and end its partnership with them at Kabul Female Prison and Detention Center and Kabul Juvenile Rehabilitation Center upon expiration of the grant in June 2018.

In FY 2018, INL evaluated its West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI) programming implemented in FY 2012-2017 in Benin and Côte d'Ivoire and is using the findings to identify lessons learned and best practices that will benefit future WARSI programming, as well as how to structure regional program evaluations.

A 2016 FBI assessment of the Indonesian National Police's cyber investigative capacity showed that the INP needed to address: 1) the lack of manpower to handle the volume of cyber-crimes in Indonesia; 2) the inability of cyber investigators to specialize in cyber-crimes investigations due to INP rotational policies; 3) the lack of basic, intermediate, or advanced training to handle cyber cases; and 4) the lack of equipment needed to maximize its investigative efforts. In 2017, FBI and INL developed a program to establish a cadre of officers within the cyber directorate who would receive basic, intermediate, and advanced training, as well as equipment to bolster their capacity to handle cyber cases. Subsequently, FBI has provided basic training to a select cadre within the cyber directorate, and INL has provided additional funding to provide intermediate and advanced training and to procure cyber-focused equipment. The expanded programming has resulted in an increased number of cases that were brought successfully through prosecution.

A September 2015 evaluation report on INL's Caribbean Basin Security Initiative programs recommended that INL build on its Eastern Caribbean civil asset forfeiture program by expanding advisory services, supporting legislative capacity building, and developing or increasing training for investigating and prosecuting civil asset forfeiture. In FYs 2017 and 2018, INL implemented this recommendation by funding an additional financial crimes advisor position; initiating civil asset recovery engagements in Trinidad and Tobago, and Guyana; supporting Trinidad and Tobago's efforts to draft a civil asset recovery law; and delivering training for financial intelligence units, attorneys' general offices, and judges throughout the Eastern Caribbean. INL will continue to prioritize expanding our civil asset recovery programming in the Caribbean in FY 2020.

STATE BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND NONPROLIFERATION (ISN)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), their delivery systems, and advanced conventional weapons to problematic states and non-state actors is a direct and urgent threat to U.S. and international security. The Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) leads the Department's efforts to prevent, disrupt, and roll back the spread of WMD – whether nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological – and their delivery systems, as well as destabilizing conventional weapons. The Bureau's security assistance programs in this request are vital tools for succeeding in these efforts. ISN continues to shift its security assistance planning and programming to concentrate on the Administration's highest priorities: North Korea, Iran, ISIS, Russia, China, and WMD terrorism.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	**224,420**	*****	**187,516**	**205,470**	**17,954**
NADR	224,420	*	187,516	205,470	17,954

Bureau Goals

Shape the Security Environment to Advance U.S. Interests

A primary objective of this goal is to change the strategic calculus of problem actors, especially with regard to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Iran, China, and Russia. ISN uses security assistance in support of diplomatic engagement to persuade leadership in these countries that it is in their interest to avoid the costs and risks of pursuing destabilizing capabilities.

ISN's Export Control and Border Security (EXBS) program trains border security personnel and law enforcement officials to detect, interdict, investigate, and prosecute illicit transfers of WMD, missile components, and conventional arms, and to ensure that international ports of entry, such as seaports and airports, have adequate equipment to screen suspicious cargo. EXBS seeks to thwart DPRK's proliferation pathways and strengthen capabilities of DPRK trading partners to comply with UN Security Council Resolutions. EXBS also seeks to stop Iran's acquisition of technology and expertise from abroad and counter proliferation of Iranian arms and short-range ballistic missile components into conflict zones. EXBS supports the efforts of Russia's neighbors to deter Russian aggression by strengthening their land and maritime border control capabilities and denying Russia access to advanced Western military technology.

ISN's Global Threat Reduction (GTR) program works to counter the operations of states and other regimes that seek to challenge American security, by denying them the materials and finances to further their WMD programs, and by enforcing punitive costs upon their continued pursuit of destabilizing activities. Specifically, GTR will train countries to conduct due diligence to identify and de-register DPRK-linked vessels, as well as private sector entities and government authorities to identify and freeze DPRK-linked illicit transactions, and cut off revenue from the sale of coal and other sanctioned

commodities, cyber-operations, and money laundering operations. GTR will strengthen foreign partner implementation of appropriate UNSCRs, countering Iran's proliferation finance networks that support ballistic missile development, and enable foreign industries to prevent transfer of ballistic missile systems and related technology to the Iranian government.

ISN's Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) is holding reserves for DPRK threat elimination; in the meantime, it continues planning for the dismantling of the DPRK's nuclear and missile programs in support of the Department's priority work to ensure final, fully-verified denuclearization.

Strengthen Global Nonproliferation Norms and Regimes

Global treaties and standards help establish a rules-based framework for addressing WMD proliferation. The success of global nonproliferation efforts also depends significantly on the effectiveness and comprehensiveness of the control lists of the four multilateral export control lists and the multilateral export control regimes. ISN uses its security assistance programs to bolster these regimes and the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is the international body responsible for verifying peaceful uses of nuclear energy, in particular the obligation of NPT Parties to ensure that nuclear energy is not diverted from peaceful uses to weapons. ISN's Voluntary Contribution (VC) to the IAEA is essential to supplement the insufficient regular budget funding and ensure that the IAEA is able to carry out missions of great importance to U.S. national security. The VC also supports IAEA activities promoting the safe, secure, and sustainable peaceful uses of nuclear energy, science, and technology, providing assistance building capacity for nuclear power and applying nuclear techniques in areas such as human and animal health, food security, water resource management, and environmental issues. These contributions include support for the IAEA's Technical Cooperation Fund and the Peaceful Uses Initiative. This funding demonstrates the U.S. commitment to the global peaceful nuclear cooperation the NPT enables, which in turn helps maintain support from recipients of that cooperation for the nonproliferation measures that are at the core of the NPT and longstanding U.S. policy.

Impede Proliferation of WMD, Delivery Systems, and Sensitive Non-WMD Technologies

ISN's work under this goal follows naturally from the export control regime norms that were referred to in the previous goal above. The regimes develop control lists, guidelines, and best practices that form a strong basis for UN Security Council (UNSC) sanctions resolutions. Especially when UNSC mandates are combined with effective national export control regimes, the international community is equipped with the legal and regulatory authorities for impeding and interdicting illicit transfers of proliferation-sensitive goods and technologies.

ISN's EXBS program advances U.S. national security by building the regulatory and border security capabilities of foreign partners to detect and disrupt WMD procurement networks, to include degrading Iran's ability to transfer weapons and related materials to foreign terrorist fighters and proxy forces. EXBS works with supplier states to create or strengthen indigenous legal and institutional frameworks designed to prevent irresponsible transfers, as well as exports and re-exports of proliferation-sensitive commodities and technologies. EXBS efforts aim to deny proliferators access to sources of technology, material, and equipment. In addition, EXBS provides focused outreach to parties involved in trading or financing of controlled goods and technologies to increase their awareness of proliferation risks. EXBS works with transit and transshipment states to ensure that they possess authorities and capabilities to target and interdict illicit shipments of controlled goods in transit without adversely affecting legitimate trade. To effectively disrupt proliferation networks, EXBS collaborates with relevant international organizations, including the World Customs Organization and the United Nations Office of Drugs and

Crime's Container Control Program, to promote adoption of effective targeting systems and enforcement best practices. EXBS utilizes U.S. Government experts as well as a cadre of foreign and domestic specialized experts to deliver technical consultations. EXBS encourages advanced partners to serve as mentors and works to strengthen regional training hubs.

Counter WMD and Nonconventional Terrorism

The threat landscape for terrorist pursuit and use of WMD has transformed, as terrorists and other entities of concern actively seek the materials, expertise, and technology for developing and using WMD. For the first time since World War I, chemical weapons have been used on the battlefield, and former ISIS fighters with chemical weapons and other WMD expertise are returning to their homelands.

ISN's Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT) Program implements initiatives and capacity-building activities to strengthen national systems of countries most at risk of WMD terrorism to prevent, detect, respond to, and deter the trafficking or use of WMD materials. WMDT leads the U.S. role as Co-Chair in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT), a partnership of 88 countries that builds international consensus on best practices to prevent, detect and respond to acts of nuclear terrorism, and applies the GICNT exercise model to similarly address chemical and biological terrorism.

To undermine the ability of ISIS and other violent extremist organizations to traffic weapons, explosives, and WMD components and to carry out terrorist attacks, ISN's EXBS program strengthens capabilities of partner countries to effectively target passengers and cargo crossing their border through training, equipment, and infrastructure upgrades. EXBS also trains regional border security officials to identify fraudulent documents to minimize the threat posed by returning foreign fighters who may have WMD-related expertise and chemical weapons battlefield experience. In addition, EXBS is working with law enforcement organizations to strengthen partner countries' capabilities to effectively investigate and prosecute illicit activities that could put WMD materials in terrorists' hands.

ISN's GTR program strengthens foreign partner capabilities to prevent terrorist use of the materials, capabilities, and related technology against the U.S. homeland and its interests. To counter biological WMD threats, GTR trains partners to: detect and disrupt potential bioterrorism plots with a focus on readily manufactured crude agents and those with the potential to cause mass casualties; secure dangerous pathogens from insider or outsider threats; reduce the risk that scientists with dual-use expertise will misuse pathogens; and promote the adoption of and compliance with comprehensive international frameworks that advance nonproliferation objectives. GTR also secures chemical weapons-related assets (such as chemicals, equipment, technologies, expertise, and infrastructure) against terrorist networks and proliferator states by supporting efforts to identify and address chemical security vulnerabilities, train partners to detect and investigate early warning signs of chemical attacks, and deter CW use by non-state actors. GTR also strengthens nuclear and radiological security practices and mitigates the threat of radicalized or coerced personnel at sensitive facilities from diverting nuclear material, technology, and expertise.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

EXBS conducts monitoring and evaluation through implementer surveys, annual progress assessments, and periodic performance evaluations to inform allocation of EXBS resources. In 2018, EXBS conducted a comprehensive and global threat assessment of WMD proliferation risks our partner countries face, their capabilities to mitigate those risks, and their strategic trade patterns, and used the results of this assessment to inform its strategic realignment efforts resulting in the reduction or phase-out of EXBS programming in a number lower threat and higher capability countries, and increased focus on priority

countries of concern. EXBS also conducted an evaluation of the EXBS Advisor program that indicated the need to shift overseas personnel to align with new regional priorities, leading to the recommendation to establish additional advisor positions in Sri Lanka and India, and an additional position in Cyprus to cover EXBS programming in Africa. EXBS also initiated a review of its partner country assessment methodology to ensure that our evaluation metrics keep pace with evolving threats.

NDF continually monitors and evaluates its work so as to ensure careful financial and managerial oversight of its projects, and ensure important lessons learned and best practices can be applied to future projects. The reconciliation of the Department's financial system to NDF's proprietary system financial data is now fully developed and implemented, thus enhancing the integrity of NDF's financial data and ensuring the accuracy of NDF's programs and reports. In support of NDF's commitment to performance and data integrity, NDF requested the Department's Office of the Inspector General to conduct in FY18 its routine periodic financial audit of the office, including a contracts review and assessment of NDF's newly integrated financial reconciliation process.

WMDT continues to implement a project evaluation methodology established in FY 2019 for multilateral workshops/exercises to assess the impact of WMDT's activities on the development of national capabilities in at-risk countries, and best practices and remaining gaps and challenges impeding national coordination and international cooperation. WMDT also conducts post-engagement analyses, post-project assessments, and formal evaluative reports for its other trainings/engagements; for example, assessments at the 2018 U.S.-EU International Counter Nuclear Smuggling Workshop drove new collaboration with INTERPOL and the U.S. interagency to explore improved investigative approaches to smuggling facilitated by the dark web. WMDT uses monitoring assessments and project evaluations to make budgetary decisions and to design follow-on activities that address remaining gaps.

GTR carried out a complete review of their program logic model, which helps GTR tailor available inputs and activities to partner needs and capabilities. Building off metrics recommendations, GTR is adopting and adapting existing successful security models and programs to meet local cultural and linguistic requirements so as to maximize impact and broaden the potential audiences. GTR is also incorporating foreign partner leadership into engagements before supporting facility security improvements to obtain buy-in for sustainment of institutional programs. Grant site visits demonstrated best practices on project management, allowable costs, and work with sub-awardees.

STATE OFFICE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (J/TIP)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Human trafficking is a foreign policy priority as it threatens public safety and national security. It robs millions of their freedom, undermines the rule of law, distorts global markets, and enriches transnational criminal and terrorist organizations. The TIP Office's foreign assistance addresses this challenge via support for the "3Ps": prosecution, protection, and prevention, as well as partnerships. Priorities for FY 2020 funding will be guided in large part by the findings of the annual *Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report* with the primary goal of assisting countries on the lower tiers with the political will to meet the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's (TVPA) minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in persons.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	**57,000**	*****	**17,000**	**22,000**	**5,000**
INCLE	57,000	*	17,000	22,000	5,000

Bureau Goals

Strengthen and Inform Government and Civil Society Effectiveness and Response in the Prosecution of Traffickers

TIP Office activities that align to this goal respond to the "3P" paradigm by focusing programmatic efforts on helping governments meet the minimum standards of the TVPA and on supporting and building the capacity of criminal justice systems and strengthening the rule of law, resulting in the prosecution of traffickers and justice for victims. This work aligns directly with the Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) to "counter instability, transnational crime, and violence that threaten U.S. interests by strengthening citizen-response governance, security, democracy, human rights, and rule of law." Establishing and enforcing a comprehensive legal framework is the foundation of a government's response to human trafficking. Without a comprehensive legal framework, it is difficult, if not impossible, to hold traffickers accountable and provide services to victims, thereby allowing the crime to flourish and seriously impeding the provision of comprehensive services to victims.

The Office manages a global training and technical assistance (T&TA) program to provide short-term targeted assistance to governments to draft, amend, or enforce anti-trafficking legislation by training criminal justice practitioners in all regions. The Office supports regional projects in Southern Africa and East Africa that provide training to criminal justice practitioners and anticipates establishing a similar mechanism in West and Central Africa. Two- and three-year TIP Office projects in all regions train criminal justice practitioners to understand and implement relevant legislation to investigate and prosecute perpetrators of human trafficking. In 2018, TIP Office programming trained 5,560 criminal justice practitioners in every region of the world and strengthened anti-trafficking legislation in 19 countries.

Strengthen and Inform Government and Civil Society Effectiveness and Response in the Protection of Human Trafficking Victims

This goal responds to the mission of the Office to focus diplomatic and programmatic efforts on helping governments meet the minimum standards of the TVPA by supporting and building the capacity of victim service providers to assist victims. Victim identification and protection systems include robust, proactive screening and increase the likelihood that survivors will receive the comprehensive services they need; if these systems cannot function or are not adequately resourced, victims of trafficking may continue to be exploited, further destabilizing the rule of law. Victim protection systems also support a victim-centered, trauma-informed approach and access to justice systems, creating conditions in which victims are encouraged to participate in the law enforcement and judicial processes to hold their traffickers accountable.

The Office manages a global Emergency Victim Assistance program that provides emergency shelter, food, clothing, medical care, and repatriation assistance to victims of trafficking. The TIP Office also funds programs that support shelters for victims of trafficking, the development of victim identification standard operating procedures and national referral mechanisms, and training on trafficking indicators. This funding trains local practitioners to provide quality victim-centered support to help victims make sustainable transitions from victim to survivor. These programs also support victims who choose to participate in legal proceedings against their traffickers. Victim participation is a key element to achieving successful prosecutions. In 2018, the Office's implementing partners provided 4,259 victims of trafficking with direct services.

Strengthen and Inform Government and Civil Society Effectiveness and Response in the Prevention of Human Trafficking

Prevention efforts, such as training and awareness raising or reducing demand for forced labor or commercial sex, increase security in society.

TIP Office-funded international programs raise awareness and provide educational information on human trafficking issues and risk factors to target populations with television or radio broadcasts, magazine or newspaper articles, billboards, posters, social media posts, print materials, and other innovative communication channels. The TIP Office collaborates with the NGO Verité to improve global supply chains and develop effective strategies to decrease trafficking risks; for example, a current project is examining supply chains in the forestry sector in nine countries and will produce policy recommendations for companies to enhance sourcing practices and codes of conduct. The Office collects data related to prevention efforts for the annual TIP Report; this is a key element in measuring foreign governments' efforts to address human trafficking. The TIP Office also continues to support the Counter Trafficking Data Collaborative (CTDC); the site includes data on trafficking cases from 91,416 victims of 169 nationalities exploited in 172 countries. Data on trafficking trends helps governments to better understand trafficking dynamics and design prevention efforts linked to the most prevalent trafficking sectors in the country; governments also use this data to strengthen protection and prosecution efforts.

Strengthen and Institutionalize Comprehensive Anti-Trafficking Policies and Strategies through Partnerships to Advance the Fight Against Human Trafficking

This goal responds to the mission of the Office by creating innovative approaches to combating human trafficking and strengthening U.S. government and global efforts through effective partnerships. Supporting anti-trafficking organizations, including implementers, and leveraging stakeholder engagement to achieve the Office's strategic priorities will be achieved using innovative methods that are

developed as a result of partnerships. Innovative initiatives and strategic partnerships with international organizations, other federal agencies, civil society, the private sector, faith communities, and survivors of trafficking are necessary to promote and advance the fight against human trafficking.

The TIP Office accomplishes this goal through various bilateral and multilateral initiatives, engagements with international organizations, and collaboration with a range of stakeholders. The TIP Office also accomplishes this goal through continued partnerships with civil society and survivors of trafficking. The Office will continue working to institutionalize the fight against human trafficking through its interagency partnerships.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

For example, monitoring throughout West Africa demonstrated a need for better coordination among anti-trafficking donors to prevent duplication of efforts and better complement other donor funds. Consequently, the TIP Office is planning in FY 2020 to pilot a large regional program based in Dakar, as opposed to several smaller projects throughout the region. This new approach promises to be more cost-effective and have a greater impact by relying upon local knowledge to inform programming.

In FY 2019, the Office anticipates funding projects that examine 1) integrating human trafficking and gender-based violence screening and services, 2) domestic servitude in the Middle East, 3) responsible recruitment, and/or 4) national governments' anti-trafficking efforts. Research findings will inform the work of the entire Office by informing international programming and domestic and international engagements.

In FY 2018, the office funded five evaluations, and it plans to conduct an additional two evaluations in FY 2019. In FY 2018, for example, the Office assessed one of its newest and innovative foreign assistance interventions, the Child Protection Compact (CPC) Partnership. Evaluators developed baseline evaluations of two new CPCs in the Philippines and Peru and completed a midline evaluation of the first CPC in Ghana. Host government officials, U.S. interagency stakeholders, and non-profits were included in dissemination sessions on the evaluations, and the TIP Office used data from the evaluations in high-level dialogues with host governments. In FY 2019, the Office will conduct an evaluation of criminal justice trainings conducted in four different sub-Saharan African countries to determine what training methodologies are most effective in enhancing criminal justice practitioners' understanding of relevant human trafficking legislation and what factors contribute to trainees' sustained use of the training they received. The TIP Office will use findings from this evaluation to design future trainings that foster a long-term commitment to pursuing anti-trafficking investigations and prosecutions leading to increased convictions.

STATE BUREAU OF OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS (OES)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) advances foreign policies important for the security and prosperity of the United States, from safeguarding American interests in the world's oceans to advancing international environmental policies that balance economic growth, energy security, and natural resource protection. Through OES leadership, the Department of State plays a preeminent role in advancing U.S. interests in the areas of oceans, environment, science and technology, and health that are important to American lives and livelihoods. OES prioritizes collaboration with U.S. businesses, academia, and non-governmental organizations to guide our efforts and ensure our work to achieve U.S. foreign policy goals brings maximum benefit to the American people. Funding in the FY 2020 request for OES will support the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund ($32.0 million), implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and frameworks addressing chemicals and toxins ($1.5 million), Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency ($21.0 million), IPCC/UNFCCC ($6.4 million), and other programs ($4.4 million).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	**46,000**	*****	**65,900**	**65,300**	**-600**
ESDF	-	*	65,900	65,300	-600
ESF	46,000	*	-	-	-

Bureau Goals

Counter the Drivers of Instability at the Intersection of the OES Mission

Protecting the security of Americans is the Administration's highest foreign policy priority. The National Security Strategy and the Department of State/USAID Joint Strategic Plan clearly identify the essential role of diplomacy in achieving these goals. OES focuses on countering the drivers of instability that fall within OES's mandate, among them combatting transnational corruption associated with conservation crimes and natural resource governance, reducing conflict and instability related to environmental degradation, resolving maritime boundaries and promoting maritime security, mitigating transboundary pollution, and promoting resilience.

OES combats transnational illegal activities associated with natural resources, such as wildlife trafficking, illegal logging and associated trade (ILAT), illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, and illegal extraction and trade of gold and other minerals. OES also works to strengthen natural resource governance to prevent illegal and unregulated activities that pose threats to security, economic prosperity, the rule of law, long-standing conservation and management efforts, the environment, and human health. Trafficking in natural resources can be associated with other illegal activities such as document forgery, labor and human rights abuses (such as violence against environmental defenders), tax evasion, funding

armed groups, and weapons and drug trafficking. OES works to stop the illegal extraction and trade in these resources and to leverage our efforts across different sectors for effectiveness, economies of scale, and efficiency. OES will support the goal outlined above with the following foreign policy priorities:

Increase U.S. Economic Growth and Job Creation through Oceans, Environment, Science, Technology, Space, and Health-Related Engagement

OES advances economic growth, job creation for the American people, and U.S. interests by ensuring a level playing field for American citizens and businesses. OES achieves this goal by ensuring that international standard-setting bodies do not disadvantage American citizens, companies, industries, institutions, and technical agencies; facilitating multilateral and bilateral engagement to influence partners; and fostering opportunities to advance U.S. innovation and entrepreneurship. OES will support the goal outlined above with the following foreign policy priorities:

OES will support the global refrigerant transition under the Montreal Protocol to technology where U.S. companies are market leaders and hold considerable intellectual property rights. This funding stimulates growth in global markets for U.S. industry, creating U.S. jobs and investment. This funding will help to preserve the ozone layer and provide significant economic benefits by protecting public health. This funding is necessary to ensure U.S. influence on decisions that advance and protect U.S. economic interests.

Chemicals and Toxins funding will support implementation of important multilateral environmental agreements and frameworks, such as the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, the Vienna Convention on the Depletion of the Ozone Layer, and related entities. These agreements help to increase markets for exports of U.S. environmental technologies and to level the playing field for American companies by strengthening environmental regulations around the world. They also protect Americans from harmful pollutants released internationally – stopping them before they are deposited in the United States.

The United States contributes $21.0 million annually under an Economic Assistance Agreement (EAA) with the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), related to the 1987 Treaty on Fisheries (South Pacific Tuna Treaty). Funds are provided to the FFA, which distributes funds to the Treaty's parties to support objectives related to the sustainable use of fisheries resources and broader economic development. The South Pacific Tuna Treaty advances U.S. economic interests by providing access for U.S. fishing vessels to productive fishing areas under the jurisdiction of Pacific Island countries. In FY 2020, funds will support fishing industry operations and enhancing cooperation with FFA on fisheries management and economic development objectives.

The United States protects U.S. interests and advances a level playing field in fora such as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the Global Climate Observing System, and the Group on Earth Observations. OES supports a balanced approach to economic growth, energy security, and environmental protection and highlights private sector innovation and deployment of technologies that reduce emissions, strengthen resilience, and foster sustainable land use.

Advance American Space Leadership

The Administration is staking a leadership role in space exploration, Earth observation, and commercial use of the space domain. U.S. leadership in the space domain is a priority for the Administration, as articulated in the National Security Strategy which calls for action to "advance space as a priority domain;

promote space commerce; and maintain lead in exploration," and the National Space Policy. The Department of State, with OES leadership, fulfills the essential diplomatic and international cooperation function to realize this objective, thereby supporting U.S. economic growth, national security, and strengthening our ability to monitor the environment, natural resources, and natural disasters.

Funding to support this goal will not include foreign assistance resources in FY 2020.

Protect the American Public's Health at Home and Abroad

OES brings State Department leadership to bear on emerging international health engagement. OES outreach serves to galvanize preparedness and response efforts by donor and host governments, multilateral and regional health organizations, civil society actors, U.S. government agencies, and State Department personnel in Washington and abroad. OES works on a suite of issues with varying timeframes: from emergencies that require rapid response to long-term needs such as immunization coverage, air and water quality, and combatting anti-microbial resistance. OES seeks to build awareness of and support for national, regional, and multilateral programs that address priority health challenges, improve government effectiveness, and promote good governance. Health emergencies can have serious financial, security, and humanitarian ramifications, further complicating the challenge and necessitating a strong role for foreign affairs agencies. OES will support the goal outlined above with the following foreign policy priorities:

OES will use these resources to support the global refrigerant transition under the Montreal Protocol to technology where U.S. companies are market leaders and hold considerable intellectual property rights. This funding stimulates growth in technology-leading U.S. industry by protecting and creating U.S. jobs and investment. This funding will help ensure full implementation of the Montreal Protocol, which the EPA estimates will avoid 280 million cases of skin cancer, including 1.6 million skin cancer deaths, and more than 45 million cases of cataracts in the United States by 2100. Our contribution is necessary to ensure U.S. influence on decisions that advance and protect U.S. economic interests.

Chemicals and Toxins funding will support implementation of important multilateral environmental agreements and frameworks, such as the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, the Vienna Convention on the Depletion of the Ozone Layer, and related entities. These agreements help to increase markets for exports of U.S. environmental technologies and level the playing field for American companies by strengthening environmental regulations around the world. They also protect Americans from harmful pollutants released internationally – stopping them before they are deposited in the United States.

Safeguard U.S. Security, Environmental and Economic Interests in the Arctic

OES leads the Department and the Executive Branch in international Arctic policy development. U.S. Arctic policy addresses the entire range of United States' interests in the region: national security and homeland security; Arctic environment and natural resources; economic development through environmentally sustainable natural resource management; multilateral institutions with Arctic equities; Arctic indigenous peoples; and scientific research. OES pursues soft security, economic, and environmental interests primarily through leadership in the Arctic Council and related regional bodies, and also through international organizations such as the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

Funding to support this goal will not include foreign assistance resources in FY 2020.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

OES continues to strengthen internal capacity for managing and evaluating performance of programs. Through site visits, OES has strengthened the rigor and documentation of reviews. OES will continue to use ESDF resources to provide support for technical and administrative assistance to manage, monitor, and coordinate implementation of new and existing ESDF-funded programs and activities. OES will also continue to support personnel expertise in evaluation management, methods, and design, and will remain focused on strengthening the process of awarding, monitoring, and evaluating all financial instruments.

Since FY 2017, OES has been conducting results-focused Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of select OES-funded, trade-related environmental cooperation programs. These efforts are part of Environmental Cooperation Mechanisms (ECMs) the United States negotiated under Free Trade Agreements (FTAs). The goals of M&E are to understand the results of our programs and to improve the capacity and effectiveness of implementing agencies working on U.S. Trade-Related Environmental Cooperation.

Under a cooperative agreement, Le Groupe-conseil Baastel provides M&E technical expertise and support. The objectives of this cooperative agreement are to improve implementers' capacity to monitor programs; improve OES's ability to collect, integrate, and disseminate information about OES trade-related programs; and determine the effectiveness, impact, sustainability, and relevance of a representative sample of OES trade-related programs to inform how OES can improve its current and future programs. Baastel has compiled monitoring information across country programs based on implementers' reports; evaluated a subset of OES-funded environmental cooperation programs (ECPs); and worked with program implementers to develop monitoring plans and provide results-based management training.

Under a recent evaluation for Morocco, the Baastel team found the program and its portfolio of projects to be highly relevant to the country context and supportive of the right sectors, creating great potential for important contributions to key Government of Morocco and U.S. priorities. Concerning effectiveness and impact, these projects achieved important, measurable results in all priority areas. These priority areas include biodiversity conservation; improved private-sector environmental performance; environmental education and public participation in decision-making; and institutional and policy strengthening for effective implementation and enforcement of environmental laws; and improved private-sector environmental performance. For example, one grantee worked with the Moroccan private sector to ensure environmentally sustainable growth by increasing the adoption of environmental technologies and cleaner production practices in Moroccan small and medium size enterprises. In measuring sustainability, the evaluation found that the ECP has successfully involved local actors in the design and implementation of projects, positively influencing the likelihood of long-term success.

OES is implementing recommendations that have come out of this evaluation and other country evaluations, and the Bureau considered these recommendations in FY 2020 budgetary planning. If funding allows, OES will seek to expand the evaluation of trade-related environmental cooperation programs to all FTA partner country programs.

STATE BUREAU OF POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS (PM)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

PM serves as the lead integrator with DoD on strategy, planning, and decision-making to achieve a whole-of-government approach for U.S. security cooperation, with security sector assistance (SSA) as a key foreign policy tool. PM's request supports the priorities articulated in the Administration's strategies, and are intended to complement DoD SSA resources. Global priorities include countering Russian influence, shaping the environment in which the expansion of Chinese influence is occurring, and continuing to support counterterrorism and defense-sector reform efforts. The request will support the legitimate, sustainable, and enduring capabilities of U.S. partners and directly increase post-conflict security and stability. Funds will facilitate the broader SSA programs to build security force capabilities; increase professionalism, interoperability, self-sufficiency, and sustainability of partners and allies; and reduce the threats posed by conventional weapons.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	**193,600**	*	**262,500**	**194,500**	**-68,000**
OCO	**34,100**	*	**-**	**-**	**-**
PKO - OCO	34,100	*	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	**159,500**	*	**262,500**	**194,500**	**-68,000**
FMF	70,000	*	145,000	70,000	-75,000
IMET	5,500	*	5,500	5,500	-
NADR	18,000	*	18,000	18,000	-
PKO	66,000	*	94,000	101,000	7,000

Bureau Goals

Advance American National Security and Foreign Policy Interests and Economic Prosperity through Judiciously Managed Conventional Arms Transfers and by Supporting a Whole-of-Government Approach to Defense Trade Promotion

PM seeks to make the United States the global security partner of choice and to maintain America's competitiveness in global defense exports while ensuring exports serve U.S. national security and foreign policy interests. Conventional arms transfers enhance allies and partner capabilities and increase their interoperability with U.S. forces. They build long-term relationships and open up access for basing of, and overflight by, U.S. forces and assets. They strengthen the U.S. defense industrial base, expand U.S. manufacturing, and create high-wage, high-skill jobs. A strong defense technology sector increases the ability to produce, sustain, and innovate, critical to keeping the United States and partner nations equipped to meet global security challenges. Moreover, international arms sales help lower the per-unit costs to the U.S. military. U.S. leadership in arms transfers also ensures that PM is able to influence international standards for non-proliferation and technology transfer. Through effective oversight of arms transfers, PM will prioritize and promote arms acquisitions and associated assistance that help to

strengthen security relationships and promote the United States as the partner of choice, particularly over China and Russia.

With requested assistance and staffing resources, PM will use its central role in international arms transfers to improve partners' capabilities, magnify power, protect shared interests, and enable favorable balances of power to safeguard the free and open international order. PM will facilitate the competitiveness of U.S. industry while ensuring the responsible export of arms. PM will continue to focus on providing partners the training and technical expertise necessary for effective and appropriate employment, particularly with respect to laws of armed conflict and the prevention of civilian casualties.

Optimize Diplomacy and Defense Coordination to Promote Integrated National Security Policymaking, Planning, and Implementation

The National Security Strategy (NSS) recognizes that the global security environment can no longer be conceived as either "at peace" or "at war," but rather is an arena of continuous competition. This means there is now a greater premium placed on the alignment of military and non-military activities to achieve and sustain desired outcomes. Positioned at the nexus of diplomacy and defense, PM is uniquely situated to facilitate this integration and harmonization between State and DoD. As part of this Request, PM seeks reauthorization of the Global Security Contingency Fund (GSCF) – a joint State and DoD effort – in order to extend the authority beyond FY 2019.

The Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) calls upon the PM toolkit to strengthen U.S. alliances and partnerships, including through SSA, arms sales, securing access and legal protections for U.S. forces, and ensuring that foreign policy goals fundamentally guide security sector decision-making. Through effective coordination and with requested resources, PM will continue to amplify the effectiveness of U.S. forces and defense efforts, facilitate U.S. operations access and influence, build partner capacity, promote stable and secure sovereign partners, and foster support for America's interests.

Contribute to the Security Conditions and Capacities Necessary for Enduring Peace, Prosperity, and Stability

PM seeks to address security conditions that, if left unchecked, breed volatility, undermine development and prosperity, and create space and fuel for violent extremism and criminal networks. PM counters these threats by strengthening partners' defense institution capacity, peace operations capabilities, and mitigating the threat of at-risk conventional weapons. The collective results are partner nations who are able to responsibly and effectively employ their forces, choke off sources of violence, end internal or regional conflicts, re-establish democratic political processes, spur economic development, and develop the capacities to protect their own people.

With requested SSA and staffing resources, PM will continue building partner nation security capacity to promote effectiveness, professionalism, and long-term sustainability, which will help extend the rule of law as a bulwark against trans-regional threats and enable improved burden-sharing for the maintenance of global security. Keeping conventional weapons out of the hands of U.S. enemies and preventing their use to harm civilians will reduce transnational crime and instability, and facilitate economic development. PM will work to improve stability and security conditions overseas to produce environments that are more accepting of U.S. engagement in the short term and more hospitable to U.S. interests in the long term.

Build an Increasingly Capable, Connected, and Accountable Cadre of Political-Military Practitioners

The political-military environment has changed significantly in recent years, increasing and diversifying the challenges to State pol-mil practitioners domestically and abroad. The White House has emphasized the economic aspects of defense trade as a means to promote American prosperity and jobs in addition to its role in strengthening U.S. security relationships. This shift is emblematic of the new challenges faced by pol-mil practitioners, which is comprised of Foreign Service officers, civil servants, Foreign Policy Advisors (or POLADs) at military commands, and military detailees at State. Continued changes to DoD authorities and a tripling of resources since 2001 (mostly accruing to DoD), the increased emphasis on defense trade promotion at posts, and the need to keep State and DoD closely coordinated in planning and implementation of security cooperation highlights why pol-mil practitioners must be more prepared to oversee and advance State's prerogatives when engaging with allies, partners, and DoD personnel.

The imperative to improve accountability through evaluation and learning in both U.S. assistance and diplomatic engagement comes from several fronts. The JSP prioritizes efforts to strengthen the effectiveness and sustainability of U.S. investments. Additionally, in accordance with the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016, the Department issued new requirements for program design and performance management. Improved identification of outcomes and accomplishments will continue to facilitate decision-making and external engagement, and this Request will help advance these efforts.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

The ability to measure progress toward accomplishing the strategic goals is critical, and PM has a broad range of tools and data to assess performance at the bureau, program, and project level. In addition to the Strategic Impact Assessment Framework, funded by State Operations, PM has a long legacy of effective program management and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of its assistance to increase accountability and responsibility to the American taxpayer.

The **Global Peace Operations Initiative's (GPOI)** M&E framework measures outputs and outcomes through event reporting, annual assessments, and in-country/mission monitoring, which help assess the effectiveness of program activities, identify areas for improvement, enable accountability, and inform objective-oriented policy solutions and resource requirements. For example, GPOI ceased activities with 12 partners, in large part after M&E revealed a lack of commitment to objectives or will to deploy. GPOI has also added partners with existing capabilities and strong will to deploy. The Request will help GPOI bring partners to self-sufficiency and maximize return on investment.

PM also supports M&E efforts for the bulk of the other **Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)**-funded programs in Africa. These M&E efforts are accomplished through formal quarterly reporting, third-party monitoring, and field visits. These efforts help ensure that PKO-funded activities build toward a clearly defined strategy, are accomplishing the goals, and are adjusted if specific activities are not fully successful.

PM has expanded its **Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD)** M&E efforts, focusing on its most mine-impacted programs with long term-investments. PM approaches M&E through formal quarterly reporting, third-party monitoring, independent host government reviews, and field visits – all with implementers using standardized metrics. PM's CWD M&E efforts assess program performance and long-term results achieved, and focus on the degree of risk associated with a given award, with oversight mechanisms necessary to mitigate risks to acceptable levels.

PM also has a robust M&E program to measure the effects of joint State-DoD projects executed through GSCF. M&E efforts provide interagency stakeholders and implementers with timely project performance data and enable adjustments, while cataloging lessons learned for future programming. Implementation of GSCF programs will continue into FY 2020, and reauthorization of the transfer authority has been requested. M&E will continue to support GSCF to maximize program outcomes and impacts.

PM also has a broad M&E program for military grant assistance (FMF and IMET) that considers the foreign policy outcomes and effects of PM's activities and the program-level effects on partner capabilities. This ongoing effort will continue to inform program decisions and provide accountability. Because of the inherent difficulty in assessing program results for these accounts, PM takes a measured approach to implementation and has established an analytic framework, and the theories of change necessary to evaluate these complex programs and regularize M&E resources. These practices will be increasingly important as State and DoD work toward enhancing our collective capacity to analyze data on the results of joint SSA activities.

USAID BUREAU FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION AND STABILIZATION (CPS)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

USAID Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS) will provide strategic leadership on conflict-related issues, implement political transition and stabilization programs in critical countries, and ensure effective civilian-military cooperation. CPS expertise and services are operationally responsive, field-driven, and directly support U.S. foreign and national security policy priorities.

CPS will provide essential technical expertise, resources, and operational capabilities for preventing and mitigating conflict and violence, furthering post-conflict reconciliation, bolstering stabilization efforts, countering violent extremism (CVE), and countering malign influence. CPS will also promote peaceful political transitions and good governance by bolstering civil society, strengthening communities, and engaging youth and underserved populations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	-	-	-	146,143	146,143
ESDF	-	-	-	34,100	34,100
TI	-	-	-	112,043	112,043

The majority of countries where USAID works are vulnerable to conflict. CPS is the U.S. government's lead civilian actor in environments experiencing rapid change and instability, and provides conflict-analysis along with prevention, stabilization, political transition, and response efforts. CPS will house critical operational capabilities to respond to conflict, violence, and crisis, including a focus on countering violent extremism and stabilization programming.

CPS programs will focus on preventing and mitigating violence and conflict, in order to set the conditions for longer-term development efforts and political stability that designs solutions to fit the context and supports adaptive management throughout implementation. Partnering with USAID Missions, CPS will be operationally responsive and field-driven. It will directly support U.S. foreign and national security policy priorities by providing critical technical expertise, resources, and capabilities, and will identify and delivers integrated technical assistance and services that ensure effective transitions from humanitarian and/or rapid response programming.

Economic Support and Development Fund (ESDF)

FY 2020 ESDF resources will support programs that address violence, conflict, and instability; advance women's participation and leadership in efforts to build peace and security; and support non-traditional and underutilized partners to amplify USAID's work. Success in these areas strengthens U.S. national security by creating environments that are conducive to economic growth and fair trade, and addresses the drivers of radicalization and instability. CPS will work directly with USAID Missions to design, monitor, and evaluate activities that prevent and reduce violence and support political transitions. CPS will work

with USAID Missions and other Agency operating units to design activities that increase women's meaningful participation in efforts to prevent and respond to conflict and instability, and support the protection and empowerment of women and girls affected by violence, exploitation, and abuse.

Transition Initiatives (TI)

Transition Initiatives (TI) funds will be used to address opportunities and challenges in countries in crisis, and assist in their transition toward sustainable development, peace, good governance, and democracy. TI funding will support catalytic programs managed by CPS' Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) that target political crises, prevent and mitigate conflict, and address stabilization needs in countries critical to U.S. foreign policy. TI funds will support fast and flexible short-term assistance to help government and civilian partners advance peace and democracy by targeting priority countries. Examples of assistance include activities that address the underlying causes of instability and radicalization, support key transitional processes such as elections and constitutional assemblies, promote government responsiveness to local needs, support civic participation, raise awareness of national issues through media programs, and foster conflict resolution.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

Performance management, evaluations, and other Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) tools have been used by CPS predecessor bureaus and offices, as illustrated below, to inform this request. CPS will support evaluations that address knowledge gaps in CVE programming, building on previously-funded cross-national, multi-year evaluation of programs unfolding at the nexus of peacebuilding, conflict, and religion.

CPS implementing partners will continue to provide stabilization and conflict assistance in transition environments, including operating in locations where security concerns prevent USAID staff from monitoring in-person. CPS will use FY 2020 funds to find innovative methods for monitoring and utilizing independent organizations with the flexibility to reach implementation sites that prove inaccessible for U.S. government personnel.

CPS will continue to operate in complex environments and will likely need to respond or support USAID Missions with dynamic problem sets. In these situations, CPS will utilize an adaptive programming model that incorporates a process-intensive approach to monitoring and evaluation (M&E). This process provides tailored M&E systems and processes that prioritize learning, measure program effectiveness and demonstrate strategic integrity and quickly integrate information back into programming to inform design, learning, and adaptation. Under this model, programmatic actions are often based on preliminary assumptions and limited forehand knowledge, but coupled with timely reflection and evaluation, are designed to help a program learn about the environment and iteratively determine the most effective approaches.

During FY 2017 and FY 2018, CPS legacy offices implemented several programs to evaluate the effectiveness of its activities to prevent violent encounters in fragile states and address the aftermath of violence. For example, an evaluation of USAID/Colombia's "Disengaged Child Soldiers and Youth at Risk of Recruitment" Program clarified whether activities achieved stated results, how results aligned with the Government of Colombia programs to assist disengaged child soldiers and adult ex-combatants, and sustainability of its interventions. The evaluation identified achievements and lessons-learned in order to inform and develop activities for the current Reintegration and Prevention of Recruitment Program and to better design future youth activities in Colombia.

USAID BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION (DDI)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Development, Democracy and Innovation (DDI) Bureau will provide integrated, Agency-wide sector leadership, backstop support, technical assistance, and expertise in the following areas: Democracy, Human Rights and Governance; Education; Energy, Environment, and Infrastructure; and Economics and Market Development. DDI will also house expertise throughout the Agency for cross-cutting priorities including Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment; Innovation, Technology, and Research; Private Sector Engagement; Youth and Inclusive Development; Local, Faith-based, and Synergistic Partnerships; and Environmental and Social Risk Management. The DDI Bureau will increase coordination and accountability among technical experts, provide integrated technical services to Missions, Bureaus, and partner countries, and lead USAID to design and implement programs that foster greater self-reliance in partner countries.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	-	-	-	**409,052**	**409,052**
ESDF	-	-	-	409,052	409,052

DDI will foster a stronger customer service ethos focusing on the delivery of seamless customer support to the field. DDI's role will be to guide and assist USAID Missions and Bureaus by bringing together a whole team of experts in multiple technical areas that can help Missions and Bureaus with comprehensive program design, and offer the best tools and resources to help them in the design, management, and evaluation of programs. DDI will evaluate the effectiveness of their services through feedback from USAID Missions and Bureaus.

Within DDI's overall request, $100.0 million is being request for the Women's Global Development and Prosperity (W-GDP) Fund. Funding in other key sectors includes: $78.4 million in Democracy, Human Rights and Governance; $46.0 million in Education and Social Services, including $22.9 million in Basic Education and $15.9 million in Higher Education; $137.1 million in Economic Growth, of which, $100.3 million is in Financing Self-Reliance including Domestic Resource Mobilization; and $47.4 million is in Environment, Energy and Infrastructure. The request is in support of activities across the following organization structure:

Innovation, Technology, and Research Hub

In support of the National Security Strategy, National Cyber Strategy, Clear Choice and forthcoming USAID Digital Strategy, DDI will advance the use of enabling technologies (like the Internet and mobile phones) and data-driven approaches, which enable businesses to grow, increase efficiencies, and reduce corruption, and will advance the growth of an inclusive and secure digital ecosystem that promotes democracy, market capitalism, and individual free expression. Digital is essential to advancing the Journey to Self-Reliance in a digital world, a key pillar of the Indo-Pacific Strategy, and at the heart of the current great power competition and countering malign influence.

DDI will program funds to increase the adoption of high impact development solutions and the effective use of open innovation approaches, which expand market opportunities for U.S. businesses, maximize the impact of taxpayer funding, and spur solutions that help partner countries build commitment and capacity to solve their development challenges.

Local, Faith-based and Synergistic Partnerships Hub

DDI will facilitate consistent engagement and deeper partnerships between USAID and local and faith-based partners who together advance the Agency's objective of self-reliance. Funds will support two distinct but closely related focal areas: 1) direct partnerships with external stakeholders, including schools and hospitals abroad, and 2) providing technical assistance to USAID Missions and Bureaus to increase the Agency's overall ability to more effectively advance partnerships with and among local actors.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Hub

Funds will advance USAID's commitment to women's empowerment in accordance with the Agency's Gender Equality and Female-Empowerment Policy. Funds will support collaboration across the Agency to ensure that all programming meets the Agency's requirements and addresses the unique needs and impact of differing roles, norms, and inequities between men and women, to ensure optimal participation in and benefit from development outcomes.

Youth and Inclusive Development Hub

DDI will support programs that address issues related to Children in Adversity; Disability; Inclusive Development; Rehabilitation and Habilitation; Assistive Technology; Mental Health and Psychosocial Support; Indigenous Peoples; Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Intersex (LGBTI) issues; and Youth Development. Funds will support programs that integrate the Agency's requirements and promising practices, and addresses the unique needs and opportunities of engaging these populations to improve development outcomes.

Private Sector Engagement Hub

DDI will increase engagement with the private sector, which makes resources go further, expands business opportunities, and builds sustainable market-based solutions to help countries achieve their journey to self-reliance. Funds will be used to provide technical expertise and assistance to Missions and Bureaus to more effectively engage the private sector toward shared goals in support of the new USAID Private Sector Engagement Policy.

Center for Economics and Market Development

DDI will lead and support USAID Missions and Bureaus in working with civil society, the private sector, and governments to build better enabling environments and trade capacity for the development and profitability of private enterprise. Funds will support country, sector and project analyses of market failures, opportunities and barriers to growth; cost-benefit analyses; and macroeconomic and fiscal policy analysis. The Center would also support Missions to advance the principles of the Financing Self-Reliance framework that consists of five pillars (Domestic Revenue Mobilization, Public Financial Management, Domestic Accountability and Fiscal Transparency, Enabling Environment for Private Investment, and Fully Functioning Financial Markets). A cross-sectoral team will provide a range of field support services to integrate and balance these mutually-reinforcing pillars in a strategic manner. A centrally managed incentive fund will support Mission-driven, holistic initiatives to advance the principles of FSR.

Center for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance

DDI will strengthen institutions, foster the rule of law and government transparency, strengthen citizen-centered governance, prevent and mitigate human rights violations, protect civil and political liberties, and address increased restrictions on civic space, and promote fair, peaceful, and competitive electoral processes. DDI will advance and lead the Agency's efforts to integrate DRG principles and practices across development sectors to maximize sustainable results. Success in these areas strengthens U.S. national security by creating environments to combat drivers of democratic backsliding and insecurity. Funds will build the capacity of indigenous peoples' organizations and support their development needs. Countering Trafficking in Persons technical support will be provided to missions, focusing on Tier II Watch List countries. Key programs by sub-sector include: the Elections and Political Processes Fund and Global Elections and Political Transitions mechanism to provide worldwide electoral assistance and rapid response programming; the Human Rights Grants Program to support mission-driven human rights activities; a new global public-private partnership to support the protection of LGBTI people in developing countries; the Civil Society Innovation Initiative and Enabling and Protecting Civil Space projects to address restrictive civic space; the Global Labor Program to strengthen protections against exploitation for the world's most vulnerable workers; and the Information Safety and Capacity project to advance digital security techniques.

Center for Environment, Energy and Infrastructure

DDI will program funds to guide the Agency's work on the conservation of biodiversity; the sustainable management of natural resources; the management of environmental and climate risks and shocks; energy; infrastructure; the prevention of pollution; land-tenure issues; and the physical environment of the city, by providing demand-driven services to other USAID operating units in the form of technical assistance, capacity-development, knowledge-management, training, evidence, and research.

Center for Education

DDI will provide Agency-wide technical leadership, thought-leadership, research, and technical assistance in education and higher education. Funds will focus on policies and field-led programs for equitable quality education from the pre-primary level through university. Funds will increase the use of scientific research for development, which fosters growth, as new knowledge and techniques increase productivity and inspire local solutions. DDI's higher education programming will tap into U.S. and global academic and research communities to collaboratively develop solutions to global challenges, build local institutional and research capacity, and provide USAID with access to cutting-edge research to inform and improve programming.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

DDI is committed to using rigorous, evidence-based analysis to assess program effectiveness and drive strategic adaptation. Performance management, evaluations, and other MEL tools have been used by DDI predecessor bureaus, as illustrated below, to inform the request.

- An independent study of investments in digital public goods, such as the Global Broadband Initiative, found that USAID plays a pivotal role in convening partners, providing technical expertise, and reducing risk on early-stage investments, which catalyzes follow-on investment and leads to market-level changes. DDI will prioritize limited funding to continue these unique capabilities in digital development to be able to lead on national security initiatives like the Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership.

- A recent study estimated the social rate of return on investments made in the first two years of the DIV program and found that, by the end of 2018, the portfolio had generated over $5 in social benefits for every $1 in costs incurred. The DIV team used this and other learning to strengthen the program, including a continued focus on rigorous evidence, improved business support to accelerate promising innovations, and increased support to advance the adoption of promising innovations and evidence-driven programming across USAID.

- DDI leads the sector in developing evidence to inform approaches to democracy assistance. For example, the DRG Center has commissioned multiple studies, evidence summaries, impact evaluations, and other MEL activities. As of FY 2018, the DRG Center had 23 planned and ongoing impact evaluations to test theories of change.

- USAID recently released a study on the "Effects of U.S. Foreign Assistance on Democracy Building," which estimates that USAID democracy assistance from 2001 to 2014 had a positive effect on country-level democracy indicators, approximately 2.5 percent greater than if there had not been USAID assistance. USAID has also partnered with the Varieties of Democracy Institute (V-Dem) to contribute to new metrics for the Journey to Self-Reliance and develop country data portraits for the sector, which will be used to shape strategies and programming in 2019 and beyond. V-Dem found that, on average, countries with higher respect for civil liberties experience higher economic growth rates, with private civil liberties (such as the protection of private property) among the strongest predictors of economic growth.

- In FY 2018, the E3 Bureau was involved in 56 evaluations. For example, an evaluation on the use of mobile devices in Zambia to deliver educational materials found positive and significant impacts for reading, oral reading fluency and reading comprehension. Findings from this evaluation will be used to inform education sector programming.

- An evaluation of Ghana Partnership for Growth approach found that its greatest strength was its convening ability enabling collaboration between institutions and individuals. Results from this study will be used to structure more effective development programs.

- To inform the design of the next cycle of the Peace Corps Small Project Assistance Program, which has provided 25,000 grants and 1,000 training activities, the E3 Bureau assessed the approach to building local capacity and empowering change agents. The findings from this evaluation will inform policy, procedures, resources, and programming.

USAID BUREAU FOR GLOBAL HEALTH (GH)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Assistance provided through the Bureau for Global Health (GH) will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious diseases. Investments in global health advance U.S. foreign policy interests by protecting Americans at home and abroad, strengthening fragile states, promoting economic progress, and supporting the rise of capable partners to better solve regional and global problems. GH provides technical assistance, training, and commodity support to developing countries, while increasing coordination of U.S. global health efforts, public-private partnerships, and the adoption of state-of-the-art programming. To promote sustainability, GH helps expand health systems and the health workforce by adopting and scaling-up proven health interventions across programs and countries. This approach improves health in a manner that fosters sustainable, effective, and efficient country-led public health programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	**355,612**	*****	**194,100**	**216,374**	**22,274**
GHP-USAID	355,612	*	194,100	216,374	22,274

Tuberculosis (TB): To advance U.S. partnerships with key countries to scale-up and enhance the effectiveness of their TB programs, GH will support the goals and objectives of the National Action Plan for Combating Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR-TB) and the Global Plan to Stop TB. Specifically, GH will support the development of tools and approaches to detect and treat TB and MDR-TB and support national TB programs in their implementation. Funding will support research, improvements in drug availability and quality, infection control and other prevention strategies, routine surveillance, new diagnostic optimization, and prevent further drug resistance. In coordination with the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, GH will continue coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions, TB screening of HIV patients, implementation of intensified case finding for TB, Isoniazid Preventive Therapy, and TB-related infection control measures.

Malaria: To support the President's Malaria Initiative, GH will continue to scale-up cost-effective malaria prevention and treatment programs, such as indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, diagnosis and treatment with artemisinin-based combination therapies, and interventions to address malaria during pregnancy. GH will work with countries to improve the quality and effectiveness of medicines – in large part by targeting the availability of substandard and counterfeit medicines intended to treat malaria. GH and regional partners will continue to address the artemisinin-resistant falciparum parasite through control and elimination strategies and will support additional studies to assess the extent of resistance. In addition, GH will support the development of malaria vaccine candidates, new malaria drugs, new public health insecticide-based tools, and other malaria-related operational research, and promote international malaria partnerships. This includes a broad range of partners, most importantly national governments, as well as multilateral and bilateral institutions and private sector organizations.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH): GH will continue to focus innovation and expansion of high-impact interventions in the 25 priority countries that account for over 70 percent of child and maternal mortality. GH, in collaboration with partners, addresses key MCH interventions, such as improved maternal care during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period, including new approaches to the control of postpartum hemorrhage and pre-eclampsia/eclampsia; essential newborn care (including resuscitation and interventions for the complications of pre-term birth) and treatment of severe newborn infection; immunization; prevention and treatment of diarrhea and pneumonia; and interventions to improve sanitation and hygiene. Programs will be integrated across health areas to achieve greater efficiencies and sustainability. GH will continue to provide technical leadership globally in support of research and innovation to test and bring to scale new or underutilized low-cost, high-impact interventions.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: GH will provide countries with technical and commodity support in voluntary family planning and reproductive health. Programs will expand access to a broad array of evidence-based voluntary family planning and reproductive health interventions, information, and services, directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births and toward reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity. Specifically, funding will support development of tools and models to share best practices related to the key elements of sustainable, high-quality family planning programs, including commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; effective client counseling and behavior change communication; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation.

Nutrition: GH will provide leadership and technical assistance to facilitate the introduction and scale up of nutrition activities in priority countries, with a focus on the first 1,000 days –from pregnancy to a child's second birthday – to achieve maximum impact. The focus is on the prevention of under-nutrition through integrated services that provide nutrition education to improve maternal diets; nutrition during pregnancy; exclusive breastfeeding practices and infant and young child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification through fortified or bio-fortified staple foods, specialized food products, community gardens; and delivery of nutrition services such as micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

During FY 2018, GH undertook a management review as well as a full technical portfolio review, in addition to 12 evaluations and assessments, to evaluate programmatic and financial performance, and to make recommendations for future activities. Findings from these efforts significantly informed program and budget decisions, including mid-course corrections, and will guide preparation of future award solicitations. USAID has also developed a series of dashboards to review and evaluate programmatic data. These data enable USAID to better understand which interventions are being supported by USAID at a country level, and at what scale.

During FY 2018, GH supported operations research and outcome monitoring and evaluation in a continuous effort to improve the performance and program impact of global health programs. GH also supports and uses data from the Demographic and Health Surveys to track outcomes and impact indicators globally, and to inform recommendations for funding and program direction. GH is also working to better understand the interventions that have the most impact on maternal and newborn lives. Newborn deaths represent an increasingly high share of all under-five deaths both globally and in USAID's 25 priority countries. Likewise, maternal mortality remains high in many of the priority countries.

While the interventions that save maternal lives are known, for some there is insufficient data on their use in the field, which makes it difficult to model their potential impact despite demonstrated effectiveness. Understanding where information exists and where it is lacking can serve as an important tool in strengthening programs and reducing mortality.

USAID GLOBAL HEALTH - INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Global Health Programs account supports globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious diseases. USAID supports these goals by participating in international partnerships and programs to improve health in a coordinated, efficient, and strategic manner. Programs address maternal and child health, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, and global health security. The request includes funding for the Global Health Security Agenda to help countries prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease outbreaks for endemic and emerging pathogens so that these events do not become regional or global emergencies. These funds will also help countries comply with the International Health Regulations (2005). Activities leverage funds for health assistance, advance technical leadership and innovation, fund research, and disseminate innovations that benefit many countries simultaneously.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	**587,395**	*****	**342,660**	**474,934**	**132,274**
GHP-USAID	587,395	*	342,660	474,934	132,274

Maternal and Child Health (MCH): With $250.0 million, USAID will continue its long-standing partnership with Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance. As a public-private partnership, Gavi combines the technical expertise of the development community with the business know-how of the private sector. By pooling demand for new vaccines from the world's poorest countries and providing long-term, predictable financing to meet this demand, Gavi's business model influences the market for vaccines, attracts new vaccine manufacturers, increases competition and, as a result, drives vaccine prices down – while reducing child mortality.

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs): To address NTDs, USAID will use an Agency-tested and World Health Organization (WHO)-approved integrated mass drug administration delivery strategy that will target affected communities, using drugs that have been proven safe and effective and can be delivered by trained non-health personnel. The vast majority of drugs are donated by the private sector through partnerships that have leveraged more than $19.0 billion of in-kind contributions to reduce the burden of seven debilitating NTDs, including onchocerciasis (river blindness), trachoma, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and three soil-transmitted helminths. Expanding these programs to national scale will support acceleration of global efforts to eliminate lymphatic filariasis and blinding trachoma globally, onchocerciasis in the Americas and parts of Africa. USAID will continue to work closely with the WHO and global partners to roll-out international NTD training courses to build country capacity; begin transitioning eligible Africa countries to onchocerciasis elimination strategies; ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals, standardized monitoring and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs; and develop approaches for evaluating impact in multi-disease settings. USAID will prioritize scale-up of NTD treatments in currently supported countries to accelerate progress to the WHO 2020 elimination goals and incorporate the newly issued WHO 2030 elimination goals.

Global Health Security: With support for the Global Health Security Agenda 2024, USAID and other agency partners will enable the U.S. government, in partnership with other countries, international organizations, and public and private stakeholders, to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks in an effort to prevent them from becoming global emergencies or pandemics. Nearly 75 percent of all new, emerging, or re-emerging diseases affecting humans at the beginning of the 21st century originated in animals. Assistance will strengthen the systems and capacities across the animal and human health sectors needed to identify and address zoonotic diseases at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen disease surveillance and laboratory capabilities to detect and characterize infectious disease threats; improve risk communication programs; and strengthen the detection, surveillance, and control of anti-microbial resistant pathogens.

Tuberculosis (TB): USAID will accelerate U.S. partnerships and programs to scale up and enhance the effectiveness of TB programs, further supporting the goals and objectives of the Global Plan to Stop TB. Funding includes the U.S. contribution to the Global Drug Facility (GDF), the largest supplier of TB medicines and diagnostics. The GDF helps to ensure the availability of stable, affordable supplies of quality-assured first and second-line drugs. USAID's previous investments have led to dramatic price reductions in TB drugs and a secure supply of lifesaving drugs despite the fragile market for these commodities. USAID programs will continue to promote increased partner country domestic funding for TB drugs through GDF to broaden the quality-assured drug market and to increase the sustainability of high burden TB programs. USAID will continue to accelerate activities to address multi-drug resistant and extensively drug resistant TB, including the expansion of diagnosis and treatment, and infection control measures through innovative MDR financing mechanisms. USAID collaborates with the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, other U.S. government agencies, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria to integrate health services and strengthen delivery platforms to expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

GH conducts monitoring and evaluations to systematically and continuously improve the performance and impact of global health programs. Over the past 12 years, USAID has provided over two billion NTD treatments and leveraged $19.0 billion in drug donations. As confirmed by monitoring and recent evaluations, 253.1 million people live in communities that no longer require treatment for lymphatic filariasis, and 102.4 million people live in communities that no longer require treatment for blinding trachoma. Therefore, USAID shifted resources to other communities in need, provided 318 million treatments, leveraged $3.3.0 billion in drug donations, and provided over 29,531 trichiasis surgeries.

USAID BUREAU FOR POLICY, RESOURCES AND PERFORMANCE (PRP)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Policy, Resources, and Performance (PRP) will unite the Agency and its partners around a cohesive approach to supporting self-reliance in the countries in which USAID works. With $13.5 million in FY 2020 funds, PRP will support innovative strategic planning, project design, monitoring, evaluation, learning and adapting across the Agency; provide coordination and oversight of USAID's cooperation with bilateral and multilateral organizations; assess Agency-wide program performance; and ground USAID decision making related to Agency policy and resources in evidence. In doing so, it will ensure accountability of USAID investments to the American taxpayer and promote American leadership through balanced engagement. In support of State/USAID Joint Strategic Goals and the U.S. National Security Strategy, PRP will align Agency development policy, resource-management, and evidence-based programming to advance and support development and foreign policy objectives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13,500**	**13,500**
ESDF	-	-	-	13,500	13,500

Bureau Goals

The FY 2020 Budget of $13.5 million will support PRP's ability to achieve the following bureau objectives: 1) define and coordinate USAID's development policy agenda with our stakeholders to advance partner countries' journeys to self-reliance; 2) strengthen the Agency's capacity to plan, resource, and implement innovative and evidence-based programming to best achieve effective and sustainable development results; and 3) promote and expand a culture of learning, evaluation, and accountability for Agency-wide performance, to improve impact, inform decision-making, and ensure efficient use of foreign assistance resources.

USAID Development Policy Agenda Defined and Coordinated with our Stakeholders to Advance Partner Countries' Journeys to Self-Reliance

The FY 2020 Budget will support PRP to help USAID define and achieve its development objectives in the countries in which USAID works and assist those countries to become more self-reliant to drive their own development progress and achieve prosperity. PRP will draw from cutting-edge research and evidence to apply the latest development solutions, bringing together the best thinking from across and beyond USAID to research, analyze, develop and share policies on a range of critical issues such as digital development, fragility, gender and violent extremism. PRP will establish standards and procedures for policy formulation to ensure consistency of quality and evidence across policies and strategies. It will coordinate within USAID to ensure that the Agency speaks with one voice on identified priorities, uses consistent and reliable metrics to chart countries' overall level of self-reliance, and aligns policies with the Administrator's vision and overarching foreign assistance objectives. PRP will coordinate with USAID stakeholders and strengthen Agency partnerships with traditional donors,

multilateral organizations and emerging economies in order to influence and leverage partner development policies and activities to align with or complement U.S. Government development priorities. PRP will also address issues of development finance, aid transparency, and development cooperation effectiveness with interagency and international partners in order to help improve the overall effectiveness of U.S. development assistance. PRP will align development policy, budget, and strategy within the confines of the federal budget process. Overall, PRP will provide USAID leaders with the evidence, analysis and tools needed to advance development policy priorities in international fora and U.S. foreign policy.

Agency Capacity to Plan, Resource, and Implement Innovative and Evidence-Based Programming Strengthened to Best Achieve Effective and Sustainable Development Results

The FY 2020 Budget will support PRP to establish and maintain the policies and processes that help the Agency translate development vision into action. PRP will provide guidance and institutional support to Operating Units for strategic planning; the design of projects and activities; and monitoring, evaluation, and learning (collectively known as the "Program Cycle") to ensure field-based programs are based on evidence, respond to changes in country context, and ultimately build partners' capacity to lead their own development journey. This includes providing guidance on evolving our relationships with partner countries as their levels of self-reliance advance. PRP will develop training and cutting-edge tools for Agency staff and implementing partners, and maintain systems and communities to promote learning, innovation and experimentation throughout the Program Cycle to achieve maximum development impact. PRP will also stay at the cutting edge of development practice, including by drawing upon new tools and practices from Bureaus, Missions and other development practitioners, to ensure Agency policy and procedures reflect innovative approaches and lessons learned for achieving more effective and sustainable results. PRP will aim to develop an evidence base to determine the most effective approaches to promoting the journey to self-reliance and will strengthen Agency procedures to ensure its utilization.

Culture of Learning, Evaluation, and Accountability for Agency-Wide Performance Promoted and Expanded to Improve Impact, Inform Decision-Making, and Ensure Efficient Use of Foreign Assistance Resources

The FY 2020 Budget will support PRP to apply analytical rigor to development challenges and constantly improve our programs and processes based on the best evidence available about what works, what does not work and in which contexts, and where programs could be improved. PRP will promote a culture of learning and evidence-based decision-making across the Agency to improve the effectiveness of USAID development programs. PRP will establish and regularly update an Agency-wide learning and evaluation agenda to identify best practices, rigorous data, and evidence for high level decisions. It will set and manage the Agency Evaluation Policy, as well as Agency-wide learning and knowledge management requirements, to ensure a basis for Agency learning and evidence-based decision-making, as well as to keep USAID in compliance with the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act, the Foundations for Evidence Based Policy Making Act and other relevant laws. PRP will manage cross-Agency evaluations, including impact evaluations, and other studies prioritized under an Agency learning or evidence agenda linked to policy and program objectives, such as the Journey to Self-Reliance. PRP will also lead Agency-wide policies and processes related to accountability, tracking the performance of programs, reporting, and decision-making; managing strategic reviews of progress towards Agency objectives; and facilitating portfolio reviews to meet the requirements of the Program Management Improvement Accountability Act.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

The FY 2020 Budget will fund PRP to carry out a variety of program monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) activities to learn from, adapt and ensure the effectiveness and relevance of its work. PRP will manage USAID's Program Cycle policy (ADS 201) which includes requirements for monitoring, evaluation and learning and ensures that USAID is in compliance with the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (FATAA). PRP will also lead implementation of the Program Management Improvement and Accountability Act of 2016 and Title I of the Foundations for Evidence Based Policy Making Act of 2018. Resources related to USAID's MEL policies and practices can be found at https://www.usaid.gov/ads/policy/200/201. PRP will build on successful efforts to monitor, evaluate, learn and adapt undertaken by the Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL) and the Global Development Lab (Lab). Examples of MEL activities carried out by PPL and the Lab in FY 2017 and 2018 includes:

PPL designed and managed a high-priority evaluation on basic education, the Evaluation of Sustained Outcomes in Basic Education (https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PBAAJ315.pdf), published in March 2018. The evaluation examined four cases of USAID basic education activities implemented in Ghana, Namibia, South Africa, and Uganda to understand how local systems contributed to outcome sustainment. Results of the evaluation are being used to inform USAID's approach to reorienting activities and projects to improve sustainability and support a country's journey to self-reliance, including through engaging local partners and supporting partner country priorities.

To disseminate and communicate evaluation findings, PPL created infographics that show where evaluations took place, across which sectors, and include short narratives that describe findings from selected evaluations and how that information informed decision-making. One example from the FY 2017 infographic (https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1870/060418_2017_Evaluations_508.pdf) includes an impact evaluation in Cambodia which showed significant increases in some key results (participating farmers' gross commercial horticulture income and cropped area) but not others (returns to land or economic productivity). Based on those findings, going forward, USAID will help organize farmers into cooperatives and strengthen farmer - buyer linkages to improve production and overall household income.

In FY 2018, PPL completed an implementation assessment of the Youth in Development Policy. The assessment found that the policy has contributed significantly to elevation of youth as a priority in the Agency and in providing a unifying framework for youth-related work. The assessment also proposed several recommendations to strengthen the Agency structures that make this work possible. These results and recommendations were presented to audiences within and outside of USAID, including USAID staff, leadership, and implementing partners. PPL also facilitated a workshop for the Agency Youth Working Group to prioritize the recommendations and create an action plan to implement them. In FY 2019, PPL began an assessment of the USAID policy on "Sustainable Service Delivery in an Increasingly Urbanized World."

The Lab's Monitoring, Evaluation, Research and Learning Innovations (MERLIN) program is collaborating with USAID Missions and Operating Units to test several innovative approaches to more effectively apply data and evidence to increase the impact of USAID program.

USAID BUREAU FOR RESILIENCE AND FOOD SECURITY (RFS)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Bureau for Resilience and Food Security (RFS) will lead efforts to drive inclusive agriculture-led growth, promote resilient households and systems, improve nutrition for a well-nourished population, and strengthen water security worldwide. Guided by the U.S. Government's Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS), RFS will coordinate interagency implementation, accountability, and learning for the Feed the Future initiative in alignment with the Global Food Security Act of 2016, which was reauthorized in 2018. RFS also will lead efforts to achieve the goals outlined in USAID's Water and Development Plan, which supports the U.S. Global Water Strategy and the Water for the World Act of 2014, and the goals of the U.S Government's Global Nutrition Coordination Plan, to strengthen water security, reduce global poverty, hunger, and malnutrition and help countries move beyond the need for assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	-	-	-	**140,448**	**140,448**
ESDF	-	-	-	140,448	140,448

FY 2020 investments will support agriculture-led growth, resilience, nutrition, and access to water and sanitation, and will focus on global leadership and the provision of high-quality technical assistance to missions to achieve the goals outlined in the multi-sectoral strategies implemented by USAID and in support of U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives. RFS will invest FY 2020 resources in agricultural research and development to advance critical innovations that will help countries, including the United States, meet dynamic and unforeseen changes that impact food security and stay ahead of emerging threats. RFS will also work to advance research partnerships on rural water and sanitation service delivery with U.S. universities on systems-based approaches to facilitate sustained service delivery across communities. RFS will provide leadership on global food security programs across the U.S. Government that leverage resources and efforts by other donors, host country governments, the private sector, civil society organizations, research institutions and universities to achieve cost-effective results.

FY 2020 resources will promote multi-sectoral strategic approaches and provide technical leadership that supports the development of strategic partnerships, and connect agriculture, resilience, nutrition, and water activities across USAID pillar and regional bureaus and missions. RFS will continue to address cross-cutting issues such as youth, gender, natural resource management, and policy to advance solutions that transform agricultural systems to reduce global hunger, poverty, malnutrition and reduce water scarcity. RFS efforts will develop and lead collaborations across partner governments in low- and middle-income countries, donor governments, international organizations, universities and the private sector aimed at influencing global policy and research agendas to promote economic growth and self-reliance. RFS will continue to collaborate with partner agencies to implement and evaluate progress on Target Country Plans in the 12 Feed the Future target countries (Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Ghana, Honduras, Kenya, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Uganda) to provide guidance to missions globally to help them adopt proven strategic

approaches to achieve national security objectives and move countries towards self-reliance. RFS will also help missions develop and expand effective resilience programming. Funding will be used for resilience programs intended to reduce recurrent food crises over time that require significant U.S. humanitarian funding.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

RFS will continue the use of programmatic and financial performance data to ensure that funding is focused on activities that demonstrate the greatest potential to reduce global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty. RFS will continue to assesses progress towards development objectives through impact indicators analyses, then develops plans to adjust country strategies and program implementation for the most effective use of resources to achieve country-level targets.

RFS monitoring, evaluation, and learning activities will inform learning and decision-making for programming. In FY 2018, USAID reviewed impact and performance indicators based on feedback from the 2016 Global Performance Evaluation and to better align with the 2016 GFSS, culminating in an online learning series for stakeholders to launch the new monitoring approach. USAID also created new guidance on the design, implementation, and analysis of population-based survey data to ensure quality collection of impact indicators across target countries. During FY 2018, USAID conducted an in-depth analysis of current results versus targets and trends over time and used the findings along with the Feed the Future key issue narratives to review annual country-level performance. USAID worked with country teams to address performance challenges, identified and potential solutions, and consolidated common issues and lessons learned across countries for broader learning and adaptation. USAID also conducted an inaugural analytic exercise that synthesized initiative-level results and trends based on the Feed the Future Results Framework and Learning Agenda themes. Based on actual changes between baseline and interim in the geographic areas where Feed the Future targets its investments, USAID estimates that poverty and stunting reductions exceeded initiative-level targets: poverty dropped by 17 percent and stunting by 24 percent over a five year period from 2010 through 2015, and 23 percent and 32 percent, respectively, over a seven year period from 2010 through 2017. Public comments on the Bureau's Learning Agenda also took place in FY 2018 as part of the overall revision. To support self-reliance and accountability, RFS will continue to strengthen national data platforms among government partners.

USAID also has developed state-of-art approaches to measuring the resilience of households and communities in the face of large-scale shock events such as droughts and will use these methods for both impact evaluations and shock-triggered monitoring. These approaches have provided insights on key sources of resilience that enable some households and communities to maintain their food security in the face of shocks events. They have also demonstrated the value of investing in building resilience in areas of recurrent crises.

RFS also will continue an ex-post evaluation series of closed water and sanitation programs to better understand the long-term impact and sustainability of these interventions. This evaluation series will help the Agency understand whether and how activity results have been sustained years after water and sanitation projects close and inform future investments in the sector. The current findings have solidified the importance of elevating water sector governance and finance to ensure sustainable long-term access to water and sanitation services at scale. RFS will disseminate key lessons learned and program example stories on the Agency's water and sanitation activities.

HIV/AIDS WORKING CAPITAL FUND

($ in millions)	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2020 Estimate
Budgetary Resources and Obligations			
Unobligated balance brought forward, October 1	304	*	228
Spending authority from offsetting collections	689	*	517
Total budgetary resources available	**993**	*	**745**
Obligations incurred	580	*	435
Unobligated balance end of year	413	*	310
Obligated Balances and Disbursements			
Undisbursed obligations brought forward (net), October 1	545	*	409
Obligations incurred	580	*	435
Total obligated balance	**1125**	*	**844**
Disbursements	-808	*	-606
Obligated balance end of year	317	*	238

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

Congress has not appropriated funds for use in the WCF directly. Rather, funding for commodity procurement is deposited in the WCF by the Department of State, USAID, other U.S. government agencies, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and donors and host governments, including the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID). The WCF also receives repayments of funds advanced to host country governments and the Global Fund to avert stock-outs of life-saving HIV/AIDS commodities. To date, donors, other U.S. government agencies, and host governments have deposited $72.0 million for commodity procurement, including $9.3 million during FY 2018.

USAID manages the WCF. The WCF does not generate a profit for the U.S. government, and USAID does not use the funds in the WCF for travel or other administrative expenses.

III. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACCOUNTS

USAID OPERATING EXPENSES

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual[1]	FY 2019 Estimate[2]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	**1,510,455**	**1,347,676**	**1,282,982**	**1,516,391**	**233,409**
Operating Expenses, New Obligation Authority	1,246,679	1,145,077	1,114,920	1,275,200	160,280
Other Sources[3]	263,776	202,599	168,062	241,191	73,129

1/ The FY 2018 actuals reflect obligations.
2/ The FY 2019 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.
3/ Other sources include Trust Funds, reimbursements, and carryover.

Overview

USAID's global engagement is essential to advancing U.S. interests and enhancing national security. As a critical element of the National Security Strategy (NSS), USAID will implement development approaches that support the four NSS pillars: protect the homeland, American people, and the American way of life; promote American prosperity; preserve peace through strength; and advance American influence. The FY 2020 USAID Operating Expenses (OE) request will provide resources necessary for USAID to advance peace and security, address global crises, and ensure effectiveness and accountability to the American taxpayer. The request will allow USAID to focus on development investments that can have the most impact—where local reformers are committed to tackling their economic and political challenges.

The request will support a U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) workforce focused on advancing the most critical and effective foreign assistance programs and ensuring prudent stewardship and accountability of U.S. taxpayer dollars in a structure that creates a more field-driven, functionally aligned, and responsive organization. It also includes funding for 40 additional Civil Service positions to refocus Washington bureaus and offices toward being effective service providers to the field, thus creating a more field-oriented and functionally-aligned Agency. The positions are in addition to the levels as of December 31, 2017, referenced in the FY 2019 State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act and will support the Bureaus for Development, Democracy, and Innovation; Policy, Resources and Performance; and Humanitarian Assistance in the Agency's reorganization plan.

Development is critical to national security, economic prosperity, and global leadership. As the world's leading development agency, USAID is in the forefront of helping the United States respond to, counter, and prevent the complex threats and crises around the globe, while creating a more economically prosperous world. The continued investment in USAID staff and capabilities is vital to achieving foreign policy and national security objectives. Success depends on fully funding the FY 2020 USAID OE request to maintain current operations.

Uses of Funds

Categories ($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Consolidation of Small-Grants Functions	-	7,200	7,200
Civil Service Capacity	-	-	7,200
Overseas Operations	706,605	702,018	762,537
Washington Operations	406,757	306,595	429,748
Central Support	397,093	267,169	309,706
Total[1]	**1,510,455**	**1,282,982**	**1,516,391**

1/ Refer to Resources table at the end of the narrative for breakout of funding sources.

Consolidation of Small-Grants Functions
The request includes funding to support the absorption of approximately 40 Civil Service staff from the Inter-American Foundation and African Development Foundation into USAID, as requested in the FY 2020 President's Budget.

Civil Service Capacity
USAID requests $7.2 million to hire 40 additional Civil Service staff to create a more field-oriented and functionally-aligned Agency consistent with the vision of ending the need for foreign assistance. USAID requests CS staff for the following new operating units proposed in the Agency's reorganization plan:

Operating Unit	Staff
Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation (DDI)	9
Bureau for Policy, Resources, and Performance (PRP)	22
Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (HA)	9
Total	**40**

Bureau for DDI: The request includes nine positions to support the private-sector engagement hub and help manage new functions related to customer-service on behalf of DDI and the broader Agency.

Bureau for PRP: The request includes 22 positions for the Offices of Development Policy, Bilateral and Multilateral Engagement, Performance, and Program Management and Operations.

- The request includes three positions for the Office of Development Policy requires to manage, analyze, coordinate, and institutionalize the Agency's self-reliance metrics and ensure bureaus and missions use the metrics cohesively, consistently, and clearly.

- The request includes six positions for the Office of Bilateral and Multilateral Engagement to work on setting Agency policy and standards, identifying best practices, and supporting operating units in engaging with bilateral donors and multilateral organizations.

- The request includes 10 positions for the Office of Performance to prioritize the appropriate collection, analysis, visualization, and use of data to ensure the Agency can monitor performance towards Agency-wide objectives and ensure the Agency addresses the recommendation of performance audits completely and in a timely manner.

- The request includes three positions for the Office of Program Management and Operations to support Bureau leadership in aligning development policy, resources, and programming by supporting coordination and integration across offices and functions.

Bureau for HA: The Agency requests nine additional positions to institutionalize the leadership and management cadre needed for an eight-office bureau and safeguard against fiduciary, programmatic, operational, and reputational risks.

Overseas Operations

Categories ($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Field Missions	456,193	434,785	490,855
USDH Salaries & Benefits	250,412	267,233	271,682
Total	**706,605**	**702,018**	**762,537**

Field Missions
This budget line item funds the following activities:

- *Residential and office rents, utilities, security guard costs, and communications:* These costs are largely non-discretionary.
- *Intergovernmental payments:* The majority of these payments are for ICASS, which is the cost of administrative support provided to missions by other U.S. Government agencies (generally the Department of State).
- *Operational travel and training:* This category includes essential travel to visit development sites and work with host-country officials; other operational travel, including responses to disaster; and the costs of tuition and travel for training funded by missions.
- *Supplies, materials, and equipment:* This category includes the cost of replacing office and residential equipment, official vehicles, IT hardware and software, general office and residential supplies and materials, and some security-related equipment.
- *Mandatory travel and transportation:* This category includes travel and transportation expenses for post assignment, home leave, rest and recuperation and the shipment of furniture and equipment.
- *Contractual support:* This category includes mission requirements for administrative support provided through contracts.
- *Operation and maintenance of facilities and equipment:* This category includes operations and routine maintenance of facilities and equipment at overseas missions.

USDH Salaries and Benefits – Overseas
This category includes salaries and the Agency's share of benefits, such as retirement, Thrift Savings Plan, Social Security, and health and life insurance, for all FSOs serving overseas. Overseas salaries also include various post differentials, including difficult-to-staff incentives for FSOs willing to extend tours at posts where harsh living conditions deter staff from seeking such assignments, and continue phases I and II of overseas pay comparability. The request includes no pay raise.

Washington Operations

Categories ($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Washington Bureaus/Offices	82,116	33,696	86,614
Office of Security	19,059	11,322	19,059
USDH Salaries & Benefits	305,582	261,577	324,075
Total	**406,757**	**306,595**	**429,748**

Washington Bureaus/Offices
The request will support the following:

- *Programmatic oversight and training travel:* This category includes essential travel to visit missions and development sites, work with host country officials, and participate in training and other operational travel, including travel to respond to disasters.

- *Advisory and assistance services:* This category includes contracts and advisory services to support essential functions, such as preparation of the Agency's financial statements, voucher payment processing, financial analysis, contract closeout, and audit services.

Office of Security
The USAID Office of Security request represents a continuing effort to protect USAID employees and facilities against global terrorism and national security information against unauthorized disclosure. The budget is allocated among the following four major categories.

Physical Security: Funding will allow USAID to complete physical security enhancement projects at overseas missions and maintain security counter-measures at Washington facilities.

Personnel Security: Funding will allow USAID to conduct the required applicant and facility-access investigations pursuant to E.O. 12968, Access to Classified National Security Information, and Homeland Security Presidential Directive-12 Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors working for the Agency.

Counterintelligence and Information Security: Funding will allow USAID to provide required training to its employees on how to properly protect classified national security information and themselves from being exploited by foreign intelligence services (FIS).

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

USDH Salaries and Benefits – Washington
This budget item includes salaries and the Agency's share of benefits, such as retirement, Thrift Savings Plan, and Social Security, health, and life insurance for all Civil Service (excluding the 40 additional CS positions requested, which are covered in the Civil Service Capacity budget line item) and Foreign Service employees serving in Washington. The request includes no pay raise.

Central Support

Categories ($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Information Technology	134,686	111,188	117,798
Rent & General Support	186,422	115,813	121,752
Staff Training	23,598	10,030	25,075
Personnel Support	30,395	8,260	22,850
Other Agency Costs	21,993	21,878	22,230
Total	**397,093**	**267,169**	**309,706**

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Information Technology (IT)

Categories ($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Investments for Mission Delivery	65	13,981	-
Investments for Administrative and Support Services	39,488	15,316	22,061
Investments for Commodity IT Infrastructure and IT Management	95,133	81,891	95,737
Total	**134,686**	**111,188**	**117,798**

The Information Technology request supports IT investments for administrative and support services, and commodity IT infrastructure and IT management critical in helping USAID staff fulfill the Agency's mission and provide management support.

Investments for Administrative and Support Services: The request will support core services, such as financial management (Phoenix), acquisition and assistance (GLAAS), eGov, and Knowledge/Data Management services, and the first-year operations and maintenance costs for the Development Information Solution.

Investments for Commodity IT Infrastructure and IT Management: The request will cover worldwide network infrastructure, which includes: telecommunications network; Washington telephone services; computer device maintenance and management; infrastructure support for general use IT systems; e-mail and data archiving and storage; service desk assistance; security support and security software worldwide; IT mobile device management; IT asset management; and maintenance of classified devices in Washington.

Rent and General Support
The request will fund mandatory rent and general Agency support costs. Funding will support office rent, utilities, and basic/building security services for the Ronald Reagan Building, International Trade Center, warehouse, and other space in the metropolitan area. The request also will fund contracts for printing and graphics, mail and records management, travel and transportation services, workplace accommodations, office equipment maintenance, and other discretionary support services for headquarter staff.

Staff Training
The request will ensure USAID employees have essential job skills and leadership training to carry out the Agency's development mission. It will support training in security and leadership; certification

programs for senior leaders, program managers, technical officers, and support staff; mandatory training for all supervisors; and continued language training.

Personnel Support
Funding will cover mandatory Agency-wide personnel deployment and workforce planning costs, such as labor-relations casework, workforce planning, the subscription costs to Office of Personnel Management (OPM)-approved Human Resources Lines of Business providers for payroll (National Finance Center) and talent acquisition (recruitment), entry on duty, core personnel system, and enterprise reporting (Department of Treasury).

Other Agency Costs
Funding for other Agency spending primarily covers mandatory costs, of which the largest are payments to the Department of State for administrative support and dispatch-agent fees and the Department of Labor for employee medical and compensation claims relating to job-related injury or death. This category includes travel and related costs associated with the Foreign Service panels and funding for medical, property, and tort claims.

Resources

Period of Availability of the OE Account
Given the uncertain operating environment USAID faces in missions around the world, the Agency seeks two-year availability for the OE account. A two-year period of availability for the OE account provides the necessary flexibility that will allow USAID to more effectively manage operations across fiscal years. The Agency also is undertaking ambitious restructuring efforts to improve management processes, operational efficiencies, and the delivery of assistance. With a definitive funding stream that will span two fiscal years, this authority will allow the Agency to manage procurements and human-capital resources more strategically to provide consistent operational support necessary to a transformed and responsive development organization.

Deobligation/Reobligation Authority
USAID's operating expenses are financed from several sources, including new obligation authority, local-currency trust funds, reimbursements for services provided to others, recoveries of prior-year obligations, and unobligated balances carried forward from prior-year availabilities.

Due to the loss of extended obligation authority (referred to as deob/reob authority) in FY 2012, recoveries of prior-year obligations are no longer available.

USAID seeks to restore deob/reob authority for the Operating Expenses account, in conformity with all USAID foreign assistance accounts. Until FY 2012, section 7011 of the annual appropriation act (and similar sections in prior years) contained a provision that OE funds remained available for an additional four years from the date they would have otherwise expired, provided the funds were initially obligated by the end of their original period of availability.

Historically, USAID has used the deob/reob authority to mitigate risks beyond its control, particularly for overseas operations. For example, funding needs in non-permissive environments are difficult to estimate due to multiple factors, including weak supply chains and security costs that fluctuate as the security posture changes. This may result in unliquidated obligations if a specific risk does not materialize. However, sometimes it is unclear that the risk has not occurred until after the end of the original period of availability. Without deob/reob authority, it is often too late to deobligate and recover OE funds before the appropriation has expired.

Deob/reob authority has served as an important budget management tool for USAID operations, providing an additional funding source and allowing for the effective and efficient use of OE resources. The loss of this authority has complicated budgetary management and necessitated appropriation increases to maintain current operations. Without deob/reob authority, OE funds may remain unexpended for years on inactive obligations, an inefficient use of taxpayer resources. Restoration of the authority would allow USAID to reuse these already-appropriated resources for operations rather than request the same amount as an appropriation increase in future budget years.

Restoration of the deob/reob authority for the OE account will provide USAID a vital budget-management tool and access to a regular, recurring source of funding to support operations in lieu of seeking an increased appropriation.

The table below provides a breakdown of OE resources.

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Appropriated Funds			
Enacted Level/NOA	1,125,522	1,114,920	1,275,200
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)	121,157	-	-
Subtotal	**1,246,679**	**1,114,920**	**1,275,200**
Other Sources			
Local Currency Trust Funds	10,786	19,802	19,702
Reimbursements	4,756	3,300	3,300
PEPFAR Reimbursements	5,000	13,860	13,860
Space Cost Reimbursements	12,275	12,000	12,000
IT Cost Reimbursements	40,699	38,000	38,000
Unobligated Balances	92,094	69,100	142,329
Recoveries	98,166	12,000	12,000
Obligations - Other Sources	**263,776**	**168,062**	**241,191**
Total Obligations	**1,510,455**	**1,282,982**	**1,516,391**

USAID CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actuals[1]	FY 2019 Estimate[2]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	**196,906**	**197,100**	**190,900**	**198,300**	**7,400**
Information Technology	27,392	*	25,666	25,700	34
Overseas Facilities Construction	167,319	*	165,234	172,600	7,366
Real Property Maintenance Fund	2,195	*	-	-	-

1/ The FY 2018 actuals reflect obligations and include $193.5 million in new obligation authority and $3.4 million in carryover and recoveries.
2/ The FY 2019 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

Overview

The Capital Investment Fund (CIF) is used to modernize and improve information technology (IT) systems, finance construction of USAID buildings overseas in conjunction with the Department of State (DOS), and maintain real property. Prior to FY 2003, the Operating Expense (OE) account funded these activities. No-year funds provide greater flexibility to manage investments in technology systems and facility construction not permitted by the annual OE appropriation. Separate improvement and on-going operations funding gives the Agency more certainty for new investments independent of operational-cost fluctuations. For FY 2020, the request for the CIF account will support IT investments and overseas facilities construction.

Information Technology

The IT request will deliver technology solutions to meet key business process requirements and information management services. This will be accomplished by supporting mission needs; developing enterprise solutions to replace limited local systems; increasing network and infrastructure reliability; and continuing to strengthen cybersecurity and privacy protection.

The IT request aligns resources to address USAID's IT Strategic Planning Goals and multiple Presidential/Office of Management and Budget (OMB) mandates including: Cloud First, Presidential Executive Order on Strengthening the Cybersecurity of Federal Networks and Critical Infrastructure, Open Data Policy, and OMB Circular A-130, Managing Information as a Strategic Resource. These investments align with required Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) actions and contribute toward overall FISMA compliance. In addition, the request enables USAID to strengthen mission systems for the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA), infrastructure refresh, and continuous diagnostic monitoring for security purposes. The Agency will continue to streamline IT operations to allow its employees to work effectively wherever the job takes them.

Category ($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Part 1: IT Investments for Mission Delivery			
Bureau for Economic Growth, Education and Environment	801	-	-
National Technical Information Service	750	-	-
Subtotal	**1,551**	**-**	**-**
Part 2: Investments for Administrative Services and Support Services			
Billing and Accounting – Core Phoenix	1,294	-	2,250
Procurement - Core Global Acquisition & Assistance System (GLAAS)	-	-	2,020
Foreign Assistance Coordination & Tracking System (FACTS)	-	-	1,500
Development Information Solution (DIS)	7,147	5,000	3,500
eGov	1,395	1,409	1,700
Subtotal	**9,836**	**6,409**	**10,970**
Part 3: Investments for Commodity IT Infrastructure and IT Management			
Infrastructure Steady State	38	2,000	2,000
Data Center	287	-	-
Network AIDNet	5,026	10,702	2,500
End User	1,815	5,955	3,784
IT Security / Compliance	8,839	600	4,196
IT Application	-	-	2,250
Subtotal	**16,005**	**19,257**	**14,730**
Total	**27,392**	**25,666**	**25,700**

Part 2: Investments for Administrative Services and Support Services

Billing & Accounting (Phoenix): ($2.3 million) – Financial-management operations are primarily managed using Phoenix, USAID's configuration of Momentum software. This investment will fund updates for Phoenix to accommodate new mandates, support Agency initiatives, simplify end-user interaction with the tool, and implement technology updates to remain version current with Momentum and third-party software packages. Upgrades to the baseline software will help USAID comply with evolving Federal requirements and best practices, enable USAID to make use of hardware and software advances, keep Phoenix aligned with Agency standards and enable performance and efficiency improvements in USAID's IT infrastructure, and align with OMB guidance, which states that agencies should deploy frequent enhancements to software solutions, and use non-customized Commercial off the Shelf (COTS) solutions to the extent possible.

Procurement (GLAAS): ($2.0 million) – The underlying technology for GLAAS is a COTS product called PRISM which provides a worldwide, web-based system that manages awards throughout USAID's acquisition and assistance (A&A) lifecycle, including reporting and administration. This investment will fund the upgrade for GLAAS, a customized PRISM COTS tool from Compusearch, which releases a new major version approximately every 18 months. The vendor ends support for old versions approximately 12 months after a new major version is released, making it necessary to invest in planned modular upgrades approximately every two years. In addition to keeping up with changing business requirements, this regular upgrade enables the Agency to maintain direct support and avoid custom branch and support fees.

Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS Info): ($1.5 million) – FACTS Info is the central USG data system that combines all government planning and tracking of foreign assistance funds under the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance (F) into one central repository. This investment will fund the continued development of FACTS Info as the system for reporting foreign assistance budget requests and performance reporting for USAID, Department of State, and the Office of the Global Aids Coordinator (OGAC) President's Emergency Fund for Aids Relief (PEPFAR).

Development Information Solution (DIS): ($3.5 million) – This investment will fully support the portfolio management needs of both Washington and missions by building a common platform that allows users to combine data across operating units to gain a corporate view of the entire USAID portfolio. This funding will allow full deployment of work streams for performance management and budget planning and partial deployment of portfolio view. DIS is a cloud-based platform in compliance with OMB's Cloud First mandate, ensuring a scalable solution while fulfilling executive mandates to ensure information privacy, confidentiality, and security.

E-Gov: ($1.7 million) – This investment is an OMB mandatory requirement that supports Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business (LOB), eRulemaking, Financial Management LOB, Geospatial LOB, Grants.gov, Human Resource LOB, Federal Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) Bridge, and Integrated Award Environment.

Part 3: Investments for Commodity IT Infrastructure and IT Management

Infrastructure Steady State: ($2.0 million) – This investment will fund a network server refresh to ensure network security. The Agency is challenged to deliver responsive information services and products while balancing the important tenets of transparency, accountability, security, data integrity, and privacy.

Network AIDNet: ($2.5 million) – This investment will allow the Agency to upgrade approximately 20 percent of the network switches and unlimited power supply devices; upgrade 20 percent of Video Teleconference systems (VTCs), desktop phones and mobile phones; transition the internet protocol from IPv4 to IPv6; and upgrade the oldest cybersecurity monitoring tools.

End User: ($3.8 million) – This investment will fund year one in a three-year refresh cycle that includes Windows 10 upgrade, replacement of approximately 20 percent of the voice and video services, and upgrade to the IT ServiceNow asset management system. The asset management system's ability to track assets outside the continental U.S. has been an Agency audit issue.

IT Security / Compliance: ($4.2 million) – This investment will cover tools and services to improve the Agency's FISMA maturity level and endpoint protection of desktops, laptops, and mobile devices. It also will fund implementation of the Continuous Diagnostic & Monitoring (CDM) Program initiated by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in compliance with Federal requirement (M 14-03) to achieve Information System Monitoring to maintain Security Assessment and Authorization (SA&A) FISMA compliance and increase system protection by ensuring that systems are patched and configuration baselines are maintained. DHS has provided partial funding to initiate the program, but the Agency will need to fund the cost of maturing those capabilities.

IT Application: ($2.3 million) – This investment will enable the Agency to modernize several 12+ year-old applications, such as PhoenixViewer, Agency Secure Image and Storage System (ASIST), Tip of the Day (TOD), and Accountability, Compliance, Transparency, Systems Support (ACTS), to leverage Cloud technologies, such as serverless computing, microservices, and container technology, to deliver improved functionalities to meet business needs in a timely manner. Benefits include quicker time to production, ability to leverage native Cloud capabilities rather than buying third-party tools, and reduced security risks to AIDNET.

Overseas Facilities Construction

Category ($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Overseas Facilities Construction	167,319	165,234	172,600

The Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 required the co-location of USAID office facilities on embassy compounds when new embassies are constructed. The FY 2020 request of $172.6 million, combined with prior-year resources, will support USAID's full participation in the 16th year of the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Program. The total estimated FY 2020 CSCS bill is $184.6 million.

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

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

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

USAID OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual[1]	FY 2019 Estimate[2,3]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request[4]	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	**75,300**	**75,300**	**71,500**	**71,500**	-
Enduring	72,800	72,800	71,500	71,500	-
Overseas Contingency Operations	2,500	2,500	-	-	-

1/ The FY 2018 USAID Office of Inspector General Operating Expenses level excludes $10.0 million in funding from other sources, such as supplemental appropriations, prior year balances, recoveries, transfers, and collections.
2/ The FY 2019 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.
3/ The FY 2019 USAID Office of Inspector General Operating Expenses level excludes $8.1 million in funding from other sources, such as supplemental appropriations, prior year balances, recoveries, transfers, and collections.
4/ The FY 2020 USAID Office of Inspector General Operating Expenses level excludes an estimated $8.3 million in funding from other sources, such as supplemental appropriations, prior year balances, recoveries, transfers, and collections.

Overview

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) conducts and supervises audits and investigations of foreign assistance programs and operations and recommends policies for promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness and for preventing and detecting fraud, waste, and abuse in those activities. OIG also provides oversight for the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), the United States African Development Foundation (USADF) and the Inter-American Foundation (IAF). The OIG receives additional funding through the MCC appropriation to support MCC oversight activities.

The FY 2020 request of $71.5 million will enable OIG to execute core oversight functions. The request will fund OIG execution of statutorily mandated requirements. With remaining resources, OIG will prioritize oversight of humanitarian and stabilization operations, initiatives to promote the sustainability of development investments, efforts to reconcile interagency priorities and functions, and vulnerabilities in core management systems. In addition, OIG will place special emphasis on addressing risks of diversions to terrorist organizations, threats to global health supply chains, and challenges facing programs in areas of heightened national strategic interest.

Provided funding at the level in the President's budget, OIG will continue to seek out and act on opportunities for greater internal efficiency. To increase our capacity to deliver the highest quality oversight, we continue efforts to strengthen the quality and focus of our work, reengineer our processes to promote efficiencies, develop our workforce, and enhance the reporting of critical information to Congress and other stakeholders.

The FY 2020 request also provides sufficient funding for OIG to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

OIG expects to continue to provide benefits for the U.S. government and for taxpayers in executing its mandate, through audit and investigative work that identifies questioned costs, savings, recoveries, and funds to be put to better use.

Budget Priorities by Strategic Goal

In 2018, OIG released its strategic plan for FY 2018-2022 which aligns resources, functions, and activities and guides operational efforts to achieve OIG's near-term and long-term goals in meeting our mission. To develop the new plan, OIG consulted with OIG staff in all operating units. OIG will regularly assess progress against the plan and will use its annual plans to present yearly targets for each of the performance metrics in the strategic plan. OIG will, in turn, report progress against these targets on OIG's website and in future budget submissions.

OIG's request is consistent with support for the following current OIG strategic goals:

(1)   Provide sound reporting and insight for improving foreign assistance programs, operations, and resources.

(2)   Promote processes that enhance OIG performance and maximize operational efficiency.

(3)   Foster a committed OIG workforce built on shared core values.

Enhanced Oversight of Financial Audits (Strategic Goals 1 & 2)

With funding at the requested levels, OIG will utilize resources to consolidate and provide consistency across audit units on the oversight of nonfederal audit operations, and supplement staff responsible for following up on the thousands of recommendations that accompany OIG financial audits issued for USAID grantees and contractors.

As discussed in prior budget submissions, OIG has accomplished much in its reengineering efforts to enhance the largest part of audit operations, specifically the performance audit work related to USAID, USADF, and IAF operations and programs. As a result of these efforts, the processes used by auditors to produce the performance audits are much more consistent, effective, and streamlined, with the resulting audits being more impactful, cross-cutting, and clear to the intended audiences. The performance audits issued in this manner have already had a substantial impact on USAID operations. For example, following our recent audit on USAID's oversight of Public International Organizations, USAID began systemic changes to its policies regarding the organizations.

With the growing demand for oversight of financial audits and the need to streamline processes—including those to ensure that recommendations are adequately acted upon by Agency officials and closed by OIG—OIG will prioritize this initiative to ensure that it proceeds without compromising our already successful performance audit reforms.

New Field Office Roles: Management Officers and Liaison Officers (Strategic Goal 2)

OIG is establishing management officers' positions in three of our four hubs (Frankfurt, Pretoria, and Manila) to serve as the primary coordinators for all overseas management functions in their respective regions. They will manage areas such as human resources, procurement, travel, and information management. Meanwhile, OIG will be designating liaison officers from among U.S. direct hire personnel assigned to each overseas post who will serve as OIG's primary point of contact with embassies and USAID missions and other key oversight partners. They will be responsible for developing and maintaining OIG relationships with key stakeholders in the field. While OIG management officers will be full-time positions, liaison officers will perform this function as supplemental duty. In establishing these new roles, OIG will enable our audit and investigations leadership to focus on supplying strategic guidance and hands-on direction for our work; providing supervision, guidance, performance feedback, and coaching to personnel; and furthering a positive and productive work environment. Further, these

reforms present staff with additional, field-based opportunities to diversify their skills and develop new subject matter expertise, while establishing more reasonable, clear expectations for our field staff.

Transition from Contract Staff to Federal Employees (Strategic Goals 2 & 3)

To ensure that OIG is in the best possible position to promote continuity of operations during staff transitions, and make the best use of our limited resources through effective allocation of inherently governmental responsibilities, OIG plans to phase out the bulk of its institutional contractor positions and replace them with Federal employees. OIG has determined that this phase-out of institutional contractors and phasing in of Federal positions as replacements is cost neutral, while further enhancing our ability to ensure operations can continue during staffing transitions.

Legislative Proposals

Reauthorization of Reemployed Annuitant Authority

Each year, USAID OIG typically receives renewed authority to waive dual compensation restrictions for reemployed annuitants based on Section 1015 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2010.[1] This authority covers oversight activities in Afghanistan, Iraq, Pakistan, and Haiti, which were all significant U.S. foreign assistance priorities at the time. New crises have emerged and OIG oversight requirements have since changed. OIG has undertaken extensive investigative and audit work in Syria and issued a series of audits around USAID's response to the 2014 Ebola outbreak. OIG is also responding to refugee and humanitarian crises in the Lake Chad Basin and South Sudan, while continuing to promote effectiveness and integrity in USAID's long-standing Afghanistan programs. OIG's current authority to reemploy annuitants does not support effective oversight.

OIG seeks a reformulation of this reemployed annuitant authority that would tie its use to USAID crisis and humanitarian responses, programs, and funding streams. These would include overseas contingency operations, as well as other major responses to disease outbreaks and humanitarian crises that are not designated as OCOs but nevertheless rely on funds typically supporting such responses. As presented below, standing authority to waive restrictions on dual compensation for reemployed annuitants working in crisis settings would give OIG greater flexibility to respond to crises and stand down as appropriate, without requiring changes to the time- and country-limited authority it currently receives. Reemployed annuitants would serve as temporary staff for as long as the need exists and not represent a permanent funding commitment by the organization. Such authority would significantly improve OIG's ability to respond to emerging humanitarian crises and adjust its oversight priorities in a dynamic world.
To ensure the Inspector General's authority to waive dual compensation restrictions for Reemployed annuitants meets the office's current and emerging oversight requirements, USAID OIG proposes the following language:

USAID INSPECTOR GENERAL AUTHORITY TO WAIVE RESTRICTIONS ON REEMPLOYED ANNUITANTS FOR CRISIS AND HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE OVERSIGHT.

> (a) The Inspector General of USAID may waive subsections (a) through (d) of section 8344, and subsections (a) through (e) of section 8468 of title 5, United States Code, and subsections (a) through (d) of section 4064 of title 22, United States Code, on behalf of any reemployed annuitant serving in a position within the OIG to facilitate the assignment of persons to positions in countries or regions that are recipients of aid and assistance provided in support of—

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[1] Public Law 111-212 (July 29, 2010)

(1) An overseas contingency operation, as the term is applied in Section 8L of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended;

(2) Humanitarian operations not otherwise covered under (1) and supported by appropriations under the headings—

    (A) International Disaster Assistance;

    (B) Transition Initiatives;

    (C) Complex Crisis Fund;

    (D) Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism; and

    (E) Food for Peace; or

(3) to positions vacated by personnel assigned to positions conducting or supporting OIG oversight in such countries or regions.

(b) The authority provided in subsection (a) shall be exercised on a case-by-case basis for positions for which there is difficulty recruiting or retaining a qualified employee or to address a temporary emergency hiring need, individuals employed by the OIG under this paragraph shall not be considered employees for purposes of subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, or chapter 84 of such title.

Table 1. OIG Staffing
U.S. Direct (USDH) and Foreign Service National (FSN)

Location	FY 2018 Actual		FY 2019 Estimate		FY 2020 Request	
	USDH	FSN	USDH	FSN	USDH	FSN
Washington, DC	**156**	**-**	*	*	**131**	**-**
USAID OIG Asia Regional Office	8	8	*	*	10	8
USAID OIG Asia, Islamabad Suboffice	2	6	*	*	2	6
USAID OIG Africa Regional Office	10	8	*	*	11	9
USAID OIG Africa, Dakar Suboffice	3	3	*	*	3	3
USAID OIG Africa, Kampala Suboffice	2	1	*	*	2	1
USAID OIG Middle East and Eastern Europe (ME/EE) Regional Office	17	-	*	*	21	-
USAID OIG ME/EE, Cairo Suboffice	2	7	*	*	2	7
USAID OIG ME/EE, Kabul Suboffice	3	7	*	*	-	-
USAID OIG ME/EE, Tel Aviv Suboffice	2	-	*	*	-	-
USAID OIG Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) Regional Office	6	8	*	*	6	7
USAID OIG LAC, Port-au-Prince Suboffice	2	3	*	*	-	4
Overseas Total	**57**	**51**	*	*	**57**	**45**
Total	**213**	**51**	*	*	**188**	**45**

Table 2. Budget Summary Obligations by Priority Program

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2020 Request
Afghanistan programs	3,400	*	3,200
Syria, Iraq and OCO/GWOT programs	2,500	*	-
West Bank/Gaza	952	*	800
All Other OIG Activity	72,861	*	75,800
Total Obligations[1]	**79,713**	*****	**79,800**

1/ In addition to new budget authority, OIG expects to have access to limited funding from other sources in FY 2020, such as supplemental appropriations, prior year balances, recoveries, transfers and collections. These funds will provide the basis for obligations above requested levels of new budget authority for FY 2020.

Table 3. Budget Summary Obligations by Detailed Object Class

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2020 Request
Pay Costs			
Personnel Compensation:	31,167	*	29,300
Full Time Permanent (11.1)	23,653	*	21,500
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	3,959	*	3,500
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	3,555	*	4,300
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	10,474	*	11,000
Subtotal	**41,641**	*	**40,300**
Travel (21.0)	3,921	*	4,876
Transportation of Things (22.0)	927	*	1,000
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	2,941	*	3,390
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	1,276	*	1,560
Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	614	*	1,049
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	5	*	67
Other Contractual Services:	26,188	*	24,980
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	13,108	*	11,500
Other Services (25.2)	685	*	909
Other Purchases of Goods and Services from Government Accounts (25.3)	11,561	*	11,598
Operation and Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	138	*	167
Medical Care (25.6)	10	*	5
Operation and Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	687	*	801
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	147	*	231
Equipment (31.0)	1,964	*	2,172
Building Renovations/Alterations-Office (32.0)	-	*	85
Other Claims (42.0)	90	*	90
Subtotal	**38,072**	*	**39,500**
Total Obligations[1]	**79,713**	*	**79,800**

1/ In addition to new budget authority, OIG expects to have access to limited funding from other sources in FY 2020, such as supplemental appropriations, prior year balances, recoveries, transfers and collections. These funds will provide the basis for obligations above requested levels of new budget authority for FY 2020.

Comments from
Ann Calvaresi Barr
Inspector General
U.S. Agency for International Development
on the FY 2020 Proposed Funding Level

Under the provisions of section 6(f)(3)(E) of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, the Inspector General provides the following comments regarding the proposed FY 2020 funding level:

The amount provided in the FY 2020 President's Budget request is not sufficient for OIG to continue to provide needed audit oversight and support ongoing investigative casework. To sustain oversight activities and properly execute the duties of the office, OIG submitted an initial budget request of $75.5 million, or $4 million more than is included in the President's Budget, a difference of 5 percent.

If OIG is provided funding at the levels in the FY 2020 President's Budget request, OIG would need to implement significant operational and staff cuts, effecting a 9 percent reduction in OIG staff below the levels in the FY 2019 President's Request. OIG estimates that these cuts would result in fewer performance audits and related findings and recommendations, and fewer high impact cases. Recoveries and cost savings associated with these important OIG functions would drop. Limitations on OIG resources will, in turn, have the effect of reducing accountability and exposing foreign assistance programs and activities to greater risks of waste, fraud, and abuse.

Finally, funding at this level is very likely to reduce our sustained returns on investment to the Federal Government. Of note, our FY 2018 audit and investigative returns amounted to approximately seven times the cost of our operating budget. In addition to these financial returns, our recommendations have triggered wholesale changes in policy and programming around global health and humanitarian assistance, agency procurements, and engagement with public international organizations.

GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS - STATE

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate[1]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
GHP-STATE	5,670,000	5,670,000	4,775,101	4,308,367	-466,734

1/ The FY 2019 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Strategic Approach to Achieving Epidemic Control

In FY 2020, the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) will continue to work in close collaboration and partnership with host country governments, civil society, multilateral institutions, including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund), faith-based institutions, the private sector, and other stakeholders to combat the AIDS epidemic. The United States works to control the HIV/AIDS epidemic by targeting PEPFAR investments through data-driven decision-making that strategically focuses resources on geographic areas and populations where the investments can achieve the most impact. When coupled with funds appropriated for PEPFAR in previous fiscal years, these resources will support PEPFAR core programs by focusing assistance to advance the U.S. government's Strategy for Accelerating HIV/AIDS Epidemic Control (2017-2020) in a select group of thirteen countries with high HIV/AIDS burden, and also maintain all current patients on treatment. The PEPFAR strategy's thirteen focus countries include: Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire, Haiti, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Rwanda, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Funding in the FY 2020 Request will also support PEPFAR's shift in focus to support longer-term epidemic control goals in a subset of countries where the HIV/AIDS burden is high, yet progress must substantially accelerate to ensure epidemic control. Funding in the FY 2020 request will also support PEPFAR to dedicate resources, pending performance, to other countries beyond the thirteen, including large burden countries like South Africa and Mozambique. These additional countries have not yet scaled key interventions across all sites and communities to ensure that HIV-diagnosed individuals are immediately linked, retained, and virally suppressed. PEPFAR will continue to push key U.S. objectives through a combination of high-impact HIV interventions, including: prevention of mother-to-child transmission; antiretroviral treatment (ART); provision of condoms and voluntary medical male circumcision; and support for orphans and vulnerable children. PEPFAR will continue to provide holistic services for families, neglected and hard-to-reach populations, such as pediatrics, adolescent girls, and other vulnerable populations. Funding will bolster international health systems, including human resources for health, commodity procurement, supply chains, and laboratory systems.

Sustaining the Achievement of HIV/AIDS Epidemic Control ($1,324.3 million)

PEPFAR will support the countries in this category which are expected to have achieved HIV/AIDS epidemic control by the end of 2020 through implementation of PEPFAR Country Operational Plan (COP) 2019 execution period. These countries are expected to have achieved a steady state low level HIV endemicity with FY 2019 funds with incident rates 75 percent lower than 2015, and will move to sustaining the gains with FY 2020 funds. Countries in this category that are furthest along towards epidemic control given latest data include: Burundi ($8.3 million), Cambodia (within State East Asia and Pacific Regional OU mentioned below), Ethiopia ($59.2 million), Kenya ($276.1 million), Rwanda

($75.8 million), South Africa ($161.8 million), Uganda ($332.3 million), Malawi ($138.5million), Eswatini ($63.2 million), Namibia ($64.8 million), and Zimbabwe ($144.3 million). In addition to bilateral country programs, PEPFAR will continue its strong focus on monitoring to support sustaining the gains to ensure continues control of all new HIV infections through Population-based HIV Impact Assessments (PHIAs). The national survey data collected through PHIAs guide host-country, PEPFAR, and international funding HIV/AIDS programs to focus these resources in places that have the greatest impact on epidemic control.

These Operating Units (OU's) include seven of the original 13 PEPFAR Epidemic Control Strategy focus countries and will have achieved control of their epidemics by:

• Reducing new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths to a low level that can be sustained by ensuring ongoing viral suppression of all clients on antiretrovirals; and

• Sustaining gains through aggressive case finding linked to recency test identification and case surveillance so enhanced prevention and treatment efforts can be specifically targeted to any outbreak and continued prevention of new infections in the young men and women who are entering the age of sexual activity (i.e., the "youth bulge").

• Moving to sustain control of the epidemic through case-based surveillance.

Countries in this category will move to sustained financing through a combination of host country, Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria, and PEPFAR resources focused on maximal efficiency, effectiveness, and utilization of local partners. These countries will transition from scaling up HIV services to ensuring continued suppression and control of the pandemic. Key interventions include:

• Case based surveillance of new infections with recency assays to define any pockets of new infections and the immediate deployment of a defined, comprehensive prevention and treatment response.

• Focus on achieving 100 percent retention of HIV clients on treatment and viral suppression.

• Focus programs to help ensure all pregnant women are virally suppressed during pregnancy and breastfeeding period as well as throughout childbearing years.

• Continue prevention efforts focused on those under 30 years old with targeted case identification efforts, as well as prevention efforts through DREAMS-like programming (supporting Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored, and Safe Women) that includes the introduction of PrEP for high-risk populations.

• Continue prevention efforts focused on prevention of sexual violence in children and young women.

• Continue prevention efforts focused on reducing incidence rates in adolescent girls and boys and young women and men and ensuring decreasing sexual violence and gender based violence at the community level by leveraging the orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) platform to implement a layered DREAMS-like core package of service.

• Ensure full partnership with community and faith communities to increase impact.

• Continue prevention effort focused on supporting an accelerated and age-appropriate voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC) acceleration campaign.

• Focus services in select sites for key populations (KPs), including female sex workers (FSWs) and men who have sex with men (MSM).

- Support the Ministries of Health to ensure joint access to and utilization of electronic Health Information Systems for improved monitoring and data-driven decision-making.

- Mobilize host country resources through matching and performance-based financing.

- Ensure full functional laboratory system and surveillance systems to support HIV case detection.

Achieving HIV/AIDS Epidemic Control with FY 2020 Resources ($1,133.6 million)

PEPFAR will support the countries in this category to achieve epidemic control with U.S. support through funding in the FY 2020 Budget to reach a steady state low level HIV endemicity with incident rates 75 percent lower than 2015. Countries in this category include: Botswana ($67.9 million), Cameroon ($32.4 million), Dominican Republic (within State Western Hemisphere OU mentioned below), Tanzania ($266.6 million), Haiti ($90.0 million), Lesotho ($78.4 million), Nigeria ($235.8 million), Ukraine ($25.0 million), Vietnam ($25.0 million), and Zambia ($312.5 million). S/GAC anticipates that these countries will achieve control of their HIV/AIDS epidemic one-year after the countries in the first category by FY 2021.

These OUs include five of the original 13 PEPFAR Epidemic Control Strategy focus countries and should achieve control of their epidemics with U.S. support through FY 2020 resources, following the effective road map of achievement validated by those countries that have already achieved HIV/AIDS epidemic control. In these countries in FY 2020, PEPFAR will accelerate efforts toward achieving epidemic control by expanding HIV prevention, treatment, and care services among the highest-HIV-burden locations and populations to achieve this goal. PEPFAR will continue its focus on increasing partner performance and identifying and leveraging efficiency gains through the collection and use of more granular data (disaggregated by age, sex, and at the site level). PEPFAR will use a direct service delivery strategy to support the provision of quality HIV testing and treatment services to an increasing number of patients by aligning resource allocations with site-level gaps and ensure a solid continuum of care between facilities and community-based interventions. PEPFAR resources will support the strategic outcomes that are most directly related to achieving epidemic control in the country. Key interventions include:

- Expand access to viral load (VL) testing nationwide in all countries.

- Continue health diplomacy to increase domestic resource investments by all governments towards antiretroviral (ARV) procurement.

- Engage the Ministries of Health and all relevant stakeholders to address and modify restrictive policies on age of consent for testing and treatment, task shifting among health care workers, and ARV dispensing by community health care workers (CHW).

- Intensify age-differentiated strategies for outreach and HIV testing services (HTS) for positive case identification of people living with HIV (PLHIV), especially among older men (>25 years of age), AGYW, children, and other KPs, while increasing linkages along the clinical cascade.

- Rapidly scale up index testing coupled with HIV self-testing with a focus on men and KPs, and prioritize programs for older men, AGYW and other KPs across the clinical cascade (testing, care, treatment, and retention).

- Enhance the prevention approach for AGYW with the introduction of DREAMS-like activities to work toward preventing sexual violence and preventing HIV for AGYW, which will build upon the existing OVC platform.

- Target programs to help ensure that pregnant and breastfeeding women have access to prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) programs and are provided with lifelong ART within HIV care and treatment programs, and that their children have access to necessary services.

- Improve the quality of key care and support services for adults and children including tuberculosis (TB) diagnosis and care, nutritional support, economic strengthening for PLHIV, OVC, and their families (especially women and girls).

- Increase access to care and treatment for pediatric patients through a combination of strategies in the community and at health care facilities, as well as improving early infant diagnosis (EID).

- Establish HIV incidence surveillance system for newly diagnosed to identify new/emerging populations and geographic areas at higher risk for HIV transmission.

- Support the Ministries of Health to ensure joint access to and utilization of electronic Health Information Systems for improved monitoring and data-driven decision making.

- Mobilize host country resources through matching and performance based financing.

- Ensure full functional laboratory system and surveillance systems to support HIV case detection.

High-impact Investments towards Longer-Term Epidemic Control ($514.5 million)

PEPFAR will support the countries in this category in achieving control of their pandemics, requiring longer-term investment. Funding in the FY 2020 Request will target high-impact programs that will continue these countries' path to epidemic control. Countries in this category include: Mozambique ($343.2 million), Cote d'Ivoire ($116.3 million), Democratic Republic of Congo ($43.6 million), and South Sudan ($11.4 million).

These OUs represent PEPFAR-supported countries that will require additional years of expanding support technically and financially to surge and to achieve control of their epidemics in the long-term. With FY 2020 GHP-State funds, PEPFAR will continue to focus and accelerate specific efforts in these countries toward reaching HIV/AIDS epidemic control by expanding the most impactful HIV prevention, treatment, and care services among the highest HIV-burden locations and populations. PEPFAR will place an even greater focus on improving partner performance and identifying and leveraging greater efficiencies within the program through collection and use of more granular data (disaggregated by age, sex, and at the site level). PEPFAR will hold government counterparts accountable for rapid adoption and implementation of policies, guidelines, human resources, and advocacy needed to reach epidemic control.

PEPFAR resources will focus on the strategic outcomes that are most directly related to achieving epidemic control in each country, particularly on accelerating implementation of core combination prevention in attained districts, the scale-up to saturation districts with greatest high-burden, and closing treatment gaps within populations with the greatest need who are fueling the epidemic (i.e., men under 30, AGYW, youth, pregnant women, persons with TB/HIV co-infection, and key populations). Key interventions include:

- *Target testing and treatment strategies:* Continued focus on implementing "same day, same site, same partner" testing and treatment policies; assuring a reliable supply chain for successful multi-month scripting and dispensing; reaching, testing, and treating men under 30 and AGYW; optimization of effective testing approaches, especially index partner testing; expanding community self-testing as a means of effectively targeting high-risk HIV positive individuals; provider-initiated testing and counseling (PITC) for all patients in TB, sexually transmitted infections (STI), and

antenatal care (ANC) clinics; community mobilization and promotion of HIV Testing Counseling (HTC); and ramping up viral load (VL) testing.

- *Increase focus in "acceleration" districts:* PEPFAR will focus in attained districts that represent the highest burden to HIV.

- *Focus on efficiency:* Improved program-wide partner management for increased performance, impact, and efficiency gains. Support the expansion of more efficient and effective testing strategies (e.g., expansion of high yield and low cost per positive identified index partner counseling and testing; strengthening of PITC throughout the facilities and Voluntary Counseling and Testing which have high testing yields for both men and women) and treatment modalities (e.g., rapid scale-up of differentiated service delivery models).

- *Scale-up evidence-based primary prevention:* Targeted VMMC outreach prioritized in high HIV burden provinces, focusing on regions with high unmet need and targeting males 15-29 years of age for maximum impact and saturating the programmatic coverage in the eight DREAMS districts, providing a comprehensive package of layered services to vulnerable AGYW.

- *Enhance prevention and treatment programming for key populations:* Focused primarily on adolescents, female sex workers, men who have sex with men, transgender persons, and prisoners, tracking services across the continuum of care to ensure that those that test positive are put on treatment through differentiated models of care, and are virally suppressed within six months of ART initiation.

- *Rapidly expand Viral Load (VL) testing:* Scaling up of VL testing and monitoring, including increasing the number and capacity of viral load platforms; improvements in laboratory infrastructure and sample transport; human resources for VL, including clinician training; and promotion of and support for efficient power supply/backup methods.

Regionally-Grouped Country Programs for Increased Impact ($99.3 million)

FY 2020 GHP-State funds will continue to support PEPFAR efforts to develop a more effective and efficient regional approach to provide technical assistance/technical collaboration programs to optimize the impact of PEPFAR resources, support control of the HIV pandemic, and enhance the sustainability of national HIV responses through the promotion of innovations that address key challenges and underserved populations in a sustainable manner.

These countries were formerly known as PEPFAR's Strategic Technical Alignment for Results (STAR) countries that were regrouped into expanded regions reflecting similar epidemics and similar requirements for success. These countries primarily exhibit mixed HIV/AIDS epidemics of lower prevalence in the general population and represent targeted key population epidemics or key population epidemics. Progress across these countries was the slowest in countries with a HIV pandemic and these countries need to accelerate utilizing both a more effective use of Global Fund resources and host country resources. In FY 2020, PEPFAR will focus on piloting and supporting more effective prevention and treatment programs, and working with host governments to ensure resources are focused on preventing and treating those at risk.

- $65.0 million FY 2020 GHP-State in the Central Asia, India, and State East Asia and Pacific Operating Units (OUs) will support PEPFAR programs in: Thailand, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and the South and Central Asia region.

- $25.0 million FY 2020 GHP-State in the State Africa Regional OUs will support PEPFAR programs in Angola, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Burkina Faso, and Togo.

- $9.3 million FY 2020 GHP-State in the State Western Hemisphere Regional OUs will support PEPFAR programs in the Caribbean and Central America Region, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad & Tobago, Brazil, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama.

Across these programs, PEPFAR will place a focus on identifying and leveraging greater efficiencies. This will include reprioritizing resources toward the strategic outcome(s) that are most directly related to achieving epidemic control, including by demonstrating effective approaches to reach, test, treat, and retain underserved populations in settings with the greatest burden of HIV. PEPFAR is supporting and developing effective and efficient pilots for the Global Fund Principal Recipients to scale and host countries to directly scale. PEPFAR is also providing technical assistance to support the partner governments through above-site-level activities and innovative site-level models designed for national impact so that partner governments can sustainably control their respective epidemics. Activities will support national governments' efforts to identify and implement interventions at scale that support efficiencies in delivery of public health services and reach key populations to achieve epidemic control.

S/GAC Centrally-Managed Operating Units ($1,236.8 million)

International Partnerships ($958.4 million): In FY 2020, resources will support an anticipated U.S. pledge to the Global Fund's Sixth Replenishment (2020 – 2022), with the United States offering to match $1 for every $3 pledged by other donors. With these resources, combined with existing appropriated funds, the United States would provide up to $1,100.0 million towards year-one of a three-year pledge to the Global Fund of up to $3,300.0 million through FY 2022. This new match will support a global target of $13,200.0 million, an increase from the previous replenishment. This pledge will reinforce U.S. leadership while encouraging greater burden sharing from other donors. PEPFAR continues to work with the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) and the bilateral TB programs and the international partners, including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GF), the World Health Organization (WHO), and United Nations agencies led by the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). Through mutually-supportive and increasingly integrated programming, PEPFAR programs coordinate with the Global Fund to maximize the impact of bilateral and regional PEPFAR activities building on long-term and sustainable approaches to combating AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.

S/GAC Technical Oversight and Management ($198.0 million): The FY 2020 request will also support costs – including direct and indirect expenses including salary, benefits, travel, supplies, and equipment-incurred by multiple U.S. government agencies from Headquarters, including the Department of State, USAID, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Peace Corps, the Department of Defense, the U.S. Census Bureau, and the U.S. Department of Treasury in support of PEPFAR implementation. These staff provide direct oversight and ensure the accountability of the field teams, ensuring support and the use of evidence-based programming to ensure that all PEPFAR countries and regions are investing in and scaling up interventions that are proven to be effective and efficient.

S/GAC Technical Support/Strategic Information/Evaluations ($80.4 million): Funding will be used to support critical evaluation of PEPFAR programs via mechanisms such as Population Based HIV/AIDS Impact Assessments (PHIAs). PEPFAR uses the PHIAs to track progress toward countries reaching epidemic control in high-burden countries. The FY 2020 request will also support new and repeat PHIAs, where required, in a select group of thirteen countries with high HIV/AIDS burden. Data coming from the PHIAs highlight important geographic and population differences that are central to the planning process. Carefully examining the HIV cascades by age group (by age band, children and adult) and sex will identify areas where gaps or barriers exist and where solutions are needed. Solutions may be found

at specific sites within the country that can be taken to scale. Rigorous evaluations are critical to ensuring that the PEPFAR program continues to direct limited U.S. funding to the areas of greatest need and highest impact towards achieving international HIV/AIDS epidemic control goals and those articulated in the PEPFAR Impact Strategy.

Funds for Accelerated Epidemic Control (existing FY 2019 appropriated resources):

Approximately $500.0 million in FY 2019 GHP-State will be utilized along-side GHP-State resources in the FY 2020 request to fully support the Administration's Strategy for Accelerating HIV/AIDS Epidemic Control (2017-2020) by supporting the following:

- Encouraging the adoption of critical policies and rapid implementation at the partner level in order to increase the impact of country level programs.

- Improving performance at the implementing partner and site level.

This focus will ensure the rapid movement of innovations and policy to practice, and help achieve the PEPFAR Strategy goal of achieving epidemic control in the strategy's focus countries. S/GAC will determine programming of these funds through COP 2019 planning, based on implementing-partner performance to continue to accelerate HIV/AIDS epidemic control progress over 24 months through FY 2021. This approach ensures countries that adopt critical policy changes can be rapidly supported through PEPFAR to accelerate progress to achieve HIV/AIDS epidemic control.

For example, S/GAC anticipates leveraging these resources to develop and expand high performing sub-grantees to prime grantees to accelerate the pace of change that ensures programmatic impact to full epidemic control in Haiti and the for Haitian residents in the Dominican Republic. These efforts are critical to ensure Haiti propels towards HIV/AIDS epidemic control goals, consistent with the Administration's PEFPAR strategy. Resources from the Country Performance and Impact Fund will only be programmed through the highest performing partners and sites across our budget to improve the outcomes and impact of our treatment and prevention programming and to achieve the Administration's Impact Strategy goals.

S/GAC Program Development and Support

Program Development and Support (PD&S) funds support domestic and overseas administrative operations, oversight, and management associated with all PEPFAR programs. Within the FY 2020 GHP-State account request (described above) for various bilateral and regional Operating Units (OUs) and for the S/GAC Technical Oversight and Management (TOM) OU, $329.8 million are FY 2020 PD&S funds. These funds will ensure proper administration, oversight and management of PEPFAR programs and will support personnel, travel, equipment, communications and utilities, and other program development and support costs.

S/GAC PD&S costs include costs such as:

- **U.S. Personnel** – The bilateral and regional P&DS budgets pay salaries and benefits of U.S. Direct Hire, contractual, and When Actually Employed (WAE) program oversight, management, and administrative personnel.

- **Non-U.S. Personnel** - The bilateral and regional PD&S budgets also pay salaries, benefits, and allowances for non-U.S. personnel such as Locally Employed Staff who support and administer programs at Post.

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

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

S/GAC Program Development and Support

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Total	**409,510**	*****	**342,786**	**329,764**
Africa Total	**181,644**	*****	**157,785**	**126,630**
Angola	2,457	*	990	-
Botswana	8,376	*	8,407	2,776
Burundi	39	*	14	365
Cameroon	2,777	*	1,684	1,411
Cote d'Ivoire	6,418	*	8,096	4,964
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,401	*	2,343	1,873
Eswatini	2,962	*	2,856	2,846
Ethiopia	3,441	*	3,720	2,580
Ghana	2,242	*	637	-
Kenya	11,891	*	13,183	12,150
Lesotho	3,127	*	3,211	3,510
Malawi	7,583	*	7,974	5,857
Mozambique	21,221	*	10,504	14,997
Namibia	5,232	*	5,085	2,656
Nigeria	9,978	*	6,309	10,092
Rwanda	5,389	*	5,069	3,192
South Africa	18,860	*	10,994	9,897
South Sudan	1,394	*	552	428
Tanzania	15,214	*	16,729	12,077
Uganda	25,589	*	25,087	14,155
Zambia	16,704	*	18,486	13,781
Zimbabwe	7,069	*	5,855	6,667
State Africa Regional	-	*	-	4,250
USAID West Africa Regional	280	*	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
East Asia and Pacific Total	**9,054**	*****	**4,426**	**579**
Burma	937	*	341	-
Cambodia	2,362	*	1,002	-
Indonesia	172	*	51	-
Papua New Guinea	966	*	494	-
Vietnam	1,659	*	1,437	478
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	*	-	3,475
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,958	*	1,101	-
Europe and Eurasia Total	**2,269**	*****	**816**	**359**
Ukraine	2,269	*	816	359
South and Central Asia Total	**2,818**		**1,097**	**151**
India	1,997	*	635	79
Central Asia Regional	821	*	462	425
Western Hemisphere Total	**15,687**	*****	**10,662**	**4,045**
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	2,538	*	1,084	-
Dominican Republic	3,289	*	944	-
Haiti	8,090	*	8,140	3,919
State Western Hemisphere Regional	-	*	-	1,957
USAID Central America Regional	1,770	*	494	-
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator Total	**198,038**	*****	**168,000**	**198,000**
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	38	*	-	-
S/GAC, Oversight/Management[1]	198,000	*	168,000	198,000

1/ Includes $17.0 million for the State Department's Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator.

Global Health Programs - State

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate[1]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
GHP - State Total	5,670,000	5,670,000	4,775,101	4,308,367
Africa	3,523,850	*	3,386,771	2,857,230
Angola	9,028	*	5,756	-
Botswana	64,764	*	65,000	67,880
Burundi	11,340	*	5,791	8,260
Cameroon	39,674	*	26,468	32,365
Cote d'Ivoire	106,876	*	134,830	116,264
Democratic Republic of the Congo	43,258	*	35,453	43,567
Djibouti	300	*	-	-
Eswatini	58,868	*	60,000	63,234
Ethiopia	68,813	*	69,358	59,169
Ghana	5,934	*	3,836	-
Kenya	441,512	*	489,494	276,145
Lesotho	73,174	*	70,000	78,353
Liberia	350	*	-	-
Malawi	120,518	*	114,830	138,462
Mali	1,500	*	-	-
Mozambique	353,685	*	186,585	343,185
Namibia	66,879	*	65,000	64,777
Nigeria	199,561	*	143,512	235,800
Rwanda	74,416	*	70,000	75,812
Senegal	600	*	-	-
Sierra Leone	500	*	-	-
South Africa	560,120	*	500,000	161,846
South Sudan	15,535	*	7,227	11,411
Tanzania	380,339	*	464,500	266,606
Uganda	364,613	*	364,600	332,288
Zambia	334,086	*	384,600	312,494
Zimbabwe	127,607	*	119,931	144,312
State Africa Regional	-	*	-	25,000
East Asia and Pacific	49,671	*	40,609	50,000
Burma	6,982	*	2,986	-
Cambodia	4,411	*	3,691	-
Indonesia	1,212	*	2,742	-
Papua New Guinea	2,974	*	2,679	-
Vietnam	26,349	*	22,831	25,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	*	-	25,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	7,743	*	5,680	-
Europe and Eurasia	26,274	*	10,264	25,000
Ukraine	26,274	*	10,264	25,000
South and Central Asia	28,883	*	9,808	40,000
India	16,716	*	5,311	15,000
Nepal	486	*	-	-
Central Asia Regional	11,681	*	4,497	25,000

Global Health Programs - State

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate[1]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Western Hemisphere	136,724	*	119,203	99,326
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	14,666	*	9,239	-
Brazil	300	*	-	-
Dominican Republic	10,832	*	4,545	-
Haiti	99,386	*	100,000	90,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	-	*	-	9,326
USAID Central America Regional	11,540	*	5,419	-
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,904,598	*	1,208,446	1,236,811
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	274,139	*	115,345	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,395,000	*	925,101	958,367
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	198,000	*	168,000	198,000
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	37,459	*	-	80,444

1/ The FY 2019 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS - USAID

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate[1]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
GHP-USAID	3,052,500	3,020,000	1,927,500	2,035,108	107,608

1/ The FY 2019 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

Assistance will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious diseases. Investments in global health advance U.S. foreign policy interests by protecting Americans at home and abroad, strengthening fragile states, promoting economic progress, and supporting the rise of capable partners to better solve regional and global problems. The U.S. government continues to lead the global effort to prevent child and maternal deaths. Together with country and global partners, the United States is working to significantly reduce child and maternal deaths, with the goal of 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. Reaching these rates would save an additional five million children's lives each year and decrease the number of women who die from complications during pregnancy on an annual basis by 75 percent. Preventing child and maternal deaths relies on sustained investment and appropriate linkages across diverse health programs focused on maternal and child health, family planning/ reproductive health, nutrition, and malaria. In an increasingly interconnected world, where diseases know no borders, the United States will continue to combat infectious diseases that threaten the lives of millions each year. Infectious diseases can present significant threats to health, livelihoods, and governance as well as regional and international health security. Public health diagnostic, surveillance, workforce, and response systems are critical to reducing mortality and morbidity and ensuring health security by minimizing the impact of both endemic and epidemic-prone infectious diseases. U.S. government efforts will focus on combating tuberculosis (TB), neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), pandemic influenza, Ebola, and other endemic and emerging threats. Programs are focused toward countries with the highest need, a demonstrable commitment to achieving sustainable and efficient program outcomes, and the greatest potential to leverage U.S. government programs and platforms.

The Global Health Programs account supports globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious diseases. USAID supports these goals by participating in international partnerships and programs to improve health in a coordinated, efficient, and strategic manner. Programs address maternal and child health, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, and global health security. The request includes funding for the Global Health Security Agenda to help countries prepare for, detect, and respond to infectious disease outbreaks for endemic and emerging pathogens so that these events do not become regional or global emergencies. These funds will also help countries comply with the International Health Regulations (2005). Activities leverage funds for health assistance, advance technical leadership and innovation, fund research, and disseminate innovations that benefit many countries simultaneously.

Africa ($1,136.9 million)

Angola ($22.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats.

Malaria: Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: USAID will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and reproductive health care; improve national policies; enable training and supervision of healthcare providers; and provide contraceptive commodities to select facilities and through community-based distribution. These efforts will improve the spacing of child births and minimize maternal and newborn health complications.

Benin ($19.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats.

Malaria: Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID maternal and child health programs will improve access to quality services to better protect and promote health care to pregnant women and children under five years old; support facility- and community-based interventions that increase emergency obstetric and newborn care services and immunization coverage; support the introduction of new vaccines and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices such as exclusive breastfeeding; prevent diarrhea; and support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care.

Burkina Faso ($22.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats.

Malaria: Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID's maternal and child health programs will improve access to quality services to better protect and promote health care to pregnant women and children under five years old; support facility- and community-based interventions that increase emergency obstetric and newborn care services and immunization coverage; support the introduction of new vaccines and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices such as exclusive breastfeeding; prevent diarrhea; and support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care.

Burundi ($10.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats.

Malaria: Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID's maternal and child health programs will improve access to quality services to better protect and promote the health care of pregnant women and children under five years old. Assistance will build self-reliance in the health sector by supporting facility- and community-based interventions that increase emergency obstetric and newborn care services and immunization coverage; introduce new vaccines, and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices; prevent diarrhea; and support interventions that improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care.

Cameroon ($18.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats.

Malaria: Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen capacity of host country

national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Cote d'Ivoire ($20.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats.

Malaria: Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID's maternal and child health programs will improve access to quality services to better protect and promote health care to pregnant women and children under five years old; build self-reliance by supporting facility- and community-based interventions that increase emergency obstetric and newborn care services and immunization coverage; support the introduction of new vaccines and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices such as exclusive breastfeeding; prevent diarrhea; and support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care.

Democratic Republic of the Congo ($107.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats. U.S. assistance will improve access to quality health services by building self-reliance and strengthening technical, management, and governance capacity of the Democratic Republic of Congo's (DRC) health care managers and service providers, including faith-based organizations. Investments will focus on training and supervision of health workers and providing essential medicine and healthcare commodities to address the causes of newborn mortality (infections, asphyxia, and low birth weight), child mortality (malaria, pneumonia, and diarrhea), and maternal mortality (hemorrhage, infections, and hypertensive disorders). In addition to improving access to reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health services, assistance will support prevention, care, and treatment of populations at high risk of tuberculosis, malaria, and other infectious diseases.

Tuberculosis (TB): USAID will improve commodities management and enhance laboratory-testing to improve TB notification and treatment. USAID will also build self-reliance in the health sector by improving the country's ability to identify and treat multidrug-resistant TB.

Malaria: Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. In close

coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID will scale-up cost-effective and evidence-based interventions that save the lives of mothers and children; provide training to trainers from health professional organizations; and advocate for improved national policies. Activities will improve birth preparedness and maternity services; treatment of obstetric complications and disabilities; newborn care and treatment; immunizations; treatment of polio and other child illnesses; household-level water, sanitation and hygiene; and preparedness and response to infectious disease outbreaks. Funding will also support results-based financing activities and the provision of essential commodities and basic equipment to reduce maternal, newborn, and child deaths. Additional MCH activities will build technical skills, leadership, and management abilities in targeted provincial health divisions and health zones.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: USAID will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and reproductive health care, improve national policies, enable training and supervision of healthcare providers, and provide contraceptive commodities to select facilities. Through community-based distribution of commodities, activities seek to improve the spacing of child births and minimize maternal and newborn health complications. Additional activities will support social and behavior change to increase knowledge on safe and effective contraceptive methods and decrease the prevalence of gender based violence (GBV). Prevention and response to GBV will be integrated into the primary health care platform.

Nutrition: USAID will support cost-effective nutrition interventions to reduce maternal and child undernutrition, such as the promotion of breastfeeding, growth monitoring, and vitamin A and iron-folate supplementation. Activities will be coordinated with Food for Peace and Feed the Future programs to reduce malnutrition in conflicted-affected areas.

Ethiopia ($92.9 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats. Funding will support shared U.S. Government and Government of Ethiopia (GOE) goals to significantly and improve the health status of Ethiopians in the areas of maternal and child health, voluntary family planning and reproductive health, tuberculosis, malaria, nutrition, and water supply and sanitation. GHP-USAID funds will continue to build self-reliance by strengthening health systems in the areas of health information systems; supply chain management aimed at improving pharmaceuticals and logistics management and data management systems to increase visibility, enhance accountability and improve availability of essential commodities; human resource development with an emphasis on improving resource management, motivation, and retention; and health sector financing focused on expanding Community Based Health Insurance and increasing government domestic expenditure.

Tuberculosis (TB): USAID assistance for TB will strengthen key components of the GOE's TB program aimed at expanding early case finding and improving access to quality services for diagnosis and management. Activities will include improving drug supply management, improving and making more accessible MDR-TB diagnosis and treatment services, advancing TB/HIV collaborative activities, enhancing TB infection control, promoting community-based TB care, and engagement of care providers especially in the private health sector.

Malaria: Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID will focus on the leading causes of child and maternal morbidity and mortality, including unclean and unsafe births; neonatal complications; lack of skilled birth attendance; absence of essential newborn care and treatment; variable immunization coverage; acute malnutrition; and poor water and sanitation. Support will continue for scale-up of service delivery models to settled, semi-settled and mobile populations in four regions where child and maternal mortality are up to 300 percent higher than the rest of the country.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: USAID will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Such programs enhance individual's and couples' ability to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth, while also making substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality, and morbidity.

Nutrition: USAID will support implementation of the GOE's National Nutrition Program. USAID will build capacity within the GOE to deliver nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities; and work with government partners to advocate for, develop, and implement policies supportive of positive nutrition behaviors and practices. From national to zonal levels, USAID will work with line ministries to improve nutrition policies, strategies, guidelines, and investments. At district and zonal levels, USAID will implement multi-sector coordination and capacity building efforts, provide support to frontline workers, and deliver interventions that strengthen local systems and services. USAID will continue to support social and behavioral change communication on nutrition, improve utilization of quality nutrition services, and create linkages between livelihood, nutrition, and economic opportunities to increase access to diverse, safe, and quality foods.

Ghana ($42.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats.

Malaria: Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID will continue to build self-reliance and the technical capacity of Ghanaian health system employees to address the leading causes of maternal and under-five years of age mortality rates. U.S. assistance will support the Government of Ghana, the Ghana Health Service, and Ghanaian communities to improve the quality and increase the access of maternal and child health services to reach more women and newborns with lifesaving interventions during and after childbirth. These efforts will include appropriately managing childhood illnesses during the first five years of life through community-based health nurses.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): USAID will promote healthy behaviors related to voluntary family planning and increase demand for, access to, and sustainable use of reproductive health commodities at the community level. U.S. assistance will improve knowledge about a range of long-term and short-term voluntary family planning methods, and increase contraceptive prevalence by increasing utilization of both short-term and long-term family planning methods. Also, assistance will be used to purchase high quality contraceptives, condoms, and other essential FP/RH supplies.

Nutrition: U.S. assistance in nutrition will work to sustainably reduce poverty while improving the nutritional status of vulnerable families. USAID will support the government's efforts to curb malnutrition by preventing stunting and anemia, particularly in Ghana's most economically vulnerable regions, through broad-based interventions that seek to improve the resiliency of vulnerable families by increasing access to and consumption of diverse quality food, addressing barriers to income variability and constrained household resources, and improving nutrition behaviors. U.S. assistance will support the prevention and treatment of poor nutrition through therapeutic food and medications.

Guinea ($19.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats. USAID will provide technical and financial assistance to strengthen the fragile health system, while improving access to integrated, quality care.

Malaria: Resources will advance 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. PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: USAID will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and reproductive health care, improve national policies, enable training and supervision of healthcare providers, and provide contraceptive commodities through community-based distribution.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID will build self-reliance by improving access to quality services to better protect and promote health care to pregnant women and children under five years old; support facility- and community-based interventions that increase emergency obstetric and newborn care services and immunization coverage; support the introduction of new vaccines; prevent diarrhea; and support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care.

Kenya ($54.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats. The loss of income from being sick or caring for sick loved ones can push people into poverty, as can high healthcare costs. U.S. assistance helps prevent and treat the main causes of morbidity and build self-reliance by strengthening host country systems to ensure sustainability of the life-saving impact of USAID programs. U.S. assistance in key regions of Kenya will work to advance malaria prevention and control; tuberculosis (TB) control; reproductive, maternal, neonatal, and child health; and nutrition activities. Funding will leverage other investments from the Global Fund, the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI), the Vaccine Alliance, and the Global Financing Facility to advance shared goals.

Malaria: Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Tuberculosis: USAID will support access to quality-assured TB services nationwide, through the identification and implementation of evidence-based activities that support and/or complement the activities of the Kenyan Ministry of Health's TB, Leprosy, and Lung Diseases Unit.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID contributes to Kenya's efforts to prevent deaths amongst children and new mothers. USAID programs will build self-reliance and strengthen national and county health systems to improve availability and quality of pre-pregnancy services, antenatal care delivery and post-natal care services; enhance provision of emergency obstetric care; scale-up high impact practices in newborn care; and improve immunization prevention and treatment of diarrhea and pneumonia amongst children under five years old. Programs will increase awareness of safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene to lower the rates of diarrheal illness and improve appropriate management of diarrhea.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: USAID will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Programs will enhance the ability of individuals and couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of the first birth. These services make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity.

Nutrition: USAID will expand and improve health facility and community-level nutrition activities, aimed at enhancing maternal nutrition during and after pregnancy, promoting infant and young child feeding and care practices. The focus for infants will be on early initiation, exclusive and continuous breastfeeding promotion and adequate complementary feeding. Programs will be integrated and linked to Global Food Security Strategy activities in focus counties.

Liberia ($23.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease.

Malaria: Resources will advance 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. PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID will build self-reliance and enhance access to and utilization of high-quality antenatal care, safe delivery, post-natal care, and emergency obstetric and neonatal services with infection prevention measures in both public and private sectors. In addition, USAID will continue support for routine immunization, integrated management of childhood illnesses, and community case management of malaria, diarrhea, nutrition, and pneumonia, as well as strengthen the broader health system.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): USAID will expand access to high-quality, voluntary FP/RH services and information. Activities will allow individuals and couples to make voluntary and informed decisions on the number and spacing of births, specifically the timing of their first child. These interventions make substantial contributions to decrease unwanted and unplanned teenage pregnancies, as well as mitigate maternal and infant mortality and morbidity.

Madagascar ($40.8 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats.

Malaria: Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID will build self-reliance and support the ability of health facilities to expand evidence-based, high-impact delivery services to reduce maternal mortality such as emergency obstetric care and scaling-up high impact interventions (e.g., antenatal care, care for normal delivery, three post-natal care visits and postpartum family planning). Assistance will include support for community education and outreach activities to increase facility-based births and link communities with facilities to reduce infant mortality.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): USAID will support access to a wide range of modern contraceptive methods and high-quality voluntary FP/RH services, increase demand for modern contraceptive methods and quality services, and strengthen family planning and reproductive health systems. Assistance will support implementation of high-impact practices at the community and facility level, including provision of postpartum family planning, and will strengthen the provision of adolescent-

friendly contraceptive services. Information and services will be provided in locations where women receive other health services, including child immunization, post-partum care, and mobile health service delivery.

Malawi ($48.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats. Global health investments advance U.S. security interests by fighting global killers, such as malaria and Tuberculosis, while building broader health sector capacity and strengthening social and regional stability.

Malaria: Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Tuberculosis: USAID will build self-reliance by supporting Malawi's National Tuberculosis Control Program to improve case detection among high-risk and vulnerable populations, put all diagnosed patients on treatment, and prevent the spread of the disease.

Maternal and Child Health: In partnership with the Ministry of Health and other stakeholders, USAID will help accelerate reductions in maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality through implementation of evidence-based high-impact interventions at the household, community, and facility levels. U.S. assistance will emphasize underserved and marginalized populations, including those in rural areas, young parents, first-time parents, and persons with disabilities.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: USAID will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Such programs enhance the ability of individuals and couples to determine the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth, and make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity.

Nutrition: USAID will reduce under-nutrition among women and children with a particular focus on the 1,000-day window from pregnancy until a child reaches two years of age.

Mali ($48.9 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats. Funding will build self-reliance by continuing to improve health service delivery at the health facility and at community and household levels using community-based health workers and volunteers. Assistance will continue to scale-up malaria and infectious disease treatment and prevention interventions, while reducing rates of disease and mortality through nutrition interventions for pregnant women and children from conception to two years of age. Funds will support access to high-quality, voluntary family planning/reproductive health services and patient information on a sustainable basis.

Malaria: Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID activities will support evidence-based, high-impact health interventions to reduce maternal and child rate of disease and mortality through support to a network of health centers and community health workers who will deliver an essential package of maternal and child health services. Activities to reduce maternal mortality will include improving the quality of, and access to, antenatal care services, including prevention of preeclampsia and eclampsia; ensuring skilled attendance at birth and treatment of obstetric complications, including postpartum hemorrhage; and providing community-based postnatal care. Activities to reduce neonatal mortality will include training health workers in essential newborn care, treatment of neonatal infections, and prevention of birth asphyxia; and providing specialized care for sick newborns. Activities to reduce mortality in children under five will include integrated community case management of malaria, pneumonia, diarrhea, and other child illnesses; strengthening the routine immunization system; and strengthening the system for supplying sufficient commodities and medications essential to treating the primary causes of maternal and child mortality.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): USAID will support access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Activities to improve FP/RH service delivery will include training of health workers on FP/RH, increasing access to long-acting FP methods through fixed and outreach strategies, and integrating FP with other essential health services. Additionally, activities to increase use of FP/RH services will include social and behavior change communication, social marketing of FP/RH commodities, and more targeted use of the private sector for broader services delivery. Activities to improve the availability of a broad range of FP/RH commodities, including at the community level, will include contraceptive forecasting, quantification, supply planning, and procurement to facilitate expansion of voluntary FP/RH services in the public and private sectors, reduce stock-outs, and ensure a full range of contraceptive choice.

Nutrition: USAID will scale-up evidence-based, high-impact nutrition interventions to reduce the mortality and rate of disease of pregnant women and children under two. Activities to promote improved nutrition behaviors will include social and behavior change communication on the importance of exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of a child's life; improved infant and young child feeding practices; and using community-based women's groups, including small farmers' groups, to promote the development, processing, and consumption of locally-available, nutrient-rich foods. Funds will improve malnutrition screening for children in vulnerable communities; provide vitamin A supplementation and deworming campaigns; and promote community-based integrated management of acute malnutrition.

Mozambique ($54.3 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats.

Tuberculosis (TB): USAID will accelerate implementation of proven, cost-effective interventions designed to prevent the further spread of TB and multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB). Assistance will

strive to reach at least 80 percent of estimated TB cases in four provinces and successfully treat 90 percent of those cases. Assistance will also enhance quality services for the prevention, detection, and treatment of MDR-TB; increase early case detection; expand intensified case findings; enhance airborne infection control efforts; and expand access to and integrate treatment of TB and HIV in coinfected individuals. Technical assistance will be provided to the Ministry of Health, National TB Program, and other key stakeholders to spearhead quality and evidence-based solutions to TB challenges.

Malaria: Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID will build self-reliance by improving the ability of health facilities to expand evidence-based, high-impact delivery services to reduce maternal mortality, such as emergency obstetric care and scaling-up high impact interventions (e.g., antenatal care, care for normal delivery, three post-natal care visits and post-partum family planning). Assistance will include support for community education and outreach activities to increase facility-based births and link communities with facilities to reduce infant mortality.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): USAID will support access to a wide range of modern contraceptive methods and high-quality voluntary FP/RH services, increase awareness of modern contraceptive options and quality services, and strengthen family planning and reproductive health systems. Assistance will support implementation of high-impact practices at the community and facility level, including provision of postpartum family planning, and will strengthen the provision of adolescent-friendly contraceptive services. Information and services will be provided in locations where women receive other health services, including child immunization, post-partum care, and mobile health service delivery.

Nutrition: USAID will support community and facility education and outreach activities for growth monitoring, nutritional screening, as well as behavior change activities to incorporate more nutritious foods and vitamins into household diets. Technical assistance to the Ministries of Health and Agriculture in target provinces will support provincial, district, and health facility programming. National-level technical assistance, including nutritional surveillance and food safety, will also be provided. In addition, funds will support the provision of nutrition commodities, and operational research.

Niger ($17.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats.

Malaria: Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen capacity of host country

national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID will build self-reliance by supporting access to and utilization of high-quality antenatal care, safe delivery, post-natal care, and emergency obstetric and neonatal services with appropriate infection prevention measures. In addition, U.S. assistance will continue support for routine immunization, integrated management of childhood illnesses, and integrated community case management of malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia; as well as strengthen the broader health system.

Nigeria ($141.9 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats. Health indicators in Nigeria are extremely poor and the population suffers from high maternal and child mortality, creating a hindrance to economic growth and a barrier to poverty reduction.

Tuberculosis (TB): Nigeria has the world's seventh largest TB burden, with nearly 400,000 new cases annually. As a part of the U.S. Global TB Strategy and White House National Action Plan to Combat Multidrug-resistant TB, funding will continue to build partnerships in TB surveillance and direct delivery of diagnostic, care, and treatment services based on data-driven programming that is focused on prioritizing areas with highest disease burden across Nigeria. In places where USAID does not support the provision of direct services, USAID will continue to work in collaboration with the Nigerian Government, the Global Fund, and others to ensure nationwide access to quality TB services. Efforts will decrease TB-related infections and deaths as well as mobilize greater domestic resources, especially to reduce the burden of multidrug-resistant TB.

Malaria: Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID will build self-reliance and strengthen Nigeria's capacity to extend coverage of proven, high-impact interventions to the most vulnerable populations. USAID will improve access to skilled birth attendance and essential newborn care in priority states. Program funds will be used to encourage women and caregivers to seek antenatal and delivery services, as well as sick child care. USAID will train service providers to improve maternal and child health diagnostic and treatment capacity with an increased focus on newborn care.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): USAID will support a key component of reducing preventable child and maternal deaths by increasing access to voluntary FP/RH services for healthy timing and spacing of pregnancies. An intensified focus on social and behavior change will increase the number of women seeking FP/RH services. Complementary work will improve service providers' capacity to deliver quality services with a focus on long acting and reversible contraception, as well as community-based service delivery. Funds will contribute to the new Integrated Health Program that will operate in four states until 2023.

Nutrition: USAID will implement an integrated, multi-sector nutrition strategy in priority states. Nutrition interventions carried out through the health sector are coordinated with Feed the Future, water, sanitation, and hygiene and other interagency activities. Working at both the state and community levels, activities will aim to support a change in social norms and behaviors to contribute to improved household nutrition.

Rwanda ($28.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats.

Malaria: Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID funding supports the continuum of care. This integrated package of high-impact, lifesaving interventions will include: antenatal care; skilled attendance at birth; postnatal care; procurement of maternal and child equipment; management of sepsis; fistula prevention; health promotion to improve health seeking and preventive practices; newborn care; facility-level integrated management of childhood illness; and integrated community case management of diarrhea, pneumonia, and fever. Funds will build self-reliance and support service delivery; behavior change communication; essential, long-term health system strengthening; and integration with nutrition activities in maternal and young child feeding, while leveraging malaria funds for integrated community case management of childhood diseases, such as pneumonia, malaria, and diarrhea.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: USAID will continue to support access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information on reproductive health on a sustainable basis. Programming will emphasize youth access to services, birth spacing and timing of first birth, while also focusing on decreasing maternal and child morbidity and mortality.

Nutrition: USAID will improve dietary diversity in pregnant and lactating women and children under five by promoting exclusive breastfeeding, improved infant and young child feeding practices, community-based delivery of nutrition services, and nutrition behavior change communication. Assistance will improve household-level dietary quality and diversity through the introduction of fortified and bio-fortified staple foods, animal source proteins, and kitchen gardens.

Senegal ($41.8 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats. To sustain and achieve greater broad-based health impact, programming will provide technical and financial assistance to build self-reliance and strengthen the fragile health care system, while improving access to integrated, quality care.

Malaria: Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID will make pregnancy and childbirth safer throughout Senegal by increasing the availability of essential services, including newborn care, high quality obstetric care, treatment for childhood illnesses and childhood immunizations. Activities will build self-reliance and support the training of health workers at both the clinical and local level; engage individuals and communities in the governance and financing of health services; and encourage community management of health priorities.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): USAID will support access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information. Assistance in FP/RH will improve the ability of individuals and couples to decide the number of and spacing of births, including timing of first birth. FP/RH assistance will also make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality. Activities will include high impact sustainable interventions, such as public information and education campaigns to increase demand for FP/RH services, expanding the availability of FP/RH methods, and expanding FP/RH counseling by targeted outreach to men and youth.

Nutrition: USAID assistance will focus on nutritional activities within the first 1,000 days of life. Activities will include the training of health staff on malnutrition prevention, detection and response; the promotion of micronutrient supplementation and food fortification programs for women and young children; the promotion of breastfeeding and optimal complementary feeding practices in early childhood, targeting malnourished children; and promoting a higher quality and more diverse diet to the most vulnerable populations.

Sierra Leone ($14.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats. To sustain and achieve greater broad-based health impact, programming will build self-reliance and provide technical and financial assistance to strengthen the fragile health care system, while improving access to integrated, quality care.

Malaria: Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID will support access to and utilization of high-quality antenatal care, safe delivery, post-natal care, and emergency obstetric and neonatal services with appropriate infection prevention measures. In addition, U.S. assistance will continue support for routine immunization; integrated management of childhood illnesses; integrated community case management of malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia; and strengthen the broader health system.

South Africa ($9.6 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats.

Tuberculosis (TB): USAID will build self-reliance and continue to support access to quality TB services with an emphasis on districts and sub-districts with the highest TB burden. Activities will include improving access to TB diagnosis through continued training of health care workers in the use of proven diagnostic instruments and tools to decrease the turn-around-time for test results, thus improving early treatment, reducing costs lost to follow-up, and lowering death rates. Activities will also strengthen TB infection prevention and control services; improve standardized, uninterrupted TB treatment and defaulter rates; strengthen integration of TB and HIV services; and support provision of antiretroviral therapy for all TB/HIV coinfected patients. In line with South Africa's National Plan for Combating Multidrug-Resistant TB (MDR-TB), funds will be used to improve early identification and effective treatment of MDR-TB. Seventy-five percent of those diagnosed with TB are diagnosed with drug resistant TB. Activities will be evidence-based and innovative, focusing on the 90-90-90 strategy for TB (find 90 percent of all TB cases; 90 percent of those diagnosed put on appropriate treatment; and successful treatment of at least 90 percent of those diagnosed with drug-susceptible TB). Additionally, U.S. assistance will support research to improve gaps in TB programming and to improve drug-resistant TB management.

South Sudan ($10.1 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID will reduce maternal, infant, and child morbidity and mortality and contain the spread of disease. Interventions will build self-reliance and enable primary health care centers to provide essential health services; engage citizens through village health committees; strengthen accountability and oversight; and support disease surveillance and immunization, particularly in hard-to-reach areas.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: USAID will continue to support access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Such programs reduce barriers to family planning uptake and enhance the ability of families to decide the number and spacing of births, including the timing of the first birth and spacing of subsequent ones.

Tanzania ($68.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats.

Tuberculosis (TB): USAID will accelerate work to improve the Government of Tanzania's ability to detect and treat TB-infected individuals and diagnose and refer patients co-infected with HIV. Assistance continues to support the National TB Program.

Malaria: Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID will build self-reliance and provide help to end preventable deaths of newborns, children, and mothers in support of the Government of Tanzania's maternal and child health plan. Support will focus on increasing access to high-impact maternal, newborn, and child health interventions in underserved and underperforming geographic regions to maximize results in areas of greatest need. Assistance will include support for facilities and community-based providers to address the health needs of women and children. Assistance will also strengthen linkages with other U.S. Government programs for voluntary family planning (including promotion of postpartum family planning), malaria, nutrition, and HIV-AIDS. USAID will build self-reliance though support in the following components: development of provider skills (pre- and in-service); establishment of mentorship, supervision and quality improvement programs; strengthening of case management of childhood illness; promotion of strong linkages between the facility and community; and reduction of stunting in the worst affected areas of Tanzania. Programs will leverage U.S. Government and other investments in nutrition, malaria, and infectious diseases.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): USAID will assist the Government of Tanzania to attain its goal of 45 percent modern contraceptive rate by 2020, which will significantly contribute to decreasing maternal and child mortality. U.S. assistance will promote a broad range of contraceptive methods and expand access to and use of high-quality voluntary FP/RH information and services across 18 regions of mainland Tanzania and five regions of Zanzibar. Emphasis will be given to procuring FP/RH commodities and strengthening the supply chain; expanding FP/RH services at the facility and community level; building the capacity of healthcare workers; promoting behaviors to delay sexual debut, reduce early marriage, and ensure healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy; and advocating for greater political support and domestic financing for FP/RH.

Nutrition: U.S. assistance will provide a comprehensive package of nutrition interventions in regions with the highest rates of chronic undernutrition among children under five years of age and maternal anemia. USAID will implement a social behavior change communication strategy with the goal of improving Tanzanian knowledge of the importance of appropriate nutrition and best nutrition practices.

Uganda ($65.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats.

Tuberculosis (TB): USAID will support the National TB and Leprosy Control Program (NTLP) to improve TB detection and treatment success rates and to achieve national targets in supported districts

and strengthen the health information and supply chain systems. Activities will build self-reliance and enhance leadership and technical guidance of TB control at the NTLP and the districts; scale an innovative and highly successful urban treatment program to other U.S.-supported districts; and strengthen NTLP capacity to initiate, implement, and sustain a quality multi-drug resistant TB program.

Malaria: Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze, and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID will support access to and availability of deliveries with skilled providers; improve comprehensive and integrated antenatal and postnatal care for mothers and their newborns; increase the number of children who are fully immunized by 12 months of age; and reduce morbidity and mortality of major childhood illnesses and other life threatening diseases. USAID will also promote universal sanitation to lower the rates of diarrheal illness; promote good sanitation and hygiene practices in facilities; and strengthen the underpinning supply chain, data, and human resources systems that are required for high quality service delivery. U.S. assistance will seek to greatly reduce the number of maternal and newborn deaths in focus districts using lessons learned from the Saving Mothers, Giving Life program.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): USAID will enhance Ugandan policy makers' commitment to voluntary FP/RH and enhance sustainable access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information, and reproductive health care. USAID will build self-reliance through work with local systems at both the central and district level to ensure a steady supply of reproductive health products; enhance reporting and use of data; support health workforce development; and improve planning and management of reproductive health resources. Programs will work on social and behavior change to reduce harmful practices in the community and reduce barriers to family planning uptake. These activities will enhance the ability of families to decide the number and spacing of births, including the timing of the first birth and spacing of subsequent ones. Activities will also make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity; and reduce the occurrence of fistula. Expected results over the next five years include increased use of modern contraceptive method, reduction in total fertility rate, and a decrease in unmet demand for FP/RH services.

Nutrition: Equitable, efficient health and nutrition services are essential to realize Uganda's national development objectives. USAID will reduce high stunting rates in Uganda by improving health and nutrition service delivery systems and increasing the quality of and demand for these services. In coordination with agriculture programs, funds will support women, children, and vulnerable households by promoting community-based nutrition programs. These programs will develop Ugandan technical capacity to diversify and improve the diets of malnourished children and improve feeding practices at the household level. Resources will support training for hundreds of health staff in nutrition and micronutrient supplementation, as well as programs in food fortification for women and young children, and breastfeeding and optimal complementary feeding practices in early childhood.

Zambia ($47.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats.

Tuberculosis (TB): In close collaboration with the private sector, other donors and the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ), USAID will work to increase commitments towards reducing TB infections, and to increase capacity of the GRZ to sustainably manage the country's TB program as part of its journey to self-reliance. USAID will strengthen prevention, detection, management, and treatment of TB, including multi-drug resistant TB. TB service delivery activities will continue to be integrated into HIV services to reduce the spread and impact of TB/HIV co-morbidity in Zambia. These efforts will contribute to the goals of reducing TB-related mortality by 50 percent and increasing TB treatment success to 85 percent in targeted provinces by 2020.

Malaria: Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID will address the leading causes of newborn, maternal and child deaths through an integrated "continuum of care" approach of implementing high-impact interventions across the life cycle - from reproduction, newborn, child, adolescent, and maternal health, as well as nutrition. Activities will include training health care providers, increasing access to essential medicines, supporting better access to immunizations, strengthening the physical and mental well-being of children, promoting community outreach, and strategically engaging the private sector to expand access to services.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: USAID will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Such programs enhance the ability of individuals and couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth. They also make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity.

Nutrition: Through an integrated strategy combining health, agriculture, and food-based nutrition programming, USAID will assist the GRZ to develop and implement key nutrition interventions targeting the 1,000 most critical days in child development, pregnant and lactating mothers, and vulnerable groups.

Zimbabwe ($20.2 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats.

Tuberculosis (TB): USAID will strengthen the overall management of TB. Assistance will improve TB infection control measures within the health service delivery system, as part of the Journey to Self-Reliance through improved prevention and control efforts. Assistance will increase the use of prevention

strategies for at-risk populations, strengthen case management and surveillance systems, and improve integration of treatment services for TB-HIV co-infection.

Malaria: Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will expand efforts to scale-up preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID will support interventions that improve maternal and child health by strengthening local capacity to provide safe labor and delivery practices, including emergency obstetric care, as well as focus on malnutrition and the top causes of infant mortality (birth asphyxia, prematurity, and sepsis) at targeted facilities. Nationally, U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance to improve health policies, update clinical protocols, and enhance health-care training.

USAID Africa Regional ($8.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats.

Tuberculosis (TB): Activities will help African countries strengthen national strategies by adopting and adapting the World Health Organization's End TB Strategy; addressing TB-HIV coinfection and drug resistant TB; and improving data for decision making at the policy and provider level.

Malaria: Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID will provide funding towards cost-effective interventions for preventing child and maternal deaths, such as improving approaches to health financing; providing quality care; and improving both data collection and data for decision-making.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): USAID will improve program implementation by increasing the use of effective mobile technologies, and capitalizing on the increased interest and commitment to voluntary FP/RH within many African countries.

USAID East Africa Regional ($1.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats.

Tuberculosis (TB): USAID will support regional efforts by assisting African countries to strengthen regional and national strategies by adopting and adapting the World Health Organization's End TB Strategy, addressing TB-HIV coinfection and drug resistant TB, and improving data for decision making at the policy and provider level.

USAID Sahel Regional Program ($12.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID will support access to and utilization of high-quality antenatal care, safe delivery, post-natal care, and emergency obstetric and neonatal services with appropriate infection prevention measures. In addition, U.S. assistance will continue support for routine immunization, integrated management of childhood illnesses, and integrated community case management of malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia; as well as strengthen the broader health system.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): USAID will support access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information. Assistance in FP/RH improves the ability of individuals and couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth. FP/RH assistance will also make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality, and the spread of disease.
Nutrition: USAID will reduce rates of malnutrition by diversifying diets, reducing infectious diseases, and increasing access to the diagnosis and treatment of acute malnutrition.

USAID West Africa Regional ($10.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats. The goal of the West Africa regional health program is to increase the utilization of quality health services across the region, particularly among the most vulnerable populations. U.S. assistance will: replicate and bring scale to evidence-based "high impact practices" in multiple countries through a variety of approaches and engagement of national and regional partners; support regional leadership to strengthen sustainable regional and national health systems providing quality health services; and increase demand for health services by leveraging partnerships and promoting shifts in attitudes surrounding health seeking behaviors.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): The USAID West Africa regional health program will continue to support the regional voluntary FP/RH initiative "the Ouagadougou Partnership for repositioning family planning in Francophone West Africa," to reach 2.2 million additional FP/RH users by 2020. This is in alignment with Family Planning 2020, a global partnership which the regional health program also supports, that aims to reach 120 million additional women and girls with voluntary family planning services by 2020. USAID will support these partnerships through policy and advocacy, service delivery, and commodity security. In commodity security, USAID will continue to work closely with West Africa Health Organization, other donors, and partners to provide technical assistance and limited emergency commodity support to ensure and sustain commodity security in West Africa.

East Asia and Pacific ($79.0 million)

Burma ($21.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats. Programs will support the development of a more inclusive health system, which will support long-term peace and economic development while addressing public health threats, such as drug-resistant tuberculosis and malaria. Activities will focus on developing and demonstrating effective approaches to public health challenges

that can be scaled up with domestic and other resources. A key focus is on reaching remote areas and at-risk populations from different ethnic groups.

Tuberculosis (TB): USAID will continue to support activities to prevent and control multi-drug resistant (MDR)-TB through a number of priority interventions, including the scaling up of new diagnostic tools; technical assistance for improving labs; training of national and nongovernmental staff in MDR-TB and TB case management; and strengthening community-based approaches for the prevention and management of TB and MDR-TB.

Malaria: The PMI strategy will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID's maternal and child health programs will improve access to quality services to: better protect and promote health care to pregnant women and children under five years old; support facility- and community-based interventions that increase emergency obstetric and newborn care services and immunization coverage; support the introduction of new vaccines and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices such as exclusive breastfeeding; prevent diarrhea; and support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care.

Cambodia ($13.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats.

Tuberculosis (TB): USAID will increase TB case detection; improve the quality of TB diagnosis, care, and treatment services; and coordinate with the National TB Program and provincial staff. USAID will bolster efforts to build local capacity and institutionalize innovative and sustainable financing mechanisms in order to reduce the burden of TB and advance the ability of Cambodia's health system to address TB health challenges. USAID activities will help the Government of Cambodia to build self-reliance by mobilizing its own domestic resources to provide more affordable and sustainable quality healthcare. Programs will help improve the Government's ability to implement broader health financing reforms including those ongoing through the social health insurance and health equity fund.

Malaria: Through the PMI strategy USAID will expand efforts to scale-up proven malaria elimination interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent.

Indonesia ($19.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats.

Tuberculosis (TB): USAID will build self-reliance by improving the quality of public and private sector TB services by: assisting the National TB Program and local governments to increase domestic resource allocation; accelerating access to state-of-the-art TB diagnostic technology and drugs; providing technical assistance to improve TB and multi-drug resistant TB diagnosis and treatment standards; and incentivizing the private sector to improve TB case finding, notification, and treatment completion.

<u>Maternal and Child Health</u>: USAID will work with the Ministries of Health and Finance and the National Health Insurance Agency to improve the sustainability and efficiency of government health financing. To tackle maternal and child mortality, USAID will use a whole-of-market approach to facilitate partnerships, including those with the private sector, that leverage political commitment, local evidence, domestic financing, and local innovation to prevent child and maternal deaths.

Philippines ($20.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats.

<u>Tuberculosis (TB)</u>: Assistance for TB and drug-resistant TB (DR-TB) will help prevent, detect, and cure TB by improving case detection, reducing the stigma associated with the disease, and enhancing diagnostic measures. Activities will also help expand access to care for the estimated one million people who have the disease and reach the missing 80 percent of cases. Programs will work to build self-reliance by strengthening national and regional implementation of the National TB Strategic Plan by building the capacity of the Department of Health to develop TB strategies, policies, and guidelines that expand partnerships with the private sector; boost diagnosis and decentralized treatment of DR-TB; and scale-up infection control.

<u>Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH)</u>: Activities will expand and sustain access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and information in support of the Government of Philippines' comprehensive Reproductive Health Law. Activities will build self-reliance by leveraging government resources to expand high-impact voluntary family planning innovations to postpone sexual debut, prevent unwanted pregnancy, and promote appropriate spacing of pregnancies for women who have already given birth. FP/RH activities will improve health outcomes by strengthening the country's supply chain management, from the national level to service delivery points. In addition, funding will build a skilled health workforce; provide financial protection and equitable access to essential health services for people living in poverty; and improve leadership at national and local levels.

Vietnam ($5.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats. While Vietnam has made significant progress in the economic and health sectors over the last 20 years, tuberculosis remains a continuing challenge.

<u>Tuberculosis (TB)</u>: USAID will continue to work with Vietnam's National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) to increase the number of detected and treated TB and multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) patients to reduce TB incidence. Activities will equip Vietnam's NTP with information on new global initiatives and current approaches for TB and MDR-TB management; improve the capacity of all levels of the health system to better plan, prioritize, and implement critical interventions to achieve the goals delineated in World Health Organization's "End TB" strategy; and strengthen technical capacity for Vietnam's NTP to cope with the growing TB burden. Building self-reliance by strengthening Vietnam's capacity to address communicable diseases and emerging trans-national health threats more effectively contributes to U.S. national health security and regional stability by helping to reduce the spread of TB in the region and across borders ensuring healthy populations and continued economic growth.

Europe and Eurasia ($6.8 million)

Ukraine ($5.6 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats.

Tuberculosis (TB): USAID will improve the delivery of health services, through the Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS), in partnership with the private sector; expand diagnosis and treatment of multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) and extensively-drug-resistant TB; and expand infection-control measures. Assistance will leverage domestic resources, as well as the Global Fund's TB grant resources, to support the implementation of proven, evidence-based approaches. USAID assistance will also build self-reliance by increasing the capacity to diagnose and treat MDR-TB patients, and support quality assurance of second-line drugs where the disease is resistant to first-line drugs. USAID will also leverage U.S. private-sector resources in Ukraine by ensuring access to U.S. private-sector technologies.

Europe and Eurasia Regional ($1.2 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats.

Tuberculosis (TB): USAID will implement the Europe and Eurasia Regional multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) program in Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine. Assistance will support interventions that aim to prevent, detect, and cure TB in order to halt the spread of this deadly disease. This effort will build self-reliance in the health sector by strengthening human resources to improve the delivery of health services, including the World Health Organization recommended Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS) method in partnership with the private sector; expanding diagnosis and treatment of MDR-TB and extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB); and expanding infection control measures. This assistance will leverage domestic resources in high-burden TB and MDR-TB countries, as well as the TB grant resources of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. The United States will also leverage U.S. private sector resources in high-burden TB and MDR-TB countries by facilitating access to U.S. private sector technologies. With these new tools and partnerships, the United States will continue to accelerate activities to address TB, MDR-TB, and XDR-TB, including through research to develop novel treatment regimens.

Near East ($5.5 million)

Yemen ($5.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID will build self-reliance by strengthening health systems and expanding access to health service delivery. Hampered by the destruction of health sites and supply chains, U.S. assistance will strengthen the health referral system from primary health care units to operational referral hospitals that can adequately support secondary and tertiary care. Support for essential health services will be tailored to the local context to address maternal and child health including vaccination campaign support.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: USAID will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services, information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis.

South and Central Asia ($83.4 million)

Bangladesh ($28.7 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats. GHP-USAID will advance the U.S. strategic objective of promoting a healthy and productive population to drive inclusive and sustainable development and support U.S. prosperity and security objectives. Funding will support broad U.S. government goals and principles to prevent child and maternal deaths, address significant unmet voluntary family planning needs, and protect vulnerable communities from infectious diseases.

Tuberculosis (TB): Activities will focus on providing technical assistance to strengthen tuberculosis (TB) detection, treatment and management of TB drug resistance through the use of improved diagnostic technology; continuing public, non-governmental, and private sector collaboration on TB control, including social franchising.

Maternal and Child Health: Programs will also focus on strengthening the provision of services in urban areas to improve the quality and use of health care services during pregnancy, at delivery, and through the first five years of life. Health investments will support evidence-based interventions to reduce mortality during the first 30 days of life.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: Programs will strengthen the quality of voluntary family planning and reproductive health services to address unmet needs and prevent and address child malnutrition, with a focus on children under two years of age. Health activities will also continue to build public and private capacity to repair fistula damage and improve safe motherhood practices that will prevent this disabling condition.

Nutrition: Nutrition investments will continue to link agriculture with nutrition education and health interventions to address chronic malnutrition in southern Bangladesh, a key food security focus area.

India ($23.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats.

Tuberculosis (TB): Programs will build self-reliance and improve the quality of public and private sector TB services by assisting the National TB Program and local governments. Funding will support the following goals: increase domestic resource allocation; accelerate access to state-of-the-art TB diagnostic technology and drugs; provide technical assistance to improve TB and multi-drug resistant TB diagnosis and treatment standards; leverage community organizations to provide psychosocial support, improve treatment adherence, and combat stigma; and create incentives for the private sector to improve TB case finding, notification and treatment completion.

Maternal and Child Health: To tackle maternal and child mortality, USAID will use a whole-of-market approach to facilitate partnerships that leverage political commitment, local evidence, domestic financing, and local innovation. USAID will also help to increase access and availability of skilled providers for deliveries, antenatal care, and immunizations for children in public and private facilities alike.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: Funding will support policy advocacy and expand access to a variety of high-quality voluntary family planning methods and other reproductive health services and

information by using evidence-based high-impact practices. USAID will work with the Ministries of Health and Finance as well as the National Health Insurance Agency to improve the efficiency of government health financing across all health areas.

Kyrgyz Republic ($3.3 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats.

Tuberculosis (TB): Funding will support the Kyrgyz Republic's National TB Program to grow in its capacity to independently manage the epidemics currently spreading within and across its borders, particularly the problem of multi-drug-resistant (MDR-TB). Programs will build self-reliance and work to improve TB control by improving laboratory services, transitioning and expanding outpatient treatment and care, improving the TB surveillance system and infection control, and expanding the involvement of non-governmental organizations to improve access to TB diagnosis and treatment for vulnerable populations. Programs will also improve care for MDR-TB patients, with a special emphasis on infection control, introducing new treatments and drug regimens, and operational research to track facility-based MDR-TB infections.

Nepal ($16.4 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats.

USAID will continue to build self-reliance by working with the Government of Nepal (GON) to support the following goals:

Maternal and Child Health: Apply evidence-based approaches to prevent maternal and child deaths and expand access to life-saving commodities and skilled healthcare providers;

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: Strengthen the country's supply chain for essential health and family planning products and increase access to voluntary family planning services through improved service delivery. Enable health workers to take ownership over advanced health system logistics, service delivery mechanisms, and data management.

Nutrition: Support the latest evidence-based interventions to reduce chronic under-nutrition among women and children under two years of age.

These investments optimize the long-term effectiveness of U.S. assistance, bolstering Nepal's health systems at local levels during this critical window of the GON's transition to a federal system. Further, the U.S. government's positive working relationship with Nepal's Ministry of Health provides an opportunity for greater institutionalization of evidence-based approaches, thus ensuring the sustainability of investments in the sector.

Tajikistan ($5.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats. Tajikistan's health sector is characterized by poor health outcomes due to the poor quality and limited availability of medical services, which pose a threat to the country's development.

Tuberculosis (TB): High TB rates, including multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB), pose a threat not only to Tajikistan but also to the United States, as international travel and migration increases. Assistance will build self-reliance and strengthen the government's institutional capacity. Funding will work to prevent and to contain the prevalence of TB and MDR-TB by continuing to expand Tajikistan's capacity to prevent TB transmission. Programs will also work to improve the quality of TB and MDR-TB case identification, diagnosis, and treatment and strengthen the role of primary health care providers in delivering TB services, with the goal of expanding access to TB diagnosis and treatment. The U.S. government will also work with the Ministry of Health to reduce hospital-based TB transmission by improving infection prevention and control in health facilities. USAID Global Health-funded programs will complement investments by The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, which provides a full range of TB-related health services and a focus on fighting drug resistance in Tajikistan.

Nutrition: Assistance will expand and improve health facility and community-level nutrition activities aimed at enhancing maternal nutrition during and after pregnancy, and promoting infant and young child feeding and care practices. The focus for infants will be on early initiation, exclusive, and continuous breastfeeding promotion and adequate complementary feeding. These programs will be integrated with Global Food Security Strategy activities in Tajikistan.

Uzbekistan ($4.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats.

Tuberculosis (TB): High TB and multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) rates pose a threat not only to Uzbekistan's public health system and to the country's economic development, but as international travel and migration increases, to regional and U.S. national health security. By shifting the Uzbek system of treatment away from the outdated Soviet-era approaches, U.S. assistance will build self-reliance by strengthening the Government of Uzbekistan's institutional capacity to prevent and contain the prevalence of TB and MDR-TB by providing U.S. technologies, including U.S. manufactured rapid-testing machines. Funds will be used to continue expanding Uzbekistan's capacity to prevent TB transmission, particularly among vulnerable groups; to improve the quality of TB and MDR-TB case identification, diagnosis and treatment; and to strengthen the role of primary health care providers in delivering TB services, with the goal of expanding access to TB diagnosis and treatment. The U.S. government will also work with the National TB Program to reduce hospital-based transmission by strengthening health systems and practices to improve infection prevention and control in health facilities. USAID Global Health-funded programs will complement Global Fund investments.

Central Asia Regional ($2.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats.

Tuberculosis (TB): Programs will build self-reliance and improve the quality of public and private sector TB services by assisting the National TB Program and local governments. Funding will support the following goals: increase domestic resource allocation; accelerate access to state-of-the-art TB diagnostic technology and drugs; provide technical assistance to improve TB and multi-drug resistant diagnosis and treatment standards; embed rational TB remuneration in emerging national social health insurance programs; and implement policy reforms and incentives for private providers to engage in evidence-based, quality TB case finding, notification and treatment completion.

Western Hemisphere ($30.7 million)

Guatemala ($3.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats.

Nutrition: USAID's programs will improve the nutritional and health status of women of reproductive age and of children under five. Programs will focus on the 1,000-day window from pregnancy to a child's second birthday, by building self-reliance through strengthening the primary health care model and increasing collaborative and multi-sectoral efforts with communities, the private sector, and other stakeholders to prevent stunting in the Western Highlands of Guatemala. Gender equality and women's empowerment are critical to achieving nutrition objectives and will be central to program activities. Assistance will also support social norm and behavior change at the community level to improve individual and family health behaviors and drive demand for services.

Haiti ($21.7 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats. USAID will continue work to reform essential health institutions, including supporting the Ministry of Health (MOH) to improve its capacity to collect and analyze data to inform program planning, budgeting, and human resources management.

Maternal and Child Health: USAID's programs will improve access to quality services that better protect and promote health care for pregnant women and children under five years old; support facility- and community-based interventions that increase emergency obstetric and newborn care services and immunization coverage; support the introduction of new vaccines; prevent diarrhea (including cholera); and support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: USAID will support the MOH national strategy, including increased access to voluntary family planning methods made available through both public and private sector interventions at low cost or free of charge for clients unable to pay. Assistance will also build the capacity of the MOH to ensure the sustainable supply and distribution of contraceptives and other reproductive health commodities, by strengthening the supply chain and improving the quality of family planning assistance.

Nutrition: Programs will focus on the 1,000-day window from pregnancy to a child's second birthday, by strengthening the primary health care model and increasing collaborative and multi-sectoral efforts with communities, the private sector, and other stakeholders. USAID will coordinate with key actors on the National Food Security and Nutrition Plan, to improve the nutritional status of mothers and children to reduce the prevalence of underweight children and the prevalence of anemia among women.

USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional ($6.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats. USAID will also support LAC's regional goal of strengthening key health institutions to provide sustained, equitable access to

essential, high-quality health services, by ensuring selected best practices and approaches are adopted by health institutions, and national health and financing policies address health inequalities.

Malaria: The President's Malaria Initiative will improve the effectiveness of domestic investments in controlling malaria by supporting countries to tailor their approaches to malaria diagnosis, treatment, vector control, and surveillance to their specific epidemiologic context. USAID programs will expand access to and use of high quality and timely malaria diagnosis and treatment, strengthen the evidence base for malaria vector control, and monitor for resistance to antimalarials in the Amazon through therapeutic efficacy trials and molecular surveillance.

Maternal and Child Health: Funds will help countries address inequities in health access and utilization among vulnerable women, children, and adolescents through technical and operational support for regional networks and alliances, including the Every Woman Every Child- LAC movement. In coordination with the Pan American Health Organization, USAID will provide technical assistance to strengthen health information systems with a focus on the collection and use of relevant data to guide the implementation of equity-based policies and strategies.

USAID Asia Regional ($1.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats. It will also support the Indo-Pacific strategy and other Asia related and USAID policies and strategies.

Maternal and Child Health: With the rapid increase of urban populations in the developing countries of Asia, health systems are inordinately strained and insufficiently financed, often creating inequitable access and poor health outcomes for women and children. U.S. assistance will work at a regional level to improve health outcomes, especially of those typically underserved by health systems, by sustainably developing a skilled health workforce; strengthening the pharmaceutical systems; prioritizing the health sector within the urban governance landscape; strengthening community participation and input to budgeting and decision making; increasing domestic public health financing; and enhancing the quality of healthcare. These investments promote innovative private sector financing as a part of domestic resource mobilization, increasing government and local private sector investments in health systems to sustain improved outcomes. U.S. assistance will also help to develop planning tools to support a rational allocation of resources and establish policy guidance that supports improved quality of care. By ensuring that health systems are inclusive, equitable and affordable, women and children will have better health outcomes and more productive lives to contribute to economic growth. Stronger, resilient health systems will have an additional benefit of reducing vulnerability and quickly mitigating public health threats while advancing global health security.

USAID Bureau for Global Health (GH) ($216.4 million)

Assistance provided through the Bureau for Global Health (GH) will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious diseases. Investments in global health advance U.S. foreign policy interests by protecting Americans at home and abroad, strengthening fragile states, promoting economic progress, and supporting the rise of capable partners to better solve regional and global problems. GH provides technical assistance, training, and commodity support to developing countries, while increasing coordination of U.S. global health efforts, public-private partnerships, and the adoption of state-of-the-art programming. To promote sustainability, GH helps expand health systems and the health workforce by adopting and scaling-up proven health interventions across programs and countries. This approach improves health in a manner that fosters sustainable, effective, and efficient country-led public health programs.

Tuberculosis (TB): To advance U.S. partnerships with key countries to scale-up and enhance the effectiveness of their TB programs, GH will support the goals and objectives of the National Action Plan for Combating Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR-TB) and the Global Plan to Stop TB. Specifically, GH will support the development of tools and approaches to detect and treat TB and MDR-TB and support national TB programs in their implementation. Funding will support research, improvements in drug availability and quality, infection control and other prevention strategies, routine surveillance, new diagnostic optimization, and prevent further drug resistance. In coordination with the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, GH will continue coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions, TB screening of HIV patients, implementation of intensified case finding for TB, Isoniazid Preventive Therapy, and TB-related infection control measures.

Malaria: To support the President's Malaria Initiative, GH will continue to scale-up cost-effective malaria prevention and treatment programs, such as indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, diagnosis and treatment with artemisinin-based combination therapies, and interventions to address malaria during pregnancy. GH will work with countries to improve the quality and effectiveness of medicines – in large part by targeting the availability of substandard and counterfeit medicines intended to treat malaria. GH and regional partners will continue to address the artemisinin-resistant falciparum parasite through control and elimination strategies and will support additional studies to assess the extent of resistance. In addition, GH will support the development of malaria vaccine candidates, new malaria drugs, new public health insecticide-based tools, and other malaria-related operational research, and promote international malaria partnerships. This includes a broad range of partners, most importantly national governments, as well as multilateral and bilateral institutions and private sector organizations.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH): GH will continue to focus innovation and expansion of high-impact interventions in the 25 priority countries that account for over 70 percent of child and maternal mortality. GH, in collaboration with partners, addresses key MCH interventions, such as improved maternal care during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period, including new approaches to the control of postpartum hemorrhage and pre-eclampsia/eclampsia; essential newborn care (including resuscitation and interventions for the complications of pre-term birth) and treatment of severe newborn infection; immunization; prevention and treatment of diarrhea and pneumonia; and interventions to improve sanitation and hygiene. Programs will be integrated across health areas to achieve greater efficiencies and sustainability. GH will continue to provide technical leadership globally in support of research and innovation to test and bring to scale new or underutilized low-cost, high-impact interventions.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: GH will provide countries with technical and commodity support in voluntary family planning and reproductive health. Programs will expand access to a broad array of evidence-based voluntary family planning and reproductive health interventions, information, and services, directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births and toward reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity. Specifically, funding will support development of tools and models to share best practices related to the key elements of sustainable, high-quality family planning programs, including commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; effective client counseling and behavior change communication; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation.

Nutrition: GH will provide leadership and technical assistance to facilitate the introduction and scale up of nutrition activities in priority countries, with a focus on the first 1,000 days –from pregnancy to a child's second birthday – to achieve maximum impact. The focus is on the prevention of under-nutrition through integrated services that provide nutrition education to improve maternal diets; nutrition during pregnancy; exclusive breastfeeding practices and infant and young child feeding practices; diet quality

and diversification through fortified or bio-fortified staple foods, specialized food products, community gardens; and delivery of nutrition services such as micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition.

USAID Global Health - International Partnerships ($474.9 million)

GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance ($250.0 million)

With $250.0 million, USAID will continue its long standing partnership with Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance. As a public-private partnership, Gavi combines the technical expertise of the development community with the business know-how of the private sector. By pooling demand for new vaccines from the world's poorest countries and providing long-term, predictable financing to meet this demand, Gavi's business model influences the market for vaccines, attracts new vaccine manufacturers, increases competition and, as a result, drives vaccine prices down – while reducing child mortality.

Global Health Security in Development ($90.0 million)

With support for the Global Health Security Agenda 2024, USAID and other agency partners will enable the U.S. government, in partnership with other countries, international organizations, and public and private stakeholders, to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks in an effort to prevent them from becoming global emergencies or pandemics. Nearly 75 percent of all new, emerging, or re-emerging diseases affecting humans at the beginning of the 21st century originated in animals. Assistance will strengthen the systems and capacities across the animal and human health sectors needed to identify and address zoonotic diseases at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen disease surveillance and laboratory capabilities to detect and characterize infectious disease threats; improve risk communication programs; and strengthen the detection, surveillance, and control of anti-microbial resistant pathogens.

MDR Financing ($44.9 million)

USAID will continue to accelerate activities to address multi-drug resistant and extensively drug resistant TB, including the expansion of diagnosis and treatment, and infection control measures through innovative MDR financing mechanisms. USAID collaborates with the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, other U.S. government agencies, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria to integrate health services and strengthen delivery platforms to expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions.

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) ($75.0 million)

To address NTDs, USAID will use an Agency-tested and World Health Organization (WHO) -approved integrated mass drug administration delivery strategy that will target affected communities, using drugs that have been proven safe and effective and can be delivered by trained non-health personnel. The vast majority of drugs are donated by the private sector through partnerships that have leveraged more than $1,900.0 million of in-kind contributions to reduce the burden of seven debilitating NTDs, including onchocerciasis (river blindness), trachoma, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and three soil-transmitted helminths. Expanding these programs to national scale will support acceleration of global efforts to eliminate lymphatic filariasis and blinding trachoma globally, onchocerciasis in the Americas and parts of Africa. USAID will continue to work closely with the WHO and global partners to roll-out international NTD training courses to build country capacity; begin transitioning eligible Africa countries to onchocerciasis elimination strategies; ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals, standardized

monitoring and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs; and develop approaches for evaluating impact in multi-disease settings. USAID will prioritize scale-up of NTD treatments in currently supported countries to accelerate progress to the WHO 2020 elimination goals and incorporate the newly issued WHO 2030 elimination goals.

TB Drug Facility ($15.0 million)

USAID will accelerate U.S. partnerships and programs to scale up and enhance the effectiveness of TB programs, further supporting the goals and objectives of the Global Plan to Stop TB. Funding includes the U.S. contribution to the Global Drug Facility (GDF) the largest supplier of TB medicines and diagnostics. The GDF helps to ensure the availability of stable, affordable supplies of quality-assured first and second-line drugs. USAID's previous investments have led to dramatic price reductions in TB drugs and a secure supply of lifesaving drugs despite the fragile market for these commodities. USAID programs will continue to promote increased partner country domestic funding for TB drugs through GDF to broaden the quality-assured drug market and to increase the sustainability of high burden TB programs.

Global Health Programs - USAID

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual [1]	FY 2019 Estimate [2]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
GHP-USAID Total	3,052,500	3,020,000	1,927,500	2,035,108
Africa	1,664,677	*	1,170,025	1,136,925
Angola	28,390	*	20,000	22,000
Benin	24,000	*	19,000	19,000
Burkina Faso	29,000	*	20,000	22,000
Burundi	20,000	*	10,000	10,000
Cameroon	24,000	*	18,000	18,000
Cote d'Ivoire	29,000	*	18,000	20,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	138,200	*	111,400	107,000
Eswatini	6,900	*	-	-
Ethiopia	135,550	*	96,850	92,850
Ghana	62,299	*	43,500	42,000
Guinea	23,000	*	19,000	19,000
Kenya	81,600	*	55,500	54,000
Lesotho	6,400	*	-	-
Liberia	34,150	*	24,000	23,000
Madagascar	52,000	*	43,000	40,800
Malawi	74,375	*	50,000	48,500
Mali	64,800	*	51,850	48,850
Mozambique	74,000	*	57,300	54,300
Niger	22,000	*	15,000	17,000
Nigeria	199,000	*	146,300	141,900
Rwanda	40,175	*	29,500	28,000
Senegal	58,435	*	44,000	41,800
Sierra Leone	19,000	*	12,000	14,000
South Africa	20,785	*	9,600	9,600
South Sudan	21,010	*	11,000	10,100
Tanzania	100,500	*	72,500	68,500
Uganda	98,783	*	69,500	65,500
Zambia	81,875	*	48,525	47,025
Zimbabwe	42,500	*	20,200	20,200
USAID Africa Regional	13,200	*	8,500	8,000
USAID East Africa Regional	4,500	*	-	1,500
USAID Sahel Regional Program	17,750	*	14,000	12,500
USAID West Africa Regional	17,500	*	12,000	10,000
East Asia and Pacific	135,750	*	69,350	79,000
Burma	23,500	*	18,200	21,000
Cambodia	29,500	*	11,850	13,500
Indonesia	34,750	*	19,300	19,500
Laos	3,500	*	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2,500	*	-	-
Philippines	28,500	*	20,000	20,000
Timor-Leste	2,000	*	-	-
Vietnam	5,000	*	-	5,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	6,500	*	-	-

Global Health Programs - USAID

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual [1]	FY 2019 Estimate[2]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Europe and Eurasia	9,000	*	3,880	6,800
Ukraine	7,800	*	2,880	5,600
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,200	*	1,000	1,200
Near East	3,500	*	5,500	5,500
Yemen	3,500	*	5,500	5,500
South and Central Asia	178,430	*	108,285	83,375
Bangladesh	66,000	*	33,200	28,700
India	49,500	*	23,100	23,000
Kyrgyz Republic	4,300	*	3,010	3,300
Nepal	43,380	*	19,375	16,375
Pakistan	-	*	22,500	-
Tajikistan	7,750	*	4,300	5,500
Uzbekistan	4,000	*	2,800	4,000
Central Asia Regional	3,500	*	-	2,500
USAID Asia Regional	5,250	*	1,500	1,500
USAID Asia Regional	5,250	*	1,500	1,500
Western Hemisphere	63,410	*	32,200	30,700
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	6,950	*	-	-
Dominican Republic	3,069	*	-	-
Guatemala	13,000	*	3,000	3,000
Haiti	24,200	*	23,200	21,700
USAID Central America Regional	8,391	*	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	7,800	*	6,000	6,000
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	19,500	*	-	-
DCHA/DRG - SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	19,500	*	-	-
GH - Global Health	355,612	*	194,100	216,374
Global Health - Core	355,612	*	194,100	216,374
GH - International Partnerships	587,395	*	342,660	474,934
GH/IP - Blind Children	3,500	*	-	-
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	*	-	-
GH/IP - GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance	290,000	*	250,000	250,000
GH/IP - Global Health Security in Development	72,550	*	-	90,008
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	*	-	-
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,500	*	-	-
GH/IP - MDR Financing	7,000	*	4,160	44,926
GH/IP - Microbicides	45,000	*	-	-
GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	100,000	*	75,000	75,000
GH/IP - New Partners Fund	2,800	*	-	-
GH/IP - TB Drug Facility	15,000	*	13,500	15,000
Other Funding	29,976	*	-	-
To Be Programmed	29,976	*	-	-

1/ The FY 2018 Actual level reflects the transfer of $32.5 million from the International Organizations & Programs account to the Global Health Programs-USAID account.

2/ The FY 2019 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

TRANSITION INITIATIVES

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate[1]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	92,043	92,043	87,043	112,043	25,000
TI	30,000	30,000	87,043	112,043	25,000
TI - OCO	62,043	62,043	-	-	-

1/ The FY 2019 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization ($112.0 million)

Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) ($112.0 million)

The FY 2020 request of $112.0 million for the Transition Initiatives (TI) account will address opportunities and challenges in countries in crisis, and assist in their transition toward sustainable development, peace, good governance, and democracy.

TI funding will support catalytic programs managed by CPS' Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI) that respond to political crises, prevent and mitigate conflict, and address stabilization needs in countries critical to U.S. foreign policy. TI funds will support fast and flexible short-term assistance to help government and civilian partners advance peace and democracy. TI funding targets priority countries where USAID/OTI engages quickly and effectively, often where other assistance funds are less readily available.

The request includes $25.0 million within the TI account to address challenges for persecuted religious and ethnic minorities or affected communities recovering from the devastation caused by ISIS, al-Qa'ida, and other violent extremist organizations, as well as unanticipated or emerging windows of opportunity related to the advancement of pluralism globally. For example, in countries such as Burma, Nigeria, and Iraq, USAID/OTI has worked to build cohesive and inclusive communities, strengthen engagement on areas that affect fundamental freedoms, and promote norms of tolerance, coexistence, and dialogue.

Examples of assistance include activities that address the underlying causes of instability and radicalization, support key transitional processes such as elections and constitutional assemblies, promote government responsiveness to local needs, support civic participation, raise awareness of national issues through media programs, and foster conflict resolution.

Transition Initiatives

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual			FY 2019 Estimate[1]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
	Enduring	OCO	TOTAL			
TI Total	30,000	62,043	92,043	92,043	87,043	112,043
CPS - Bureau for Conflict-Prevention and Stabilization	-	-	-	*	-	112,043
Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)	-	-	-	*	-	112,043
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	30,000	62,043	92,043	*	87,043	-
DCHA/OTI	30,000	62,043	92,043	*	87,043	-

1/ The FY 2019 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
ESDF	-	-	5,063,125	5,234,200	171,075

The ESDF request prioritizes foreign assistance to advance U.S. national security and protect the American people, promote U.S. prosperity and economic opportunities, and advance American interests and values, while also continuing to ensure efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability to the U.S. taxpayer. Programs will help countries of strategic importance meet near- and long-term political, economic, development, and security needs.

The request consolidates economic and development assistance from the Economic Support Fund (ESF); Development Assistance (DA); Democracy Fund (DF); and the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA) accounts into the Economic Support and Development Fund (ESDF) account. This streamlines accounts and prioritizes foreign assistance to better advance U.S. interests, target the challenges of a new era of great power competition, and support reliable strategic and diplomatic partners.

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual[1,2]	FY 2019 Estimate[3]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	7,926,687	7,902,921	5,063,125	5,234,200	171,075
Enduring	5,774,565	5,750,799	5,063,125	5,234,200	171,075
Overseas Contingency Operations	2,152,122	2,152,122	-	-	-
Economic Support and Development Fund	-	-	5,063,125	5,234,200	171,075
Economic Support Fund	3,960,853	3,960,853	-	-	-
Enduring	1,808,731	1,808,731	-	-	-
Overseas Contingency Operations	2,152,122	2,152,122	-	-	-
Development Assistance	3,000,000	2,976,234	-	-	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	750,334	750,334	-	-	-
Democracy Fund	215,500	215,500	-	-	-

1/ The FY 2018 Economic Support Fund enduring level reflects the transfer of $7 million from the Economic Support Fund account to the Migration and Refugee Assistance account.
2/ The FY 2018 Economic Support Fund enduring level reflects the transfer of $1 million from the Economic Support Fund to the International Organizations & Programs account.
3/ The FY 2019 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

The ESDF request addresses U.S. priorities through a range of activities, including those that counter terrorism and violent extremism; support U.S. allies and partners to defend shared national security interests; combat illegal trafficking of persons and wildlife; address causes of irregular migration to the United States by focusing on issues such as poor governance, corruption, poverty, weak institutions, and human rights concerns; increase the role of the private sector in the global economy; advance women's

economic development; and promote American prosperity through investments that improve expanding markets and create opportunities for U.S. exports, help create a level playing field for U.S. businesses, and support more stable, resilient, and democratic societies that are self-reliant and capable of leading their own development journeys.

Africa ($664.7 million)

African Union ($0.4 million)

U.S. government engagement with the African Union (AU) seeks to enable the AU to drive reform across African countries to prevent, manage, and resolve conflict; respond to health emergencies; and accelerate investment and opportunity while improving social outcomes in education, health, youth empowerment, and gender equality. The U.S. partnership with the AU Commission (AUC) focuses on strengthening diplomatic mediation, political engagement, non-military approaches to peacebuilding, policy harmonization and coordination, women's economic empowerment, trade and commercial ties, and resource mobilization. FY 2020 U.S. resources will support AU implementation of Agenda 2063, the organization's flagship initiative for the continent's development over the next 50 years.

FY 2020 resources will advance activities in the Opportunity and Development pillar of the U.S.-AU Strategic Partnership. U.S. assistance will accelerate AUC efforts to assist member states, regional economic communities (RECs), and African citizens in improving institutions and processes that drive African regional integration and development. Specific activities include support for AUC staff, technical assistance for AUC departments, and assistance to help the AUC engage strategically with the private sector. U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of the AU, its member states, and RECs to promote policy reform, track member state and institutional progress, and increase accountability across sectors.

Burkina Faso ($2.3 million)

U.S. assistance in Burkina Faso seeks to encourage political progress and help shape the country's future. Burkina Faso's long-term development depends on the progress of democratic processes and improved good governance practices. As the U.S. government strengthens its efforts to counter violent extremism in the region, responsive governments—at the national and local levels—are a vital building block. Similarly, legitimate and transparent governments can help prevent extremist views from taking root as extremist ideologies usually grow wherever there are power vacuums.

With $2.3 million of FY 2020 resources, the U.S. government will support efforts to improve citizen-government dialogue through civic education and support for advocacy groups; as well as through support for government institutions to advance reform. Key areas of focus include support for local institutions and government actors to strengthen their ability to address localized grievances and mitigate conflicts; raising citizen awareness of legal rights and processes; increasing access to formal legal aid; improving community-identified targeted service provision; expanding inclusive governance and dialogue; and raising awareness of human rights violations.

Burundi ($1.0 million)

U.S. assistance to Burundi will promote citizens' active engagement in economic, political, and reconciliation processes and enable Burundians to actively participate in the country's development. Specifically, $1.0 million in assistance will support youth through civil society and private sector programming, build resilience to violence, and strengthen exchanges and discussions to advance the country's stability and self-sufficiency. By contributing to stability in Burundi, the U.S. government will

help strengthen the country's ability to assume responsibility for its own development and to address its urgent humanitarian needs. A more stable and prosperous Burundi will advance peace and security in the region, and enable the country to continue its contribution to regional peacekeeping. Such interventions help to increase American security at home and abroad by directly countering violence at its source.

Cameroon ($1.0 million)

FY 2020 ESDF funding will strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations in Cameroon to promote good governance and human rights. U.S. assistance will empower civil society actors to build a democratic culture and develop an informed citizenry. It will increase citizen participation and collective action on issues of common concern, including tolerance and equality for all, which in turn will contribute to a more peaceful, democratic and pluralistic society in Cameroon.

Funding in the amount of $1.0 million will contribute to a new Democracy, Human Rights and Governance activity that will be designed with input from an upcoming civil society and media sector assessment in Cameroon. Interventions may include supporting organizational capacity building of civil society actors, such as improving their internal governance and financial management, supporting advocacy and coalition building, and strengthening their technical expertise in the protection and promotion of human rights. Programming will include a cross-cutting focus on engaging women, youth, and marginalized populations.

Central African Republic ($1.0 million)

U.S. assistance supports Central Africans as they seek to build a country that is unified, peaceful, stable, prosperous, and tolerant. To that effect, assistance will promote conflict mitigation efforts focused on conflict-free artisanal and small-scale mining as targeted investments to support economic revitalization and governance improvements which are necessary for long-term development and recovery. Funding will continue to provide short and long-term technical assistance to improve governance of mineral resources as a way to mitigate conflict, reduce flows into illicit financial networks, improve economic livelihoods for underserved artisanal mining communities, support sustainable environmental practices, and increase revenues from artisanal and small-scale mining. U.S. assistance will establish and improve artisanal mining policies and laws, address alternative livelihoods and land use planning, provide training at the local and national levels, and work with artisanal and small-scale mining stakeholders at all levels, from local communities to international fora.

Chad ($1.1 million)

FY 2020 ESDF resources for Chad will focus on strengthening nascent democratic institutions and increasing citizens' awareness of their rights and responsibilities in a pluralistic society. These efforts will be coordinated in partnership with civil society to enhance civic engagement and balance the focus on security in the region.

U.S. assistance in the amount of $1.1 million will be programmed to support activities that will target work with civil society, civic education and the media arenas. In particular, FY 2020 resources will target the education of youth and the training of local actors to encourage civic engagement and promote civic values such as tolerance, transparency and equality.

Cote d'Ivoire ($2.0 million)

Despite Côte d'Ivoire's economic gains in recent years, there is still much work to be done to consolidate democracy and promote good governance. U.S. foreign assistance will seek to strengthen democratic institutions and civil society organizations, support political inclusion, and increase government transparency and accountability.

Approximately $1.2 million will support activities that strengthen state and non-state actors, and civil society organizations, to increase transparency and anti-corruption in the delivery of public services. Activities will include programs to increase accountability and research to fill evidence gaps. Approximately $0.8 million of FY 2020 funds will seek to foster national and local-level dialogue and engage youth and women on the government's democratic reforms. These interventions will promote reconciliation and strengthen social cohesion.

Democratic Republic of the Congo ($42.0 million)

The departure of former President Kabila may open the possibility for a more peaceful, stable, democratic and pro-U.S. Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) that strengthens U.S. security and creates investment opportunities for U.S. businesses. FY 2020 U.S. assistance will expand the delivery of essential education and health services; improve local-level government's public financial management and citizen oversight; support a more transparent economy that provides opportunities for the poor; enhance the electoral system; and strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights. Programs will coordinate with a range of stakeholders, including the private sector, government, civil society, faith-based organizations, and the media. In areas suffering from decades of conflict, programs will focus on conflict-free minerals trade, reconciliation, community cohesion, and social protection for vulnerable populations. Assistance will also improve food security for disadvantaged groups through improved agricultural techniques and markets.

Foreign assistance will address human rights violations through early warning, monitoring, investigating, and reporting, and support human rights defenders by utilizing national, regional, and international systems for protection and enforcement. The U.S. government will promote independent media by strengthening the regulatory framework; defending freedom of expression; and boosting the sustainability of media with training, education, mentoring, and exchanges. In order to improve governance, U.S. assistance will advance citizen awareness and participation in local government budgeting and public services delivery. With $5.0 million, the U.S. government will support provincial and local government entities to manage their own financial resources with citizen input and oversight, thus working to reduce corruption, increase legitimacy and reduce a key driver of conflict. Programs will engage policy-makers on sustainable improvements in service delivery in key sectors, while promoting licit access to conflict-free minerals supply-chains. Support will help develop verifiable and transparent mineral supply chains by supporting multi-stakeholder mine-site validation, rigorous and transparent traceability systems, and mine-site monitoring; and to link clean minerals from vetted artisanal and small-scale mining cooperatives to private sector end-users. Assistance will promote a more independent judiciary by supporting reform efforts, prosecution of human rights violations, legal services delivery, and financial and technical capacity of provincial courts. Assistance will also seek to promote free, transparent, and credible elections and the development of effective political parties and entities that are responsive to citizens' needs.

As part of the READ Act signed by the President in 2017, the U.S. government will support primary education and catch-up education services for marginalized and vulnerable youth. To improve education quality, $4.0 million will support schools through training, curriculum development, and the distribution

scholastic materials. With $4.0 million, support will be provided to increase access to formal and non-formal education by reducing barriers for conflict-affected and marginalized children and youth, including support for alternative learning, peace education and psychosocial services, school kits and resources, and harnessing community engagement for a safe learning environment. Foreign assistance will support cross-sector, integrated youth activity that increases economic empowerment, education, job skills, and youth resilience to conflict, largely in eastern DRC. Funds will support adolescent girls transitioning from primary to secondary school in urban centers, including promulgating the Code of Good Conduct in schools and among community leaders, as well as engaging institutions, leaders, and citizens on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention.

U.S. assistance will support local communities to resolve conflict and conduct conflict analysis and research, and reinforce peace and security in eastern DRC with the goal of empowering and improving access to social services for marginalized groups. Funds will also support an anti-SGBV activity that helps local organizations to deliver social and alternative education services, conduct survivor advocacy, and improve legal protections for survivors. The U.S. government will also provide $10.0 million to strengthen agricultural market actors, facilitate value chain linkages, enhance market systems, and engage microenterprises and poor households in eastern DRC, including improving resilience.

Djibouti ($2.5 million)

FY 2020 U.S. assistance for Djibouti seeks to address youth unemployment, which if left unchecked has the potential to contribute to civil unrest and political instability. Most youth lack education and economic opportunities and thus may be susceptible to negative influences, such as criminal networks, violent extremist rhetoric, and drugs. With $2.0 million, the U.S. government will support programs that increase the employability of Djiboutian youth. Specific activities include: technical assistance to the Ministry of Education to revise technical and vocational curricula to reflect the skills needed by private sector employers; adaptation of training modules on "soft skills" (e.g. workplace attitudes, entrepreneurial mindsets); training for the National Employment Labor Agency and Chamber of Commerce on entrepreneurship and gender integration; development of a mobile application to link job seekers with employers; and exchanges for vocational instructors in enterprises to maintain knowledge and awareness of skills in their fields. U.S. assistance of $0.5 million will be used to provide technical assistance to the National Education Ministry to train and prepare its staff to conduct an early grade reading assessment that will provide the means to measure reading achievements at the end of a current early grade reading program.

Ethiopia ($51.0 million)

U.S. assistance will promote U.S. strategic objectives focused on supporting Ethiopia's government in successfully delivering new and expanded economic opportunities to its population as it undertakes once-in-a-generation political reforms. Programs will improve food security; support broad-based, inclusive economic growth; empower women to increase household food security and income; promote sustainable agriculture; support water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities; save lives and protect the livelihoods of vulnerable populations; support rule of law, human rights and good governance programs; and improve primary-level learning outcomes.

With $44.0 million in ESDF, the U.S. government will support agriculture-led economic growth by increasing agricultural commercialization through investment and growth in agriculture value chains and by promoting economic diversification along with sustainable urbanization. U.S. assistance will support the engagement of the government and private sector to improve the business-enabling environment for future foreign investment and opportunities by improving key laws, regulations and policies.

While promoting commercial agricultural growth, U.S. assistance will also expand viable economic opportunities and increase resilience of chronically food-insecure households and communities in parts of Ethiopia vulnerable to severe shocks, such as drought. Activities will include: improving the disaster risk management capacities of communities and institutions, strengthening livelihoods, increasing access to diverse and nutrient dense food, expanding availability of financial services, strengthening financial institutions, improving natural resource management and access to water services, increasing youth employment opportunities, promoting conflict mitigation and peacebuilding activities, and providing access to land tenure, land rights and livestock drought insurance.

U.S. assistance of $1.5 million will support WASH activities that improve sustainable access to potable water and sanitation, protect safe water sources, promote hygiene behavior change and household water treatment, and work with communities, private sector and the Government of Ethiopia (GOE) to improve management of water supply and sanitation systems. USAID will also continue its support to the GOE to sustainably manage groundwater resources.

With $1.5 million in ESDF, U.S. assistance will build and strengthen the GOE's education policy, planning, and implementation capacity. Activities will include the development of quality instructional and learning materials; building the professional capacity of teachers and education leaders; enhancing parental and community engagement; and fostering more equitable access to quality education services. Funding will also support youth workforce development and literacy, numeracy, and life skills community-based programs. USAID's regionally-based staff will continue to support Ethiopia's decentralized Regional Education Bureaus to improve literacy instruction and facilitate the development of demand-driven soft and hard skills training.

With $2.6 million in ESDF, U.S. assistance will strengthen Ethiopia's policies, systems, knowledge management tools and personnel to monitor, prevent and respond to violent conflict, promote accountable and citizen-responsive governance systems, and foster reconciliation between divided groups and communities. Other activities will support the GOE's focus on elections, transparency, and building publicly accountable institutions. Efforts may also support governance-related work of local organizations, universities and/or research institutions to improve their operational and organizational effectiveness.

Ethiopia is prone to recurrent disasters, such as droughts, flooding, epidemics, political violence and earthquakes. A comprehensive planning approach is essential to identify all threats and hazards along with opportunities for prevention, deterrence, and risk mitigation. Such an approach will improve humanitarian crises preparedness and ultimately reduce the need for humanitarian assistance. U.S. assistance of $1.0 million will help communities prepare for, and adapt to, crises; build community and GOE early warning systems that enable informed decision making; and facilitate preparedness, response and recovery from large-scale emergencies and disasters.

Ghana ($20.0 million)

The United States' foreign assistance partnership with Ghana addresses food security, education, and citizen-responsive governance in the northern regions, while promoting private sector investment, trade, domestic resource mobilization, and greater accountability at the national level. This partnership uses targeted interventions that maximize returns on financial and other resource investments to achieve critical U.S. foreign assistance goals in Ghana, and advance the nation's journey towards a more self-reliant, middle-income country.

In partnership with the Government of Ghana, approximately $1.0 million in assistance will be used to strengthen government performance and accountability; counter corruption; enhance engagement with accountability institutions; support responsive governance at national and local levels; and strengthen consensus-building to mitigate conflict. Specifically, assistance will support civil society organizations' efforts to ensure local governments effectively allocate government resources for quality public services.

The United States will provide approximately $17.0 million in assistance to support Ghana's efforts to improve food security through increased agricultural and marine fisheries productivity, and trade; and spur private sector-led growth and improve domestic resource mobilization to advance Ghana's journey to self-reliance.

In addition, $2.0 million of U.S. assistance will strengthen reading skills of students in kindergarten through grade three.

Kenya ($43.5 million)

U.S. foreign assistance plays a critical role in advancing Kenya's ability to plan, finance, and implement its own solutions to its development challenges, supporting its journey to self-reliance. Targeted investments in youth, agriculture, natural resource management, and resilience programs will leverage additional private sector trade and investment in the country. Working with the Government of Kenya (GOK), these activities will help build a fair and reciprocal bilateral economic relationship with access to bigger and more efficient markets, thereby unlocking additional business opportunities. Investment in education and youth will combat marginalization, particularly for adolescent girls and women. At the national and county levels, improving transparency and good governance will enhance Kenya's ability to fight corruption, provide services to its citizens, fight poverty, and better prepare for its own humanitarian response to disasters. Programs in support of the GOK's Countering Violent Extremism Strategy will work at the community level to isolate extremists and reduce vulnerability to recruitment through broad stakeholder engagement.

U.S. assistance will strengthen alliances with the GOK, county governments, local organizations, and the private sector to improve local governance systems and support national reconciliation, advance mutual counterterrorism goals, counter violent extremism, and reduce wildlife trafficking. U.S. assistance will address issues of corruption and political exclusion to help ensure that GOK social, economic, political, and electoral reforms are sustainable. The United States will continue to invest in the decentralization of Kenya's political system to further empower citizens and civil society, reduce political and social exclusion, increase citizen participation and oversight, and make government more responsive to citizen needs and demands. $4.0 million of U.S. assistance will focus on strengthening Kenya's alliances, policies, and local capability to advance mutual counterterrorism goals and prevent violent extremism from groups like al-Shabaab.

U.S. assistance will continue to advance Kenya's efforts to prevent and reduce wildlife trafficking through support of community conservancies for front line protection and improved livelihoods. It will also support the Kenya Wildlife Service to reduce poaching and eliminate and disrupt national and transnational organized wildlife crime. Activities will address U.S. national security concerns including links between countering violent extremism, organized crime, and wildlife, weapons, and narcotics trafficking. Collectively, these efforts strengthen cross-border security, stability, and resilience.

U.S. assistance will improve the business-enabling environment in Kenya. This will open new markets, provide viable employment opportunities for young people, secure commercial opportunities, and foster investment and innovation. It will also contribute to U.S. job creation and exports. Other activities will

promote improved citizen health and education to drive inclusive and sustainable development, and promote market-oriented economic reforms. U.S. assistance will use $23.0 million of FY 2020 funds to partner with the GOK on a country-led food security strategy to reduce hunger and strengthen resilience. U.S. assistance of $3.0 million will be invested to protect Kenya's biological diversity and improve natural resource management to achieve progress towards transformational sustainable rural development. A $2.0 million water, sanitation and hygiene activity will strengthen water resource institutions and improve health and nutrition outcomes.

In partnership with the GOK, U.S. assistance of $4.0 million will reinforce basic education gains made through the national early grade reading program and focus on reaching the most marginalized communities, including girls and women, and students with state-of-the-art education services. Given a growing cohort of youth in need of jobs, integrated U.S. assistance from multiple sectors will improve workforce development in key areas, such as agricultural value chains, construction, and manufacturing. Expected outcomes include: a more healthy and educated citizenry to promote long-term development in Kenya; improved economic opportunities; and increased GOK investment in its own development and resilience priorities.

Liberia ($9.2 million)

U.S. assistance to Liberia will help sustain market driven and inclusive economic growth to address the country's poor economic performance, widespread extreme poverty, low human capital capacity, and unmet basic needs. These initiatives are consistent with the Government of Liberia's (GOL) Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development, and the U.S. government objective to promote stronger commercial ties between the U.S. and African partners to advance mutual prosperity.

Assistance will support the efforts of the GOL to implement its country-led economic growth agenda through infrastructure upgrades, domestic resource mobilization efforts, and private sector and financial inclusion initiatives aimed at improving the policy dialogue. Approximately $1.7 million will support economic efforts aimed at promoting good governance. This will be achieved through a program to increase the human and institutional capacity of civil society and the media through training and an improved enabling environment. Funding will also capitalize on recent Liberian legislation on decentralization by increasing the capacity of local governments at the county and city level, as well as increasing citizen engagement. A new program will capitalize on new land tenure legislation in Liberia to improve government capacity around land rights and support the documentation of land claims.

U.S. assistance will support $500,000 in efforts to enhance human capital capacity by improving the quality of and access to early childhood education through better governance policies, teacher training, enhanced administrative processes and strengthened oversight.

Additionally, $3.5 million will be used to improve livelihoods and economic opportunities for vulnerable populations, especially for youth, with a focus in addressing the needs of marginalized populations. A new youth program will focus on job skills development, job placement, and generation of jobs through small and medium enterprise partnerships.

Madagascar ($3.0 million)

FY 2020 U.S. foreign assistance will help to strengthen accountability and transparency of government institutions, effectiveness of policy making, and public service delivery. With FY 2020 resources, the U.S. government will support activities to improve the management of public resources; support effective decentralization efforts; expand the space for civil society organizations and improve their

communication with the government; enhance citizens' engagement in civic life; improve the provision of basic social services; and facilitate the private sector's role in public sector and community decision making.

The U.S. government will also support conservation and development activities to improve rural livelihoods in and near areas of high-priority value for biodiversity. U.S. assistance of $1.5 million will strengthen local capacity to improve natural resource management and reduce illegal trade in wildlife. Assistance will seek to improve the oversight and governance of natural resources, as well as promote livelihood systems and private sector engagement approaches that ensure more effective and sustainable protection of biodiversity. U.S. assistance of approximately $1.0 million will expand access to and use of sustainable water and sanitation services; develop and support public-private partnerships; and strengthen governance of water services at the community, commune, regional, and national levels.

Malawi ($15.0 million)

FY 2020 foreign assistance will further U.S. foreign policy goals in Malawi related to trade, women's empowerment, agriculture, biodiversity, and education, and will promote stability, economic diversification, and growth.

With $6.0 million, the U.S. government will support the application of improved techniques and technologies to increase yields for improved food security and nutrition, improve the enabling environment for investment and trade by supporting policy implementation related to seeds, trade, and resilience, and leverage U.S. and other private sector investment for diversified growth. Assistance will support resilience in areas of recurrent humanitarian crisis by increasing farmers' use of improved methods and technologies, boosting extension capacity, supporting market access, and improving local governance for the coordination of disaster relief. $1.0 million will support diversification, value-chain expansion, and off-farm employment within and beyond the agriculture sector; decrease the economy's vulnerability to shocks; and incentivize commercial agriculture.

Approximately $2.0 million will support the sustainable management of fisheries, forestry, and soils and combat wildlife trafficking. Beyond preserving biodiversity, this will lead to improved yields, increased resilience to shocks, and long-term economic stability.

Malawi has the lowest literacy rates in southern Africa, and girls' educational outcomes are behind those of boys across the board. Approximately $4.0 million will support teacher training, curricula, and other efforts to improve literacy and educational attainment for girls and boys.

With $2.0 million, the U.S. government will support activities that build accountable, responsive and efficient public sector institutions by strengthening local governments across Malawi, supporting civil service reform, and fighting corruption through public financial management and justice sector reforms.

Mali ($28.2 million)

FY 2020 U.S assistance will support programs in agriculture, basic education, good governance, and water and sanitation that are essential for reducing the drivers of violent extremism and instability. Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) activities will improve the food security, nutrition and economic opportunities of vulnerable populations, reducing the poverty and instability that fuel recruitment into violent extremist groups. Basic education and water and sanitation activities will help re-establish confidence between the Government of Mali (GOM) and its people through the provision of key social services. Support for good governance and conflict mitigation programs will promote tolerance among various ethnicities and support government accountability to the Malian people.

In support of the Trans Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership, approximately $1.5 million of U.S. assistance will continue to promote inter-community peace dialogue to improve relations between the GOM, civil society organizations, local communities and traditional leaders. Activities will empower traditional leaders, journalists, civil society, women, and youth to counter messages from violent extremist groups with messages of peace and reconciliation and to promote non-violent forms of debate.

Approximately $0.8 million will continue to improve prospects for long-term peace and security by addressing core conflict drivers and creating an enabling environment and incentives for peace. U.S. assistance of $0.6 million will continue to strengthen local and national level administrative performance monitoring and public financial management systems, including performance-based budgeting in the health and education sectors. Approximately $1.5 million will improve Water Sanitation and Hygiene practices to: increase the delivery of water infrastructure and public services, and improve sustainable water service delivery through better governance in rural communities.

Approximately $3.2 million will increase access to quality education by: improving early grade reading outcomes; increasing access to learning opportunities in conflict-affected areas of Northern and Central Mali; and, increasing access to education for marginalized groups such as adolescent girls and children with disabilities. Funding will improve teaching methodologies and address institutional, community, family, and policy barriers to the education of adolescent girls' and of children with disabilities.

GFSS funding of $20.7 million will: increase sustainable gains in the production of subsistence cereal crops and improve the ability of pastoralists to increase incomes and improve nutrition, while minimizing environmental impact; develop new activities to support diet diversification and rainfall-independent income generation; provide assistance to promote private-sector engagement and seek to induce financing opportunities and partnerships for Mali's agricultural-led growth; support activities towards post-harvest handling and storage in order to further engage in robust trade that meets World Trade Organization and West Africa Regional standards for food and livestock; and, develop agricultural programs that address malnutrition in support of reducing stunting and promoting growth for children under five years old.

Mauritania ($1.0 million)

The U.S. government seeks to mitigate the underlying causes of vulnerability to violent extremism throughout Mauritania. Working in close partnership with civil society and non-governmental organizations, $1.0 million of FY 2020 U.S. assistance will support technical, vocational, creative problem solving, leadership, and life skills training for vulnerable youth; and expand opportunities for constructive alternatives to extremism through innovative civic engagement opportunities.

Mozambique ($5.6 million)

U.S. assistance seeks to address key drivers of instability in northern Mozambique, including ineffective local governance and government service delivery, and a pervasive lack of jobs, especially for youth. Assistance will help local institutions to transparently and effectively address citizens' basic needs; support the government in providing high quality basic education services; and catalyze private sector investment to help the large youth population develop workforce skills essential to participate in emerging economic opportunities.

With approximately $0.6 million of FY 2020 resources, the U.S. government will implement a new activity aimed at strengthening the capacity of provincial and district governments to plan, budget, deliver, and monitor vital education, health, agricultural, water and sanitation, and other services more transparently and with greater accountability and citizen oversight. With $3.0 million, the U.S.

government will strengthen basic education outcomes in northern Mozambique in order to address educational inequality and low literacy levels that limit youth employment opportunities. USAID will improve the quality and increase reading instruction in primary schools by supporting expert teacher training and coaching, and by facilitating institutional development at all levels of the educational system. $2.0 million of U.S. assistance will support youth in northern Mozambique to develop the skills needed to benefit from the coming boom in extractive industry jobs and downstream services; to establish viable self-employment and small business ventures; and to engage productively in both informal and formal sectors. USAID will seek partnerships with U.S. and international private sector investors to respond to emerging labor market demands related to the growth of extractive industries.

Niger ($15.5 million)

U.S. assistance aims to address the underlying vulnerabilities that contribute to a lack of resilience in Niger. Assistance focuses on facilitating inclusive economic growth; diversifying and improving livelihood opportunities; increasing agricultural production and market linkages; promoting good governance and access to justice; improving the nutritional status of some of the most vulnerable communities; and providing greater community engagement in education. These efforts promote resilience and allow households and communities to better adapt to, and recover from, shocks and stresses.

With $12.5 million, the U.S. government will support resilience, including livelihood diversification and sustainable economic opportunities, especially for women and youth, by improving agricultural productivity; promoting the efficient production, processing and marketing of agricultural goods; and facilitating access to finance for small and micro enterprises working in the agriculture sector. Approximately, $2.0 million will support critical policy reforms by increasing the demand for reform among citizens and advocacy groups and assisting government institutions championing reform. Resources will also address the drivers of violent extremism in vulnerable regions by expanding access to justice, strengthening community-state partnerships, engaging youth, and supporting income and employment generation activities. In addition, $1.0 million of FY 2020 resources will improve the quality of Niger's education system, and expand access to education opportunities, especially for girls and children living in marginalized areas.

Nigeria ($49.0 million)

As Africa's most populous country and largest economy, Nigeria's prosperity is important to the United States for trade, investment, and security cooperation with the continent. U.S. assistance to Nigeria will support key development sectors to promote stability, economic growth, and a continued path toward self-reliance. As part of the effort to counter the conditions that gave rise to Boko Haram and the Islamic State in West Africa, assistance will address the drivers of conflict by seeking to strengthen democratic governance, broaden economic growth by introducing methods that increase agricultural productivity and efficiency, and expand the provision of basic quality health and education services to Nigerians at the state and local levels. In Northeast Nigeria, interventions will support the revival of public administration; engage internally displaced persons in productive agricultural skills training and extension services; and support recovery and reconciliation of communities affected by the crisis. Democratic governance activities will improve the ability of Nigeria's electoral management institution to manage, coordinate, and oversee the electoral process; assist civic groups to promote electoral reform recommendations; and provide technical assistance to major political parties on developing internal rules and procedures.

FY 2020 foreign assistance resources will be used to strengthen democratic institutions, communal resilience, and religious freedom in target states. Activities will address long standing conditions – lack of education, lack of economic opportunity, human rights abuses, and political marginalization – that are at the root of violent conflicts. Activities will build the capacity of religious and traditional leaders to promote tolerance and prevent violent conflict and extremism in their communities. Interventions will also empower women and youth to influence the implementation of reforms that address the needs of communities and underlying causes of violence and conflict.

U.S. foreign assistance will strengthen Nigeria's capacity to manage elections, enhance the capacity of civil society organizations to conduct independent election observations, support participation of marginalized populations in political processes, and promote peaceful elections. Assistance will strengthen the ability of Nigerian political parties to be more inclusive and improve communication with the citizenry, and strengthen partnerships among civil society coalitions and networks, targeted government institutions, and other key stakeholders. It will also strengthen oversight of the basic education, water and sanitation, and public health sectors; improve transparency of state and local government operations; improve implementation of state and local government budgets, and strengthen civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders in expenditure performance tracking.

As part of the U.S. Government's Global Food Security Strategy, Feed the Future, $21.0 million will implement agricultural development and resilience-focused activities that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including combating extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth. Approximately $3.5 million of U.S. assistance will focus on increasing the agricultural productivity and profitability of smallholder farmers in Nigeria; promoting trade; increasing farmer access to inputs, technologies, finance, and markets; and funding innovative agricultural technologies. Assistance will also support economic recovery for vulnerable households by developing value chains and market systems, expanding on- and off-farm economic opportunities for women and youth, and promoting nutrition-sensitive agriculture approaches.

In addition, $10.0 million in U.S. assistance will help targeted states address the continuing problem of high numbers of school-aged children not receiving formal education (over 13.2 million children nationwide). U.S. assistance will strengthen the education management system's ability to offer quality instruction; reform curriculum policy so primary-school children learn to read; expand access to safe learning environments for children out of school due to conflict; and support communities in providing psycho-social recovery services for students and teachers.

Rwanda ($12.2 million)

FY 2020 resources will target impediments to Rwanda's economic growth and democratic governance, accelerating Rwanda's trajectory toward achieving self-reliance and enhancing its ability to provide continued support to international peacekeeping missions and regional stability.

U.S. assistance of $2.0 million will enhance regional trade, facilitate access to finance, and improve the climate for American and domestic businesses. Assistance will strengthen the private sector, create employment opportunities for Rwanda's largely young population, and contribute to greater prosperity and stability in communities.

FY 2020 funding of $5.0 million will reduce hunger, malnutrition, and poverty and support the Government of Rwanda's efforts to promote economic growth through market-led agricultural

development. Assistance will increase rural incomes and agricultural productivity, including the yield of nutritious food crops, by expanding farmers' access to markets, information, and improved technologies.

U.S. assistance will provide $2.0 million to promote citizen-responsive democratic governance and enhance the rule of law and access to justice. These activities will focus on working with judges, legislators, and local civil society organizations to increase opportunities for Rwandans to shape policy and ensure the most vulnerable citizens, especially youth, women and people with disabilities, have access to civic and economic opportunities.

With $3.2 million, USAID will invest in activities that enhance students' foundational literacy skills and support youth workforce development and work-readiness training. These activities will ensure that children and youth gain the skills to succeed in school and productively engage in the labor market while also creating an attractive investment environment.

Senegal ($15.5 million)

U.S. assistance will address possible sources of instability - such as poverty, weak institutions and lack of opportunity - thereby countering violent extremist groups seeking to increase their influence in Senegal and creating alternatives to illicit activities and illegal migration. U.S. assistance programs will increase agricultural productivity and address overfishing; promote private sector-led economic growth; improve the quality of and access to basic education and water and sanitation services; and strengthen democratic governance.

U.S. assistance of $11.0 million will support implementation of a comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth. Activities will improve nutrition and promote broad-based economic growth through private sector-led agricultural development. In addition, FY 2020 resources of $1.5 million will support programs that increase access to education for out-of-school children and youth in conflict-affected areas and improve reading performance in the early grades of primary school. Activities will improve curricula, train teachers, supply instructional materials, and build parent and community engagement to support student success.

U.S. assistance of $1.5 million will help local governments better manage and mobilize resources with citizen participation and promote a stronger civil society that can demand accountability from elected officials. FY 2020 resources of $1.0 million will support coastal marine biodiversity activities that address overfishing and strengthen governance in the fisheries sector through stronger institutions and laws. Approximately $0.5 million will support activities to provide sustainable access to clean drinking water and sanitation services in rural communities, focusing on increasing demand for market-based products and services, improving the management of water systems, and promoting equitable service delivery.

Sierra Leone ($1.2 million)

U.S. assistance will build on ongoing investments to advance democracy in Sierra Leone and promote peace and stability. Activities will improve democratic governance at the local and national levels by building government and civil society capacity for advocacy and oversight of services. USAID will also support an improved information environment by strengthening media to promote professional issue-based reporting and constructive facilitation of issue-based dialogues among citizens.

Approximately $0.4 million will further improve decentralized governance at the local level through transparent financial management and delivery of local services, improved policy-making, budget

formulation, and constituent outreach to enhance overall local government responsiveness to constituent needs. This will include engagement with local councils, mayors' offices, district and chiefdom councils, local council associations, and potential technical assistance to the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development to clarify inter-governmental relations and improve the effectiveness of local governance.

U.S. assistance of approximately $0.5 million will encourage civil society to become better informed advocates on key issues, so that citizens can demand quality services and hold government accountable at both the local and national levels. Approximately $0.3 million will strengthen the professionalism and institutional capacities of the media to provide citizens with fact-verified and in-depth reporting on development issues, hold government officials accountable, and facilitate issue-based discussions. This will facilitate a more transparent, pluralistic information environment that can mitigate potential causes of conflict.

Somalia ($43.2 million)

FY 2020 ESDF resources will support the consolidation of representative institutions of governance, advance critical state-building processes to ungoverned areas, support oversight of government resources to reduce corruption, increase economic and employment opportunities – particularly for youth – and extend the delivery of basic services to more communities throughout Somalia. FY 2020 resources will help consolidate security gains made by the African Union Mission to Somalia troops and the Somali National Army against al-Shabaab and Islamic State militants by reinforcing credible and legitimate Somali governance. Greater stability provides an opportunity to advance Somalia's economic recovery, fueled by Somalia's vibrant private sector; build the capacity of the Somali government to sustainably manage Somalia's revenue and resources, including natural resources; and accelerate Somalia's transition from a fragile state to a credible U.S. partner.

U.S. assistance, including $8.6 million in agriculture funding, will strengthen strategic sectors of Somalia's economy including agriculture, livestock, dairy, fisheries, and energy. Programs will increase the competitiveness of small, medium and large Somali firms for domestic consumption and exports, increasing employment and improving the livelihoods of Somali households. They will promote resilience of households to recurrent droughts and other shocks by introducing improved technologies and practices, facilitate better management of natural resources, and leverage the resources of other development and humanitarian assistance programs. Assistance will also strengthen the financial sector, critical to economic growth and Somalia's integration into the global economy. Programs will facilitate partnerships between the government and private sector entities to strengthen key policy and regulatory frameworks that will be critical to building the foundation for greater investment and economic growth.

U.S. assistance of $12.3 million in democracy funding will focus on improving the operational capacity of key government institutions to carry out their mandates, enhancing access to justice, and creating an enabling environment that will seek to promote free and fair elections in the future. This will include support that increases parliament and government's capacity to conduct financial and performance oversight; demonstrates the positive impact of the political reconciliation process, as well as security improvements through collaboration between government, the private sector, and civil society; embeds transparency and accountability principles in government and parliament; expands access to justice; and enables Somalia to prepare for historic one-person, one-vote elections. Resources will also be used to provide quick-impact stabilization support after military clearance operations to counter violent extremism, increase public confidence in local authorities, and strengthen regional administrations.

With $5.0 million in basic education resources, U.S. efforts to improve service delivery will continue to increase access to safe, quality education for out-of-school children and youth. Working with government

and private sector actors, the United States will develop a non-formal, accelerated education framework, including minimum standards of quality, across Somalia to help out-of-school children and youth "catch up" with their education. Programs will also provide youth with the skills and capacities to gain employment or self-employment, promote greater civic engagement, and help youth make better life decisions, helping to combat violent extremism by empowering youth socially, politically and economically to play active and meaningful roles in their communities.

South Sudan ($22.2 million)

FY 2020 ESDF funding will provide the South Sudanese, especially those displaced/traumatized by conflict, with access to conflict-mitigation programs; an independent media and empowered civil society; economic growth inputs to reduce food insecurity and build resilience; water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services; and education to improve learning outcomes.

To reduce conflict and give people a voice in the political peace processes, $6.0 million will be used to mitigate communal violence, reduce tensions in critical areas, and build interdependence between and within communities where conflicts traditionally occur. Activities include community dialogues, training and the introduction of practical tools to end violence. The U.S. government will use $2.4 million to support civil society initiatives aimed at peacebuilding and political reforms, including strengthening the capacity of local organizations and leaders, the media, and interfaith communities to advocate for and support national and local peace processes, service delivery, and trauma services.

To build resilience and support smallholder farmers, especially women, $5.4 million will fund agricultural development that improves nutritional food production, reduces conflict over shared natural resources, provides skills and inputs needed for sustainable income and livelihood diversification, and addresses market access.

U.S. assistance of $2.4 million will increase access to clean water and improve sanitation and hygiene. This includes refurbishing WASH infrastructure, improving access to services, supporting governance, and providing WASH facilities to prevent gender-based violence (GBV).

Assistance of $6.0 million will provide essential emergency basic education services that provide beneficiaries with psychosocial support and promote safe learning spaces. This includes equipping teachers with early grade reading and math pedagogy and a focus on preventing GBV.

Sudan ($1.5 million)

The goal of U.S. assistance to Sudan is to promote an internally peaceful and stable country, and transition from U.S. humanitarian assistance to support greater self-reliance for Sudanese communities. FY 2020 resources will support peace processes that promote and reinforce the cessation of hostilities, advance reconciliation, and mitigate community-level conflicts. These efforts will include community-led peace dialogues, and rural livelihoods and income generation programs. U.S. assistance will continue to support information sharing and independent media, and establish forums on priority topics among different youth networks. Activities will continue to encourage public dialogue and community participation at the local level to equip civilian stakeholders with necessary skills to improve lives, such as financial management, media and communications, monitoring, evaluation, advocacy, consensus building, and engaging with marginalized groups, such as people with disabilities. Youth activities will focus on developing strategic plans, expanding community peace engagement, implementing income-generation training, and establishing venues to facilitate discussions on civic issues.

Tanzania ($12.6 million)

The U.S. government seeks to spur inclusive economic growth, trade and investment; improve the education and well-being of Tanzanians, without bias or discrimination; and strengthen and promote democracy and human rights with a focus on women, youth, and marginalized populations.

Assistance in the amount of $7.0 million will support long-term, broad-based economic growth by increasing agricultural productivity and income, contributing to an improved enabling policy environment, and promoting business opportunities with links to U.S. technology, goods, and services.

With $1.0 million in funding for programs to combat wildlife trafficking and protect biodiversity, assistance will further U.S. national security interests related to transnational organized crime and promote sustainable development toward greater Tanzanian self-reliance. In addition, U.S. assistance will seek to improve foundational reading, writing, and math skills among school children which will contribute to a productive, enfranchised youth population and support a robust democratic society inclusive of children with disabilities. Assistance will seek to improve the quality of teaching, policy frameworks, and systems that support education and strengthen community involvement in education.

U.S. government resources will address increasingly frequent challenges to effective democratic governance, including limited political competition and government capacity, threats to human rights, and minimal public accountability. Assistance will pursue improvements to the democratic space and effective delivery of government services by amplifying citizen voices, including through efforts to enhance the capacity and professionalism of media and civil society organizations, and preserving and protecting space for political opposition.

Uganda ($17.0 million)

FY 2020 ESDF resources will support U.S. foreign policy priorities of developing a more educated, healthy, economically active, and resilient population that is a strong U.S. partner in promoting stability and security in the East Africa region. With one of the youngest and fastest growing populations in the world, weakening governance, and slowing economic growth, Uganda exhibits worrying signs of fragility. ESDF investments will bolster stability and mitigate backsliding that would threaten vital U.S. national security objectives in the region.

U.S. assistance in the amount of $3.0 million will promote democracy and good governance, accountability, and the protection of human rights. Working with civil society organizations and select government institutions, programs will combat corruption, improve service delivery, and promote more peaceful and transparent political processes. Assistance will improve early grade reading skills among primary school students, strengthen government education systems, promote education policy reform, train teachers, and develop and distribute instructional materials.

With $11.0 million in FY 2020 resources, the U.S. government will strengthen the enabling environment for investment in Uganda's agriculture sector and industries, build consumer purchasing power, foster commercial opportunities for American businesses, and increase demand for American agribusiness products and services. These funds will also help remove trade barriers and facilitate development of the agricultural sector. Programs will improve nutrition, achieve sustainable food security, and increase incomes by integrating vulnerable households into the market economy.

Zambia ($5.0 million)

FY 2020 ESDF resources will reduce poverty by assisting disadvantaged households to access income opportunities, and advance policies that promote economic growth and strengthen property rights. U.S. assistance will enhance Zambia's capacity to combat wildlife trafficking and manage its biodiversity, increase citizen-responsive governance, improve domestic resource utilization, promote inclusive democratic processes, and improve the access to, and quality of, basic education for underserved populations.

U.S. assistance of $1.8 million will enhance the sustainable management of biodiversity. Activities will decrease illegal wildlife trade and improve the management of targeted areas to reduce deforestation. Additionally, the U.S. government will encourage increased private sector investment in rural areas. Assistance will provide integrated support to small and medium enterprises to improve their business management skills, access to markets and finance, and to create employment and advance Zambia's economic growth. USAID will strengthen basic education outcomes in primary schools through improved early-grade reading instruction, school management and learning assessment practices, and private sector and community investment.

Democracy, Human Rights and Governance funding will promote government responsiveness and improve service delivery to citizens by deepening the capacity and commitment of officials to engage with citizens. U.S. assistance will increase stakeholders' ability to advocate for an inclusive political and electoral process ahead of 2021 elections and reduce suppression of free speech and association, and the polarization of political interests. In addition, funds will strengthen the capacity of civil society, especially youth and women, to play an effective advocacy and oversight role to expand democratic space and advance Zambian self-reliance.

Zimbabwe ($9.0 million)

Assistance to Zimbabwe supports inclusive, accountable governance and a healthy, engaged citizenry to drive social, political, and economic development with equal opportunity for all. U.S. support will advance constitutional reforms, strengthen systems of accountability, increase citizen engagement in political processes and dialogue, and protect human rights. Given the country's vulnerability to weather-related and other economic shocks, assistance will also increase food security and build individual and community resilience.

Assistance will support electoral reforms and transparency of democratic electoral processes that promote a level playing field and outcomes that better reflect citizen voices. Funds will also promote a safe environment for Zimbabweans to engage in informed, issue-based political competition, including support to local organizations that provide specialized services to human rights defenders and others affected by political violence. $2.0 million will support civil society programs that empower Zimbabweans to advocate for alignment of Zimbabwe's laws with its 2013 Constitution and increase their participation in democratic governance processes. An additional $1.0 million will provide technical assistance to targeted parliamentary committees to promote greater accountability and effectiveness, improve oversight of the executive branch in key policy areas, and increase knowledge about lawmaking processes. U.S. assistance of $4.0 million will increase food security and resilience to economic and environmental shocks by helping smallholder farmers to improve agricultural productivity, gain access to credit, and increase household incomes. In alignment with humanitarian assistance programming, ESDF assistance will strengthen livelihoods by focusing on smallholder farmers, business/farm organizations, financial and research institutions, and micro and small/medium enterprises focused on agricultural productivity.

State Africa Regional ($18.2 million)

ESDF programs in the State Africa Regional Operating Unit focus on four policy priorities: promote stronger trade and commercial ties; advance peace and security; counter terrorism; and strengthen democracy, human rights, and good governance. Activities harness trade and investment as a force for economic prosperity; counter threats to the United States through partnerships; advance democracy and human rights; and strengthen civil society.

The $6.0 million Africa Regional Democracy Fund request will support initiatives to augment partner nations' abilities to promote political competition and consensus-building, combat corruption, enhance respect for human rights, and strengthen justice sectors. The $3.0 million Ambassadors' Special Self Help program request will support community self-help efforts to advance economic growth and expand private-sector opportunities. The Early Warning and Response Partnership program request of $700,000 will support enhanced crisis management capabilities of member states of the Economic Community of West African States and the African Union.

A total of $6.0 million will support the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) that seeks to increase military, law enforcement, and civilian capacity across North and West Africa to deny terrorist organizations the ability to establish safe-havens and recruit fighters. A total of $2.0 million will support the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PREACT) program to provide vulnerable populations alternatives to violent extremist influence, promotes vocational opportunities for at-risk youth, and strengthens partnerships between responsible government authorities and isolated communities targeted by extremist organizations. $0.5 million will support Security Sector Governance to enhance the management of security sector institutions and allow partners to improve their capacity to sustain and deploy other U.S. government assistance.

USAID Africa Regional ($169.4 million)

USAID Africa Regional (AFR) provides technical leadership to inform development programs in Africa. AFR will provide support for economic growth opportunities throughout Africa that enable a more robust investment climate, and improve security and stability in the region, which will increase opportunities for U.S. businesses. Activities will also build strong relationships between the United States and Africa through a professional development network that cultivates influential young African leaders.

U.S. assistance for Power Africa provides $70.0 million to maintain the momentum needed to achieve the goals of the Electrify Africa Act of 2015 and the goals of the Power Africa 2.0 strategy. Funding these strategic and programmatic priorities will increase power generation capacity in sub-Saharan Africa by 30,000 MW by 2030 and will connect a total of 60 million homes and businesses by 2030. These funds will also advance the Administration's goal of promoting mutual economic prosperity between the United States and sub-Saharan Africa.

With $50.0 million in FY 2020 funding, Prosper Africa will unlock the United States' unmatched competitive advantage to vastly accelerate two-way investment and trade with African states. By expanding investment and trade relations with partner countries in Africa and leveling the playing field for American businesses, Prosper Africa will increase U.S. exports, create and support American jobs, and assist African countries on their journey to self-reliance. Prosper Africa will generate a pipeline of U.S.-Africa trade and investment opportunities for U.S. companies, help secure multi-partner structured agreements, design blended-finance solutions to de-risk investment opportunities, and support modernization of regulatory and policy environments in partner countries.

U.S. assistance will fund research and support programs that aim to prevent and mitigate violent conflict, promote conflict sensitivity, counter violent extremism, and address organized crime. Funding will also provide technical assistance to Missions for counter-terrorism related strategy development, activity design and implementation, and policy and program coordination.

Funds will support production of indices to measure the capacity of African civil society; research and technical assistance efforts to improve the legal enabling environment for civil society; and research, evaluation, or follow-on activities to earlier pilots in good governance. Funding will also provide technical assistance to Missions for democracy, human rights, and governance-related strategy development, activity design and implementation, and policy and program coordination.

A well-educated society is essential for a partner country to take control of its own development and progress along its journey toward self-reliance, which begins with learning how to read. U.S. assistance will use basic education resources to support the collection, dissemination, and application of evidence-based approaches to effective education programming, as well as engage with relevant education stakeholders and support improved capacity of African institutions. To achieve sustained improvements in learning outcomes and skills development, AFR will manage an analytic/research agenda, complementary to the Agency's Education Policy, focusing on school safety, learners with disabilities, and low-cost technology to improve children's reading.

Under the Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI), the U.S. government will continue support to the four Regional Leadership Centers (RLCs) in Nairobi, Kenya; Pretoria, South Africa; Accra, Ghana and Dakar, Senegal. The RLCs will reach over 3,000 young African leaders through targeted leadership development training programs focusing in business and entrepreneurship, civic leadership and public management. AFR will also use higher education resources to support alumni activities for Mandela Washington Fellows.

Funds will support the development of tools, advance learning, mobilize public/private capital flows, and improve the policy and regulatory environment, resulting in increased public and private sector investment in agriculture. Investments will support solutions to the shortage of mid-tier financing to accelerate enterprise growth. Environment funding will help sustainably manage wildlife resources and counter transnational wildlife crime, and ensure that U.S. government investments meet requirements for environmental review and climate risk screening and response integration. U.S. assistance will support Water for the World Act goals by increasing commercial financing and host country institutional capacity.

Resources in the amount of $20.0 million will be used to elevate the small grants function as a development and diplomacy tool to enhance the U.S. government's capability to support locally-driven development and promote economic opportunity.

USAID Central Africa Regional ($3.9 million)

U.S. assistance will support the Congo Basin's ecological integrity by improving the management of threatened rainforests in nine landscapes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the Republic of Congo (ROC), and the Central African Republic (CAR). The second-largest tropical forest in the world, the Congo Basin is home to some of the world's rarest flora and endangered wildlife. Assistance strengthens wildlife protection and law enforcement, which will safeguard wildlife and stimulate economic development for the local population, contribute to greater security in the region, and help combat illegal access and illicit trade in natural resources that primarily benefits demand countries, like China. U.S. government assistance will also promote environmental policy reform and forest ecosystems

monitoring in six Central African countries (DRC, ROC, CAR, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and Cameroon), as well as mitigate biodiversity loss and forest degradation threats by developing and implementing sustainable forest management approaches and wildlife management plans.

Assistance in the amount of $2.0 million will be used to promote sustainable livelihoods, such as agricultural intensification, fish farming, and the production and sale of non-timber forest products. In addition, $0.4 million will be used to train community forest management groups on forest management efforts and $0.5 million to strengthen national and sub-national expertise to develop and enforce environmental laws and regulations, implement land-use management plans, protect wildlife habitats, and curb impacts from climate variations. Finally, $1.0 million will help regional and national entities to adopt and implement forest cover, emissions, and biodiversity monitoring and management tools, promote harmonization of national conservation policies, and strengthen efforts to combat wildlife trafficking by facilitating international and regional law enforcement cooperation.

USAID East Africa Regional ($8.2 million)

East Africa represents an area of strategic interest to advance American security and economic opportunities. Despite the ongoing struggle to fight poverty, violent extremism, and transnational crime, the region is experiencing rapid economic development. This has led to increasing demand for American goods and services. Stable, strong democracies create valuable partners that can resist extremist groups trying to gain a foothold in the region.

U.S. assistance of $1.2 million will address transnational challenges that require a cross-boundary regional approach. U.S. programs will strengthen coordinated East African partnerships, policies, and actions of state institutions and civil society actors to advance common counterterrorism goals and prevent violent extremism stemming from extremist groups like al-Shabaab. U.S. assistance will advance U.S. security objectives by supporting integrated and strategic efforts to combat wildlife crime across East Africa and strengthening transnational collaboration with destination countries in Asia.

U.S. assistance programs will advance our relations with regional public and private sector partners. Assistance of $5.0 million will support limited, prioritized regional trade opportunities that will expand market access and enhance the business-enabling environment for American companies and their African partners. Activities will expand investment and trade relations with partner countries in Africa and establish a more level playing field for American businesses. U.S. regional agriculture activities will use $2.0 million to focus on limited interventions to lower select barriers to agricultural trade that will reduce the cost of doing business for both regional and U.S. companies.

USAID Sahel Regional Program ($6.5 million)

ESDF in FY 2020 will support programs that address a myriad of underlying vulnerabilities that contribute to a lack of resilience in the Sahel. U.S. assistance will focus on facilitating inclusive economic growth; diversifying and improving livelihood opportunities; increasing agricultural production and market linkages; promoting good governance and conflict mitigation; and improving the nutrition status of some of the most vulnerable communities. These efforts will seek to reduce vulnerability, promote resilience, and allow households and communities to better adapt to, and recover from, shocks and stresses in the future.

The FY 2020 request includes $3.0 million to support agricultural productivity; promote the efficient production, processing, and marketing of agricultural goods; and facilitate access to finance for small and micro enterprises working in the agriculture sector. U.S. assistance of $1.0 million will support activities

that strengthen governance and increase citizen participation in order to promote inclusive governance and improve service delivery in key sectors, including health, natural resource management, education, and security. An additional $1.0 million will support activities at the national level to inform policy and strengthen the capacity of government counterparts, which is critical to the long term sustainability of U.S. investments and to the promotion of self-reliance. Assistance of $1.0 million will be programmed to increase access to improved water and sanitation services; improve hygiene practices; and facilitate the safe collection, transport, and storage of water. Up to an additional $1.0 million in U.S. assistance will be programmed to support new opportunities in democratizing states such as The Gambia.

USAID Southern Africa Regional ($5.8 million)

U.S. assistance seeks to promote an enabling environment for economic growth and poverty reduction by partnering with regional organizations and institutions.

Approximately $5.0 million will focus on decreasing non-tariff barriers to trade, and increasing the trade capacity of regional value chains in selected sectors, supporting countries that can directly benefit from the African Growth and Opportunity Act. USAID will work to facilitate stronger commercial ties with the United States and develop partnerships with local and international banks to enable U.S. equity investors looking for local debt capital to close transactions.

FY 2020 funds will also support biodiversity programs that advance the integration of science into decision-making and piloting of strategic adaptation approaches in select trans-boundary watersheds. Activities will strengthen capacities and cooperation with vulnerable populations and all levels of government in the region, including Zimbabwe, to improve water resource management, conservation, and associated ecosystem services. U.S. assistance will support improved management of wildlife resources and increased capacity and coordination across the southern African region to address threats to biodiversity, including poaching and trafficking of high-value species. Activities will improve national, regional, and international capacity to combat wildlife crime and support sustainable community programs to increase benefits from conservation.

U.S. assistance will also support Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene programs that assist countries in the southern Africa region, to meet sustainable development goals for access to safe, clean drinking water, improve sanitation, and strengthen transboundary water security and resource management. Activities will improve the policy environment and increase human and institutional capacity for development of water supply and sanitation strategies and projects.

USAID West Africa Regional ($19.0 million)

U.S. assistance will reduce barriers to trade, improve agricultural productivity, increase trade and investment, mitigate conflict, and counter violent extremism (CVE).

As part of the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership, the U.S. government will promote peace and tolerance in the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin by promoting moderate voices, community cohesion, continued research on the drivers of CVE, and resistance to radical ideology. U.S. assistance will provide $3.0 million to protect American interests by countering attempts by violent extremists such as Boko Haram and Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb to gain legitimacy and support. In collaboration with regional institutions and civil society organizations, funds will strengthen U.S. partnership with the G5 Sahel on CVE and strengthening democratic systems for conflict mitigation, practices and policies.

With $8.5 million, U.S. assistance will support Global Food Security Strategy goals by improving the agriculture sector, strengthening national and regional systems for preventing and managing food crises, and promoting self-reliance. Specific activities include improving agricultural input systems and agricultural policy harmonization through support to regional economic communities and institutions.

The U.S. government will invest $5.0 million in the West Africa Trade and Investment Hub and the Trade Facilitation Project to build partnerships, create commercial opportunities, reduce costs of trade, and improve business enabling environments while also deepening bilateral trade and investment relationships between U.S. and West African firms through the African Growth and Opportunity Act. The U.S. government will also invest $1.6 million to improve conservation of biodiversity in critical landscapes, strengthen community resilience across the region, and improve sanitation and increased access to clean water for a healthier population.

East Asia and Pacific ($433.1 million)

Burma ($47.0 million)

The United States remains committed to the people of Burma and supports efforts to develop a responsive, civilian-led government, to dismantle the system of ethnic and religious exclusion, and to promote inclusive economic growth. U.S. assistance supports the peace process and inter-communal harmony; strengthens democratic principles of a civilian-led government, tolerance, protection of human rights, independent media, and rule of law; addresses human trafficking; builds a new generation of Burmese leaders; and promotes inclusive economic growth. U.S. assistance will also promote trade and investment activities that level the playing field for American businesses in the Indo-Pacific region.

Burma continues to face major challenges to its nascent democracy: continued backsliding marked by arrests of journalists and political activists; the ongoing Rohingya crisis; and other long-standing, unresolved grievances including violence between the Burmese military and ethnic armed groups, inter-religious and inter-ethnic tensions, and systematic discrimination against minorities. U.S. assistance will invest in programs to strengthen the ability of the people of Burma to shape reforms, build stronger democratic institutions, participate in the peace process, and achieve broad-based economic growth and prosperity. With FY 2020 funding, the United States will support the implementation of ceasefire agreements and a peace process that enables dialogue to drive political and economic reforms. At the local level, U.S. assistance will help vulnerable communities recover from shocks and build resilience through improved community participation and local leadership in decision-making. U.S. assistance programs will also engage communities to find durable solutions to the challenges in Rakhine State and other violence-affected regions.

U.S. assistance will support Burma's presidential and parliamentary elections in 2020 by strengthening the electoral framework and election commission and improving political parties' ability to compete in parliamentary polls after the 2020 elections. Additionally, programs will foster government-civil society collaboration to prevent human trafficking and provide services for victims. U.S. assistance will expand space for civil society and media to perform their critical role; improve legal aid; promote and protect human rights; and mitigate community-level tension. FY 2020 funding will also foster dialogue between civil society groups, including secular and religious communities, ethnic minorities, and the government, on human rights and religious freedom issues to promote tolerance among diverse groups.

Emphasizing ethnic and religious inclusion, USAID will support a graduate-level scholarship program in a range of diverse disciplines to invest in the next generation of leaders in Burma. U.S. assistance will

also support basic education efforts that improve access to quality education. These targeted, long-term investments will imbue future leaders in Burma with a greater appreciation for the U.S. system of democracy and governance, economics, and public policy and administration.

USAID's inclusive economic growth programming will promote Burma's self-reliance as well as U.S. goals under the Indo-Pacific Strategy by mitigating the economic drivers of tensions, improving food security, and expanding U.S. trade and investment. U.S. assistance will help a diverse range of actors to assess large-scale infrastructure projects and manage natural resource wealth in a more transparent and sustainable manner to limit Burma's debt dependence on other economic powers within the region. U.S. assistance will also empower new economic actors, helping to advance key reforms and promote responsible investment. U.S. agricultural assistance, under the Global Food Security Strategy, will use markets to strengthen connectivity and build more prosperous, healthy, and productive relationships among Burma's many ethnic groups.

Cambodia ($14.5 million)

U.S. assistance in Cambodia aims to promote human rights and democracy, expand access to quality basic education, decrease poverty, increase resilience, and improve sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity. U.S. investments are critical to empowering Cambodian citizens to reject authoritarianism and choose a path towards inclusive democracy and self-reliance.

USAID will support diverse voices and civil society organizations to increase protection of human rights and enhance accountability. A social accountability activity will foster innovative approaches, including use of digital tools and platforms, to support civil society's ability to hold the government accountable for delivery of public services. A labor and consumer rights activity will engage small and medium enterprises, unions, businesses, and consumer associations to harmonize industrial relations and advance worker and consumer rights.

Investments in ensuring quality basic education leverage domestic and external resources to develop, pilot, strengthen, and scale up a national reading program to ensure Cambodia's children and youth have the skills to advance democracy and development. U.S. assistance also supports children with disabilities to ensure equitable access to quality education.

Cambodians continue to suffer from poverty, malnutrition, and environmental degradation. U.S. assistance will help increase the resilience of target populations by strengthening linkages to agricultural markets, facilitating private sector investment, increasing access to finance, promoting better nutrition practices, improving access to sanitation, supporting the protection of forests and biodiversity, and improving the marketability of non-timber forest products.

Indonesia ($49.4 million)

This request reinforces U.S. diplomatic and national security objectives by strengthening democratic institutions, enhancing government accountability, protecting vulnerable groups, and promoting Indonesia's resilience to violent extremism. U.S. assistance will bolster Indonesia's governance and rule of law systems by supporting initiatives that reduce corruption and increase public transparency. Further, funding will leverage key legal institutions to protect the rights of Indonesia's most vulnerable populations. USAID interventions will enhance the capacity and sustainability of civil society organizations, which play a critical role in facilitating civic engagement and countering intolerant and extremist ideologies. Collectively, these programs make the world's largest Muslim-majority nation a stronger, more stable partner and regional leader.

Funding will support the Government of Indonesia to incentivize national, provincial, and local governments' capacity and commitment to better conserve terrestrial and marine biodiversity, address wildlife trafficking, and protect key species. Funds will improve governance and responsible economic growth to address threats to habitat degradation and biodiversity in Indonesia's tropical forests. USAID will assist Indonesia to reduce illegal, unregulated, and unreported fishing and other threats to essential marine habitats. These efforts enhance productivity, secure supply chains, bolster food security, and strengthen livelihoods.

U.S. assistance will provide technical support to priority energy projects, helping transform Indonesia's energy sector through the establishment of an effective regulatory environment that drives U.S. investment opportunities. USAID will also develop and scale new financing models that help private firms expand sustainably while ensuring local communities benefit from economic growth.

USAID will expand access to clean water and safely-managed sanitation among Indonesia's urban poor and vulnerable populations. Programs will work with national and sub-national governments and other stakeholders to deliver improved water and sanitation services and promote key hygiene behaviors.

To identify workforce needs, USAID increases participation and strengthens networks among the private and public sectors, as well as civil society stakeholders, universities, and vocational training providers. USAID's vocational training programs will bolster Government of Indonesia investments in equitable, effective skills development and training programs for poor and vulnerable youth.

U.S. assistance will help address Indonesia's challenges in preparing workforce ready graduates by assisting scholarship providers with recruitment, selection, and university placement. Funding will also support partnerships between U.S. and Indonesian universities that promote research-based decision-making, and facilitate academic partnerships that build research capacity and increase the number and quality of research publications in Indonesia.

Laos ($24.0 million)

U.S. assistance will encourage Laos' integration into the global market economy, helping to ensure economic opportunities and a level playing field for U.S. businesses. Support for microenterprises, entrepreneurship, innovation, and trade facilitation will help to broaden Laos' economy beyond natural resource exploitation and level the playing field for high-quality investment by American firms. Energy sector services will maximize the public benefit while reducing environmental and societal costs and support Laos' energy self-reliance. U.S. assistance will also support the full continuum of education activities from pre-primary and primary literacy to higher education and vocational development to ensure that Laos' rapidly growing workforce can meet private sector labor demand. USAID will partner with the Government of Laos (GOL) to combat trafficking in persons through support for survivors and by encouraging safe migration. Similarly, U.S. assistance aims to support the GOL in promoting the rule of law by ensuring fairer, more consistent, and more transparent delivery of justice. Recognizing that the success of these initiatives depends on the health and well-being of the Lao people, U.S. assistance will support maternal and child health and empower persons living with disabilities. This comprehensive portfolio of U.S. assistance will contribute to a stable, growing, and sovereign Laos at the heart of ASEAN that is supportive of a free and open Indo-Pacific region characterized by adherence to a rules-based international order.

Mongolia ($3.0 million)

Strengthening and nurturing Mongolia's democracy is crucial to the successful implementation of a free and open Indo-Pacific strategy. U.S. assistance in Mongolia will support the country's continued

enterprise-driven economic growth, expand its narrow economic base, and solidify its path to greater independence and self-reliance. U.S. assistance will support programs to help diversify the Mongolian economy and reduce dependence on its neighbors' markets. Programs will improve the business-enabling environment to catalyze investments and increase access to finance. Assistance will improve the capacity of businesses, including small and medium enterprises, to integrate into domestic and international markets. Programs will improve the transparency and accountability at all levels of government needed to empower citizens and improve the entrepreneurial climate.

Philippines ($80.8 million)

FY 2020 foreign assistance funding will help deepen the United States and Philippine partnership to enhance stability and economic prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region and foster Philippine self-reliance and respect for rule of law and human rights by advancing inclusive socio-economic development, responsive democratic governance, and improved resilience to natural and man-made shocks.

U.S. assistance programs will advance inclusive socio-economic development by organizing programs around the development of secondary cities, truly broadening the number of Filipinos that benefit from economic growth. It will strengthen free, fair, and reciprocal economic relationships between the United States and the Philippines. Activities will improve the business-enabling environment, promote fair competition, and strengthen local economic development. Assistance will improve regulatory quality and coherence, strengthen inter-governmental coordination, and enhance public participation and oversight of regulatory regimes. To boost self-reliance, U.S. assistance will help the Philippine government mobilize domestic resources through more efficient public financial management and procurement reform in infrastructure and the provision of goods and services. USAID will provide technical assistance and training to enhance the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises by strengthening key value chains, increasing access to finance, and advancing trade readiness and trade facilitation.

FY 2020 funding will improve educational outcomes and address the growing problem of un- and underemployment. Basic education programs will improve early-grade instruction and practice, bolster the utilization of quality early grade materials, strengthen early-grade assessments, and help develop policies and practices to reduce dropout rates. Higher education and workforce development programs will strengthen linkages between academia and the private sector, build the capacity of higher education and training institutions, tackle youth unemployment through skills training, and support improvements in the regulatory environment. To help address the high-profile drug problem, Funding will support the Philippine Department of Health and local government units to scale-up evidence-based and voluntary drug-demand reduction interventions. Other critical health investments are in TB and family planning.

To improve responsive, democratic governance, funding will increase access to justice and reinforce the rule of law by assisting institutions and civic advocacy groups to offer faster redress, reduce tolerance for human rights violations, combat corruption, reduce the allure of extremism, and curtail transnational criminal activities. Programs will expand opportunities for representation, strengthen accountability, capacity, and functionality of government institutions, and strengthen civil society and marginalized groups. FY 2020 funds also promote a free and open environment for media and information, and advance transparent and fair elections and political processes.

To improve resilience to natural and man-made shocks, U.S. assistance will improve water supply and sanitation services in targeted communities, enhance policies that adhere to international standards for natural resource management, and increase access to finance. Activities will advance energy policy frameworks to attract private sector actors, improve the operational efficiency of the energy sector, enable

deployment of advanced technology, improve the institutional capacity of key Philippine institutions to deliver and govern energy services, and optimize the performance of utilities.

Assistance will integrate climate resilient policies, sustainable urban planning, and vulnerability and risk assessments into climate-smart investments that bolster the resilience of vulnerable communities to withstand increasingly intense and frequent weather events and ecosystem degradation. To address forest degradation, programs will support the Philippines' national forest restoration program, improve greenhouse gas inventory reporting, and assist local governments incorporate forest management into development plans to halt or reverse deforestation and biodiversity loss. Programs will also address the drivers of and threats to biodiversity degradation by using a site-based programming approach and promoting the integration of conservation and development planning. Assistance will build government capacity at the national and sub-national levels on biodiversity conservation, coastal fisheries, and protected area management, forest and wildlife protection, and conservation-sensitive land-use planning.

Thailand ($5.7 million)

U.S. assistance will reduce the vulnerability of persons in Thailand to trafficking and protect trafficked persons. Assistance will also work with businesses to reduce the demand for and use of exploitative labor and provide technical assistance to the Royal Thai Government and civil society organizations (CSOs) to strengthen their protection systems. U.S. assistance will also mitigate the complex and evolving factors that perpetuate and drive violence in Thailand. Funds will support civil society-led conflict mitigation efforts and collaboration among government agencies, CSOs, and local communities in order to promote meaningful engagement and peaceful dialogue and strengthen collective conflict mitigation capacities.

Timor-Leste ($15.0 million)

With nascent democratic and legal structures in place and nearly one third of the population living in extreme poverty, Timor-Leste faces daunting development challenges. Poor governance, weak institutions, and lack of economic diversification and opportunity make Timor-Leste particularly vulnerable to influence and coercion from less democratic actors in the region.

U.S. foreign assistance will build self-reliance by investing in Timor-Leste's capacity to strengthen its democratic institutions; expand inclusive economic growth and private-sector competitiveness; and improve the health care system. Interventions will diversify the domestic economy away from heavy dependence on central budgets by stimulating investments through private sector partnerships, strengthening non-agriculture market linkages and by expanding opportunities for small and medium sized enterprises in sectors such as tourism, while protecting the environment and natural resource base upon which the economy depends. Assistance will also promote rules-based systems eradicating corruption, strengthen institutions, and build a transparent market economy. Support for civil society will improve organizational, advocacy, research, networking, and financial capacity, and increase demand for advocacy services.

Expected aggregate results of the assistance include reduced trade costs and improved efficiency of international and cross-border trade and transit. These interventions will advance Timor-Leste's self-reliance, while it increasingly becomes a more reliable economic and security partner in the region.

Vietnam ($51.5 million)

U.S. assistance will strengthen the U.S.-Vietnamese diplomatic partnership by addressing legacy of war issues and advance U.S. interests by reducing barriers to trade and leveling the playing field for U.S. businesses. Assistance will contribute to cooperation efforts on cleaning up dioxin and provide assistance

to those with disabilities regardless of cause. Activities will support institutional reforms and capacity building related to international trade agreements. Assistance will also open doors for U.S. companies to provide modern energy solutions.

U.S assistance will support Vietnam's efforts to implement reforms and will build capacity related to enacting international trade agreements and promoting international norms and rules. Programs will include support for economic and governance reforms that level the playing field by reducing barriers to trade and integrate small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) into global supply chains. U.S assistance will strengthen the business environment and private sector capacity and productivity. Programs will improve trade facilitation by eliminating non-tariff trade barriers that impede implementation of the World Trade Organization's Trade Facilitation Agreement. In addition, U.S. assistance will empower women entrepreneurs, strengthen provincial leaders' capacity to implement and manage market-oriented reforms at the provincial level, and build upon Vietnam's higher education efforts towards supporting policy reforms and 21st century jobs. These activities will drive inclusive economic growth in Vietnam that opens markets for U.S. investment and build Vietnam's burgeoning middle class, contributing to increased demand for American products.

U.S. programs will continue efforts to meet Vietnam's rapidly increasing electricity demand and sustain economic growth, including supporting the design and implementation of a Direct Power Purchase Agreement (DPPA) mechanism, supporting the development of Vietnam's Power Development Plan 8, helping project developers and financial institutions to design and successfully finance utility-scale renewable energy projects, increasing the adoption of mixed natural gas/renewable energy production, and strengthening Vietnam's energy security as part of the Asia Enhanced Development and Growth through Energy initiative. U.S. assistance will continue to improve the policy, procurement, and regulatory environments to increase access to affordable and reliable energy in support of low emission economic growth. U.S. assistance will continue to assist Vietnam's transition to low emission, and resilient development that protects people, landscapes, and biodiversity. It will also further advance the implementation of policies that expand domestic and sustainable financial resources for effective forest management.

To address legacy of war issues, U.S. assistance will continue to support the remediation of dioxin contaminated soil and sediments at Bien Hoa Air Base. In addition, assistance will provide direct services and affordable adaptive equipment and devices to help improve the physical accessibility of persons with disabilities. Programs will improve the quality and effectiveness of Vietnam's disability services apparatus, increase the Government of Vietnam's inter-agency coordination of disability services, and support organizations that advocate on behalf of persons with disabilities.

Pacific Islands Regional ($20.5 million)

The Pacific Islands region is a priority area under the Administration's Indo-Pacific Strategy (IPS) as the United States and the Pacific nations are partners on critical issues that impact U.S. national security. The FY 2020 request will bolster U.S. leadership in the region and strengthen important security partnerships with the Pacific Island Countries (PIC) while assisting them on their journeys to self-reliance. U.S. assistance will provide a counterbalance to the interests of non-like-minded actors in the region, while addressing risks to regional stability.

U.S. assistance seeks to fortify strong partnerships that foster more resilient, open, transparent and prosperous PICs. To support the IPS, the FY 2020 request will build local and national capacity to address the region's most pressing economic, governance, and security needs. FY 2020 resources will deliver regional technical assistance to improve disaster risk reduction systems; advance citizen-responsive democratic governance; reduce the impact of illegal, under reported and unregulated fishing;

increase access to reliable and affordable energy; and assist with improving digital connectivity across the Pacific. In Papua New Guinea, U.S. assistance will support conservation and natural resource management initiatives to reduce the primary threats to biodiversity in the country. FY 2020 resources will strengthen institutions and the enabling environment for effective stewardship of Papua New Guinea's natural resources.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional ($103.0 million)

The regional request supports the Administration's Indo-Pacific Strategy to advance the rule of law, open markets, fair and reciprocal trading frameworks, freedom of navigation, and private sector-led economic growth from the Pacific to India. Regional programs will reinforce our alliances, deepen economic and security relationships, and form networks of strong partners able to pursue their interests free from coercion.

Regional programs will strengthen the rules-based economic order, including by promoting transparent, high-standard infrastructure, energy systems, and digital connectivity. The U.S. will provide an alternative to state-directed development financing efforts, such as China's Belt and Road Initiative, which can undermine sovereignty, and lead to poor-quality, unsustainable infrastructure. U.S. assistance also lays the foundation for U.S. private sector investment by encouraging high standard, accountable governance practices that promote transparency, sustainable financing, environmental and labor safeguards, and open competition and fair market access.

This request seeks funds for the Infrastructure Transaction Assistance Network (ITAN) announced by the Secretary in July 2018. ITAN is a whole-of-government effort to increase productive, high-standard private sector infrastructure investment. ITAN will coordinate U.S. government efforts to assess projects, mobilize needed development finance, enable transparent procurement policy reforms, support enabling environments for private sector investment, and provide technical assistance to partner countries. Concurrently, the Indo-Pacific Transaction Advisory Fund will help partners access private legal resources and other advisory services for contract negotiations and project preparation.

U.S. assistance will also build cyber capacities at the national level and promote strong cyber legislation to prevent malign actors from using countries' networks as tools against U.S. interests and allow for effective disruption and prosecution of those actors.

Regional programs also advance cooperation within regional multilateral fora such as: the APEC Forum; the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF); the Pacific Islands Forum; the East Asia Summit; ASEAN; and the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI). ASEAN assistance will train officials in matters ranging from cybersecurity to best practices in the adoption of standards for imported goods; and encourage ASEAN governments to manage their development challenges jointly. APEC assistance bolsters American competitiveness and prosperity by addressing market access and market-distorting non-tariff barriers to U.S. goods and services through targeted technical assistance programs. These programs seek to level the playing field for U.S. businesses by facilitating transparent and efficient cross-border trade procedures; strengthening policies to improve the business environment and create economic opportunity; and advancing free, fair, and reciprocal trade and investment practices. Funding allocated for the ARF, ASEAN's largest political and security forum, advances the 27-country institution's overall goal of providing effective conflict resolution.

Under the ARF, the United States will advance bilateral efforts to streamline maritime interoperability between regional law enforcement agencies, support ARF member-state cyber development and adherence to cyber norms, and address security challenges to ensure region-wide aviation safety and

compliance with international standards. Assistance through the LMI strengthens good governance and builds the capacity of lower Mekong partner countries to address transboundary challenges such as water resources management, energy and food security, regional connectivity and economic integration, combating pandemic health threats, promoting STEM in education, and women's empowerment. U.S. assistance will also promote stability, economic growth, and good governance in Pacific Islands Forum member countries, including through U.S. membership in the Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility; PRIF helps Pacific Island Countries develop prioritized infrastructure investment plans, provides technical assistance to tackle regional infrastructure challenges, and coordinates donor assistance.

USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) ($18.7 million)

The request supports regional activities that address transnational challenges and advance regional integration in support of the Indo-Pacific Strategy. U.S. assistance will further the Asia Enhancing Development and Growth through Energy (Asia EDGE) initiative and advance market-driven energy sector transformation throughout Asia. The Digital Asia Accelerator will advance an inclusive, open, and secure digital ecosystem across Southeast Asia. Asia's demand for terrestrial wildlife products fuels the illegal wildlife trade, which is estimated at $20,000.0 million annually and is linked to other transnational organized crime. Southeast Asia's marine ecosystems provide food and income to over 200 million people in the region; however, unsustainable fishing practices threaten biodiversity, food security and livelihoods. More than 11 million people in Asia Pacific are victims of trafficking, accounting for well over half of the global estimated number of 21 million victims. RDMA will focus on regional approaches to these critical transnational challenges, including building cooperation to combat wildlife trafficking, combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and strengthening cross-border cooperation to prevent human trafficking and assist trafficking survivors. To slow, stop, and reverse the rapid loss of forests in Asia, RDMA will also catalyze private finance to drive regional investments in climate-smart agriculture and sustainable forestry. RDMA will also support efforts to counter violent extremism in Asia, including within the Buddhist community and between Buddhist and Muslim communities.

Europe and Eurasia ($308.8 million)

Albania ($1.7 million)

Funding will support efforts to combat transnational organized crime, strengthen judicial institutions, bolster civil society organizations (with an emphasis on youth) and the media, and promote government transparency while countering endemic corruption. Funds will augment evidence-driven and prevention-based programs that expand American influence and counter malign foreign influence. Assistance will support Albania in addressing corruption, ineffective institutions, weak rule of law, and constrained civil society, all of which remain key challenges to Albania's stability, economic development, and accession to the European Union.

Armenia ($4.7 million)

U.S. assistance to Armenia will capitalize on recent progress in political reform, building on efforts to strengthen Armenia's growing Western ties, support the government's economic reform agenda, promote energy diversification, and counter corruption, all of which will build self-reliance, bolster Armenia's ability to resist Russian and other external pressures, and solidify recent democratic gains. Resources will support the government's capacity to respond to public demands for institutional reform and will strengthen institutions of political accountability (parliament, political parties, civil society, and media) including through targeted grants. To improve Armenia's investment climate and increase opportunities for American businesses, U.S. assistance will help counter corruption, strengthen the rule of law, support

innovation and entrepreneurship, promote reforms that diversify the energy sector, and advance regional energy integration. Investments in civil society and media will help combat disinformation and malign influences. Assistance will support exchange programs, promote accountable governance, and support Track II peacemaking efforts to prepare the population for a peaceful resolution of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.

Azerbaijan ($2.1 million)

The only country that borders both Iran and Russia, Azerbaijan's challenges include oil sector dependence, corruption, a protracted conflict with its neighbor Armenia, and the risk of violent extremism in vulnerable communities. U.S. assistance to Azerbaijan will help address these challenges in order to increase Azerbaijan's integration with the West, its economic security, and its resilience to Russian and Iranian malign influence. Programs will build resilient communities to identify and respond to violent extremist influences and enable the development of civil society and independent media, including through targeted grants. Assistance programs will also support the expansion and diversification of the private economy, support economic growth, reduce corruption, and improve the business-enabling environment. Support for independent media will help combat disinformation. Support for English language programming and educational advising will advance U.S. values, culture, and policy. U.S. assistance will support Track II peacemaking efforts to prepare the population for a peaceful resolution of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. The impact of Embassy Baku's assistance programs will build self-reliance and increase Azerbaijani security and stability as a bulwark against malign influences, and level the playing field to make Azerbaijan a better trade and investment partner for the United States.

Belarus ($1.5 million)

Foreign assistance will promote a more open and transparent civil society in Belarus, including through the use of targeted grants to increase citizen voices in government decision-making. Assistance programs will support human rights and civil society, including women's and children's rights groups, as well as disability rights groups that advocate for systemic reforms. U.S. assistance will expand access to objective media to counter Russian disinformation. Foreign assistance resources will build self-reliance by supporting high-quality business training services and networking opportunities to strengthen the business community and the environment for U.S. businesses. Exchange programs for Belarusians to come to the U.S. will enhance Belarusian understanding of Western democratic principles and values and contribute to building mutual trust and understanding between Belarus and the United States.

Bosnia and Herzegovina ($10.0 million)

U.S. assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) will support peace-building, prosperity, and security; help the country integrate into Western institutions; address pervasive corruption; and support BiH on its journey to self-reliance. Programs will promote the rule of law by strengthening the ability of the judiciary and prosecutors to process complex corruption cases. Assistance will improve the effectiveness and accountability of institutions of governance by building the capacity of government and civil society to advocate for reforms. Funds will strengthen independent media and investigative reporting, election reform, and democratic political processes. Assistance will support local organizations fighting trafficking in persons and other human rights abuses. Funds will promote reconciliation, reduce ethno-nationalist tensions, and strengthen democratic institutions, including through education reform and support to the Office of the High Representative. Weaknesses in BiH's segregated education system continue to foster ethnic divisions. Support for education reform to strengthen and modernize curricula and teacher training will improve education outcomes and better prepare students for the workforce. Assistance will counter violent extremism by building the resilience of vulnerable communities to

extremist narratives. Economic programs will foster a sound business environment that promotes U.S. investment; improves fiscal stability; removes obstacles to economic growth; strengthens BiH's commercial law framework; fosters energy independence; reduces opportunities for corruption; and increases BiH's integration with Western markets. Programs will reduce vulnerabilities to Russian pressure by bolstering anti-corruption efforts, supporting media independence, increasing critical thinking skills, improving energy independence, and building economic resilience. Funding will also support education advising and program management costs.

Georgia ($38.5 million)

U.S. assistance for Georgia's economic growth, democratic development, and security strengthens Georgia as the U.S. government's most steadfast partner in the Caucasus region. Russian aggression and malign influence in Georgia, including its occupation of 20 percent of the country, further increase the importance of U.S. assistance to help Georgia achieve its goal of Western integration. U.S. assistance will build self-reliance and support Georgia's resilience against Russian threats by strengthening the rule of law, civil society, independent media, and democratic institutions; facilitating progress toward a peaceful, unified country secure in its borders; and promoting Georgia's integration with the West. U.S. programs will promote reforms to stimulate economic growth and improve private-sector competitiveness and agricultural productivity. They will help create a stable business environment that is attractive to U.S. investors. Strategic programming will increase energy security, advance renewable energy, and promote interregional connectivity and trade diversification to reduce reliance on Russian resources. Programming will also improve natural resource management and environmental protection.

U.S. assistance will facilitate the reform of key criminal-justice institutions, strengthen cyber security, combat transnational organized crime and corruption, and address human rights violations. Funding will also support efforts to transform Georgia's education system to prepare students to meet the demands of today's economy. Assistance with election reform and political processes will ensure representation for all Georgian citizens. Civic engagement, conflict mitigation, inclusion of minority populations, economic resilience, rural development, health, education, and other programming will play an important role in maintaining and strengthening ties between communities in Abkhazia and South Ossetia and Georgian communities across the administrative boundary lines. Funds will also continue covering salary and other costs related to a position in support of the Assistance Coordinator at the U.S. Embassy in Georgia.

Kosovo ($20.0 million)

U.S. assistance will strengthen the rule of law, governance, and economic growth, build resilience to external pressure with a view to advancing a stable Kosovo along its chosen Western integration path, and support Kosovo on its journey to self-reliance. Funds will bolster independent media and civil society to combat disinformation and malign influence, promote reconciliation, fight corruption, and strengthen democratic institutions. This includes support for the implementation of agreements that are key to normalizing relations with Serbia, improving inter-ethnic community relations, and consolidating regional stability in the Western Balkans. Funds will support nascent institutions and municipal governments to address the challenges inherent in democratic governance; advance justice-sector development; reduce barriers to trade and economic growth; and create a more conducive and predictable environment for foreign and U.S. business investments, particularly in the energy sector. Funding will also support evidence-driven youth programming that will empower youth to actively engage in the economy and civic life of their communities. Funds will support the work of an American Specialist Prosecutor assigned to the Kosovo Specialist Chambers in The Hague, established to conduct trials of alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity, and fundamental to establishing the rule of law in Kosovo.

Moldova ($18.0 million)

U.S. assistance will build self-reliance, strengthen Moldova's integration into Western institutions, and reduce vulnerability to malign foreign pressure by supporting Moldova's democratic governance and economic development. Programs will fight corruption and promote the rule of law; increase citizen oversight over government decision-making and reforms; increase youth civic engagement, support a free and fair electoral process; and boost public- and private-sector partnerships to deliver quality services that address priority needs and target populations. Funding will expand access to justice, strengthen independent media, and increase the availability of unbiased information to help counter Russian propaganda and disinformation. Assistance will focus on improving the business environment and attracting U.S. and foreign businesses and investors, and on facilitating economic diversification through strengthening core Moldovan export-oriented industries, including wine, information and communications technology, high-value agriculture, apparel, and tourism. U.S. assistance will also aim to counter Russian aggression in Moldova through reforms and capacity-building in the energy sector and targeted cyber security interventions. Funds will continue to support the salary and other related costs for the Assistance Coordinator at the U.S. Embassy in Moldova.

North Macedonia ($3.1 million)

U.S. assistance will support priority reforms needed to bolster North Macedonia's progress along its chosen Western integration path and build self-reliance, including efforts to bridge the extreme divisions across the political system, build resilience to Russian pressure, facilitate citizen-responsive governance, advance rule of law, and speed up integration with Western energy networks. Resources will strengthen civil society and democratic and economic governance; counter disinformation and fight corruption via support for independent media and investigative journalism; promote youth participation in democratic processes; and advance inter-ethnic integration. Programs will help political parties constructively contribute to policy-making; facilitate collaboration among young political leaders; improve North Macedonia's governing institutions at the local level; improve electoral systems; increase public engagement on rule of law issues; and combat government corruption. Funding will support regulatory reforms required for Western integration in the energy sector, as well as evidence-driven and prevention-based programming for countering violent extremism that can provide a bulwark against efforts by ISIS and other extremist groups to recruit and radicalize individuals in specific vulnerable communities. Funds will support and encourage under-served and disadvantaged students of North Macedonia to pursue higher education opportunities and to better prepare for the modern global workforce.

Serbia ($6.2 million)

U.S. assistance will reinforce regional stability by advancing reforms needed to increase Serbia's integration with Western institutions, build Serbia's resilience to Russian pressure, and support Serbia on its journey to self-reliance. Funding will help Serbia fight corruption; strengthen the rule of law; improve electoral and political processes; promote government transparency and accountability; support civil society; bolster media independence; and combat disinformation. Programs will continue to build the independence and effectiveness of Serbia's judicial system, including through support to key institutions like the State Attorney's Office. Assistance will support efforts to improve the legal, regulatory, and economic environment for media; increase the financial sustainability of media outlets; promote innovative partnership models; and support investigative journalism. Programs will strengthen public participation in democratic processes and strengthen community engagement across Serbian society, increasing linkages between citizens and civil society organizations. Economic programs will help foster a level playing field for businesses, including U.S. firms; remove regulatory constraints that limit growth; increase access to finance; help Serbia move towards an innovation and knowledge-based economy;

improve energy efficiency and security; and strengthen the competitiveness of small- and medium-sized enterprises, helping them to integrate into Western markets. Funds will also include programs to improve English language skills, increase media literacy, provide student advising services, and establish partnerships with U.S. universities.

Ukraine ($145.0 million)

U.S. assistance will help Ukraine become a more reliable security and trading partner to the United States, counter Russia's aggression and malign influence in Ukraine, and support Ukraine on its journey to self-reliance. Assistance will help to battle corruption and promote rule of law; advance civil society; support Internet freedom, political competition and consensus building, and human rights; prevent trafficking in persons; facilitate access to justice; and advance judicial reform. Anti-corruption measures will promote good governance, transparency, and accountability in partnership with civil society, thus improving the investment climate for U.S. business. In order to support Ukraine's Western orientation, funding will promote reforms that stabilize the economy, including by accelerating inclusive economic growth; advance decentralization by assisting local governments to better manage resources and deliver services to citizens; and improve the business climate, which will also create opportunities for U.S. businesses and investors. Support of critical reforms will also improve energy security, including through regulatory reform and diversified supply; promote health-sector reform and fight infectious diseases; and strengthen the agricultural sector by increasing the productivity and capacity of small- and medium-sized agricultural enterprises. The United States has increased programming to deter Russian efforts to create and deepen social divisions by improving strategic communications, supporting access to diverse and credible information sources, and enhancing cyber security nationwide. Throughout the east and south, programs will also strengthen community participation, governance, and economic resilience, and will support a robust OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to help secure Ukraine's border through international monitors and observation equipment.

Europe and Eurasia Regional ($48.0 million)

Funding will help partners build resilience against Russian malign influence, including by supporting their integration into Western institutions. Assistance programs will focus on increasing media literacy and access to independent, unbiased information; increasing government accountability and transparency; bolstering cyber security; strengthening energy security and economic resilience through energy diversification and improved access to Western markets; building local capacity to advance the rule of law, fight corruption, and strengthen governance; and activating strong and engaged local societies that uphold Western democratic principles and counter authoritarian and statist models. These efforts will build self-reliance and facilitate stable, prosperous, and reliable states that enhance U.S. security, advance American interests, and boost U.S. economic opportunities. Economic growth programs will work to create legal and regulatory environments conducive to business and trade; strengthen workforce development; support trade diversification; strengthen the financial sector; improve the investment climate; and create the foundations for resilient and interconnected energy sectors. Funding will support analytical tools to strengthen civil society, independent media, and democratic institutions and reforms.

Assistance will include support for the Fulbright-Muskie Internship program, which provides academic and professional development opportunities in targeted fields that advance Western democratic and economic principles. Programs will promote democracy, good governance, and the rule of law by building institutional capabilities to counter corruption, including through support for cross-border investigative journalism; increasing the number of defense bar and civil society activists engaged in reforms; and training the next generation of leaders. Assistance in this sector will also bolster the capacities of independent media and civil society organizations to respond and adapt to restrictive

operating environments and counter Russia's malign influence in the region. Programs will support the cross-border sharing of best practices and social networking, peer-to-peer exchanges, distance learning and capacity building, and targeted grants. Assistance will include support to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to fund an independent consultant to monitor construction of the Chornobyl shelter and spent fuel containment projects, which will help Ukraine to safely store its nuclear waste. Funds will also support salaries and related expenses for program management and evaluation staff as well as assistance experts.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) ($10.0 million)

U.S. assistance will maintain U.S. leadership and influence within this 57-nation organization that is vital in building regional stability, supporting human rights, and responding to conflicts and tensions throughout Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia. Funding will support the OSCE's field operations, including in Ukraine and the Balkans, through the OSCE's Unified Budget, and will fund the salaries of U.S. experts seconded to work in key policy and decision-making positions in the OSCE, enabling U.S. influence over organizational decision-making. U.S. experts advance U.S. and allied goals on a full range of OSCE programs in such areas as democracy-building, elections, good governance, media affairs, human rights, civil society development, rule of law, counterterrorism, police reform, border security, cyber security, arms control and military confidence building, and economic and environmental security affairs. Funds will also support election monitoring throughout the region and OSCE extra-budgetary projects to advance U.S. policy objectives through OSCE activities that are unable to find consensus through the Unified Budget.

<u>Near East ($1,336.4 million)</u>

Egypt ($75.0 million)

Stability in Egypt is vital to regional security and U.S. national interests, and a key component is sustainable, inclusive economic growth led by the private sector. To support this growth, FY 2020 economic assistance programs in Egypt will support a healthy, better-educated workforce and increase the employability of young Egyptians, with a special focus on girls and women. Activities will help the Government of Egypt (GOE) continue economic reforms that address macroeconomic imbalance, and will further private sector-led growth by improving the climate for private sector businesses, supporting small and medium enterprises to create jobs, and strengthen the Egyptian workforce. Funds will support the empowerment of women and youth, and combat gender-based violence, sexual harassment, and female genital mutilation.

FY 2020 funds will promote the automation of case filing and e-litigation procedures in the Economic Courts, and provide advanced technical assistance to judges in specialized fields, such as mediation and bankruptcy. This assistance will increase court efficiency, decrease adjudication time, and allow for improved management of court resources. Funds will also support an economic governance activity to increase accountability, transparency, and efficiency of public institutions to improve the government's ability to provide services at reduced costs to citizens as well as international and domestic investors. Assistance will enhance service delivery, curb petty corruption, and promote economic investment by streamlining government procedures and improving the quality of public services.

USAID will work closely with Egypt's Ministry of Health and Population and other stakeholders to continue to identify and address gaps in the existing voluntary family planning systems. The program will focus on areas with underperforming family planning indicators, such as low contraceptive prevalence rate and high total fertility rate. Special emphasis will be placed on contraceptive security.

Programs will support evidence-based, high-impact practices rolled out across specific intervention areas. All activities will reinforce institutionalization of voluntary family planning services in Egypt. In basic education, $9.0 million U.S. dollars will provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Education and Technical Education. The funds will be used for the development of a teacher credential system and to strengthen continuous professional development programs for teachers. Additionally, assistance will help strengthen the quality of basic education at the primary and secondary levels by providing support to improve teaching and learning outcomes in the classroom for marginalized populations.

In higher education, FY 2020 funds will improve the quality of higher education and support Egyptian students studying at universities in Egypt as well as the United States through comprehensive scholarship programs. To improve scholarship and research in areas critical for economic development, USAID will continue to support Centers of Excellence at Egyptian universities and continue funding joint research between Egyptian and American scientists through the U.S.–Egypt Joint Science and Technology Fund.

An additional $15.0 million will be invested to promote inclusive economic growth and assist the GOE in continuing economic reforms that address macroeconomic imbalances. The United States will assist the GOE in implementing reforms to its public financial management systems to achieve fiscal targets. Programs will respond to the economic challenges related to a large and growing youth population by providing economic opportunities for Egyptian citizens to launch new businesses and further expand small and medium-sized private enterprises. The United States will also partner with the GOE to develop employability skills in vulnerable and marginalized populations by improving the quality of vocational and technical education and linking new graduates to internships and job opportunities.

ESDF for Egypt will also help improve the trade and investment environment by enhancing the export capacities of firms in targeted sectors such as agriculture, water, and energy to compete in international markets including the Middle East and Africa. ESDF will assist Egypt's agriculture sector to meet market requirements of domestic and international buyers such as food processors, supermarkets, and restaurant chains by adopting international food quality and safety standards for horticulture crops. Assistance will increase Egypt's goods and services exports to the international marketplace, increasing the inflow of hard currency necessary to repay loans from international lenders. ESDF will also be used to promote agricultural innovation through research and education.

Iraq ($115.0 million)

U.S. assistance in Iraq will support the Administration's strategy to ensure the enduring defeat of ISIS and other terrorist organizations and support the recovery of ethnic and religious minority communities targeted for genocide by ISIS, which is crucial to consolidating U.S., Coalition, and Iraqi gains.

U.S. assistance will help to preserve Iraq's ethnic and religious pluralism, and will focus on supporting ordinary Iraqis recovering from the depredations of ISIS. Funds will support programs that: focus on the recovery of communities liberated from ISIS, including communities composed of ethnic and religious minorities; reinforce the Government of Iraq's (GOI) own economic reforms concerning a sustainable fiscal policy under the umbrella of the International Monetary Fund's Stand-By Arrangement and World Bank programs; provide important technical assistance to key ministries; strengthen governance and government responsiveness; and promote religious and ethnic pluralism, reconciliation, accountability, and human rights.

Stabilization and reconstitution of communities - including religious and ethnic minorities - will strengthen Iraqis' abilities to withstand malign influences. Stabilization and related assistance from the United States and other donors since 2014 has supported the return of more than four million Iraqis to

their homes. Continued assistance includes: working with local communities and local governments to restore essential services in areas liberated from ISIS; working with local leaders and the GOI to support the revival and continued stabilization of large cities such as Mosul; promoting private sector growth through investment and economic reform to increase dignified employment opportunities, and; working with other donors to support their continued assistance and engagement in Iraq.

Funds will also help the GOI to further its decentralization agenda and help Iraqi provincial governments and central ministries work with civil society organizations to develop accountability frameworks that improve service delivery at the local level. Funds will be used to provide experts to advise in areas such as finance, communications, public administration, economic development, health, education, electricity, water and sanitation, oil, and urban development. U.S. assistance will help the GOI to implement its own economic reforms supported by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank. Programs will help Iraqis to cut red tape and reduce non-tariff barriers in public procurement tenders, program activities that will help level the playing field for U.S. companies in Iraq, thereby promoting U.S. exports and investment.

U.S. assistance programs will strengthen inclusive governance, promote the rule of law, and increase access to justice for all Iraqis, including marginalized populations. Programs will promote respect for human rights, including in the judicial sector, prisons, and other detention facilities, and will support the humane treatment of detainees. Interventions will also seek to increase accountability for human rights violations, with a particular focus on supporting the most vulnerable Iraqis, including religious and ethnic minorities, women, and children. U.S. assistance will assist the GOI to advance the equitable representation of religious and ethnic minority groups, internally displaced persons, women, and other populations marginalized in governance structures. Programs will continue to address the traumas of conflict and may provide psychosocial and legal aid services to survivors.

Jordan ($910.8 million)

ESDF will support the Government of Jordan's economic reform agenda while simultaneously mitigating the impact of regional crises, including the influx of refugees from neighboring countries. Up to $475.0 million in FY 2020 funding will include direct budget support for the Government of Jordan (GOJ) through a cash transfer, which will provide general budget support for non-military development, thereby decreasing the GOJ's fiscal gaps and budgetary shortfalls.

The request includes approximately $63.0 million in economic growth interventions to attract and facilitate investment, spur labor market demand, increase the competitiveness of the private sector, and foster economic inclusion, all of which are essential to maintaining stability and advancing self-reliance in Jordan. Programs will support private sector competitiveness by improving the business-enabling environment and increasing efficiency, productivity, and investment in industries where there is high potential for growth and employment. Funds will also increase women's participation in the labor market and leadership opportunities.

Funding will continue to improve the GOJ's provision and quality of essential basic services such as water, health, and education in communities hosting significant numbers of refugees, and increase opportunities for employment for both Jordanian nationals and refugee communities. To support Jordan in addressing its water crisis and to stem the loss of over 40 percent of the country's water supply to non-revenue water, up to $212.0 million in U.S. assistance will support the GOJ to improve its water and wastewater treatment infrastructure, as well as to boost water conservation through improved technologies and behavior change. Up to $60.0 million will support increased access to quality education and other productive opportunities for children and youth of all nationalities in Jordan through investment in infrastructure and equipment that improve learning environments; increased capacity of management,

teachers, and communities to respond to student needs; and skills and empowerment programs targeted to vulnerable youth. To strengthen health service delivery nationwide and to sustain the health gains that have been made throughout the past several decades, up to $40.0 million will support the GOJ and Ministry of Health to strengthen maternal and child health interventions. Funding will continue to meet the ongoing challenges stemming from the influx of refugees, in particular by supporting a Multi-Donor Account that has leveraged significant external funding from new donors to the sector to defray refugees' health costs. USAID will intensify its focus on community health and nutrition, while continuing to utilize host government systems to deliver high quality results for reproductive health and vaccines.

Beyond economic growth and service provision, another key element for Jordan's long-term stability and resilience is democratic accountability and transparency. Up to $45.0 million will support Jordan's efforts to strengthen the rule of law, enhance the government's accountability to citizens within political processes, increase transparency to combat corruption, support elected officials to better represent their constituents, and promote transparent elections. To consolidate gains in democratic governance at the sub-national level, USAID will provide technical assistance to municipalities, governorate councils, and governors' offices to improve local service delivery, implement the decentralization process, and respond to citizens' needs. USAID will engage civil society and community leaders to advocate for reforms, participate in policy and decision-making, and mitigate conflict in communities at risk for instability. Funding will strengthen youth activities and institutional structures, facilitate networking among women's organizations, and build the leadership skills of women to participate more fully in political, social, and economic life.

Lebanon ($62.2 million)

U.S. assistance in Lebanon will support democracy and good governance, improve access to education and clean water, deliver reliable sanitation services, and promote economic development and social cohesion. Supported activities will strengthen local government capabilities to provide transparent and quality services, meet the needs of communities hosting Syrian refugees, and educate vulnerable and underprivileged students. ESDF funds will also help increase productive employment and drive economic growth in rural and needy areas by expanding access to opportunity, finance, and markets.

Funds will support municipalities to provide the delivery of essential services to vulnerable communities primarily located in Lebanon's north, south, and the Bekaa. Interventions may include small-scale water supply activities to alleviate water shortages, solar powered street lighting to improve security and enhance economic activity, backup power generation to reduce blackouts, and solid waste management to improve health and safety. Assistance will also strengthen local organizations' institutional capacities by improving financial management and governance structures. Approximately $17.0 million will support improvement of Lebanese and non-Lebanese student learning outcomes in public schools by enhancing student performance in Arabic reading and writing, advancing social and emotional skills learning, and supporting national service providers to deliver quality education, through teacher training, research, and technical assistance, and the provision of educational materials and equipment. Funds will also support local and regional institutions to improve water and sanitation services through the construction and upgrade of infrastructure to reduce environmental contamination and provide reliable water supply.

The United States will provide $12.0 million to support the higher education sector, enabling academically meritorious yet financially disadvantaged public and private school graduates – including refugees – to attend universities in Lebanon. These scholarships will improve job readiness and increase earning potential. ESDF funds will also strengthen the human and institutional capacity of select higher education institutions to improve their organizational effectiveness and help contribute to the social and economic development of the country. Over $13.0 million will directly support Lebanon's private sector to increase sales, expand investment, and create jobs. Livelihoods activities will support micro and small

businesses, emphasizing financial inclusion. Programs will focus on peri-urban areas in the south, north, and Bekaa regions, where economic conditions are unfavorable and instability is increasing. Assistance will provide business development services and solutions to small and medium enterprises, increasing investment, sales, and productivity, ultimately strengthening economic competitiveness. New activities will focus on facilitating trade and investment, improving business and trade linkages, promoting exports, facilitating access to capital, and supporting demand-driven workforce development linked to job opportunities. Funds will also support agro-food processing and value-added food products, with a focus on technology and quality improvement. Finally, around $4.0 million will be invested in an innovative capital and equity financing initiative for start-up enterprises and will provide entrepreneurs with the training and technical support needed for the success of their new businesses.

Libya ($17.8 million)

U.S. assistance in Libya supports efforts to build a unified, inclusive, and accountable government while defeating terrorist groups like ISIS and al-Qa'ida. It furthers efforts to enable national reconciliation and advance post-conflict stability initiatives; prevent the resurgence of violence; and bolster legitimate authorities committed to inclusive governance. Assistance will improve central and local government capacity to achieve economic recovery, improve the delivery of basic services, and bolster public confidence in Libya's democratic transition.

ESDF programs will help local governments improve conflict management, provide alternatives to violence, build confidence in public institutions, and offer community reconciliation and mediation initiatives. Assistance will support authorities' efforts to counter violent extremism and reestablish services, especially in areas formerly held by ISIS. This assistance will also promote inclusion, human rights, and government accountability, and focus on marginalized groups, such as women, youth, and religious and ethnic minorities. Continued support for governance programs will improve Libyan capacity to continue its political transition and build legitimate, accountable, and effective government institutions.

To promote inclusive economic growth, funds will help Libya make effective use of its natural resource wealth while broadening opportunities for economic participation through support for private sector growth. Assistance to expand opportunities for market-led employment, particularly for women and other marginalized groups, will improve livelihoods. Technical assistance could include helping the central government increase revenue collection, combat corruption, and execute the national budget. Public financial management assistance to national and municipal-level institutions will help streamline processes and strengthen systems to improve service delivery.

Morocco ($10.0 million)

A capable, willing, and increasingly self-reliant development partner across the spectrum of U.S. national security and economic priorities, Morocco has repeatedly demonstrated its ability to turn U.S. assistance into transformative, sustainable progress. ESDF funded programs focus on addressing core grievances, such as lack of economic opportunity and social marginalization, especially of youth, to advance the U.S. goal of strengthening Morocco's resilience against transnational threats of instability and violent extremism. Programs targeting local government, civil society, private sector, and support for basic education institutions will help address social, political, and economic exclusion. Programs will build resilience for those youth and communities vulnerable to radicalization and recruitment by providing them with opportunities for socioeconomic integration and by countering the narratives of violent extremist organizations.

To further promote stability, requested funds will enable work with regional government partners to improve implementation of regional development plans and the business-enabling environment. Activities seeking to enhance economic inclusion will focus on connecting economically excluded populations in target regions with skills and resources necessary to access livelihoods. U.S. assistance will reinforce a strong pro-democracy partner in a region beset by multiple security and development challenges. USAID will work closely with youth, women, and local government officials to accelerate development outcomes and decrease the risk of instability. Finally, investments will target the quality and equitable access to education nationwide, specifically through early grade reading skills, which is a national priority.

Tunisia ($31.5 million)

ESDF assistance will support initiatives to increase the Government of Tunisia's (GOT) responsiveness, transparency, and accountability and promote citizen participation in democratic processes. Programming will foster citizen involvement in civil society organizations (CSOs), which will increase citizen participation in political processes, promote decentralization, reduce the lure of violent extremism, and further U.S. national and regional security interests.

Assistance will also promote private sector solutions, foreign investment, and trade capacity, which are essential to the development of Tunisia's economy and to the strengthening of its strategic partnership with the United States. Programming will focus on increasing private sector employment and ensuring that public finances and natural resources are more responsibly managed and equally distributed.

ESDF programs will support the establishment of a fair and transparent regulatory environment to improve investment opportunities and stimulate private sector growth. Assistance will address issues of access to finance and provide technical assistance to small and medium enterprises with potential for growth. Programming will continue to support sustainable and inclusive development initiatives through partnerships with businesses that have strong expansion potential, including in rural and marginalized communities. This includes support to economic development, workforce training, job matching and private sector-led employment to promote job creation in underserved and disadvantaged communities. Through targeted firm-level assistance that improves the business-enabling environment, client firms will expand, generate wealth, and create jobs.

To address the need to match workforce skills to market needs, programs will strengthen demand-driven links between Tunisia's education system, workforce institutions, and the private sector to create jobs. Programs will also continue to support the professionalization of the handicraft sector and the modernization of the agribusiness sector with the goal of increasing Tunisia's trade and export capabilities.

Economic policy programs will support the GOT's fiscal reform efforts toward public financial management in revenue collection as well as budget preparation and execution, to increase domestic resource mobilization, transparency, and accountability.

U.S. assistance will also support initiatives that improve the quality of Tunisia's governance by increasing national and local level responsiveness and transparency. It will also advance key administrative reforms, such as anti-corruption efforts, increasing social inclusion, and reducing regional disparities. Assistance will prioritize citizen engagement to encourage political parties and parliamentarians to respond to citizens' needs and to build the capacity of CSOs to effectively engage with decision makers and act as a conduit between the government and the public.

Assistance will support the GOT to enable the participation of all Tunisian citizens (particularly women, youth, and people in marginalized communities) in democratic processes at the national and local level, including elections, budgeting, planning and accountability, and oversight initiatives.

In addition to supporting citizen participation, programs will work with the GOT to better respond to citizens' articulated priorities and needs. Programs will support GOT officials and other partners, especially at the local and regional levels, to more effectively provide public services, ensuring that citizen needs are met and that essential services are provided in an inclusive, efficient, and accountable manner. Additionally, by focusing on local-level service delivery, activities will enable Tunisia's long-term decentralization goals.

Programming will continue to support youth in Tunisia's most marginalized communities by building resilience to economic, social, and political stressors. Programming will provide resources to youth and community stakeholders to implement concrete activities to mitigate identified local challenges, and build the capacity of youth and local CSOs so that they can continue to identify and address community-level challenges.

The United States will support the engagement of women and youth in political and civic life, including through programs that support the GOT in bolstering gender responsive governance that advances women's rights and political participation at all levels. Assistance will also support laws to improve prevention and response to gender-based violence.

Yemen ($29.6 million)

ESDF funding will support initiatives and programs that build upon the humanitarian response in Yemen to enable local communities and government institutions to provide access to and sustain critical public services, including basic education and nutrition, as well as promote longer-term economic development. ESDF funding for Yemen will strengthen Yemeni systems, which include government, civil society, private sector, and community-based organizations, to reduce conflict and lay the foundation for peace in Yemen. These efforts will complement the broader diplomatic, counter terrorism, and stabilization efforts of the United States (and international partners) to support a unified, stable Yemen capable of deterring terrorist threats and malign Iranian influence.

The United States is among the top humanitarian donors to Yemen. To boost the positive impact of this assistance and address systemic needs that cannot be met through humanitarian assistance alone, the United States will promote the local provision of essential services such as education and livelihoods development. In particular, programs will help to expand the availability of and access to basic education and nutrition related programming. USAID will use an integrated approach to have a greater impact on chronic malnutrition, especially among the most vulnerable populations, including children under-five, pregnant women, and mothers. Activities that improve diagnostic and treatment of acute malnutrition will be coordinated with funding to encourage economic growth that seek to increase agriculture incomes through diversified farming systems and policy formulation. ESDF will also support programs that work with Yemeni institutions to stabilize the macro-economy including by promoting job creation opportunities and improving nutrition through support to relevant value chains (such as agriculture) and small and medium enterprises. The United States plans to continue its efforts to strengthen the Central Bank of Yemen's ability to manage the macro-economic situation, particularly mitigating fluctuations in the exchange rate and facilitating trade - critical elements to resolving the humanitarian crisis.

Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) ($14.5 million)

MEPI engagements will focus on regional initiatives that advance economic opportunities for women and youth in emerging markets and increase transparency in host government actions. Believing that stability and prosperity in the MENA region depend on strengthening the partnership among the private, nonprofit and public sectors, MEPI programming is grounded in evidence-based programs that build upon proven approaches.

Programs will encourage citizens' participation in decision-making and should increase accountability, effectiveness, and legitimacy of host governments. MEPI will encourage efforts by MENA governments to design and implement economic reforms that improve the investment climate and promote greater private sector opportunity and growth. Programs will encourage transparency and accountability by increasing public access to information, for example, through freedom of information laws. MEPI will develop citizens' skills to work together to solve local problems and engage in political and economic processes.

MEPI programs address core U.S. economic interests by promoting business-enabling environments that increase opportunities for U.S. trade and investment, especially in countries where other U.S.-funded assistance is not available (e.g., Algeria). MEPI aims to increase opportunities in the region for private businesses, particularly U.S. firms, by removing economic and bureaucratic barriers. MEPI programs will help foster an environment that supports entrepreneurship, innovation, technology transfer, and connections between businesses and public sector institutions.

MEPI programs create avenues that increase women's participation and representation in political spheres, as well as expand opportunities for employment, entrepreneurship, and economic prosperity. Likewise, MEPI is committed to training youth to become actively engaged citizens, community leaders, and social entrepreneurs.

Near East Regional Democracy ($40.0 million)

The primary goal of the Near East Regional Democracy (NERD) program is to foster a vibrant civil society, increase the free flow of information, and promote the exercise of human rights. NERD democracy assistance provides citizens with uncensored information and civic skills to hold their government accountable to citizen demands and to international obligations and commitments.

Implementation occurs through training for civil society (online and through seminars conducted in third countries); development of media content; promotion of digital freedom; and award of grants and sub-grants to non-governmental organizations. NERD programming produces circumvention tools to enhance internet access, develops voter education tools to improve accountability of elected officials, and trains investigative journalists to research and report on issues of concern to citizens. Funding will meet urgent priorities resulting from recent political events, such as threats to the free flow of information, human rights abuses, and suppression of the freedoms of association and expression.

USAID Middle East Regional (MER) ($30.0 million)

Funding for USAID's Middle East Regional (MER) program provides intellectual and technical leadership to improve the Agency's field-based development programs in the Middle East. MER programs will promote pluralism and tolerance in the wake of a genocidal campaign by the ISIS. MER will fund a holistic suite of activities to help persecuted religious and ethnic minorities heal and restore their communities, support economic recovery, and prevent future atrocities.

MER will pilot new approaches and technologies to address multi-sectoral needs through applied research, analysis, evaluation, and regional programmatic initiatives that target interventions that support religious and ethnic minorities (REM). With $25.0 million in ESDF, MER will advance the Administration's priority of preventing and responding to the persecution of REM communities that have suffered at the hands of ISIS and other extremist groups in the region. In doing so, MER will foment learning, collaboration and communication across activities that provide crucial services to these communities in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region.

This assistance combines short-, medium-, and long-term efforts that will help meet the immediate, life-saving, and recovery needs of REM populations. Interventions will restore access to essential services, improve access to jobs, support local businesses, and mobilize local and national actors to prevent future atrocities. Examples of prevention activities are monitoring and early warning models and systems, and REM teacher and administrator sensitization training. REM interventions in the education sector may include improving inclusive classroom pedagogy, school culture, and community outreach. MER resources will be used for pilot projects and cross learning from other sectors, such as by assisting traumatized citizens to access traditional or mental health services or by helping civil society to engage officials at multiple levels of government. Activities may also help the young people of persecuted ethnic and religious minority populations obtain dignified employment by providing vocational training and fostering leadership skills to help them find jobs or start their own businesses.

Other MER programs will foster and scale up innovation; increase the capacity of field operating units to rapidly respond to emerging needs; provide USAID the flexibility to target assistance to those in conflict and crisis; and support countries in their journeys towards self-reliance. Areas may include governance, stabilization, civil society, gender-based violence prevention, countering violent extremism, water supply and sanitation, natural resource management, education, health, and economic growth. Funding within MER also includes $700,000 for agriculture programming through Feed the Future to augment food security, build resilience, and enhance nutrition in the MENA region.

South and Central Asia ($817.8 million)

Afghanistan ($400.0 million)

The core priorities of peace, reconciliation, and security outlined in the South Asia Strategy guide this Request. Programs promote free and fair elections, private sector competitiveness, and Afghanistan's journey to self-reliance. Civilian assistance will help the Afghan government (GOA) complete essential reforms and improve its responsiveness. Civilian assistance complements security efforts by improving governance, enhancing export-led economic growth, empowering women, and strengthening the delivery of basic services such as health, education, and energy. These efforts reinforce the stability and credibility of the GOA and ensure its continued functioning after a political settlement is reached. They advance the objectives outlined in Afghanistan's Integrated Country Strategy and USAID's Country Development Cooperation Strategy, both of which seek a more inclusive, economically viable, and self-reliant Afghanistan.

Economic growth resources will focus on accelerating private sector-driven and export-led growth. Programs will build on ongoing trade and customs policy reform to: increase private sector competitiveness; promote market linkages through export facilitation; create a climate for transparent, legitimate private sector investment, especially in the extractives industry; promote greater private sector connectivity in the telecom industry; improve trade policy and customs regulations, specifically for sanitary (animal health and food safety) and phytosanitary (plant health) trade; and create jobs within targeted value chains and urban areas that emphasize opportunities for women and vulnerable youth.

Agriculture will be an area of particular importance for creating economic growth and self-reliance. In addition, programs will continue to provide technical assistance addressing the provision of power. Electrical output represents a key driver for economic growth, private sector investment, and fostering regional interconnectivity.

Democracy and governance resources will continue to promote political participation, civic engagement, and transparent governance. Programs aim to increase confidence in government, promote channels for citizen engagement, and empower women and girls in the economy, government, and society. U.S. assistance will support civil society's role in combating corruption at all levels of government. Local governance programs will create an environment that encourages local communities to take an active role in their own stability and development. Activities will promote independent media, fund higher education for women and various exchange programs. Through such programs, U.S. assistance aims to develop a cadre of Afghan professionals equipped to further peace and reconciliation and help Afghanistan achieve its vision of self-reliance.

U.S. assistance will maintain and advance social gains in health, education, and women's empowerment. Health programs will focus on major market and population centers to reach the greatest share of Afghanistan's population. Education programs will engage the GOA to: 1) improve access to and quality of primary education for Afghan children in selected urban areas and 2) provide assistance to strengthen both public and private higher education institutions.

The United States will continue to collaborate with other international donors to support Afghanistan through the World Bank-administered Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF). ARTF resources, along with other donor resources, will help to ensure that basic health and education needs are met, laying the foundation for a durable peace. Through the ARTF, the U.S. government will also continue to emphasize mutual accountability by incentivizing and rewarding the GOA for mutually agreed-upon reforms and development achievements.

Bangladesh ($122.2 million)

ESDF will support the President's National Security Strategy and implement the Indo-Pacific Strategy through the promotion of strengthened democratic institutions, inclusive and sustainable development, and market access. Programs will support the rule of law, human rights, civil society, labor reforms, governance, agriculture, and basic education; and combat trafficking in persons and corruption.

FY 2020 resources will help Bangladesh on its journey to self-reliance by fostering a sustainable resilient economy for all segments of society and ensuring that economic institutions expand economic opportunities. ESDF will help mitigate the vulnerability of Bangladesh's people and natural resources to the effects of natural disasters. Funding will improve agricultural market systems and nutrition through better farming practices, research, infrastructure, crop diversification, employment and entrepreneurship activities, and trade. This is a critical component of the U.S. Global Food Security Strategy. ESDF will strengthen linkages between agriculture and nutrition to overcome nutrition challenges in southern Bangladesh. Funding will address dietary diversity, preferences, and behaviors to improve nutrition among children and young adults, especially women. Funds will support water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions to improve the nutritional well-being of Bangladeshis. U.S. efforts will continue to promote proven technologies, mechanization, and enhanced irrigation techniques. Assistance will also expand the production of high-value rice varieties and further develop related markets.

FY 2020 resources will advance the Indo-Pacific Strategy by promoting private sector engagement and leveling the playing field for businesses. ESDF funded programs will enhance Bangladesh's small and

medium sized business growth, including expansion of private sector partnerships and improvement of the business enabling environment. The U.S. government will support policy shifts that reduce trade barriers to enhance private sector productivity and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise growth.

U.S. government assistance will support the Indo-Pacific Transparency Initiative by promoting democracy, governance, and rule of law, including improving access to justice and delivery of legal aid in the formal justice system, particularly for under-served communities. U.S. efforts will promote improved participatory governance through increased transparency and accountability, and increase local government capacity to respond to citizen needs. To improve democratic processes and foster a multi-party state, programs will promote political competition, bipartisanship, and professionalism of political parties. Funds will also support labor rights and reforms. U.S. assistance will be used to strengthen civil society through training of local civil society organizations on advocacy and networking to improve their ability to represent citizens and serve as watchdogs. These funds will also educate and train civil society on cybersecurity to help mitigate against criminal or unauthorized use of data.

Resources will help improve learning outcomes for marginalized children by expanding quality education for vulnerable populations, by supporting early grade reading for children with disabilities. Funds will support marginalized children in Cox's Bazar impacted by the influx of Rohingya refugees by increasing opportunities for learning and supporting the resilience of school communities.

Assistance will strengthen Bangladesh's natural resource management through the establishment of an institutionally sustainable, publically accessible forest monitoring and inventory system and other sustainable landscapes interventions. U.S. programs will strengthen local communities' ability to develop and implement effective co-management plans to protect threatened wildlife and conserve key targeted ecosystems.

Programs will support communities impacted by the Rohingya displacement in Cox's Bazar and Bandarban districts. These funds will support a multi-sector, integrated package of programming that will help improve local service delivery capacity, including water supply and sanitation; livelihood opportunities; and social cohesion that enables refugees and Bangladeshis to live together in peace and prosperity.

U.S. government programs will continue to address the underlying drivers of violent extremism in Bangladesh, combat trafficking in persons, and work to mitigate conflict among host communities and Rohingya refugees. FY 2020 resources will help prevent the recruitment and radicalization of the population's most vulnerable by violent extremist organizations; prevent human trafficking, protect and reintegrate survivors, and prosecute perpetrators; and prevent and mitigate conflict among refugees and host communities.

India ($70.4 million)

FY 2020 resources will support India's emergence as a leading global power and a strong strategic partner. The country's well-developed capital markets, highly innovative private sector, and policy-minded government are well placed to address its development challenges in a self-reliant manner. However, despite its achievements, the country has one of the world's largest number of tuberculosis (TB) cases and 20 percent of global maternal and child deaths. Half the population continues to live in poverty.

FY 2020 resources will support the Indo-Pacific Strategy and South Asia Strategy by bolstering India's ability to take on the role of a leader in the region. Resources will improve India's capacity to provide

effective, results-oriented, and sustainable development assistance to other countries in the region in collaboration with the U.S. government. Assistance will focus on fostering energy connectivity; natural resources security; disaster risk reduction; digital connectivity; and cyber security. Funding for these programs will support development across South Asia, as well as U.S. strategic interests and will expand private sector engagement in the Indo-Pacific to create investment opportunities for U.S. companies.

With FY 2020 ESDF funding, programs will support the Government of India's (GOI) capacity and commitment to move further along their journey to self-reliance. Funding will target the most important issues constraining India's ability to address health concerns and social inequality. Programs will also promote inclusive growth. Funds will support health interventions, access to clean water and sanitation (WASH) and promote sustainable landscape policies and practices. Programs will also build the GOI's commitment and capacity to manage its own development agenda on health, particularly addressing clean water and sanitation as well as environmental effects on health, such as air pollution. Additionally, funds may support innovative financing models to leverage private sector resources such as corporate social responsibility funds.

Kyrgyz Republic ($4.0 million)

As the only democratically elected parliamentary government in post-Soviet Central Asia, U.S. assistance will strengthen these hard-won gains in the Kyrgyz Republic. Assistance promotes economic progress and regional economic connectivity. Resources will reduce barriers to trade and investment. Programs will strengthen protection of intellectual property rights and support its accession to the World Trade Organization's Government Procurement Agreement. Funds will increase private sector productivity by engaging the private sector to increase rural employment by improving access to financing and linking them to markets. Resources will build market linkages by bringing about sustainable reforms that increase investment and promote entrepreneurship. Assistance programs will also enhance regional economic interconnections, including in energy markets, to build greater sustainability and resilience. U.S. assistance will strengthen democracy and stability in this strategically important country by promoting civil society oversight and engagement on government policies. Through strengthened civil society organizations, Kyrgyz citizens will gain the ability to address problems independently. Funds will promote the rule of law and human rights, including efforts to prevent trafficking in persons and support the reintegration of trafficking victims into society. Media programming will increase professionalism and financial independence in media outlets, thereby countering anti-Western messaging and expanding access to diverse and more balanced information. Assistance programs will ensure that the Kyrgyz Republic continues on the path of democratic reform and stability through critical improvements in the reading skills of primary-school students and increasing English language proficiency.

Maldives ($6.0 million)

The election and inauguration of reform-minded President Ibrahim Solih in 2018 created an important opportunity for a re-empowered democracy in Maldives. Programs will continue to support Maldives in becoming a responsible member of the Indo-Pacific region by bolstering its democratic institutions and economic governance, to include improving public financial management and strengthening the rule of law. Programs will also support working with at-risk youth, community development, and countering violent extremism.

Funds will be used to strengthen the competency and capacity of key criminal justice sector actors and institutions to investigate, prosecute, adjudicate, and more efficiently manage criminal cases**.** In addition to enhancing the capacity of these actors, U.S. government programming could also develop the capacity of civil society to more effectively address rule of law issues. Programs will provide technical assistance

and capacity building to the government to strengthen its public financial management. Support may include government debt management, economic crimes, and countering terrorism financing. Programs will strengthen the effectiveness, transparency, and accountability of key democratic institutions at the national and local level and bolster the work of stakeholders to increase respect for human rights. Though effective engagement with justice sector officials and civil society organizations, U.S. assistance will be used to interrupt key radicalization turning points in prisons and the community.

U.S. assistance will continue to support effective management of natural resources. Funding will be focused on protecting coral reefs though research and implementation of management plans. Assistance aims to improve the adaptive management of atoll ecosystems in a manner that is science-based, decentralized, stakeholder driven, and financially sustainable for reef-dependent communities and the country as a whole.

Nepal ($43.5 million)

ESDF funds will support Nepal's democratic transition, economic growth, regional connectivity, and workforce education and productivity. Assistance will strengthen the country's capacity to manage its own disaster risks. By promoting a more democratic, transparent, and accountable government, U.S. assistance advances a free and open rules-based order in the Indo-Pacific region and deters malign influences that threaten regional stability. U.S. assistance will advance self-reliant market systems, human capital development, and economic connectivity within the fastest growing region in the world. Programs will help Nepal become a stronger economic partner better positioned to uphold fair economic practices, generate productive jobs as an alternative to labor migration, and deter corruption and predatory business arrangements. U.S. assistance will support Nepal's transformation as a more capable, self-sufficient partner that asserts its democratic and economic sovereignty and promotes greater stability in the Indo-Pacific region.

Nepal's transition to a federal model carries the potential for increased stability. However, early challenges to this transition have emerged, including opportunities for corruption, renewed grievances from the conflict-era, insufficient local government capacity to provide services, and openings for non-democratic influences from external actors. U.S. assistance will address these emerging threats and support Nepal's democratic sovereignty by promoting transparent and inclusive governance, a free and independent civil society that holds the government accountable, and strengthened rule of law to deter transnational organized crime. Technical assistance will support both the Government of Nepal (GON) and non-governmental actors to advance anti-corruption reforms, protect media freedoms, promote accountable public financial management systems, enhance social inclusion and mitigate potential violence, and increase parliamentary oversight and legislative reform.

Despite Nepal's economic progress, corruption and a weak business-enabling environment have perpetuated a fundamentally uncompetitive economy. This has left the country vulnerable to unsustainable debt and dependence on China's predatory financing arrangements and investment. In line with the Indo-Pacific Strategy, U.S. assistance supports a business enabling environment that improves economic growth. Programs will promote business-friendly policies and regulatory reforms that advance a competitive market economy and support small and medium size businesses. Technical assistance to the GON and private sector will help leverage trade and investment opportunities.

Through Global Food Security Strategy funding, assistance will modernize the agricultural sector, strengthen market linkages and develop global value chain links. Funds will expand access to modern technologies within the private sector. Investments will complement Nepal's $500.0 million Millennium Challenge Corporation Compact by strengthening the energy sector's legal and regulatory

framework and facilitating cross-border transmission agreements with partners such as India (in line with the Asia Enhancing Development and Growth through Energy initiative), as well as enhancing private sector engagement to respond to infrastructure needs.

To further ensure sustainable economic development and support Nepal along its journey to self-reliance, ESDF funds will promote inclusive development of Nepal's human capital and support the GON's capacity to deliver quality early grade educational services; train teachers on evidence-based instructional practices; and reduce gaps in educational outcomes for girls, students with disabilities, and traditionally marginalized groups. Funds will also enable the U.S. government to engage the GON and private sector to develop and enhance the skills of Nepal's workforce and unlock productive and gainful employment opportunities for Nepal's growing youth population.

Nepal is one of the most disaster prone countries in the world, with thousands impacted by disasters every year. To reduce Nepal's dependence on humanitarian assistance, ensure continued progress along the path to self-reliance, and foster effectiveness and accountability for American taxpayer resources, ESDF funds will help Nepal reduce its vulnerability to disasters and improve its domestic response when the need inevitably arises. Technical assistance will build capacity of newly-empowered government institutions at both the central and local levels to better manage disaster risks and respond more effectively when disasters strike. Assistance will broker development of new financial and digital tools for mitigating disaster risk and bolster the role of the private sector and civil society to reduce risk and save lives when faced with the next disaster.

Pakistan ($48.0 million)

The FY 2020 request supports the President's South Asia strategy and advances U.S. foreign policy interests in the region. This Request represents a more focused civilian assistance portfolio for Pakistan, supporting core U.S. national security and foreign policy objectives such as: consolidating civilian government control on the border with Afghanistan; supporting civil society; and promoting economic growth, including through partnership with U.S. businesses.

ESDF will aim to strengthen civilian government control and stability in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region by working with Pakistan in improving local communities' trust in government, supporting recovery from conflict, and preventing the exploitation of vulnerable communities by violent extremists. In particular, ESDF assistance will support landmark reforms in the former Federally Administered Tribal Areas, which through a 2018 constitutional amendment became the Newly-Merged Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province (NMD), thereby extending Pakistan's laws and the judicial system to NMD. In that context, U.S. assistance in the region will also build Pakistan's capacity to deliver essential education and health services, strengthen governance and civic engagement, bolster livelihoods, cultivate entrepreneurship, empower women, and link remote areas with the larger economy.

ESDF will also continue to support civil society and a range of human rights programs, implemented through the Department of State's Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) and USAID. ESDF will support efforts to advance human rights, gender equality, rule of law, democracy and governance, freedom of expression, labor rights, and religious freedom in Pakistan.

ESDF assistance will continue to support academic and professional exchanges, including the U.S.-Pakistan Fulbright program. These exchanges continue to create unique opportunities and forge lasting connections between Americans and emerging leaders in Pakistan.

ESDF will bolster the ability of the Pakistani government at all levels to detect, report, and respond to infectious diseases, especially those that pose a pandemic threat.

ESDF will foster development cooperation to build economic growth and stability, while also potentially benefiting U.S. businesses by shaping the enabling environment and facilitating trade and investment with a large and growing Pakistani market. ESDF assistance will be used to leverage Pakistan's private sector for its own development, including public-private partnerships that prioritize innovation.

Sri Lanka ($27.2 million)

U.S. assistance will assist Sri Lanka in accelerating its development as a stable, democratic, and prosperous country strategically located at the heart of the Indo-Pacific region. Elections will take place at the provincial and national level in 2019 and 2020. The U.S. government will use FY 2020 resources to strengthen Sri Lanka's capacity to play a positive role in a free and open Indo-Pacific region by bolstering good governance and enhancing fair opportunities for trade and investment. Funds will strengthen democratic institutions by building on openness in political, civil society, and media spaces and increasing respect for and capacity to effectively implement and protect human rights and rule of law. U.S. assistance will level the playing field for trade and investment though transparent and accountable public financial management systems that align with the international rules-based order. Programs will promote inclusive economic development that allows for island-wide growth as well as bolster cyber governance and cyber security.

To support Sri Lanka's journey to self-reliance and strengthen the effectiveness, transparency, and accountability of key democratic institutions, funds will be used to support capacity building and institutions, including the Parliament and independent commissions. Programs will also equip civil society organizations (CSOs) to advocate, monitor and provide oversight in support of good governance. Funds will be used to improve information integrity, inclusion, and public outreach by election management bodies. Programs will increase civil society engagement in electoral processes through activities such as civic education, election monitoring, and accountability trackers for elected officials.

To support Sri Lanka's cyber governance and cybercrime legislation capabilities, funds will be used to: strengthen cyber security awareness and capacity; promote norms of responsible internet governance; and improve national-level frameworks, legislation, and policies on cyber and digital matters.

To further ensure progress on strengthening rule of law, U.S. assistance will support capacity building of key criminal justice sector actors and institutions in Sri Lanka to handle complex crimes such as corruption and narcotics trafficking. Funds will also support Sri Lanka's efforts to fulfill its commitments to transitional justice dating from the end of the civil war. Programs will do this through strengthening the rule of law within the legal community and enhancing capacity to deliver transitional justice. ESDF will also go towards enhancing information integrity and independent media by strengthening an open and fair information environment.

Private sector engagement is a primary engine for economic growth. As a result, supported activities will include assistance to encourage small and medium enterprise development and entrepreneurship opportunities to foster inclusive economic growth. Programs will strengthen Sri Lanka's commercial capacities to ensure a competitive, transparent framework, and processes for growth. U.S. assistance will promote private sector engagement and sound public financial management practices through commercial law technical assistance and targeted trainings for industry experts. Assistance will also provide the Government of Sri Lanka, especially the Port of Colombo, with infrastructure technical support. Programs will work to establish international best practices of commercial port operations and management and increase demand for port operations logistics services.

Tajikistan ($6.8 million)

U.S. assistance will support a sovereign, secure, and stable Tajikistan, which are key to fostering the U.S. goal of regional connectivity. Programs build resilience to counter strategic and economic malign influence. Assistance prevents trafficking in persons, facilitates access to justice and information, promotes community interaction among isolated and vulnerable populations, and advances government reform at all levels. Funding supports independent media, civil society development, and access to higher education; and includes targeted grants in these areas. Programs improve the business and investment climate for U.S. business access to markets and encourage broad financial system reforms. Programs fight infectious diseases such as multi-drug resistant tuberculosis; strengthen the agricultural sector by increasing the productivity and capacity of small- and medium-sized agriculture enterprises and their value chains; and support enhanced border controls and security, particularly on the long border with Afghanistan.

Uzbekistan ($9.2 million)

U.S. assistance programs will continue to support the Government of Uzbekistan's wide-ranging reform efforts and help Uzbekistan on its journey to self-reliance through private sector engagement. Funding will support programs, including assistance for World Trade Organization accession that will increase compliance with international standard. These programs will enable U.S. firms to invest and sell goods and services. Funds will increase employment and jobs through increased market-oriented productivity and competitiveness. Programs will address country-specific barriers to firm growth and job creation, particularly for youth. These activities aim to reduce outward labor migration, particularly to Russia. Resources will also increase private-sector competitiveness in the horticultural sector by advancing the quality and volume of agricultural production utilizing U.S. technology and inputs, and diversifying export markets.

Assistance will support implementation of justice sector reforms that will increase the judiciary's independence and strengthen the defense bar. These programs aim to increase protection of human rights, reduce corruption, and improve the business climate. Funding will reform the primary and secondary education system, including its administrative structure, curriculum, and teaching methodologies, and support increased English-language instruction. Assistance will improve the legal and regulatory framework for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and increase their engagement with policy makers on public-interest issues. Resources will strengthen journalistic professionalism, improve the regulatory environment for media, and increase media literacy. In addition, programs will support victims of trafficking in persons (TIP). ESDF funds will be used to increase the capacity of NGOs and social-service providers to prevent TIP and enhance cooperation mechanisms between government and civil society.

Central Asia Regional ($16.7 million)

U.S. assistance will advance the President's National Security Strategy and South Asia Strategy through projects that support the C5+1 Initiative. C5+1 is a diplomatic platform that brings together the five states of Central Asia and the United States to discuss and address issues of common concern. C5+1 aims to increase Central Asia's economic independence and sovereignty by promoting intra- and inter-regional connectivity, energy independence, and cross-border security. U.S. assistance promotes increased resilience and independence among the five Central Asian countries.

Assistance will support cross-border energy and trade activities that increase Central Asia's access to diverse markets, thereby bolstering economic independence and supporting Afghanistan's economic integration into the region. Funding will promote regulatory and policy reforms to improve the

investment climate for U.S. project developers and investors. As part of regional energy cooperation, assistance will enhance energy security by supporting the reestablishment of the Central Asia regional energy grid. Funding will diversify sources of energy generation and increase energy efficiency.

Activities will also improve the transit of legal goods and services across borders by streamlining customs and border-crossing procedures. Programs will strengthen independent media and civil society to advance core American values of governance, transparency and accountability in the Central Asia region. Assistance will also support at-risk populations that serve as a potential destabilizing force in the region.

In addition, the United States will exercise influence and leadership in the region through $6.5 million in support for the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). Funds support OSCE activities and field missions as well as salaries of U.S. experts seconded to work in key OSCE positions.

State South and Central Asia Regional ($63.8 million)

To further the Administration's Indo-Pacific Strategy, the FY 2020 Request will help create an investment attractive environment that ensures sustainable economic development in the region. As an integral component of the Administration's Infrastructure Transaction and Assistance Network initiative, South Asia regional funding will help ensure high standards in infrastructure, help create a level playing field to the benefit of U.S. companies, and provide an alternative to opaque, debt-laden projects that are detrimental to sustained prosperity. As part of the Administration's Asia Enhancing Development and Growth through Energy initiative, regional funding, coordinated across the U.S. government will support South Asia's efforts to expand its energy resource supply, expand energy access, and advance power sector development, focusing on liquefied natural gas (LNG), renewables, and battery storage. Assistance will also support the Administration's Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership, enhancing partners' abilities to build secure connections, enable innovation, and protect their networks. U.S. resources will also support greater economic connectivity, including energy, transport, and trade connectivity.

Funding will support project feasibility studies and social and environmental impact studies. Assistance will fund trade and reverse trade missions, matchmaking events to attract private-sector interest, and technical assistance programs. Resources will focus on the development and improved administration of priority land, air, and seaports of transit and trade, as well as roads and bridges that will connect the region and support economic growth. Funding will also help build regulatory regimes that ensure sustainable infrastructure and financing that protects against corruption, and ensures free and open procurements. Where possible, funding may be deployed in concert with India, Japan, and/or Australia to promote and support quality, best value infrastructure. Where collaboration is possible, funding would support workshops, seminars, and other logistical costs to support cooperation with these partners and promote high standards throughout the region.

To support South Asia's swelling energy needs, funds will enhance energy coordination among partners to facilitate energy trading and improve legal and regulatory frameworks for regional energy markets. Assistance will support LNG supply and infrastructure, and develop partners' capacity to adequately and efficiently import LNG into their energy markets. Resources will also strengthen the capacity of partners' LNG regulators, through workshops, exchanges, trade missions, and focused technical assistance. Funding will also support improved battery storage to facilitate the integration of fossil fuels and renewables into smart grids.

On digital connectivity and cybersecurity, resources will support capacity building, training, and interoperability among partners and with the United States. Resources will support emergency incident response coordination and threat recognition and deterrence. Funds will also support the development of

information and communications technology infrastructure improvements, expand secure access to the Internet, and advise partners on regulatory frameworks that create a level playing field for U.S. companies.

To enhance regional connectivity, resources will complement existing programming to improve and align domestic policies and regulations to help reduce or eliminate barriers to cross-border trade, improve the ease-of-doing-business and regulatory practices, encourage competition policies in line with international standards, and build habits of trade cooperation between partners. Assistance will standardize regional customs data systems to facilitate trade and the collection of duties both regionally and with East Asia. U.S. assistance will also support people-to-people exchanges, building linkages among young leaders across South Asia. Activities will include professional skill development, training, and capacity building opportunities, as well as networking among young South Asian and East Asian leaders. ESDF funds will also support regional water cooperation and promote water security. Resources may additionally support regional organizations, such as the Indian Ocean Rim Association.

Assistance will finance targeted anti-corruption training, monitoring, and evaluation for the above activities, workshops, and regional conferences. Funds will be used to facilitate program support costs, including program design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation capacity of contractor staff. Finally, funds will support consortia between think tanks and practitioners to best support the President's vision of the Indo-Pacific.

Western Hemisphere ($516.2 million)

Colombia ($100.0 million)

Assistance for Colombia will help reduce the flow of illicit drugs to the United States and support the transition to an inclusive peace after more than 50 years of conflict. ESDF programming will improve the conditions necessary for licit economic growth – an important complement to overall U.S.-supported counternarcotics programs. Programming will improve regional safety and security by targeting Colombian government-prioritized, conflict-affected areas and advancing implementation of the 2016 peace accord.

U.S. government activities will foster the expansion of Colombian state presence, good governance, and human rights ($2.0 million) in conflict-affected areas; strengthen rural economic development in historically marginalized communities; and promote reconciliation among victims, ex-combatants, and other citizens. With $13.0 million, USAID will improve transparency and local governance to deliver public services and strengthen links between state and society. Support will enhance Colombian government capacity to mediate conflict, resolve grievances, and provide justice services to underserved populations, increasing stability and security in conflict-affected regions. USAID will continue to engage directly with civil society organizations to increase capacity and citizen participation, with focused attention on citizen security and inclusion. Funding of $20.0 million will strengthen government and civil society capacity to exercise and advocate for conflict victims' rights and support victim's full integration into society. Funds will expand victims' access to justice and other services, such as psycho-social and mental health, through dialogue and reconciliation activities that address underlying socio-economic causes of violence and social fragmentation.

Public-private partnerships will foster socio-economic opportunities and build social cohesion in conflict-affected municipalities. Furthermore, funds will support the prevention of child recruitment and utilization, including reducing youth involvement in gangs, criminal networks, and illegal armed groups by targeting at-risk youth and addressing the sources of violence. All proposed assistance will comply

with applicable legal restrictions on assistance to sanctioned groups. With $10.0 million, programs will foster social and economic inclusion of Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities through their engagement in peacebuilding, economic and educational opportunities, and respect for ethnic diversity.

With $31.0 million, funding will strengthen community organizations and legal economies in rural, conflict-affected areas by increasing the competitiveness of licit producers and the value of licit products, with a focus on agricultural value chains. Assistance will help local community organizations become effective and reliable partners for public and private sector actors in the planning and implementation of sustainable socio-economic development initiatives. Funds will also support national and municipal governments, the private sector, and local communities to prevent illicit crop cultivation and advance peace through support related to land titling and small-scale infrastructure. With $2.5 million, USAID will also continue to support rural financial inclusion with new tools and methodologies to bring formal financial services to previously neglected rural areas. USAID will also continue to leverage public-private partnerships that contribute to U.S. objectives to advance peace and security in Colombia and opportunities for U.S. firms.

With $2.8 million, USAID will address the peace accord's environmental aspects and related efforts to combat illicit economies, including protecting forests and priority ecosystems; conserving Colombia's rich biodiversity in high-priority areas; promoting incentives for environmental stewardship on private and communal lands; and combating deforestation by strengthening environmental law enforcement, sub-national land-use planning, and natural resource governance. With $3.0 million, USAID will also address the challenges posed by illegal and informal gold mining – a key financing mechanism for illegal armed groups that has serious effects on the environment and public health. With $1.5 million, USAID will support the energy sector's integration of variable renewable energy, including in priority conflict-affected regions, to increase the sector's competitiveness and resilience. These activities will also foster partnerships with the private sector and leverage market-based environmental policies.

Cuba ($6.0 million)

The ESDF request for Cuba will support democracy programming that advances a stable, prosperous, and free country for the Cuban people by facilitating initiatives led by independent civil society organizations in Cuba that promote democratic values, human rights, and fundamental freedoms. Programs contribute to the goals outlined in the Administration's June 2017 National Security Presidential Memorandum, and activities will provide humanitarian assistance to political prisoners and their families, strengthen the capacity of independent civil society organizations, and promote the free flow of uncensored information to, from, and within the island. U.S. assistance aims to promote values the United States upholds around the world, while supporting the Cuban people's desire to freely determine their futures and reduce their dependence on the Cuban state.

Ecuador ($1.0 million)

U.S. assistance to Ecuador will support civil society organizations (CSOs) engaged on a number of key issues, including good governance, transparency and anti-corruption, institutional strengthening, policy dialogue, and decision-making at the local and national levels. Assistance will enhance the technical, financial, organizational, and networking capacity of targeted CSOs to increase the efficacy and impact of current programming. Programs will increase the capacity of CSOs to work collaboratively with the Government of Ecuador to present and support democratic governance reforms; foster the transparency of public institutions and democratic processes at the local and national levels; and help make recent democratic gains in Ecuador permanent.

El Salvador ($45.0 million)

Programs in El Salvador advance U.S. national security interests and help reduce illegal immigration push factors by promoting economic opportunity, strengthening institutions, and increasing safety and security. Assistance programs also address the needs of returned migrants to reduce repeat migration.

Programs aim to address economic factors that drive illegal immigration to the United States and to increase investment and export opportunities for U.S. firms. These programs enhance economic opportunity and promote private sector investment by improving the business enabling environment and increasing economic competitiveness in key sectors of the economy in ways that increase job creation for vulnerable populations. Technical assistance will strengthen El Salvador's network of small business development service providers in an effort to promote productivity and exports. Interventions will help El Salvador on its journey to self-reliance by supporting entrepreneurs and small businesses, promoting innovation, improving trade facilitation, reducing the costs of doing business, and promoting energy efficiency by using U.S. technology. Funds will help private firms address the barriers to increasing exports of high value products and promote strategic alliances between the public and private sectors. Strengthened trade relations and increased demand for U.S. products from Salvadoran businesses and consumers will benefit U.S. firms.

Funding will also improve educational opportunities and workforce development to reduce the drivers of out-migration associated with low wages and a non-competitive workforce. Assistance will help government entities, civil society organizations, universities, the private sector, and vocational and technical institutions focus education investments to respond to labor market demands. Approximately $1.8 million will be invested to improve access and increase quality of Salvadoran Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) and foster partnerships between local and U.S. HEIs to promote sustainability and self-reliance. Workforce development efforts will increase employment within high-growth economic sectors for vulnerable youth in high-crime municipalities, thus providing them with more stable futures in their home country. In addition to supporting activities in higher education and workforce development, approximately $7.0 million for basic education activities will improve access to and the quality of education for students and out-of-school youth in high-crime municipalities. Funding will improve teaching methodologies, create safe learning environments, and reintegrate school dropouts who may be vulnerable to the influence of criminal organizations.

Crime and violence prevention activities provide opportunities for at-risk youth to reduce the pressure for illegal migration to the United States and limit the influence of transnational criminal organizations. USAID will work with government institutions, U.S. and local private sectors, and civil society to improve primary, secondary and tertiary violence prevention activities for at-risk youth. Other programs will focus on providing reintegration services for those displaced due to violence, enhancing child protection services, rehabilitating public spaces, and ensuring public institutions protect citizens. Strengthening justice sector institutions and decreasing impunity through criminal justice reform will help rule of law institutions become more efficient and transparent, raising professional standards of justice sector personnel, and strengthening community policing. Activities will promote the use of alternative sentencing measures for youth charged with nonviolent crimes to reduce incarceration rates.

Governance efforts will support government transparency and fight corruption by increasing professional skills, ethics and standards of public officials, with special focus on the Attorney General's Office. Activities will strengthen community-based organizations' abilities to advocate for citizens' rights and increase transparency in public expenditures. USAID will work with municipalities to better plan and deliver effective services. Assistance will help the Ministry of Finance increase tax revenues and improve expenditures to finance El Salvador's development by adopting better public financial management practices. Human rights activities will assist in ensuring rights are protected, support

advocacy on behalf of victims, track and process disappearances, address violence against women, and protect the rights of Salvadoran workers.

Guatemala ($65.7 million)

U.S. assistance for Guatemala supports the U.S. Strategy for Central America to address the drivers of illegal immigration and fight transnational organized crime, including illicit trafficking. U.S. support reduces insecurity and violence, expands economic opportunity, promotes private sector engagement and community development, enhances domestic resource mobilization, improves health and nutrition, and fights impunity and corruption. Additionally, programs promote education alternatives for out-of-school youth through workforce development, civic engagement, and employment programs. U.S. assistance programs complement Guatemala's support for the regional Plan for the Alliance for Prosperity and target areas with the highest levels of migration, primarily the Western Highlands, and high crime areas.

U.S. assistance will empower citizens of Guatemala's Western Highlands - the primary source-point of illegal migration - to identify and address the factors driving their decision to depart Guatemala. $3.5 million will help reduce social conflict and violence and increase social cohesion. USAID will work to empower traditionally marginalized sectors to develop solutions to sources of social conflict, including youth and family, governance, land rights, and natural resource exploitation.

Funding will provide approximately $0.4 million to build the capacity of Guatemalan institutions to prevent trafficking in persons, protect trafficking victims, and prosecute human trafficking crimes. U.S. assistance will also provide funding to strengthen the juvenile justice system by improving case management systems and ensuring juvenile rehabilitation models are in place; supporting the implementation of alternatives to institutionalization and case diversion models; and preventing the mixing of adolescents in conflict with the law and youth under protection.

Approximately $14.0 million will be used to expand democratic participation by helping local governments (located in areas with the highest incidence of unaccompanied child migration, poverty, and chronic malnutrition) respond to citizens' needs in the areas of water, health, food security, environmental protection, and resilience to weather variability

U.S. assistance will increase access to clean water for use in households, schools, and in health, industrial, and commercial facilities through the implementation of appropriate community-based approaches. Assistance will increase efficiency and promote multiple uses of water in domestic and productive sectors.

To address the principal drivers of out-migration from Guatemala, USAID will provide $8.5 million to improve the employability of youth through enhanced quality of and access to education and life skills training for underserved populations. USAID will provide roughly $8.3 million in education and workforce development opportunities for out-of-school youth, including primary completion programs and non-traditional secondary education. Assistance will improve student reading and increase teacher effectiveness. Activities also support youth civic engagement and youth employment programs. $1.8 million dollars will improve the Government of Guatemala's ability to invest in public services through more efficient tax collection, lower levels of corruption, and improved public expenditure management. Programs will address corruption by improving internal controls and transparency of public financial management and procurement at the national and local levels, increasing transparency of government actions.

USAID will provide $14.0 million to support small-scale farmers' efforts to improve agricultural yields, enabling them to produce nutritious food for home consumption as well as grow cash crops like coffee and high-value vegetables that can be sold in local or international markets. U.S. assistance will promote good agricultural and business practices, supporting the transition of small-scale enterprises into commercially viable businesses.

USAID will provide $4.0 million for activities that focus on the link between environmental crimes and broader criminal activity to enhance governance and reduce corruption associated with the sector. Activities will address social conflict and build community trust and engagement with local and national governments.

USAID will provide $8.3 million to increase employment opportunities and accelerate economic growth. Through a private enterprise-driven approach, efforts will connect small businesses with new markets, mobilize new investments, and link youth with jobs in the formal economy. USAID will channel targeted investments into emerging sectors of the Guatemalan economy that have the potential to significantly increase revenue, improve operational efficiency, attract outside investment, strengthen industry clusters or value chains, build human capital, or introduce innovation.

Haiti ($25.5 million)

Programs will help the Government of Haiti build a stable foundation of transparent and accountable institutions to promote citizen-responsive governance, enforce the rule of law, and protect human rights. Assistance support economic growth and job creation, particularly in the agricultural and small and medium enterprise sectors that employ the majority of Haitians. Investments in water and sanitation will help decrease the frequency and severity of cholera outbreaks and will contribute to a reduction in water-borne and other diseases. Education programs will target early grade reading reform so that Haitian educators will be able to effectively teach French and Creole reading skills in the classroom. These efforts aim to reduce the push factors creating pressure for out migration.

The U.S. government will utilize $6.0 million for programs that will continue to foster credible and transparent elections and political processes; develop greater technical, analytical, and managerial capacity within Haitian government institutions; and support the creation of a permanent electoral council responsible for building public trust in the integrity of the electoral process, political parties, and issue caucuses that are more accountable to their constituents. Requested funds will support a sustainable increase in local revenues for improved service delivery to citizens, and support civil service reform in areas such as human resource policies, management, recruitment, promotion, and career advancement. Programs will protect the rights of vulnerable groups— including women, children, and youth— through improved service delivery and capacity building of Haitian civil society and government institutions. Further, assistance will promote an efficient and fair judicial system by helping to reduce prolonged pre-trial detention, such as through the expansion of Haiti's first computerized case management system to help expedite judicial cases of pre-trial detainees; fostering judicial independence and reform; increasing access to justice by providing free legal aid to low-income communities and supporting the Haitian government in the establishment of public defenders' offices throughout the country; and advancing key reforms to the penal code and criminal procedure code.

USAID will utilize $8.5 million to refine and implement a comprehensive food security strategy to improve resilience, reduce hunger, increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development, and improve nutrition by training local enterprises, farmers, water-users associations, research and extension centers, and other organizations and community groups to strengthen targeted value-chains and improve the functioning of agricultural markets.

Additionally, $3.0 million will help to promote digital finance solutions and address regulatory issues to improve financial inclusion for the underserved; create jobs and facilitate international and regional trade through improving competitiveness, supporting export-ready firms and strengthening customs administration; and build the capacity of financial and business advisory services to facilitate greater access to private capital, including bank loans and private equity for small and medium enterprises. U.S. assistance of $4.0 million will support water, sanitation, and hygiene services through infrastructure investments, public information campaigns, working with the private sector, and by strengthening the technical and revenue generating capacity of the National Water and Sanitation Directorate to facilitate its self-reliance. This will help reduce the prevalence of cholera and other water-borne diseases, while increasing access to safe water and sanitation services.

USAID will utilize $4.0 million to promote early grade French and Creole reading programs that work in the first through fourth grades on a national scale; support the Ministry of Education to build teacher capacity in reading instruction; generate community support for improved literacy outcomes and increased access to quality education; build the capacity of the Ministry of Education at the national, departmental, and district levels to provide quality basic education services for its population; and address barriers to quality education with a focus on out-of-school children, youth, and those with disabilities.

Honduras ($65.0 million)

U.S. assistance in Honduras supports the U.S. Strategy for Central America's goals of addressing the security, governance, and economic drivers of illegal immigration and illicit trafficking. Programs aim to reduce extreme poverty in rural areas and strengthen institutions at the national and municipal levels to provide better services, improve citizen security, and increase transparency. These USAID programs will provide alternatives to out-migration and involvement in illegal activities and build Honduras' capacity to manage its own development challenges. Funding will help improve agricultural productivity, generate jobs, increase incomes, expand markets, and help businesses acquire the workforce and tools necessary to create linkages to regional and global markets. These interventions also create opportunities for strategic partnerships with U.S. businesses by helping align resources and interests in new or emerging markets. Programming will also complement Honduran government efforts that contribute to the Northern Triangle governments' Plan for the Alliance for Prosperity.

Resources that strengthen transparency, accountability, and governance aim to fight corruption and impunity, and to reduce the reach of transnational criminal organizations. USAID will utilize approximately $3.0 million to support key security, human rights, and justice sector institutions, with a focus on organizational effectiveness, transparency, accountability, and access. Activities will support a more effective community police presence and bolster citizen engagement in reform efforts and oversight of justice, human rights, and security sector actors. Activities will also strengthen basic service provision (e.g., education, water, health care) by municipal governments, complemented by assistance to increase Honduran revenues and ensure that services respond to community priorities. These interventions will increase transparency to help reduce corruption, increase local investment in high-quality service provision, and improve the responsiveness of local governments to Honduran citizens' priorities and needs. Approximately $4.0 million will fund local NGOs to serve as watchdogs of government actions, conduct social audits and evaluations of government programs and services, and advocate for reforms that promote transparency and accountability in public administration and reduce corruption.

USAID will invest approximately $13.0 million in basic education to benefit Honduran youth who have limited opportunities for licit employment, high dropout rates, low literacy rates, and are at risk for gang recruitment. Programming will improve primary school literacy rates in Honduras by strengthening school management and advancing proven teaching techniques. Interventions will improve teacher

capacity, increase the availability of learning materials, strengthen community involvement, and promote quality monitoring and evaluation. Education programming will build on evidence of effective practices in education to strengthen violence prevention.

Feed the Future activities aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development, thereby providing economic alternatives to migration. Through several complementary activities, funding will provide approximately $18.0 million to strengthen and expand access to markets, increase employment and entrepreneurship, and make agricultural systems more productive and profitable. These activities will also strengthen the capacity of the Honduran private sector and government to advance inclusive and sustainable agriculture-led economic growth, thus decreasing dependency of the agriculture sector on external assistance.

Activities will provide approximately $5.5 million to foster competitive, resilient, and inclusive markets that provide increased jobs and income for poor, marginalized Hondurans and reduce incentives to migrate. Approximately $4.0 million in U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of households and communities to adapt to and recover from shocks and stresses in areas of high migration rates by improving livelihoods, natural resource management and conservation.

In coordination with other donors, USAID will use approximately $4.0 million to increase the effectiveness of core government agencies such as the Supreme Audit Institution, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Access to Public Information Institute, the Ministry of Finance, and the Secretariat for General Coordination charged with promoting transparency and accountability among targeted line ministries. U.S. assistance will strengthen specific systems related to public financial management, human resource management, and coordination among governmental and non-governmental actors. A particular focus will be on systems that prevent, detect, and penalize corrupt practices.

Jamaica ($1.8 million)

Assistance will build energy resilience and support Jamaica on its journey to self-reliance. Technical assistance will be delivered to explore technology options enhancing the reliability, efficiency, and resilience of electricity supply systems (e.g. smart grid technologies, mini- and micro-grids, distributed renewable generation, and energy storage), especially at sites that are critical to disaster response (e.g. shelters, first responder posts, and hospitals). The ongoing modernization of Jamaica's energy sector presents opportunities for private-sector led growth that can improve lives, make businesses more competitive, and lower harmful emissions. The country faces an ever-present and increasing risk of natural disasters that can erase decades of progress overnight, particularly as they affect the energy and transportation sectors. Funding will support private sector engagement in order to find innovative and sustainable business models to deploy these technologies, and will enable additional work with the Jamaican government to remove regulatory barriers to energy innovation. Assistance will advance cooperation on energy and infrastructure investment in Jamaica and promote private sector capital for investments across the energy value chain.

Mexico ($20.3 million)

Programs in Mexico advances U.S. national security interests while building the capacity and commitment necessary for self-reliance. USAID will partner with the Government of Mexico to counter organized criminal groups by: reducing impunity; protecting human rights; promoting transparency; and preventing crime and violence in Mexico's most dangerous cities, including near the U.S.-Mexico border. USAID will build strategic partnerships led by the Mexican state and local governments, academia, and civil society that are increasingly funded through the private sector and domestic revenue generation.

The rule of law program improves policy, procedural, and institutional capacity to increase prosecution rates and plea agreements, and especially for high-priority cases. ESDF funding of $5.0 million will support state attorneys general offices and state courts, among other institutions, to increase the criminal and civil justice systems' efficiency and effectiveness by developing analytical ability, improving victims' access to justice, and building public support for criminal justice reforms. $3.0 million will improve the Mexican government's capacity and commitment to prevent and prosecute human rights abuses--especially those directed at journalists—while increasing public awareness.

The crime and violence prevention program will use $5.0 million to prevent at-risk youth from joining organized criminal groups and rehabilitate youth in juvenile detention centers, thereby diminishing the likelihood of being recruited by criminal organizations. USAID will use cognitive behavioral therapy, focused deterrence, and other evidence-based interventions to achieve these objectives.

ESDF funding of $5.0 million will reduce corruption by supporting key civil society change agents and the Government of Mexico to implement codes of ethics for the public and private sectors, and increase public procurement transparency and integrity.

Nicaragua ($6.0 million)

Programs in Nicaragua will seek to advance accountable efforts for democratic governance. Funds will support democracy, human rights, and governance programs to strengthen civil society's ability to analyze and document human rights and governance issues, and to advocate domestically and internationally for transparency, accountability, and civic engagement in Nicaragua. Funds will support independent voices through technical and financial support to journalists, public policy influencers, and media outlets; while promoting more participatory, free, fair, and transparent elections and political processes. U.S. assistance of $3.0 million will provide grants, technical support, and institutional strengthening to civil society organizations and movements to improve their ability to identify and articulate key challenges to governance, the rule of law, and a transparent electoral process.

These funds will help civil society to advocate for governmental improvements focused on transparency, accountability, and inclusion. Particular emphasis will be placed on assisting indigenous and afro-descendant peoples with land management, rights, conflict resolution, and empowerment. Funding of $1.0 million will support human rights organizations, movements, and civil society actors in: providing legal support to victims and families of victims of human rights abuses; documenting abuse; utilizing domestic and international mechanisms to seek justice, accountability, and reparation; educating citizens on their rights; and assisting with efforts in transitional justice. U.S. assistance of $2.0 million will provide journalists, independent media outlets, and social media influencers with grants and technical assistance to improve the quality and quantity of independent information and integrate non-traditional media tools, including advocacy in international fora and linkages with the Nicaraguan diaspora.

Paraguay ($1.0 million)

U.S. assistance will strengthen key public institutions to increase efficiency and reduce corruption by improving internal controls and accountability through local civil society organizations. These efforts will be delivered in close coordination with the Paraguayan government, the private sector, and international donors to help Paraguay more effectively plan, finance, and manage its own development and journey to self-reliance.

U.S. assistance will also support the judicial system in fighting impunity by strengthening the Prosecutor's and the Judiciary's anti-corruption, internal audit, and disciplinary systems, particularly through work with the Council of Magistrates and the Jury for the Prosecution of Magistrates. Programs

will improve collaboration and coordination between the Prosecutor's Office, the Judiciary, and the Comptroller General's Office. Assistance will promote civil society and media oversight of high-profile corruption cases, through watchdog groups and observatories, while fostering their engagement in promoting anti-corruption reforms. Assistance will also foster private sector support and engagement with civil society-led initiatives.

Peru ($20.0 million)

U.S. assistance will support Peru's proven alternative development initiatives, which provide farmers with licit alternatives to coca cultivation and disrupt the influence of transnational criminal organizations that rely on cocaine as a key source of revenue. Activities will help approximately 25,000 former coca farmers obtain the assets, skills, and basic services they need to become part of a licit economy (e.g., new crops, farming knowledge, and connections to markets). They will also improve the capacity of key Peruvian institutions, such as the national drug control commission (DEVIDA), to more effectively provide services in isolated rural areas where the lack of state presence attracts narcotics traffickers.

Approximately $10.5 million in ESDF would be used to leverage at least $10.0 million in private sector investments to link hundreds of communities harvesting alternative crops with private supply chains and to catalyze increased lending and financial services in post-eradication areas. Additionally, $4.3 million will fund technical assistance to public service institutions, particularly DEVIDA and local governments, to help them more effectively invest domestic resources and provide basic government services in post-eradication areas. USAID will directly support DEVIDA with $2.5 million in direct government-to-government (G2G) assistance to sustain coca reductions following forced eradication. This will help to improve the effectiveness of DEVIDA's post-eradication assistance through more targeted and better-managed crop substitution. G2G funding for DEVIDA will progressively decrease over the next five years, solidifying DEVIDA's lead role for all post-eradication assistance by the end of the agreement in 2023, a key step in Peru's journey to self-reliance.

Venezuela ($9.0 million)

Bilateral ESDF requested for Venezuela will continue to support efforts that advance democracy, including support for the National Assembly. Democracy, governance, and human rights programming described may be expanded to support a democratic transition in Venezuela.

ESDF assistance will support diverse civil society actors that promote democratic checks and balances on a nonpartisan basis and that inclusively promote the values of representative democracy and human rights. Assistance will help defend democratic processes and human rights by enhancing the public's access to information; strengthening democratic institutions; and empowering civic participation. USAID programs will aim to strengthen civil society capacity and increase opportunities for domestic nongovernmental organizations and independent media to exercise their rights of association, free expression, and oversight of government actions, including oversight of electoral processes. Assistance will promote democratic processes, transparency, and accountability in the public sector and raise citizens' ability to protect and defend human rights. Activities will also focus on increasing the public's access to information from diverse sources, including on-the-ground partners, in order to inform civic engagement. Activities will strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations, including underrepresented groups, democratic institutions, and independent media to defend democratic processes, human rights, and access to information, in order to increase fairness, transparency, and equal opportunity in political processes. U.S. assistance may also support local, regional, and national leaders in Venezuela's social, political, and economic recovery. U.S. assistance will promote diversity and inclusivity in all its forms as a key part of Venezuela's programming, including promoting leadership roles for women.

State Western Hemisphere Regional ($115.0 million)

Central America Regional Security Initiative

In support of the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI), ESDF-supported activities focus on violence prevention and good governance to address root causes of insecurity and illegal immigration. USAID-managed CARSI ESDF supports the implementation of the U.S. Strategy for Central America, which addresses the drivers of illegal immigration and illicit trafficking in the region, and in particular, the security and governance lines of effort under the Strategy. USAID's assistance, in coordination with Department of State-managed INCLE programming, creates the governance conditions necessary for improved long-term security and prosperity in the region. USAID's CARSI programs support governments as they seek to address the significant levels of crime and violence facing their citizens from transnational organized crime and gangs, with an emphasis on Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala.

FY 2020 USAID CARSI programming will promote security and justice sector reform to assist the region in strengthening the institutions responsible for enforcing and administering justice to keep people safe and assist victims of violence. This includes support for offices of attorneys general, as well as for juvenile justice and diversion programs that provide non-violent, first-time juvenile offenders an alternative to incarceration and pathways to rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

The request will support an integrated approach to crime and violence prevention that uses smart targeting in high-violence communities to build resilience to violence, gang recruitment, and criminality. In FY 2020, USAID-managed CARSI funds will also:

- Improve the targeting of community-based youth development programs,
- Build innovative public-private partnerships on violence prevention to maximize private sector contributions,
- Support crime and migration observatories,
- Provide training and intervention strategies to policymakers and service providers, and
- Advance research and improve evidence for successful violence prevention interventions to design and implement U.S. foreign assistance.

Additionally, the State Department ensures CARSI ESDF programming benefits all seven countries of Central America. State Department-managed ESDF will support small grant programming, especially for Panama, Costa Rica, and Belize, to address prevention needs, including support for monitoring and oversight of such awards.

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative

In order to increase citizen security and address the root causes of crime, ESDF for the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) will target the drivers of youth crime and violence to reduce the risk of youth involvement in transnational organized crime. To achieve this, USAID programs are intended to: (1) strengthen the enabling environment necessary for effective crime and violence prevention; and (2) advance community-level crime and violence interventions. While the strategic approach benefits communities writ large, these program areas primarily target the youth demographic within each country. USAID-managed CBSI funds support the implementation of the Caribbean 2020 Strategy to increase the security and prosperity of the people of the United States and the Caribbean.

To strengthen the enabling environment, USAID's CBSI programming will continue to improve the effectiveness, accountability, and transparency in the justice sector across the region. Activities include effectively prosecuting crime and violence cases in the Dominican Republic; reducing corruption in the

Dominican Republic and Jamaica, as corruption provides an opening for Transnational Organized Crime to operate; and building national and regional capacity to analyze crime data in the Eastern and Southern Caribbean to use this information to develop policies and programs for more effective youth crime and violence prevention.

At the community-level, USAID's CBSI programming is partnering with communities, local government, and civil society to promote social cohesion, civic engagement, and other positive youth development activities to reduce their involvement in crime and violence ($10.0 million). Community-level programming strengthens the protective factors and reduces risk factors connected to youth becoming involved in crime and violence. USAID uses crime and violence data to target its community-level activities, targeting specific hot-spot communities and/or specific at-risk populations.

Other Funding

Requested ESDF will support program monitoring and oversight costs for programs in the Western Hemisphere, including Central America and programs in other sub-regions.

USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional ($35.0 million)

Assistance provided through the Latin America and Caribbean Regional Program bolsters U.S. national security by fostering a more secure, prosperous, and democratic Western Hemisphere. FY 2020 funding aims to tackle the root causes of illegal migration and to mitigate crime and violence, which spills over to the U.S. borders, by giving young people the education and skills that enable them to thrive in their home countries. Education programming will help at-risk youth secure better jobs by forging links among employers, higher education, and vocational training institutions and providing access to quality, workforce-relevant education. Funds will strengthen the capacity of tertiary-level institutions to provide market-relevant, quality technical training to disadvantaged youth. As part of a crosscutting reorganization proposal, $20.0 million will support small grants aimed at reaching poor and remote communities previously carried out by the Inter-American Foundation (IAF). Through the consolidation, USAID will capitalize on the existing expertise, capacity, relationships, and tools of IAF in order to reinforce bilateral development efforts. In return, USAID will integrate IAF's work with USAID's existing global development programs, more cohesively serve U.S. foreign policy objectives, and increase organizational efficiencies. The consolidation will also serve to elevate community-led small grants as a development and diplomacy tool.

USAID will continue to support the socio-economic integration of Venezuelans fleeing the humanitarian crisis in their country. More than three million Venezuelans are already residing in neighboring countries as a result of this man-made crisis and the exodus is expected to continue. Funds will promote socio-economic integration by strengthening the capacity of local and national governments to effectively respond to the mass migration; facilitating migrants' access to public services including education and health; and promoting economic opportunities for migrants.

With energy funding, USAID will identify gaps in energy security programming in the Latin America and the Caribbean region and undertake targeted interventions to achieve energy security and modernization results, specifically in the areas of policy and regulatory reform, utility strengthening, and support for distributed generation in high-impact, community-level settings. By contributing to more transparent energy sector governance, better service delivery, and reduced electricity prices, activities will seek to enhance prosperity, job generation, and energy security, ultimately supporting US security through reduced migration.

USAID Asia Regional ($16.0 million)

Despite Asia's growing wealth, weak regulatory and governance environments, unsustainable debt, and lack of infrastructure constrains growth and creates opportunities for foreign predatory lending tactics that lead to economic and political dependency. Foreign malign actors have co-opted political leaders and exploited institutional weaknesses, increasing corruption, and offering opaque commercial deals that subvert national sovereignty. These challenges undermine democratic institutions, economic growth and the stability of countries, and hinder free and fair competition, thus impeding U.S. private investment in Asia's fast-growing markets. Illegal trafficking fuels transnational crime and terrorism, and severe natural resource degradation and environmental threats negatively affect populations and economic growth.

USAID Asia Regional assistance builds capacity for democratic governance and adherence to international rules/standards through programs that promote the integrity of electoral processes, protect human rights and religious freedom, support media independence and information integrity, strengthen evidence-based policy analysis, and foster anti-corruption. Programs improve economic governance and create opportunities for legitimate actors in commerce and in the infrastructure and energy sectors. U.S. assistance promotes transparent policies and regulations that foster adherence to internationally-accepted standards, including environmental safeguards, and focuses on supporting water security, legal and sustainable fishing, and combating transnational crime associated with wildlife. Funding will support assessments, special studies, program design, evaluation, and technical support of field missions' democracy and economic governance, education, agriculture and environment programs.

USAID Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS) ($34.1 million)

The FY 2020 ESDF request of $34.1 million for CPS will support programs that address violence, conflict, and instability, advance women's empowerment, and support non-traditional and underutilized partners to amplify USAID's work. Success in these areas strengthens U.S. national security by creating environments that are conducive to economic growth and fair trade and addresses the drivers of radicalization and instability.

Conflict Prevention/Mitigation ($5.5 million): Funds will support early warning for conflict and instability, and the development and application of tools and approaches to reduce sources of conflict, and violence. CPS will work directly with USAID Missions to design, monitor, and evaluate activities that prevent and reduce violence and conflict. CPS will provide field-oriented technical support to USAID Missions and training activities to increase knowledge, skills, and abilities in peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity of Agency staff, as well as to explicitly improve the effectiveness of development programming in critical environments. Funds will support U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives by addressing conflict and violence issues contributing to instability and the spread of violent extremism.

Women, Peace and Security ($8.6 million): Funds will support implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Act of 2017, as well as the U.S. Strategy to Support the Needs of Women and Girls at Risk from Violent Extremism and Conflict. CPS will work with USAID Missions and other Agency operating units to design activities to increase women's participation and leadership in peace and political processes, political transitions, security initiatives, crisis recovery, and efforts to prevent and respond to conflict, radicalization, and violent extremism. Activities will also support the empowerment and protection of women and girls affected by or at risk of violence, exploitation, and abuse.

New Partnerships Initiative ($20.0 million): The FY 2020 ESDF request will support USAID's New Partnerships Initiative (NPI), which will continue efforts to expand USAID's implementing partner base. NPI will enable partner countries to plan, resource, and manage their own development through strengthened capacity and commitment — key to the Journey to Self-Reliance and a rationale for diversifying the USAID partner base and modes of partnership. NPI will build on the networks, platforms, and resources of new potential partners, including non-traditional and underutilized partners, in order to expand and amplify USAID's work. In support of this new focus, USAID will prioritize efforts to simplify the process of partnering with new or underutilized organizations working in development, because a larger and more diverse partner base, through competition, will better address development challenges by incorporating new ideas and perspectives, as well as expand available capabilities and networks.

State Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO) ($5.0 million)

The United States has strong economic and security interests in stabilizing areas affected by armed conflict. Assistance through CSO will address conflict with targeted programs that advance U.S. political and security goals. Assistance will address political instability, security sector stabilization, and countering violent extremism in areas that are directly linked to U.S. diplomatic and sub-nation partner country engagement efforts. The Stabilization Assistance Review (SAR) identified ways the United States can better target and leverage diplomatic engagement, defense operations, and foreign assistance to stabilize conflict-affected areas. It clarified agency roles and responsibilities and designated State as the lead agency for stabilization efforts, USAID as lead implementer of non-security assistance, and the Department of Defense (DOD) in a supporting role. In line with SAR principles, CSO collaborates with Department of State regional and functional bureaus, DOD, and USAID in our stabilization engagements.

State Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism (CT) ($9.0 million)

Programs will counter terrorism by breaking the life cycle of recruitment and radicalization to violence and building community resilience against the spread of terrorism by groups such as ISIS and al-Qa'ida, as well as their branches and affiliates. ESDF will be focused on the following activities: counter terrorist narratives and messaging; build capacity of civil society and governments to prevent radicalization and recruitment to violence; strengthen the capacity of governments and civil society to intervene in the radicalization process; and, promote the effective rehabilitation and reintegration of former terrorists. Assistance will also continue to support bilateral CVE efforts, as well as important international CVE institutions, including the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund, the Strong Cities Network, and the *Hedayah* Center. Programs implemented by these international institutions will focus on improving research and understanding of the drivers of recruitment and radicalization and increase political will and capacity to implement comprehensive and integrated national CVE strategies, initiatives, and programs. Over the long term, these efforts aim to not just deny terrorist groups new recruits but prevent the emergence of ISIS and al-Qa'ida branches and affiliates around the globe. Funds will also be used to support program development, program management, and monitoring and evaluation. A portion of these funds are requested to provide voluntary contributions to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO). These international organizations offer the United States an opportunity to leverage the financial contributions and expertise of other nations to promote counterterrorism, border security, promotion of human rights, and facilitate broad-based sustainable economic growth.

USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI) ($409.1 million)

DDI will program FY 2020 funds to transform the way USAID performs its core business. ESDF funded activities will be used to accelerate the transition of our partner countries to self-reliance by modernizing development practices, strengthening democracy, integrating technical expertise across sectors, and ensuring that the right approaches, innovations, and partners are cultivated by providing best-in-class service and support to USAID Missions and Bureaus. DDI will programs funds to provide demand-driven services to "client" Missions and Bureaus throughout the program cycle, with an emphasis on engaging Missions early in program design. Funds will support Missions to integrate key technical sectors, innovative procurement and partnership approaches, and value-driven priorities. To advance these objectives, funding will support key programs/activities that:

- Provide technical expertise and assistance to Missions and Bureaus to integrate digital and data tools, like digital finance and geospatial analysis, into programming to advance the growth of an inclusive and secure digital ecosystem, including providing technical leadership with State on the Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership.

- Engage U.S. and overseas businesses, entrepreneurs, and diverse partners to discover and test innovative solutions to development challenges, through programs like Development Innovation Ventures (DIV), and provide technical assistance to Missions and Bureaus to use open innovative approaches, like Grand Challenges for Development and Prizes, to achieve development objectives.

- Coordinate with Agency partners where there is interest to re-envision internal USAID processes and support innovative solutions to improve program impact and operations in complex and non-permissive environments through operational innovation.

- Support Missions to improve the capacity of partner countries to generate greater public revenue and harness domestic and international private resources and investments to fund development needs across all sectors through the Financing Self-Reliance framework.

- Build the capabilities of USAID staff to implement the Private Sector Engagement Policy and effectively engage the private sector toward shared goals through hands-on technical assistance and advisory services, trainings, research, and management of the Global Development Alliance, USAID's primary program for building partnerships with private sector actors including corporations, local businesses, investors, and foundations.

- Engage higher education institutions and hospitals in the U.S. and partner countries in sourcing, testing, and scaling high-impact development solutions; building human and institutional capacity between higher education institutions in the U.S. and partner countries and provide Missions and Bureaus with access to cutting-edge research to advance evidence-based programming through programs like the Higher Education Solutions Network 2.0 (HESN 2.0).

- Advance Agency priorities in the areas of Elections and Political Transitions and Democratic Governance and promote the rule of law and good governance, including activities that advance government accountability, transparency and anti-corruption, legislative strengthening, and justice and security sector reforms. The new Active Communities-Effective States award will support these areas.

State Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) ($70.7 million)

Assistance requested for DRL will support programs that align with national security goals, including defeating ISIS and other terrorist groups, by addressing conditions that are conducive to the spread of these threats such as poor governance, corruption, and human rights violations and abuses. DRL's rule of law programs will counter radicalization to violence caused by inability to seek redress of human rights violations and abuses, which will enhance U.S. security and interests through greater stability. DRL will aid civil society to advocate for peaceful reform, more openness in repressive states, and enhanced respect for human rights. Priorities include protecting victims of religious discrimination globally, promoting rule of law in China, and improving the free flow of information in the DPRK. DRL will continue to provide rapid responses to democratic openings and human rights crises; assert U.S. leadership by utilizing strategic partnerships, including with governments, the private sector, and faith-based organizations, as appropriate; oppose corruption and improve market-oriented governance, thereby fostering economic opportunities for the American people; and promote uncensored access to the Internet.

State Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB) ($50.0 million)

This funding will continue to expand programming under the Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership (DCCP). This State-led interagency initiative leverages the expertise and programming of other agencies including USAID, Department of Commerce, U.S. Trade and Development Agency, U.S. Development Finance Corporation (DFC), Export-Import Bank (EXIM), Department of Homeland Security, Department of Defense, and the Millennium Challenge Cooperation. Specifically, this assistance will be used to expand programming to additional regions beyond the Indo-Pacific, including Latin America, Africa, and Eastern Europe. Programmatic activities will be prioritized and funded based on U.S. national security and economic priorities across four key objectives:

- Building connections by expanding and increasing secure Internet access in targeted emerging markets;

- Advancing open Internet by working with partner countries to adopt policies and regulatory positions that foster and encourage open, interoperable, reliable, and secure Internet;

- Growing global markets by promoting exports of U.S. ICT goods and services and increasing U.S. company market share in target markets; and

- Enhancing cybersecurity by working with partner countries to build cybersecurity capabilities and adopt best practices.

State Bureau of Energy Resources (ENR) ($7.9 million)

ENR will utilize ESDF resources to build the technical and human resource capacities of foreign governments to develop, implement, and enforce energy sector policies, laws, regulations, and oversight instruments. Assistance includes building the capacity of ministries of energy, petroleum, and mining; support for independent regulators; and establishing good governance at state owned enterprises in the energy sector and public sector utilities. ENR assistance fosters economic opportunities for the American people by helping governments to create firm and predictable legal and oversight environments that provide stability and level playing fields for U.S. companies. It also helps to bring good governance to resource sectors in emerging economies and helps host governments develop their domestic resources and increase their energy security. ENR assistance interconnects energy systems between countries to strengthen regional energy security and cooperation.

ENR will focus ESDF-funded assistance primarily within its global foreign assistance programs:

- The Energy Governance and Capacity Initiative (EGCI) builds the good governance and technical capacity needed to attract private-sector investment. EGCI helps countries manage oil, gas, and mineral resources to promote transparent and market-based energy sectors for economic growth and energy diversification among partners and allies, strengthening global and U.S. energy security.

- The Power Sector Program (PSP) provides technical and advisory assistance to create solvent, reliable, transparent, and sustainable power sectors through investment frameworks, transparent market-based regulation, and innovative financing to reduce the cost of delivered power.

- Energy transformation programs afford strategic opportunities to promote market-oriented policies, increase access to affordable, efficient, and reliable energy, and level playing fields for U.S. exports and investment.

State Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) ($65.3 million)

Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund ($32.0 million): OES will support the global refrigerant transition under the Montreal Protocol to technology where U.S. companies are market leaders and hold considerable intellectual property rights. This funding stimulates growth in global markets for U.S. industry, creating U.S. jobs and investment. This funding will help to preserve the ozone layer and provide significant economic benefits by protecting public health. This funding is necessary to ensure U.S. influence on decisions that advance and protect U.S. economic interests.

Chemicals and Toxins ($1.5 million): This funding will support implementation of important multilateral environmental agreements and frameworks, such as the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, the Vienna Convention on the Depletion of the Ozone Layer, and related entities. These agreements help to increase markets for exports of U.S. environmental technologies and to level the playing field for American companies by strengthening environmental regulations around the world. They also protect Americans from harmful pollutants released internationally – stopping them before they are deposited in the United States.

Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency ($21.0 million): The United States contributes $21.0 million annually under an Economic Assistance Agreement (EAA) with the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), related to the 1987 Treaty on Fisheries (South Pacific Tuna Treaty). Funds are provided to the FFA, which distributes funds to the Treaty's parties to support objectives related to the sustainable use of fisheries resources and broader economic development. The South Pacific Tuna Treaty advances U.S. economic interests by providing access for U.S. fishing vessels to productive fishing areas under the jurisdiction of Pacific Island countries. In FY 2020, funds will support fishing industry operations and enhancing cooperation with FFA on fisheries management and economic development objectives.

IPCC/UNFCCC ($6.4 million): The United States protects U.S. interests and advances a level playing field in fora such as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the Global Climate Observing System, and the Group on Earth Observations. OES supports a balanced approach to economic growth, energy security, and environmental protection and highlights private sector innovation and deployment of technologies that reduce emissions, strengthen resilience, and foster sustainable land use.

Other Programs ($4.4 million): In FY 2020, ESDF resources will support the range of OES priorities across the goals of the OES Functional Bureau Strategy.

Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources (F) ($0.6 million)

The Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources (F) strengthens the Secretary's ability to oversee and coordinate all Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) foreign assistance. F leads the coordination of U.S. foreign assistance and advances U.S. national security and development objectives by coordinating policy, planning, performance management and transparency efforts, promoting evidence-informed decision making, and providing strategic direction for the State Department and USAID foreign assistance resources. The requested funding will support F-directed evaluations of foreign assistance programs and collaborative evaluations of critical, emerging or crosscutting foreign assistance issues within State and other agencies. Funding provides for continued activities stemming from the implementation of Department of State's program design, monitoring, and evaluation policy, consistent with the goals of the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act (FATAA). Funding will also support the execution of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 in connection with foreign assistance programming.

USAID Bureau for Policy, Resources, and Performance (PRP) ($13.5 million)

The FY 2020 Budget will support policy analysis and research on development trends to keep USAID at the forefront of development practice, and fund assessments of policy implementation to enhance policy formulation, implementation and impact. Funds will also strengthen and operationalize the Agency capacity to increase partner country self-reliance by supporting the development of relevant policy; further defining and tracking country commitment and progress; and funding the staff with the expertise needed to institutionalize and ensure effective oversight of self-reliance metrics. The FY 2020 Budget is an increase above the FY 2019 Request to strengthen the Agency's international engagement on aid transparency and effectiveness, and support multilateral policy coordination, such as the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, as well as multilateral performance assessments to help ensure that USAID partner organizations have the policies and capacities in place to protect USAID resources and advance U.S. development priorities.

PRP will develop operational policy, guidance, training, and tools to build USAID staff and implementing partners' capacity on strategic planning, project design, monitoring, evaluation, learning and adaptive management, as part of USAID's Program Cycle. The FY 2020 Budget will fund PRP to experiment with new and innovative approaches to these functions with Missions and Bureaus across the Agency, which will lead to more adaptive, catalytic, collaborative, and sustainable activity, project, and strategy design, implementation, and decision-making. The FY 2020 Budget increase also will support new activities related to Agency-level performance monitoring, evaluation, learning, and knowledge management; support evaluations or research on partner country self-reliance; support the use of USAID's performance data; coordinate agency-wide portfolio reviews; and draft performance plans and reports.

USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security (RFS) ($140.4 million)

RFS will lead USAID's efforts to implement measurable solutions to sustainably reduce global hunger, poverty, malnutrition, and water insecurity. These goals provide the basis for sustainable, resilient gains that position our partner countries to achieve true self-reliance through investments in their own people and national potential and help reduce recurrent humanitarian food crises.

RFS' investments in agriculture-led growth, resilience, nutrition, and access to water and sanitation will focus on global leadership and the provision of high-quality technical assistance to missions implementing the U.S. Government Global Food Security Strategy, the USAID Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy, the U.S. Global Nutrition Coordination Plan, the U.S. Global Water Strategy and will help

coordinate the Office of Food for Peace Food Assistance and Food Security Strategy. As coordinator for the implementation of multiple strategies, RFS will promote multi-sectoral approaches and ensure that cross-cutting issues such as youth, gender, natural resource management, and policy are integrated. RFS will develop and lead collaborations across partner governments in low- and middle-income countries, donor governments, international organizations, universities and the private sector aimed at influencing global policy and research agendas to promote economic growth and self-reliance. RFS also will work with partner agencies to implement and evaluate progress on Target Country Plans in the 12 Feed the Future target countries.

Funding will support partnerships with U.S. universities and key international partners to develop and advance solutions that transform agricultural systems to reduce global hunger, poverty, and malnutrition. RFS will invest in agricultural research and development to advance a pipeline of critical innovations that will help countries, including the United States, meet dynamic and unforeseen changes that impact food security and stay ahead of emerging threats. RFS will also work to advance research partnerships on rural water and sanitation service delivery with U.S. universities on systems-based approaches to facilitate sustained service delivery across communities.

RFS will continue to support well-nourished populations through generating a supply of and demand for affordable nutritious and safe foods year-round, empowering women as central players in nutrition, encouraging families to use increased income for health, diet and hygiene, and strategic coordination and implementation of complementary nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive investments.

Funding will support resilience investments that are focused on reducing communities' chronic vulnerability to shocks and stresses, including through a $30.0 million Resilience Challenge Fund, to leverage private investment, recipient country, and other donor funding. These investments will be used to strengthen the ability of vulnerable people, communities and countries to reduce, mitigate, adapt to and recover from shocks and stresses and address the root causes of their vulnerability to help prevent recurrent food crises, reduce future humanitarian needs, and accelerate and protect progress on the Journey to Self-Reliance.

In addition, funding will increase access to sustainable water and sanitation services and promote key hygiene behaviors, while enhancing the effective management of the water resources that are essential for the sustainable provision of drinking water. RFS will work in collaboration with national governments, development partners, private capital market institutions and local stakeholders to close financing gaps and improve governance structures that enable countries to provide resilient water and sanitation services. RFS will support USAID and host country governments in safeguarding water of sufficient quantity and quality to sustain livelihoods, human well-being, socio-economic development, and the protection of ecosystem services that underpin multi-sectoral development objectives.

This request includes $121.0 million for Feed the Future programs and the implementation of the Global Food Security Strategy. The remainder of the funding will support water programs and activities that align with broader Administration and Agency goals.

Special Representatives ($8.0 million)

S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues ($3.0 million)

Through its cyber capacity building initiatives, S/CCI builds strategic partnerships that strengthen our defenses against adversaries, and ultimately make the United States safer and more resilient against cyber threats. A stronger and more resilient global information infrastructure will strengthen cyber deterrence by creating doubt in our adversaries that they can achieve their objectives.

Foreign assistance will support the implementation of the National Cyber Strategy. Funds will advance American influence through cyber capacity building programs that will promote an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure internet, and build international cyber capacity to 1) deter and disrupt adversaries in cyberspace, 2) strengthen global cybersecurity and build a culture of preparedness, and 3) defend effective and inclusive structures of Internet Governance.

S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues ($5.0 million)

Foreign assistance will promote women's economic participation and global security, and support activities that prevent and respond to gender-based violence. With training and support for grassroots NGOs, funds will promote women's participation in peace and security, women's participation in reconciliation/mediation, countering violent extremism, and women's economic empowerment. Funds will also prevent and respond to gender-based violence, including early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation/cutting.

USAID Program Management Initiatives ($2.7 million)

FY 2020 funds will support Development Outreach and Communications (DOC) program ($1.071 million), Partner Vetting System (PVS), information technology (IT) modernization ($829,000), and the Ocean Freight Reimbursement (OFR) ($800,000).

FY 2020 funds will support the DOC Program to improve the ability of mission-based Development Outreach and Communications Specialists to promote successful USAID program results, ensure that programs are well communicated to host country audiences, and increase awareness and understanding of U.S. foreign assistance.

Funds will also be used to modernize the PVS IT system in order to improve essential operational support for the Agency's counterterrorism partner vetting programs. Benefits include improving quality and consistency in service.

The OFR Program reimburses registered U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVO) to ship commodities overseas for use in privately funded development and humanitarian assistance programs. The Program will use FY 2020 funds to provide small competitive grants to reimburse a U.S. PVO's costs to transport donated commodities, such as medical supplies, agricultural equipment, and educational supplies to developing countries, while the U.S. PVO's are responsible for associated costs. This arrangement leverages resources many times the value of USAID funding.

Other Funding ($325.0 million)

Development Finance Corporation Transfer ($50.0 million)

The request provides $50.0 million for the State Department and USAID posts, missions, and regional bureaus to transfer to the new U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) for project-specific technical assistance, feasibility studies, credit subsidy towards utilizing DFC financing mechanisms, and equity investments to spur inclusive economic growth. The funding will encourage private sector financing so that partners can grow their economies; engage the private sector in developing nations to advance U.S. national-security interests; and where applicable support U.S. companies, jobs, and exports while advancing development outcomes.

Diplomatic Progress Fund (DPF) ($175.0 million)

Funds requested for the DPF will allow the State Department and USAID to respond to new opportunities arising from progress in diplomatic and peace efforts around the world. Funding requested in the DPF provides the State Department and USAID the flexibility to support critical diplomatic efforts that may emerge in the future, such as progress on a plan for Middle East peace. Additionally, this funding may be used in places like Venezuela if progress is made to advance democratic transition in that country. This approach sends a clear signal that additional support from the United States can be made available for governments that choose to engage positively to advance peace and/or shared diplomatic goals.

The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF) ($100.0 million)

Funds requested for the RRF under ESDF will continue to provide the State Department and USAID the necessary flexibility to respond to unanticipated contingencies arising from terrorism and conflict. The State Department and USAID will use these funds to support activities that align with regional and country-specific objectives to promote stability and recovery and address critical needs. Funds will also continue to support stabilization and early recovery efforts following the Coalition's liberation of territory once held by ISIS, as well as to ensure the enduring defeat of ISIS while continuing efforts to counter other terrorist or violent extremist organizations.

ESDF funding in the RRF will allow us to support efforts in places like Syria, Iraq, Libya, and Yemen, where the situation on the ground can change rapidly, and flexibility is required. The flexibility of the RRF is critical to ensure that the State Department and USAID are responsive to local needs to promote stability and recovery and help deny ISIS and other violent extremist organizations the ability to regroup and reemerge. The RRF will allocate at least $60.0 million to support the Administration's commitment to addressing the needs of persecuted religious and ethnic minority communities that have suffered genocide, human rights abuses, and crimes against humanity committed by ISIS or other groups. RRF funds will support ethnic and religious pluralism in the region by promoting reconciliation, conflict mitigation, rule of law, civil society, legal and economic reforms, economic development, and supporting the recovery of persecuted ethnic and religious minority communities that have been impacted by discrimination or violence, and preventing future atrocities.

Illustrative RRF activities funded by ESDF include support for local partners and assistance in the following areas: supporting the resumption of basic services of affected populations, including sanitation, food, water, transportation, education, electricity, and healthcare; supporting the refurbishment of critical infrastructure to bolster these services; supporting political negotiations, emerging peace processes, reconciliation and transitional justice; and helping to spur recovery through local economic development.

Economic Support and Development Fund

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual			FY 2019 Estimate[1, 2]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
	Enduring[1]	OCO[1]	TOTAL[1]			
Total	5,774,565	2,152,122	7,926,687	7,902,921	5,063,125	5,234,200
Africa	1,349,692	120,152	1,469,844	*	727,235	664,650
African Union	378	-	378	*	378	350
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	*	-	2,300
Burundi	3,000	-	3,000	*	1,500	1,000
Cameroon	1,000	-	1,000	*	-	1,000
Central African Republic	3,000	-	3,000	*	1,500	1,000
Chad	1,000	-	1,000	*	-	1,100
Cote d'Ivoire	6,000	-	6,000	*	1,933	2,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	75,188	75,188	*	60,000	42,000
Djibouti	-	9,000	9,000	*	1,500	2,500
Ethiopia	99,551	-	99,551	*	60,060	51,000
Ghana	74,157	-	74,157	*	26,000	20,000
Guinea	3,000	-	3,000	*	-	-
Kenya	101,579	-	101,579	*	72,500	43,500
Liberia	65,439	-	65,439	*	10,530	9,200
Madagascar	16,605	-	16,605	*	5,000	3,000
Malawi	56,000	-	56,000	*	20,000	15,000
Mali	58,541	-	58,541	*	36,000	28,200
Mauritania	2,000	-	2,000	*	1,500	1,000
Mozambique	39,656	-	39,656	*	7,500	5,600
Niger	21,085	-	21,085	*	17,580	15,500
Nigeria	92,000	-	92,000	*	56,000	49,000
Rwanda	46,000	-	46,000	*	13,650	12,200
Senegal	61,185	-	61,185	*	16,200	15,500
Sierra Leone	2,000	-	2,000	*	2,000	1,200
Somalia	58,000	-	58,000	*	58,000	43,200
South Africa	5,000	-	5,000	*	-	-
South Sudan	51,201	-	51,201	*	39,000	22,200
Sudan	5,000	-	5,000	*	2,430	1,500
Tanzania	65,229	-	65,229	*	15,275	12,600
Uganda	65,190	-	65,190	*	26,430	17,000
Zambia	35,500	-	35,500	*	7,000	5,000
Zimbabwe	21,500	-	21,500	*	15,000	9,000
State Africa Regional	-	25,964	25,964	*	18,200	18,200
USAID Africa Regional	106,305	-	106,305	*	71,074	169,400
USAID Central Africa Regional	46,900	10,000	56,900	*	6,480	3,900
USAID East Africa Regional	30,500	-	30,500	*	8,100	8,200
USAID Sahel Regional Program	22,000	-	22,000	*	12,960	6,500
USAID Southern Africa Regional	29,000	-	29,000	*	5,955	5,800
USAID West Africa Regional	55,191	-	55,191	*	30,000	19,000
East Asia and Pacific	487,426	-	487,426	*	204,000	433,100
Burma	82,700	-	82,700	*	40,000	47,000
Cambodia	42,200	-	42,200	*	5,000	14,500
China	23,000	-	23,000	*	-	-
Indonesia	63,542	-	63,542	*	31,900	49,400
Laos	20,000	-	20,000	*	2,500	24,000
Marshall Islands	447	-	447	*	-	-

Economic Support and Development Fund

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual			FY 2019 Estimate[1,2]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
	Enduring[1]	OCO[1]	TOTAL[1]			
Micronesia	447	-	447	*	-	-
Mongolia	-	-	-	*	-	3,000
North Korea	4,000	-	4,000	*	-	-
Philippines	70,000	-	70,000	*	55,000	80,800
Thailand	6,400	-	6,400	*	-	5,700
Timor-Leste	16,000	-	16,000	*	2,000	15,000
Vietnam	85,250	-	85,250	*	27,500	51,500
Pacific Islands Regional	-	-	-	*	-	20,500
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	33,000	-	33,000	*	32,000	103,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	40,440	-	40,440	*	8,100	18,700
Europe and Eurasia	615,226	-	615,226	*	306,600	308,750
Albania	6,450	-	6,450	*	2,430	1,700
Armenia	22,500	-	22,500	*	3,240	4,650
Azerbaijan	8,880	-	8,880	*	3,000	2,100
Belarus	7,500	-	7,500	*	1,500	1,500
Bosnia and Herzegovina	32,500	-	32,500	*	14,580	10,000
Georgia	64,025	-	64,025	*	25,000	38,500
International Fund for Ireland	750	-	750	*	-	-
Kosovo	38,150	-	38,150	*	24,000	20,000
North Macedonia	9,890	-	9,890	*	3,240	3,100
Moldova	51,853	-	51,853	*	12,960	18,000
Montenegro	1,200	-	1,200	*	-	-
Serbia	26,014	-	26,014	*	6,480	6,200
Ukraine	250,000	-	250,000	*	145,000	145,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	76,515	-	76,515	*	53,020	48,000
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	19,000	-	19,000	*	12,150	10,000
Near East	728,635	924,639	1,653,274	*	1,714,405	1,336,400
Egypt	-	106,869	106,869	*	75,000	75,000
Iraq	-	100,000	100,000	*	150,000	115,000
Jordan	671,230	411,170	1,082,400	*	910,800	910,800
Lebanon	-	117,000	117,000	*	85,000	62,200
Libya	-	27,000	27,000	*	27,000	17,800
Morocco	-	20,000	20,000	*	10,000	10,000
Syria	-	-	-	*	130,000	-
Tunisia	-	79,000	79,000	*	40,000	31,500
West Bank and Gaza	-	-	-	*	215,000	-
Yemen	-	32,000	32,000	*	32,000	29,600
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	405	-	405	*	405	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	-	31,600	31,600	*	19,200	14,500
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	5,000	*	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	42,000	-	42,000	*	15,000	40,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	10,000	-	10,000	*	5,000	30,000
South and Central Asia	374,152	548,000	922,152	*	859,630	817,800
Afghanistan	-	500,000	500,000	*	500,000	400,000
Bangladesh	94,880	-	94,880	*	80,900	122,200
India	34,000	-	34,000	*	10,000	70,400
Kazakhstan	5,200	-	5,200	*	-	-

Economic Support and Development Fund

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual			FY 2019 Estimate[1,2]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
	Enduring[1]	OCO[1]	TOTAL[1]			
Kyrgyz Republic	30,000	-	30,000	*	6,000	4,000
Maldives	3,000	-	3,000	*	-	6,000
Nepal	75,000	-	75,000	*	20,000	43,500
Pakistan	-	48,000	48,000	*	200,000	48,000
Sri Lanka	35,000	-	35,000	*	8,100	27,200
Tajikistan	28,158	-	28,158	*	8,500	6,800
Turkmenistan	3,800	-	3,800	*	-	-
Uzbekistan	20,000	-	20,000	*	7,000	9,200
Central Asia Regional	38,700	-	38,700	*	16,700	16,700
State South and Central Asia Regional	5,930	-	5,930	*	2,430	63,800
USAID South Asia Regional	484		484	*	-	-
Western Hemisphere	814,385	-	814,385	*	515,949	516,200
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	2,000	-	2,000	*	-	-
Brazil	10,500	-	10,500	*	-	-
Colombia	180,328	-	180,328	*	100,000	100,000
Cuba	20,000	-	20,000	*	10,000	6,000
Dominican Republic	5,809	-	5,809	*	-	-
Ecuador	1,789	-	1,789	*	1,500	1,000
El Salvador	55,035	-	55,035	*	45,000	45,000
Guatemala	93,000	-	93,000	*	65,649	65,650
Haiti	40,500	-	40,500	*	39,000	25,500
Honduras	75,000	-	75,000	*	65,000	65,000
Jamaica	1,000	-	1,000	*	-	1,800
Mexico	45,000	-	45,000	*	20,250	20,250
Nicaragua	10,000	-	10,000	*	-	6,000
Paraguay	4,000	-	4,000	*	1,500	1,000
Peru	39,334	-	39,334	*	20,000	20,000
Venezuela	15,000	-	15,000	*	9,000	9,000
Organization of American States (OAS)	9,000	-	9,000	*	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	141,225	-	141,225	*	115,000	115,000
USAID Caribbean Development Program	4,000	-	4,000	*	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	43,800	-	43,800	*	24,050	35,000
USAID South America Regional	18,065	-	18,065	*	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	17,620	-	17,620	*	4,000	16,000
USAID Asia Regional	17,620	-	17,620	*	4,000	16,000
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	315,960	-	315,960	*	121,000	-
USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS)	315,960	-	315,960	*	121,000	
CPS - Bureau for Conflict-Prevention and Stabilization	-	-	-	*	-	34,100
Center for the Prevention of Conflict and Violence (CVP)	-	-	-	*	-	5,500
Conflict-Prevention and Stabilization Program Oversight (CPS PO)	-	-	-	*	-	28,600
CSO - Conflict and Stabilization Operations	5,000	-	5,000	*	-	5,000
State Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO)	5,000	-	5,000	*	-	5,000

Economic Support and Development Fund

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual			FY 2019 Estimate[1,2]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
	Enduring[1]	OCO[1]	TOTAL[1]			
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism	-	5,700	5,700	*	5,700	9,000
Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism (CT)	-	5,700	5,700	*	5,700	9,000
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	202,425	12,000	214,425	*	95,539	-
DCHA - FEWSNet	8,000	-	8,000	*		-
DCHA/ASHA	28,000		28,000	*	-	-
DCHA/CMM	3,500	-	3,500	*	5,500	-
DCHA/CMM - Reconciliation Programs	30,000	-	30,000	*	-	-
DCHA/DRG - Core	88,425	-	88,425	*	81,500	-
DCHA/DRG - SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	38,000		38,000	*	-	-
DCHA/FFP - Non-Contingency	4,000	-	4,000	*	-	-
DCHA/PPM	2,500	12,000	14,500	*	8,539	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	-	-	*	-	409,052
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)			-	*	-	409,052
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	169,900	10,000	179,900	*	59,200	70,700
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	169,900	10,000	179,900	*	59,200	70,700
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	376,930	-	376,930	*	306,000	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	376,930	-	376,930	*	306,000	-
EB - Economic and Business Affairs	20,500	-	20,500	*	-	50,000
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB)	20,500		20,500	*	-	50,000
ENR - Energy Resources	6,000	-	6,000	*	5,360	7,900
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	6,000	-	6,000	*	5,360	7,900
LAB - Global Development Lab	74,700	-	74,700	*	12,555	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	74,700	-	74,700	*	-	-
LAB - Global Solutions Center (GS)				*	12,555	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	46,000	-	46,000	*	65,900	65,300
OES/M Mercury	2,500	-	2,500	*	-	-
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	1,250	-	1,250	*	-	-
OES/OP Other Programs	5,000	-	5,000	*	5,000	5,200
OES/SPFF South Pacific Forum Fisheries	21,000	-	21,000	*	21,000	21,000
OES/W Water	1,000	-	1,000	*		
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	15,250		15,250	*	39,900	39,100
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	874	-	874	*	874	600
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	874	-	874	*	874	600
Other Funding	145,000	531,631	676,631	*	40,000	325,000
Development Finance Corporation Transfer	-	-	-	*	-	50,000
Diplomatic Progress Fund	-	-	-	*	-	175,000
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	-	209,000	209,000	*	40,000	100,000
To Be Programmed	145,000	322,631	467,631	*	-	-

Economic Support and Development Fund

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual			FY 2019 Estimate[1,2]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
	Enduring[1]	OCO[1]	TOTAL[1]			
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	10,036	-	10,036	*	8,129	-
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	10,036	-	10,036	*	8,129	-
PRP - Bureau for Policy, Resources and Performance	-	-	-	*	-	13,500
USAID Bureau for Policy, Resources, and Performance	-	-	-	*	-	13,500
RFS - Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	-	-	-	*	-	140,448
USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	-	-	-	*	-	140,448
Special Representatives	11,000	-	11,000	*	8,250	8,000
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	1,000	-	1,000	*	-	3,000
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	10,000	-	10,000	*	8,250	5,000
USAID Program Management Initiatives	3,104	-	3,104	*	2,799	2,700
USAID Program Management Initiatives	3,104	-	3,104	*	2,799	2,700

1/ The FY 2018 Actuals and FY 2019 Estimate levels include funding for the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA), Development Asssistance (DA), Democracy Fund, Economic Support Fund (ESF), and the Economic Suport and Development Fund (ESDF).

2/ The FY 2019 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate[1]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	**3,366,000**	**3,366,000**	**2,800,375**	**365,062**	**-2,435,313**
MRA	934,802	934,802	2,800,375	365,062	-2,435,313
MRA - OCO	2,431,198	2,431,198	-	-	-

1/ The FY 2019 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

The U.S. government works toward and supports solutions to displacement; it engages to build global partnerships that resolve the plight of persecuted and uprooted people around the world and uphold international humanitarian principles. These efforts protect refugees and conflict victims by promoting best practices in humanitarian response and ensuring humanitarian principles remain integrated into U.S. foreign policy and national security priorities. Our humanitarian diplomacy, coupled with and supported by humanitarian assistance, forms an essential component of U.S. foreign policy by helping to stabilize volatile situations and by strengthening bilateral relationships with key refugee-hosting countries, such as Kenya, Turkey, Jordan, and Bangladesh. State's leadership is essential to supporting and maintaining host countries' political will to provide protection and asylum to hundreds of thousands of refugees, and to shape global refugee policies and ensure that humanitarian principles continue to be respected.

In past years, a large portion of the MRA account addressed the protection and assistance needs of refugees, conflict victims, stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants worldwide. Funds primarily supported the programs of international organizations, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

As part of an Administration effort to optimize humanitarian assistance, prioritize funding, and use funding as effectively and efficiently as possible, there is no request in MRA for overseas humanitarian assistance needs.

Instead, these funds along with funds previously requested in International Disaster Assistance (IDA) account are consolidated in the new International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA) account. Funds in IHA will support all aspects of humanitarian assistance, including shelter, protection, emergency health and nutrition, the provision of safe drinking water, livelihoods supports, emergency food interventions, rehabilitation, disaster risk reduction, and transition to development assistance programs and will support consistent oversight of the programs of international organizations, including UNHCR, ICRC, IOM, the World Food Program (WFP), the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In addition, appropriations language under the MRA account gives the Secretary of State authority to transfer funding from IHA to MRA should projected funding for refugee resettlement not be sufficient.

The Budget also more broadly consolidates our fragmented and outdated overseas humanitarian programming, implementation, and oversight of all implementers into one account and in a new bureau at USAID. In addition, FY 2020, the U.S. government will implement a comprehensive strategy to induce other governmental donors, as well as non-traditional donors, to increase funding for humanitarian assistance thereby diversifying the support to humanitarian assistance and making it more sustainable in

the long term. The reorganization will also establish a strong, unified U.S. voice to extract optimal efficiency and effectiveness by challenging international and non-governmental relief organizations to maximize the benefit to recipients of assistance.

Please refer to the International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA) account Appendix for further details on the consolidation of overseas humanitarian assistance funding and programs.

The FY 2020 MRA request of $365.1 million includes funding for the Refugee Admissions program, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel (HMI) and the necessary administrative expenses for the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)'s programmatic, policy, and diplomatic work related to humanitarian, migration, and population policy issues, policy oversight of international organizations, and related diplomatic engagement.

PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration ($365.1 million)

Administrative Expenses ($40.1 million)

PRM oversees all programs funded through MRA and the MRA appropriation, as well as any funding transferred to PRM from other accounts. The FY 2020 request will ensure monitoring and oversight of these programs as well as provide support to the Department of State's lead role in humanitarian, migration, and population policy issues, policy oversight of international organizations, and related diplomatic engagement. The largest portion of administrative expenses will cover the salaries, benefits, supplies, contract support, overseas administrative support, travel costs, and related expenses of U.S. direct hire staff, including regional refugee coordinators posted in U.S. embassies around the world. Through policy development and diplomatic engagement, PRM staff will work with other components of State and coordinate with USAID to advocate for countries to uphold international humanitarian principles that protect refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs, stateless individuals and vulnerable migrants as well as to help drive reforms to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the global humanitarian system.

Humanitarian Migrants to Israel ($5.0 million)

This funding helps identify durable solutions for populations of concern by maintaining U.S. government support for relocation and integration of Jewish migrants to Israel, including those from the former Soviet Union, Near East, and Africa.

Refugee Admissions ($320.0 million)

The FY 2020 MRA request will maintain support for the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, which represents a small but key element of refugee protection and an important solution when repatriation and local integration in other countries are not possible. Funding will enable international and non-governmental organizations to help refugees and certain other categories of special immigrants to resettle in communities across the United States. The resettlement program focuses on early employment and self-sufficiency.

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
IHA	-	-	-	5,968,000	5,968,000

The FY 2020 request consolidates overseas humanitarian assistance programs and funding in a new International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA) account. This new structure delivers on the Administration's commitment to optimize humanitarian assistance by leveraging the comparative strengths of the Department of State and USAID, proposing a new high-level dual-hat leadership structure to oversee humanitarian programming abroad under the authority of the Secretary of State. The $5,968.0 million request will allow the U.S. to remain the world's largest single donor of humanitarian assistance and to robustly address needs for Syria, Yemen, and other major crises around the world - when combined with all available resources, average funding available for 2019 and 2020 roughly matches the highest-ever level of U.S. overseas humanitarian programming.

Harnessing those comparative strengths, the Department of State and USAID would hold the following lead responsibilities in conjunction with the new dual-hat leadership structure, recognizing that these responsibilities will continue to require joint State-USAID collaboration to achieve maximum success:

State Bureaus	USAID Bureaus
1. Strengthened Overseas Humanitarian Assistance (HA) Diplomacy 2. Developing and Executing Broad Strategies to Permanently Resolve Protracted Displacement in Humanitarian Crises 3. Achieving Greater Global HA Public Burden-sharing (target of 25 percent U.S. share without higher U.S. financial obligations) 4. Protection Policy, Migration Policy, Overseas Humanitarian and Refugees Policy (other than implementation) (advancing these policy objectives in the international system and with other donors) 5. Expanding Private Sector and Non-traditional HA Funding 6. Refugee Admissions Policy and Operations 7. Overseas Refugee Legal Issues 8. State/F will Lead Budget Formulation and Approve high level Strategic Allocations of IHA and MRA Appropriations and will Determine the Overall Split between Funds to be Allotted (both for Ongoing and New Crises) and Held in Reserve for unforeseen contingencies	1. Implementation, Administration, and Management of All Overseas HA: (including e.g., needs assessment, response strategy, program and implementer selection, program scope/design, allocation of allotted funding including general contributions to IOs, award and reporting requirements, performance, monitoring and evaluation) 2. Management and Oversight of HA implementation by all program implementers (International Organizations and NGOs) including UN HA reforms and Grand Bargain follow up (subject to overall foreign policy direction by State) 3. HA Implementation and Technical Policy 4. International Coordination (with other donors and actors on implementation and related policy issues) 5. Manmade (Conflict) and Natural Disaster Assistance Policy (subject to overall foreign policy direction by State) 6. Food Assistance Policy (subject to overall foreign policy direction by State) 7. Relief and Development Coherence Programming and Coordination

As conflict-based crises increase and force multiple displacements of populations within and outside their national borders, the FY 2020 request consolidates all overseas humanitarian assistance in the single flexible IHA account and in a new bureau so that funds can adjust as needed to reach affected persons to optimize outcomes.

The new IHA account is one portion of the Administration's commitment to deliver the fundamental changes needed to optimize the effectiveness of our overseas humanitarian assistance and seamlessly coordinate policy and implementation across State and USAID. The FY 2020 Budget builds on USAID's plans for a new Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) to respond to complex emergencies and natural disasters around the world. The request also more broadly consolidates our fragmented and outdated overseas humanitarian programming, implementation, and oversight of all implementers into one account and in a new bureau at USAID. Implementers who now have to work with two or three offices with different award systems as well as different reporting, monitoring, and oversight requirements, wasting implementers' and taxpayers' resources, would receive funding for humanitarian assistance from only one bureau, located in USAID, with one set of requirements designed to optimize outcomes for beneficiaries.

This new account and organizational structure will enable the U.S. government to respond seamlessly to ongoing as well as new humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable displaced people, including refugees, conflict victims, stateless persons, and migrants worldwide. With a senior dual-hat leader, the restructuring also elevates humanitarian assistance within the U.S. government to more effectively address the continuum of response, including diplomacy, development and execution of strategies to negotiate and permanently resolve humanitarian crises and protracted displacements, from relief to conflict resolution and to the eventual transition from aid.

Diplomacy, conflict resolution, global burden-sharing, assistance and other issues related to U.S overseas humanitarian response will be overseen by a new senior, dual-hatted State and USAID leadership structure under the authority of and the Secretary of State, but reporting to both the Secretary and the Administrator of USAID.

Funding in the new IHA account will be appropriated to the President, but will be implemented by USAID.

The U.S. Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP) continues to be funded in the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account, discussed separately. In addition, appropriations language under the MRA account gives the Secretary of State authority to transfer funding from IHA to MRA should projected funding for refugee resettlement not be sufficient.

IHA-funded programs will be efficient and flexible, promoting stability in the immediate aftermath of a crisis or disaster, including protection and assistance to the world's most vulnerable people including refugees, conflict victims, internally displaced persons, stateless persons, vulnerable migrants, and those affected by natural disasters.

In FY 2020, the U.S. government will implement a comprehensive strategy to induce other governmental donors, as well as non-traditional donors, to increase funding for humanitarian assistance diversifying the support to humanitarian assistance, making it more sustainable in the long term. The reorganization will also enable the U.S. via one implementer (USAID) to establish a strong, unified U.S. voice and deliver a consistent message to extract optimal efficiency and effectiveness from international and non-governmental relief organizations to maximize the benefit to recipients of assistance.

The 2020 Budget proposal elevates and consolidates international humanitarian assistance programming currently provided through USAID's Office of Food for Peace and Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance as well as all overseas humanitarian assistance funding currently provided through the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration into BHA. Leveraging the comparative strengths of each entity, BHA will bring together unique programmatic capacities in the field and in Washington. BHA will administer and implement all overseas humanitarian assistance programming and funding in IHA, providing oversight of all implementing partners and coordinate the humanitarian response in the field As indicated in the table above, State will continue to lead overall foreign policy direction and coordinate with USAID, including on diplomacy, global burden-sharing, and conflict resolution under the dual hat leadership.

BHA will maintain a strong and effective global response system prepared for rapid activation and response to emergency requirements worldwide, while programs will also work to build resilience and dovetail with development programs and capabilities where appropriate in support of countries' Journey to Self-Reliance. BHA will respond to and mitigate the effects of natural disasters and complex crises while building human and institutional capacities to withstand recurrent shocks and stresses. Through the new BHA, the U.S. government's humanitarian assistance will also be able to surge in a unified, seamless response to crises and adapt to new needs as situations evolve to address the evolving needs of any vulnerable populations impacted by conflict or natural disaster - including support to refugees as close to their home countries as possible until they may return home - through the provision of emergency food assistance, other relief goods and activities, and disaster risk reduction programs.

Responsibilities specific to the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, would include continuing to lead on refugee legal and protection issues and refugee and migration policy, in addition to refugee resettlement and other issues outlined in this appendix in the MRA section.

Funds in the IHA account will support all aspects of overseas humanitarian assistance, including shelter, protection, emergency health and nutrition, the provision of safe drinking water, livelihoods supports, emergency food interventions, rehabilitation, disaster risk reduction, and transition to development assistance programs, through the humanitarian-related general contributions to international organizations, including, but not limited to, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the World Food Program (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The dual-hatted leadership structure will ensure that needs assessments, humanitarian strategies and operations, implementers' management structures, as well as U.S. oversight, monitoring and evaluation all reflect U.S. foreign assistance priorities, including for UN reform that optimizes humanitarian assistance outcomes for beneficiaries and taxpayers.

The request eliminates funding for the International Disaster Assistance (IDA) account in favor of the new IHA account.

The FY 2020 Budget request also eliminates the P.L. 480 Title II account and proposes to use the IHA account to provide food assistance through the most effective and appropriate means for each crisis. IHA resources will support food assistance interventions for all vulnerable populations through interventions such as the local and regional procurement of agricultural commodities, procurement of U.S. commodities, market based assistance, and complementary activities that support the relief, recovery, and resilience of populations affected by food crises.

The following table provides the funding levels for the accounts that comprise the new IHA account.

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate[2]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
Total	9,117,012	9,117,012	5,912,787	5,968,000	55,213
Enduring	5,097,036	5,097,036	5,912,787	5,968,000	55,213
Overseas Contingency Operations	4,019,976	4,019,976	-	-	-
International Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	5,968,000	5,968,000
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
P.L. 480 Title II	1,716,000	1,716,000	-	-	-
International Disaster Assistance	4,285,312	4,285,312	3,557,412	-	-3,557,412
Enduring	2,696,534	2,696,534	3,557,412	-	-3,557,412
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,588,778	1,588,778	-	-	-
Migration and Refugee Assistance[1]	3,114,700	3,114,700	2,355,375	-	-2,355,375
Enduring	683,502	683,502	2,355,375	-	-2,355,375
Overseas Contingency Operations	2,431,198	2,431,198	-	-	-

1/ To provide an accurate comparison, Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) levels in this table exclude funding allocated for Refugee Admissions; Humanitarian Migrants to Israel; and the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration's Administrative Expenses.
2/ The FY 2019 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

To implement the requirements of P.L. 108-188, the Compact of Free Association Act of 2003, USAID uses approximately $1.8 million annually to cover certain recurring and non-recurring costs for providing disaster preparedness assistance in the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. These investments lessen the overall cost of disaster response and include pre-positioning of emergency relief supplies, full-time staff based regionally to coordinate with government officials in both countries, and agreements with disaster assistance implementing partners.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate[1]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	1,368,796	1,368,796	880,350	945,350	65,000
INCLE	950,845	950,845	880,350	945,350	65,000
INCLE - OCO	417,951	417,951	-	-	-

1/ The FY 2019 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

INCLE assistance supports U.S. partners in developing criminal justice systems and capabilities to protect the national security and economic interests of the United States from the impact of crime and instability overseas. Programs address and mitigate security threats posed by illicit trafficking in narcotics, persons, and wildlife, among other pernicious forms of transnational crime. Programs strengthen the ability of international partners to cooperate with U.S. law enforcement and address the underlying conditions, such as corruption and weak rule of law, that foster state fragility and spur irregular migration to the United States.

The request prioritizes funding to address the sources of transnational crime (including the production and trafficking of drugs) and the crime and violence that contribute to irregular migration. The request also supports U.S. allies and partners in all regions, including Europe and the Western Hemisphere, in addressing shared security interests in combating transnational organized crime (TOC) and illicit trafficking, and building resilience to external pressures by strengthening rule of law, reducing vulnerabilities to security and governance vacuums, and combatting corruption.

Assistance aims to build partner country capacity to counter drugs and crime before it reaches the United States, in line with Executive Order 13773, *Enforcing Federal Law with Respect to Transnational Criminal Organizations and Preventing International Trafficking* and the President's Initiative to Stop Opioid Abuse and Reduce Drug Supply and Demand. Assistance counters financial crime, cybercrime, and intellectual property infractions that cost the U.S. economy billions of dollars each year. Furthermore, the request supports programs in Asia, the Near East, and Africa where the United States seeks to reduce instability and ungoverned spaces that provide a foothold for crime, terrorism, insurgencies, and unchecked human rights abuses.

Africa ($49.9 million)

Central African Republic ($2.0 million)

INCLE funds will support ongoing efforts to re-establish and build the capacity of law enforcement and justice institutions in CAR. These efforts are central to the mission goals of protecting the population, and building justice system capacity in this fragile, post-conflict state. Moreover, INCLE funded programming challenges Russian preeminence in CAR's security sector, offering an alternative approach for support and assistance. INCLE funds will build on current substantive, successful INL programming in collaboration with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the American Bar Association's Rule of Law Initiative, the UN Multi-dimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA), and the European Union. Assistance will support training and equipment efforts to improve the overall

professionalization of CAR law enforcement and corrections sectors, and provide technical assistance to help build institutional and logistical capabilities necessary for the government to restore civilian security services to CAR's provinces. INCLE resources will also support rule of law projects that expand the capabilities of and professionalize justice sector actors (judges, prosecutors, court clerks and staff, lawyers) as judicial sector institutions and functions expand state authority to CAR's provincial cities.

Democratic Republic of the Congo ($2.0 million)

Assistance will focus on professionalization of the Congolese National Police (PNC) in select district. Vast parts of the DRC lack functioning law enforcement entities, and armed militias in those areas pose a security threat and engage in illegal trans-border trafficking of minerals, wildlife, and timber to fund their illicit activities. INCLE funding supports community-oriented policing training for the PNC to enhance citizen security, combat natural resource trafficking, and alleviate security vacuums in under-governed spaces. The program addresses training gaps, the lack of proper equipment and infrastructure, and promotes increased cooperation between the police and the communities in which they operate. Program activities include training, mentoring, equipping, and facility renovations that are intended to increase PNC basic skills levels, promote best management practices, and investigate and prosecute illicit trafficking. Effective and professional civilian law enforcement are essential to build criminal justice institutions that support stability in the DRC and Great Lakes Region; combat international criminal syndicates financed by mineral, timber, and wildlife trafficking; and secure critical supply chains in natural resources for U.S. industry.

Kenya ($4.7 million)

U.S. assistance will increase the capacity of Kenyan criminal justice sector institutions to promote and preserve civilian security, combat corruption, and fight terrorism and transnational organized crime (TOC). Assistance will underpin the Government of Kenya's commitment to reforms that increase the transparency and accountability of criminal justice sector organizations and promote respect for human rights. Among the largest economies in East Africa, the region's financial hub, a leader in regional politics and security affairs – including the fight against al-Shabaab – Kenya is a vital U.S. partner in East Africa.

INCLE assistance will support programs that offer training and technical assistance to both police and civilian organizations which provide external oversight for the Kenyan National Police Service with the goal of reducing police abuse of power and promoting increased public trust in, and cooperation with, police. Assistance will also build specialized capacity for combating terrorism and TOC, including narcotics trafficking. Finally, U.S. assistance will promote strong linkages between and among key Kenyan criminal justice institutions such as the National Police Service, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, and the Kenya Prisons Service. The implementation of INCLE assistance will result in an increasingly capable and integrated Kenyan criminal justice sector, better able to address evolving threats and collaborate with U.S. counterparts on cases with a U.S. nexus.

Liberia ($6.0 million)

Fragile state institutions in Liberia risk enabling security and governance vacuums in which criminal organizations can reduce regional stability. Assistance to civilian law enforcement in Liberia will increase the capacity of the Liberian National Police and other law enforcement organizations to maintain security and stability and coordinate on joint security issues, such as TOC. Further priorities include support to the Liberian Drug Enforcement Agency and other institutions to strengthen credibility, reliability, and efficiency to counter the illicit trafficking of narcotics. INCLE resources also will

strengthen the ability of the justice sector in Liberia to prosecute and adjudicate crime, including TOC, and provide citizens with a peaceful means of resolving disputes.

INCLE-funded activities in Liberia may include technical assistance, training, and material support to civilian law enforcement agencies to strengthen their capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to crime, coordinate internal security issues, and work with the United States and regional partners to counter TOC. Assistance also will expand counternarcotics training and assistance to improve long-term, complex investigations targeting transnational organized criminal organizations and distributors of narcotics. Finally, funds will support the development of prosecutors, public defenders, court officials, and other justice sector actors; increase legal awareness and civil rights through education and public outreach; and strengthen links and coordination between governmental and informal dispute mechanisms. Continuing emphasis will be placed on police-prosecutor cooperation to address TOC, including cases of human trafficking and other criminal matters.

Nigeria ($4.0 million)

As the largest country and economy in Africa, Nigeria faces criminal, security, and TOC challenges that threaten U.S. allies, U.S. domestic and regional security, and economic interests. Assistance will focus on promoting stability and countering these threats by providing support to Nigeria's law enforcement and justice sector institutions. Assistance helps Nigeria to improve civilian security forces' relationship with citizens, protection of human rights, and treatment of prisoners and detainees in accordance with international standards. The justice sector reform program aims to ensure citizens have access to justice within fair, efficient, and effective justice sector institutions. Assistance will fund trainings and technical assistance to increase the Government of Nigeria's capacity to maintain a safe, humane, and transparent penal system; to prevent and respond to public corruption; to enhance the capacity of lawyers and court actors to administer justice; and to build civil society's capacity to monitor and influence government anticorruption efforts. INCLE resources will promote law enforcement reform and development through activities such as 1) providing training, equipment, and technical assistance to the Nigerian Drug Law Enforcement Agency to build their capacity to identify, interdict, and investigate criminal networks involved in drug trafficking, and 2) providing training to the Nigeria Police Force on community policing, human rights, policing in conflict environments, crime detection, prevention, and investigative techniques that are needed to support the police reform agenda.

Somalia ($2.0 million)

Civilian security forces lack the skills and equipment required for effective policing, and Somalia remains a platform for al-Shabaab and extremist groups to attack the region. Assistance will support security sector reform programs that encourage better security and governance through the development and reform of the criminal justice sector. It will also increase the effectiveness and willingness of Somali law enforcement actors to prevent, investigate, and respond to serious crimes. Assistance will be directed to police entities, including those at the Federal and Federal Member State (FMS) level when able and appropriate, complementing gains made by the African Union Mission to Somalia, and provide stabilizing security services to regional populations. Activities will include training, mentoring, and/or equipping, and will complement and augment assistance to the more specialized Criminal Investigations Division (CID) of the Somali Police Force as well as mentoring and training at the Attorney General's Office.

Assistance may support recruitment of additional police, basic and advanced training, course development, forensic support, facility refurbishments, and other enabling equipment. Assistance will support mechanisms to ensure entities with the mandate to respond to major incidents coordinate effectively with other security and justice sector actors, including judges, prosecutors, and defense

lawyers, to ensure those cases that meet evidentiary standards are lawfully prosecuted. Programs may also enhance information and intelligence sharing mechanisms for communication with relevant security institutions, with the ultimate goal of establishing CID units in each FMS. Strengthening the institutional capacities of the police sector to recruit, retain, and manage civilian security forces will support the goal of the Federal Government of Somalia to provide basic security and access to justice throughout the country.

State Africa Regional ($29.2 million)

Ineffective, corrupt, and unresponsive criminal justice institutions enable transnational crime and terrorism in Africa. The increasing interconnectedness of governments, populations, and economies has amplified the threats to the United States emanating from this region, including drug trafficking, money laundering, wildlife trafficking, and other illicit smuggling; piracy and other maritime crime; and terrorism and terrorism finance.

The Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PREACT) program will support the development of the institutional capacity of criminal justice sector entities in the Horn of Africa (Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia, and/or Tanzania) to prevent and respond to terrorism and transnational crime. Programs will build on previous assistance to strengthen the institutional, organizational, and individual capacity of prosecutors, judges, and corrections staff to fairly enforce the rule of law, effectively adjudicate serious crimes (including terrorism) and securely incarcerate offenders to prevent further radicalization. Collectively, these efforts will promote stability in the region.

The Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) will support the development of the institutional capacity of criminal justice sector entities in the Sahel region of West Africa (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal) to prevent and respond to terrorism and transnational crime and promote stability in this volatile region. INCLE resources strengthen the capacity of law enforcement, justice, and corrections agencies to provide effective and responsive security services, fairly enforce the rule of law, and securely and humanely incarcerate criminals. Programs promote improving citizen cooperation with law enforcement in order to reduce instability and maximize opportunities for regional coordination on border security.

The West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI) will build civilian law enforcement capabilities; prevent, deter, and disrupt TOC including drug trafficking, money laundering, and human trafficking; develop and reform security and justice sector institutions; build foreign partner capacity to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate crime; and improve the management of correctional institutions to align with norms for the treatment of prisoners, to support the rule of law, and to prevent extremist ideologies from spreading. Assistance will also catalyze improved partnership with U.S. law enforcement to protect U.S. national interests and address transnational threats, while mitigating threats to stability, good governance, and public health in the region.

The Combating Wildlife Trafficking (CWT) program will strengthen the ability of partner countries in Africa to disrupt illicit wildlife supply chains and counter crimes that facilitate the involvement of criminal organizations in wildlife trafficking in key source and transit countries. CWT advances U.S. national security interests by countering transnational threats, including terrorism and crime, and aligns with the END Wildlife Trafficking Act of 2016, the U.S. National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking and its associated implementation plan, and Executive Order 13773. Programs strengthen criminal justice partners to prevent, investigate, and prosecute wildlife crime in order to thwart transnational criminal organizations and subsidiary organizations. Activities may include conducting bilateral training, technical assistance, and providing equipment to strengthen interdiction, law enforcement and investigative functions, prosecutorial and judicial capacity, and regional collaboration.

East Asia and Pacific ($22.3 million)

Burma ($2.0 million)

Burma's weak institutions, porous borders, and internal conflict have created an environment that allows transnational criminal activity, including illicit opium cultivation, narcotics production, illicit trafficking, corruption, and money laundering, to flourish. Transnational criminal organizations operating in Burma's border states threaten the stability of Southeast Asia, and trafficking networks of Burmese amphetamine-type stimulants are expanding distribution networks to include Bangladesh, Australia, Japan, and beyond. U.S. assistance will help build counternarcotics, law enforcement, and justice sector capacity with the goal assisting in the development of a criminal justice system capable of upholding the rule of law, combating transnational threats through regional and global partners, and protecting human rights. Specifically, assistance will increase the capacity of the Myanmar Police Force (MPF) to detect and interdict narcotics production and trafficking while also working with public health and community members to develop demand reduction programs to address Burma's growing drug use epidemic.

Programs will also promote legislative and regulatory reforms and will continue to build the capacity of Burmese institutions such as the Union Attorney General's Office and the Anti-Corruption Commission to investigate and prosecute transnational and domestic crime that threaten Burma's stability and make it more susceptible to foreign malign influences. Assistance will also support enhanced regional law enforcement cooperation through engagement with MPF officials, as well as fund programs to deliver police training focused on trafficking in persons, corruption, core policing, and law enforcement management. INCLE assistance programs will also supplement technical training with mentorship by U.S. law enforcement agencies to build law enforcement to law enforcement relationships.

Indonesia ($3.9 million)

Transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) operating in Southeast Asia threaten U.S. allies and partners in the region. Indonesia's porous maritime borders make it a transit point for many TCOs, and Indonesian law enforcement and justice sector entities struggle to interdict and prosecute TCOs operating across Indonesia's vast archipelago. INCLE assistance will build Indonesia's law enforcement capacity, increase its maritime domain awareness, combat transnational crime, and strengthen rule of law institutions. Assistance will increase the Government of Indonesia's (GOI) ability to reduce demand for and interdict illicit goods, including through capacity building related to counternarcotics and corruption as well as pursuing organized criminal groups, cybercrime, and related topics. Programs will improve the capacity of law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and judges to address transnational crime. It will also improve the capacity of GOI maritime stakeholder agencies to monitor and interdict maritime crime in Indonesian waters and improve the overall maritime law enforcement capacity of maritime agencies. Funding will provide specialized technical training and equipment to counternarcotics officers to increase their ability to investigate drug trafficking cases and enhance the GOI's ability to reduce demand and rehabilitate drug users. Programs will also address transnational crime through legislative and regulatory reform, policies, procedures, standardization, accreditation, and training within the criminal justice sector.

Philippines ($4.7 million)

INCLE funding will improve Philippine capacity to deliver citizen security, maintain the rule of law, and address criminal threats that endanger domestic and regional stability. These programs will help the Philippines fight transnational crime and counter malign influences. Rule of law programs will strengthen the Philippine justice institutions to ensure citizen security and access to justice; improve ability to efficiently and effectively prosecute, defend, and adjudicate cases; protect human rights; and

combat transnational crime such as trafficking, cybercrime, corruption, and financial crimes. Law enforcement programs will build capacity of civilian law enforcement agencies to combat transnational and domestic crime in a transparent, accountable manner that respects human rights. Maritime law enforcement programs will build capacity of relevant agencies to conduct maritime interdictions, combat trafficking and criminal activities, patrol maritime borders, and improve domain awareness.

Counternarcotics programs will support Philippine capacity on drug demand reduction, focused on prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and policy development; programs may also provide assistance in the form of training, technical support, and non-lethal equipment donations for units focused on interdicting drugs trafficked across international borders. Activities may include prosecutorial and judicial development, development of training institutions, specialized training for justice sector and law enforcement officials, training on human rights and ethics, technical assistance for institutional capacity building, support for policy development and reform efforts, and support to civil society. Activities may include some non-lethal equipment donations and infrastructure development.

Thailand ($1.2 million)

Thailand is a regional hub for transnational crime activities given its central geographic location in Southeast Asia. INCLE assistance will provide Thailand, an important security partner to the United States, with tools to address emerging crime trends and develop their capabilities closer to U.S. standards in the areas of law enforcement and rule of law. Assistance will continue to support training and technical assistance to Thai law enforcement to enhance its ability to conduct investigations of complex transnational crimes and bolster its support for U.S. nexus investigations. Our assistance efforts will focus on investigations of drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, financial crimes including money laundering, cybercrime, development of intelligence and evidence to build larger cases against transnational criminal organizations, effective collection and analysis of forensic evidence (crime scene investigation), and combating public corruption. Assistance will also continue to build the capacity of Thai prosecutors and judges to prosecute and adjudicate transnational and complex domestic criminal cases effectively. Programs will build Thai capacity to effectively prosecute trafficking-in-persons and narcotics cases to target large criminal networks and provide trainings by experts on the prosecution and adjudication of cybercrimes, including on collection and handling of electronic and online evidence. Assistance will also support the development of strong relationships and coordination between law enforcement and prosecution authorities.

Vietnam ($4.5 million)

INCLE funding will improve Vietnamese capacity to provide maritime and citizen security and rule of law, as well as address criminal threats that endanger domestic and regional stability. These programs will help Vietnam fight transnational crime and counter malign influences. Maritime law enforcement programs will further build the capacity of relevant agencies to conduct maritime interdictions, combat trafficking and criminal activities, patrol maritime borders, and improve maritime domain awareness. Terrestrial law enforcement programs will build capacity of civilian law enforcement agencies to combat transnational and domestic crime in a transparent, accountable manner that respects human rights. Rule of law programs will strengthen the Vietnamese criminal justice institutions to ensure citizen security and access to justice, improve the ability to efficiently and effectively prosecute, defend, and adjudicate cases, protect human rights, and combat transnational crime. Activities will focus on building capacity to interdict, disrupt, and dismantle trafficking networks and investigate and prosecute transnational crime. Activities may include some non-lethal equipment donations, construction, and infrastructure development.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional ($6.0 million)

Assistance fosters adherence to international law in support of a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific" region by aligning greater resources to dismantle TCOs and countering cyber criminals. Participation of our allies from Thailand and the Philippines; emerging partners Vietnam, Malaysia, and Indonesia; and strategically significant countries such as Burma, Laos, and Mongolia strengthens regional capacity to uphold the rule of law and improves resilience against external pressures. Funding for regional law enforcement programs will allow INL to support programs to strengthen border security, also potentially along riverine borders, which in turn should foster economic integration and freer trade. Programs will help limit the illicit trafficking that funds TCOs and improve cross-border law enforcement coordination and investigation standards to enable countries in the region to investigate increasingly complex TCO activities. Assistance will also sustain the successful regional cybercrime program. Regional maritime activities strengthen partner maritime law enforcement capacity, domain awareness, and regional cooperation to fight transnational maritime crime and reduce geopolitical tensions.

Europe and Eurasia ($36.0 million)

Albania ($1.5 million)

INCLE assistance will help Albania combat transnational crime, including illegal trafficking in persons and narcotics, and address underlying drivers of instability and transnational crime, including corruption, weak rule of law, and ineffective institutions. Continued U.S. engagement will bolster criminal justice capacity to dismantle transnational criminal organizations and develop more capable partners for U.S. law enforcement in combating Albanian involvement in global narcotics trafficking. Programming focused on improving the effectiveness of the criminal justice sector and strengthening the rule of law are critical to preventing democratic backsliding and building resilience against malign state actors seeking to undermine regional stability and broader U.S. national interests. Programming will continue to enhance law enforcement detection and interdiction capabilities, and strengthen the professionalism of institutions for sustained reform. Programs will enhance the professionalism and political independence of prosecutors and judges through skills training and the establishment of oversight mechanisms. Assistance will continue to build on judicial reform by strengthening newly established justice sector institutions, including a special prosecution unit and the National Bureau of Investigation, to successfully prosecute and adjudicate organized crime and corruption cases. Programming will build the institutional capacity of the Albanian state corrections service to reduce corruption and effectively manage its offender population with a focus on high-risk offenders. Programs will strengthen civil society's role in promoting justice sector reforms and accountability.

Armenia ($1.5 million)

INCLE funding will further U.S. national security objectives by countering TOC, malign foreign influences, particularly from Russia, systemic corruption, illicit drug trafficking, and instability. Assistance will particularly support programs that enhance Armenia's ability to identify and counter international money laundering and other financial crime, and strengthen links with U.S. justice organizations including the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Drug Enforcement Administration. Programs will increase the capacity of the Armenian government to promote the rule of law and build independent, accountable, and effective institutions and actors in the justice system. Funds will support Armenia's efforts to modernize its law enforcement and criminal justice sectors, including institutional reform to create a climate where the rule of law is consistently, fairly, and transparently applied, which would improve the business investment climate. Assistance will also play a key role in ensuring that the new Armenian government – which has an explicit anticorruption and pro-reform mandate – promotes

anticorruption reforms, raises awareness of civilian legal rights and processes within communities, leverages civil society expertise and influence, and expands access of citizens to capable and professional legal representation. All these efforts will help counter malign Russian influences that helped protect and sustain the corrupt previous government.

Bosnia and Herzegovina ($3.0 million)

Programs will enhance national and regional stability, reduce vulnerabilities to malign influence, and further Western integration by strengthening the rule of law and improving BiH's ability to combat organized crime and corruption. Assistance will strengthen key criminal justice sector institutions at the state, entity, and cantonal levels including training academies and programs, and help advance fundamental reforms while building specialized capabilities such as intelligence-led policing. Funds will improve the effectiveness and accountability of police, judges, and prosecutors through the provision of training, equipment, advisory support, and case-based mentoring. Programs will support efforts to strengthen criminal justice legislation, improve border security, fight organized crime and corruption, combat smuggling and trafficking in persons, and improve the investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of cyber and financial crimes. Training programs will help officials tackle corruption-related offenses such as money laundering, bribery, abuse of office, and procurement fraud and better use administrative tools such as asset seizure and forfeiture to disincentivize crime. INCLE assistance will help increase cooperation among law enforcement agencies, investigators, judicial institutions, and regulators. Programs will work through international organizations to: increase understanding of justice sector challenges and promote reform; engage with emerging leaders to build strong relationships and foster Western democratic norms; and partner with non-governmental organizations to broaden our outreach to students and youth. Assistance will promote civil society's active engagement in justice sector reform and anticorruption activities, improve citizens' trust in the justice sector, and support measures to reduce corruption among law enforcement and justice sector officials.

Georgia ($3.0 million)

Programming will bolster Georgia's efforts in combating the growing TOC problem in the Caucasus, strengthen cooperation between U.S. and Georgian law enforcement, and reduce vulnerability to malign Russian influences. Programs will help build the capacity of law enforcement authorities to investigate complex crimes, respond to critical incidents, fight human trafficking, and build strong leadership, management, and administration within Georgia's rule of law and justice organizations based on Western standards. Programs will also promote cooperation to address and dismantle the organizations that use Georgia as a major narcotics trafficking corridor. Assistance will help reform criminal justice sector institutions, including prosecutors, criminal defense attorneys, and judges, to bolster the rule of law and strengthen Georgia's ability to prosecute TOC, reduce corruption, and increase judicial independence. Funding will support efforts to advance criminal procedure reforms and continue programs to enhance public understanding of the criminal justice system and develop strong community-based relationships with local law enforcement, through engagement with civil society. Assistance will build the capacity of probation and corrections officers to safely and humanely incarcerate offenders based on risk and need and to prepare offenders for eventual reintegration into society. Programs will continue to provide equipment donations and technical guidance, training, mentoring, and strategic capacity-building activities.

Kosovo ($5.5 million)

Assistance will continue to promote a stable, independent, and secure Kosovo able to combat transnational crime, including illicit narcotics and human trafficking. U.S. engagement will continue to

advance Kosovo's post-conflict stabilization trajectory and preparation for Euro-Atlantic integration. Rule of law assistance will serve to bolster the ongoing political process aimed at normalizing relations with Serbia and integrating Serbian parallel structures in Kosovo, which carry enduring stabilizing effects for the region. Peace and security assistance will reduce space both for foreign malign actors and non-state actors to engage in de-stabilizing tactics and exploit vulnerabilities to facilitate transnational criminal networks or foment radicalization. Assistance will build the capacity and professionalism of the criminal justice sector to further reduce and manage case backlogs and ensure due process; support legislative reforms to strengthen deficiencies in the criminal code; and enhance the professionalism and political independence of prosecutors and judges through skills training and establishing oversight mechanisms. Programs will strengthen capacity to investigate and prosecute serious crimes.

Programming for law enforcement entities will strengthen the ability to detect and interdict transnational crime and build the professionalism of institutions for enduring reform. As Kosovo continues to implement the Dialogue with Serbia, programming will support the integration of Serbian police, judges, and prosecutors in Kosovo's institutions. Assistance will support Kosovo Corrections Service efforts to implement reforms to safely and humanely manage its offender population, including returned or repatriated foreign terrorist fighters. Assistance programs will strengthen citizen demand and access to justice through partnerships with civil society and non-governmental organizations.

Moldova ($2.5 million)

INCLE funding will support Moldova's efforts toward Euro-Atlantic integration and reduce Moldova's vulnerability to Russian pressure by: modernizing and reforming the justice and law enforcement sectors; building capacities to combat corruption and transnational crime, including trafficking in persons (TIP); and expanding access to justice, especially for vulnerable populations such as victims of gender-based violence. Assistance will include direct assistance, technical support, and equipment to relevant government agencies in the law enforcement and justice sectors. Programming in the law enforcement sector will improve the quality of criminal investigations as well as modernize recruitment, selection, and training processes and facilities for law enforcement officers. Funds will build the capabilities of border police, corrections officers and administrators, and specialized units, and improve community policing, which is critical to building public confidence in law enforcement. Justice sector assistance will support Moldova's efforts to implement priority reforms, including through support and assistance to the Prosecutor General's Office, the Superior Council of Prosecutors, and recently established government bodies that focus on fighting corruption and transnational crime. Funding will support improvements at the National Institute of Justice, which provides initial training and continuing education to judges and prosecutors. Assistance will increase civil society's capacity to: engage in reform processes in the justice and law enforcement sectors; combat corruption; and support the government's efforts to fight transnational crime, including TIP. In addition, INCLE will support legal education to ensure that the next generation of Moldovan legal professionals are prepared to practice law and ensure access to justice, including through participation in international moot court competitions and improving legal reasoning and writing skills.

Montenegro ($1.5 million)

INCLE funding will enhance Montenegro's ability to combat organized crime, corruption, trafficking in persons and narcotics, and other transnational crimes, thus reducing its vulnerability to external malign influences. Assistance will strengthen the rule of law and modernize the country's law enforcement agencies and judicial institutions. Programs will provide training, mentoring, and targeted equipment donations to enhance the effectiveness of nascent institutions such as the Anti-Corruption Agency, the Office of the Special State Prosecutor, the Center for Training of the Judiciary and Prosecution, and the

Special Organized Crime and Corruption Unit. This will include work with the Ministry of Justice to support legislative reforms and the development of Montenegro's prosecutor-led investigative system, including by fostering enhanced cooperation between police officers and prosecutors and strengthening judicial adjudicative skills. Programs will also promote regional cooperation in fighting cross-border crime, and will include training for criminal justice officials on international legal cooperation.

North Macedonia ($1.5 million)

INCLE funding will help North Macedonia build resilient rule of law institutions as the country moves toward NATO integration and EU accession. Programs will bolster the capabilities of North Macedonia's fragile institutions to combat corruption, illicit trafficking, and organized crime. As North Macedonia continues to recover from a 2015 widespread political wiretapping scandal and political crisis, assistance will continue to advance justice sector reforms to strengthen the transparency and integrity of North Macedonia's justice institutions, including the Special Prosecutor and specialized investigative teams located within the offices of the Chief Prosecutor. Law enforcement assistance will strengthen partner institution interdiction and detection capabilities and foster effective investigations to improve prosecution and adjudication of serious crimes. INCLE funds will strengthen corrections management to better manage high threat offender populations and reduce space for corruption. Assistance will also improve the skills of legal professionals to effectively implement the adversarial Criminal Procedure Code and successfully try complex crimes, as well as engage civil society and international organizations to hold criminal justice institutions accountable and improve citizen access to justice.

Serbia ($1.5 million)

INCLE funding will focus on strengthening Serbia's justice sector institutions, supporting rule of law reforms required for greater Western integration, and reducing Serbia's vulnerability to Russian influence. Programs will enhance Serbia's ability to detect, investigate, and prosecute complex crimes most often related to corruption and organized crime through a combination of training, advisory support, mentoring and technical advice, and targeted equipment donations. These programs will improve Serbia's ability to tackle corruption and organized crime by implementing a more proactive approach to criminal investigations including the greater use of law enforcement task forces and investigative teams. INCLE funding will enhance Serbia's border security and promote greater regional cooperation to combat transnational crime, cybercrime, money laundering, financial crimes, smuggling, and human trafficking. Assistance will help modernize and transform managerial, administrative, and operational practices of key criminal justice sector institutions, including prosecutors' offices, law enforcement agencies, courts, and judicial training institutions. Funding will also support Serbia's efforts to draft and implement criminal justice legislation, further develop anti-corruption units and interagency task forces, implement judicial reform, and improve cooperation between law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and related justice sector agencies. Programs will work with government institutions, international organizations, and civil society to improve the transparency and accountability of the justice system, thereby bolstering public confidence in the rule of law.

Ukraine ($13.0 million)

INCLE assistance contributes to U.S. efforts in Ukraine to build a reliable, resilient, and self-reliant security and economic partner that shares Western values and norms and is increasingly integrated into Western institutions. On NATO's eastern frontier and Europe's geographic center, Ukraine is pursuing a path of Western integration despite determined Russian aggression that includes intense military, political, and economic pressure and the pernicious influence of deeply rooted corruption and pervasive media propaganda. INCLE assistance improves Ukraine's capacity to combat TOC and increases

collaboration between U.S. and Ukrainian law enforcement actors. Programs will continue to support the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MOI), particularly the State Border Guard Services of Ukraine and the National Police of Ukraine (NPU), to align with Euro-Atlantic standards and dismantle domestic and global threats. Assistance will also focus on rule of law initiatives, such as strengthening specialized anticorruption agencies to address high-level public corruption and combat money laundering. Funds will build the capacity of Ukraine's prosecutors, defense advocates, and judiciary to consistently and transparently enforce and adjudicate laws in line with Western best practices. Assistance will continue to support access to justice programs for the citizens of Ukraine, including programs that engage civil society to demand accountability and transparency from the Ukrainian government through court monitoring, reporting on corrupt actors, and human rights advocacy. INCLE funds will largely transition from the establishment of new agencies and institutions to sustainment of the critical reforms already implemented while expanding those reforms to the regions. INL will continue to provide targeted equipment donations and technical guidance, training, and strategic capacity-building activities that leverage Ukraine's considerable investment of its own resources.

Europe and Eurasia Regional ($1.5 million)

INCLE assistance supports efforts to deter and disrupt transnational corruption and criminal activity that facilitates foreign malign influence in European nations and undermines stability. The Balkans Regional Rule of Law Initiative supports regional trainings on law enforcement and justice sector reform among partners in Southeastern Europe including Albania, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia. The program enhances the capacity of criminal justice systems in these countries to deter and combat transnational crime, organized crime, and corruption as well as support sustainable legal reforms that promote accountability, transparency, and compliance with Western standards. The Countering Corruption and TOC Program aims to improve the ability of criminal justice institutions in Central and Eastern Europe to address complex financial crimes, money laundering, cybercrime, corruption, and other TOC. Assistance will also promote good governance, including by engaging civil society, and increase cooperation between U.S. and European law enforcement agencies. Assistance will strengthen respect for rule of law, reduce corruption, and enable partners to pursue effective law enforcement and justice sector responses to malign Russian interference in the region.

Near East ($60.5 million)

Egypt ($2.0 million)

INCLE assistance in Egypt supports a professional and accountable criminal justice sector in order to maintain and promote the country's stability. A government that is responsive and understands the needs of its communities will diminish opportunities for vulnerable groups to turn to extremist activity. Programs increase capacity of the criminal justice sector entities to effectively and efficiently investigate and prosecute crimes while upholding human rights. Activities may include training for judges, prosecutors, and Ministry of Justice officials on case management and court administration.

Iraq ($3.0 million)

INCLE assistance will build additional specialized skills through targeted programs to address organized crime and illicit finance investigations. These skills will allow Iraqi counterparts to better prosecute and prevent such crimes, and to degrade organized crime gangs and address threats posed by violent extremists, including elements of the Iranian-influenced Shia militias. Building and enhancing lasting civilian security partnerships is critical to promoting stability, basic public order, and justice, particularly for ethnic and religious minority communities. The program strengthens the Government of Iraq's law

enforcement skills and criminal investigative capacity, with a specific focus on basic investigations and forensics; organized crime and anti-money laundering/counterterrorism financing; and security force abuse investigations.

Lebanon ($6.2 million)

Lebanon is at the forefront of U.S. efforts to defeat ISIS and counter Iran's malign influence in the Middle East. INL's Lebanon program advances U.S. policy objectives by strengthening the ability of Lebanon's Ministries of Interior and Justice, Higher Judicial Council, and Internal Security Forces (ISF) to prevent, respond to, and adjudicate terrorism and criminal offenses that threaten stability. INCLE assistance will support two major objectives: helping the ISF become more responsive to the public's internal security needs and enhancing the ability of criminal justice institutions to work together to provide effective services. Programming will consist of training, advising, and limited equipping to increase individual and organizational capacity, improve internal processes and organizational makeup, facilitate law enforcement modernization, and improve coordination within and between sectors of Lebanon's criminal justice system.

Assistance will continue U.S. efforts to modernize Lebanon's law enforcement through the continuation and growth of the Expanding Police Professionalism Program, established to develop more effective policing outside of the greater Beirut area. FY 2020 funds will also continue to support the professionalization and modernization of the ISF academy, delivery of specialized skills training, advanced stages of the ISF IT Integration Project, and the continued development of ISF leadership and management skills. INCLE will also continue efforts to support reform throughout the Lebanese Ministry of Justice and Higher Judicial Council. Programs will help revise administrative practices to increase effective judicial oversight and management, administration, accountability, transparency, and caseload management to increase public confidence in the judiciary and reduce Lebanon's pre-trial detainee population, which will alleviate prison overcrowding and reduce opportunities for radicalization.

Libya ($1.0 million)

Programming promotes a well-functioning and accountable criminal justice system by supporting tailored and appropriate law enforcement and corrections initiatives. Law enforcement programming will provide technical assistance and advisory opportunities to enhance the Ministry of Interior's policing capacity in Tripoli and expand its reach to other key areas. Programs will address the role of prisons in minimizing opportunities for the radicalization of vulnerable groups.

Morocco ($3.0 million)

Assistance supports Morocco's democratic transition and decentralization efforts by funding programming to professionalize its criminal justice institutions at the national, state, and local levels. Programs build on successes in the areas of police, access to justice, and corrections, with the goal of promoting Morocco as a regional leader on combating national and transnational crime, thereby contributing to regional stability. Law enforcement programs support the development and implementation of a standard training curricula to deliver in areas such as law enforcement techniques to combat terrorism, crowd and event security management, and forensic investigations. Justice sector programming supports training and advisory opportunities to increase the capacity of justice personnel to administer the court system and effectively manage cases within the courts. Activities include training on budget preparation, project management, and human resource management. INCLE assistance will continue initiatives in the corrections system and effectively and efficiently manage prisons, improve

security for staff and inmates, and support the development of Morocco's correction department to serve as a regional leader and exporter of prison management best practices.

Tunisia ($10.0 million)

Assistance promotes an integrated holistic approach to criminal justice sector reform critical to sustaining Tunisia's democratic progress in order to ensure national and regional security and stability. Law enforcement programs support the continued evolution of Tunisian police institutions into professional organizations that are inclusive, accountable, and transparent to the public. Activities include the development and implementation of police curricula for national police, advising and equipment provision to support expanded communications networks between and among law enforcement throughout the country, and training and advisory opportunities to strengthen the auditing capabilities of police. Justice sector programs promote the decentralization of Tunisia's courts to more efficiently and effectively manage criminal cases and increase opportunities for greater access to justice. Corrections programs support the safe and humane management of prisons. Activities include training and advising on prison administration, case management, and prison equipment maintenance.

West Bank and Gaza ($35.0 million)

INL will coordinate with the U.S. Security Coordinator (USSC) and the Government of Israel to support the long-term sustainability and effectiveness of the Palestinian Authority Security Forces (PASF); the Attorney General's Office and Public Prosecutors; and the PA Ministry of Interior through training, technical assistance, equipment, and infrastructure programs. INCLE assistance will support complementary reform efforts by judicial, corrections, and civil defense institutions. These efforts will help the Palestinian Authority maintain security and stability in the West Bank. A stable West Bank is key to the national security of the U.S. and our allies. This budget request assumes necessary legislative provisions are enacted to enable assistance as planned.

Yemen ($0.3 million)

INCLE funding for administrative and oversight costs in Yemen will allow the United States to track and coordinate interagency efforts to help stabilize the criminal justice system in Yemen and work to ensure that populations can access the formal justice sector. Programs will continue to coordinate efforts with U.S. government agencies, including the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Homeland Security, USAID, the Department of Defense, and our international partners.

South and Central Asia ($124.4 million)

Afghanistan ($95.0 million)

INCLE assistance plays an integral part in U.S. efforts to create conditions for a political settlement and lasting stability and security in Afghanistan by combatting the narcotics trade, as well as the corruption and violence that accompany it. Anti-government actors and other non-state armed groups derive significant financial benefit from poppy cultivation, production, and trafficking. Narcotics-derived revenue facilitates corruption, undercuts the licit economy, and damages trust in public institutions. INL implements programs to apply pressure on the Taliban's funding sources and develop trustworthy Afghan institutions capable of supporting the rule of law, attacking criminality and the illicit economy, encouraging economic alternatives to the narcotics trade, and addressing its social consequences in the aftermath of a political settlement.

Counternarcotics - Addressing Afghanistan's drug trade is a critical component of the U.S. strategy to facilitate a durable political settlement in Afghanistan. INL's counternarcotics programs deny significant revenue to insurgent groups and anti-government actors, thus supporting Afghanistan peace efforts. Afghanistan remains the world's largest source of illicit narcotics, accounting for approximately 85 percent of the global illicit opiate supply, including the vast majority of the Canadian market. At 11 percent, Afghanistan also faces one of the highest drug use rates in the world. The Afghan government launched its National Drug Action Plan in 2015. While the plan reflects a comprehensive and balanced approach to counternarcotics, the Ministry of Counter Narcotics struggled to fully implement its recommendations. Assistance will continue to support key security ministries to build the capacity to address the breadth and depth of the illicit drug trade, which threatens the Afghan government's ability to enforce its mandate countrywide. Counternarcotics programs focus primarily on capacity building and direct support for Afghan-led drug interdiction operations. Funding also will support on-going efforts to promote alternatives to poppy production, modest demand reduction and awareness activities, enhancing regional cooperation, research and analysis, and limited Afghan-led eradication and public information efforts.

Citizen Security and Law Enforcement - Corrections sector assistance is developing a sustainable Afghan government capacity to incarcerate and manage criminals, especially extremist and national security threat inmates who pose a credible threat to the Afghan public and U.S. national security interests, and advance corrections reforms in a secure and humane environment.

Rule of Law and Human Rights - Assistance for Afghanistan's justice sector remains vital to efforts to combat the pervasive corruption eroding government ministries and enabling the insurgency. Assistance will support Afghan efforts to strengthen the capacity of justice sector institutions to disrupt criminal networks, focusing on the nexus between crime, narcotics, and terrorism. In support of U.S. national security interests, programs also encourage governance reforms in the justice sector that are critical to Afghan stability. Programming also supports professionalization of Afghan law enforcement and justice professionals through legal education reform and programs that advance gender justice. In support of peace efforts, programs support the Afghan government's fight against militant groups and encourages Afghan governance reforms. Programs prioritize reforms focused on increasing the Afghan state's self-sufficiency through government accountability, transparency, and capability to combat corruption. INL's rule of law programs are closely coordinated and deconflicted with those of USAID in Washington and in Kabul. INL partners with the Afghan government to build capacity to investigate and prosecute corruption, whereas USAID focuses on supporting civil society efforts to demand a transparent and accountable government.

Pakistan ($21.0 million)

INCLE funding in Pakistan protects U.S. national security interests by supporting civilian justice sector institutions in making Pakistan more secure from terrorists and criminals. Support for civilian law enforcement, rule of law, corrections, and counternarcotics will help Pakistan combat violent extremism, expand access to justice, and enforce the rule of law nationwide. Assistance will be particularly important in the newly merged tribal areas along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border as Pakistan transfers military control to civilian authorities and introduces mainstream Pakistani concepts of law and policing to the region. In support of the recently enacted Federally Administered Tribal Areas reform, programs will focus on expanding law enforcement and judicial sector systems in these under-governed areas where criminal and extremist networks thrive.

Programs improve Pakistan's law enforcement capabilities through training, equipment, and limited infrastructure assistance. The majority of resources will be directed toward training and equipping law

enforcement agencies operating in the border provinces as they expand a civilian policing presence. Programs will also train prosecutors and judges to extend the criminal justice system into the former tribal regions, and provide civilian-led law enforcement to residents under a mainstream Pakistani legal system.

INCLE will fund corrections and counternarcotics assistance to Pakistan. The overcrowded Pakistani penal system operates at 200 percent capacity with the majority of inmates in pre-trial detention. The narcotics trade helps finance transnational terrorist and criminal organizations. Assistance will provide corrections training and exchanges, as well as training and equipment to Pakistan's counternarcotics units. These programs will help scale-up interdiction efforts along the border with Afghanistan and southern coastal areas along major trafficking routes.

Central Asia Regional ($5.4 million)

Populated by more than 70 million people, rich in natural resources, and astride historical trade and transit routes to Russia, China, Iran and Afghanistan, Central Asia is critical to U.S. interests. It is vulnerable to exploitation by narco-terrorists who traffic in illicit narcotics and human beings, generating income. It is also used for recruitment of individuals by ISIS to become foreign fighters. Central Asia is vital to U.S. interests as it serves as the northern supply route for U.S. operations in Afghanistan. INCLE programs, which support connectivity and stability throughout the region, also counter foreign malign influences that seek to exploit weak criminal justice institutions vital to promoting the rule of law and combatting corruption, transnational crime, and terrorism. Assistance reduces transnational crime, promotes the rule of law, and increases connectivity through regional initiatives, such as but not limited to, the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Center and regional anti-money laundering programs.

Assistance will expand criminal justice reform and anti-corruption programming in Uzbekistan to support the government's reform agenda. Programming will also support countering violent extremism and promoting law enforcement reform through community policing initiatives in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan, which deepen law enforcement respect for human rights, stabilize vulnerable communities, and counter violent extremist messaging. To address narcotics, including the growing trade in synthetic drugs, and other illicit cross-border flows, assistance will support border security initiatives and improve regional capacity to counter trafficking and trade in narcotics as well as trafficking in persons, the latter focused on investigation and prosecution of traffickers, particularly in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. In Kazakhstan, funding will also enhance existing programming to counter cybercrime.

State South and Central Asia Regional ($3.0 million)

As the most populous region in the world, South Asia's security and stability is vital to U.S. national security. The countries of South Asia face threats from TCOs and violent extremists, as well as challenges to their sovereignty and independence from malign foreign influences. INCLE funding will enhance the security and stability of this region through activities in any of the eligible countries. Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. Assistance will train law enforcement entities to investigate complex transnational crimes, including trafficking of narcotics and people and, where possible, improve interagency cooperation among countries. Programs will support cross-border trainings to improve regional law enforcement information sharing and cooperation, and may also fund activities that strengthen border and maritime security. Assistance will support justice sector programs to strengthen the prosecution and adjudication of transnational and complex domestic crime in partner countries.

Western Hemisphere ($484.0 million)

Colombia ($209.0 million)

INL's strategic objective is to support the Colombian government's efforts to reduce coca cultivation and cocaine production through robust support for drug eradication, interdiction, and related aviation assistance and sustainment of operational counternarcotics results through complementary rural security, criminal justice, and rural development investments, particularly in vulnerable areas of significant narcotics production and trafficking activity. Assistance helps Colombia fight drug traffickers and other criminal organizations by increasing the government's capacity to investigate and prosecute money laundering, drug trafficking, human rights, and other priority crimes, and to share its expertise with regional neighbors.

Colombia is the world's largest producer of cocaine and the source of approximately 92 percent of the cocaine seized in the United States. In response to substantial increases in coca cultivation and cocaine production, and the strong political will of President Duque to combat narcotics, the INCLE request seeks to increase U.S. assistance to enable the Colombian government's ambitious, integrated eradication strategy. This is necessary to counter the dramatic increase in coca cultivation and meet our shared goal of cutting coca cultivation and cocaine production by 50 percent by the end of 2023.

Counternarcotics assistance will support Colombian strategies to reduce coca cultivation and reduce the amount of cocaine leaving Colombia, through eradication, interdiction, and related aviation support programs. It will provide crucial maintenance support and technical assistance to the Colombian National Police (CNP) to assist in the operation of a fleet of U.S.-titled helicopters for counternarcotics and law enforcement missions. INCLE assistance will enable Colombia's integrated eradication strategy, including manual eradication, new eradication technologies, and Colombian-led aerial eradication, pending resolution of Colombian legal issues. While the Colombian government will shoulder the majority of eradication costs, INCLE enabling support will include training and advisory support; logistics, aviation, and security support; equipment; base construction and improvement; and independent eradication verification. Pending resolution of Colombian legal issues, INCLE assistance will enable a Colombian-led aerial eradication program by providing technical and logistical support, as well as maintenance for aircraft engaged in Colombian-led aerial eradication efforts. INCLE funding will strengthen Colombia's land and maritime narcotics interdiction forces to seize and destroy narcotics, and plan and execute operations against high-value narcotraffickers. These funds will aid Colombia in implementing targeted demand prevention and drug treatment programs.

Law enforcement and corrections assistance will expand Colombia's state presence by building police capacity in rural areas; help Colombia address systemic issues in its overcrowded and struggling correctional system; and bolster the CNP's ability to continue to export its security expertise to critical partners throughout the Western Hemisphere. Rural security assistance aims to bring sustainability to joint U.S. and Colombian efforts to reduce coca cultivation levels through eradication. In partnership with the CNP, INL will construct or refurbish police bases and stations in key geographic zones of high coca cultivation and cocaine trafficking levels. In the municipalities surrounding new police bases and stations, programs will provide community policing and engagement assistance to help the CNP establish a positive relationship with local populations. Enhancing police-community relations will aid the CNP both in providing general citizen security services as well as gathering intelligence on criminal networks to better target missions against high value targets and other enforcement actions.

Assistance will support programming to build overall technical and professional capacity within the Colombian criminal justice system to investigate and successfully prosecute complex crimes including

transnational crime, corruption, human rights, and environmental cases; increase government transparency and accountability; and provide targeted justice sector interventions in priority geographic zones of narcotics concern.

Transnational crime assistance will expand Colombia's institutional capacity to combat financial crimes and support justice sector efforts to deny criminal groups of revenue derived from illicit activities, including narcotics trafficking and environmental crimes. Assistance will combat illegal mining and continue to educate the public on the nefarious relationship between illegal mining and other TOCs.

Ecuador ($5.0 million)

The primary goal of U.S. assistance is to support the Government of Ecuador in improving its operational capacity to prevent, mitigate, interdict, investigate, prosecute, and punish high-impact TOC, criminal networks, extreme violence, and threats to U.S. national security interests. Particular focus will be to reduce the flow of Colombian cocaine through Ecuadorian territory on land and at sea. The program seeks to reduce drug-trafficking-related crime and violence as well as the regional flow of precursor chemicals for narcotics processing to and from neighboring countries. Assistance will promote cross-border cooperation and collaboration with both Colombia and Peru to tackle cocaine production and trafficking issues regionally.

Assistance will support specialized units comprised of police, investigators, prosecutors, judges, and other criminal justice sector personnel as well as military officials with counternarcotics duties. Programs will continue key counternarcotics partnerships with the Ministry of the Interior and the Ecuadorian National Police, providing training, equipment, and mentor-based technical assistance via contracted advisors as well as the CNP under the U.S.-Colombia Action Plan on Regional Security Cooperation. Assistance will support as necessary the Ecuadorian Coast Guard in its mission to reduce maritime-based cocaine trafficking and fuel smuggling. Assistance will continue providing critical counter-TOC support to Ecuadorian justice sector institutions with specialized training and technical assistance to enable them to effectively carry out the prosecutorial and judicial functions required to address the full life cycle of criminal activity.

Haiti ($8.0 million)

INL's main strategic objective is to promote a stable and secure Haiti to stem irregular migration to the United States and disrupt illicit drug trafficking and other transnational criminal activity that threatens U.S. national security. Haiti remains a transit point for cocaine from South America and marijuana from Jamaica destined for the United States and other markets. Haitian gangs are engaged in international drug trafficking and other criminal activities that threaten Haiti's stability. Assistance will continue to focus on strengthening Haiti's law enforcement capacity by supporting the development of a professional and accountable Haitian National Police (HNP). The goal is a strong, self-sustainable, and apolitical HNP that is able to manage Haiti's internal security, particularly in light of the end of the United Nations mission's mandate in April 2019.

INCLE funding will support embedded advisors, training, equipment and materials, technical assistance, and limited infrastructure improvements to benefit the HNP. Assistance will continue efforts to strengthen the HNP's administrative, strategic planning, and operational capabilities. Programs also will continue to support the HNP's efforts to deter illicit drug trafficking, improve Haiti's border security, and combat transnational crime by providing technical assistance and equipment to HNP specialized units. Programming will support INL's ongoing efforts to improve prison management reform through training for Haiti's Prison Administration, subject matter expert assistance to improve prison management, equipment and materials for prison facilities, and limited infrastructure improvements.

Mexico ($56.0 million)

INL's main strategic objective in Mexico is to reduce national security threats to the United States posed by TCOs that traffic illicit drugs, undermine border security, and breed corruption. U.S. assistance supports our partnership with Mexico to stem the opioid crisis, as well as to achieve the objectives under the President's Executive Order 13767 on Border Security and Immigration Enforcement Improvements and Executive Order 13773. INCLE funding will address priority security challenges, including reducing the supply of heroin and synthetic opioids like fentanyl, dismantling TCOs, strengthening border security and migration controls, and bringing criminals to justice. Assistance builds the capacity of Mexican law enforcement and security institutions to enable effective delivery of fair, efficient, and accountable justice. Our end goal is a strong bilateral partnership with Mexico that enhances the prosperity, safety, and security of U.S. citizens.

Counternarcotics programming will strengthen Mexico's capacity to reduce the production and trafficking of illicit drugs including heroin, methamphetamine, synthetic opioids, and precursor chemicals. Key programs include expanding the biometrics data sharing system for Mexico that is interoperable with U.S. law enforcement systems. This will improve Mexico's capability to partner with U.S. law enforcement to dismantle TCOs, curtail irregular migration, and identify criminals. Programs will improve Mexico's ability to dismantle clandestine drug laboratories, disrupt the production of drugs including through improved opium poppy eradication, and prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals to illicit drug production. Programs will improve Mexico's capacity to secure borders and ports against transnational crime and irregular migration, and to interdict illicit drugs by land or sea. INL will measure success through an increase in the number of airports and seaports that meet improved security standards, and increased coordination between U.S. and Mexican law enforcement.

In coordination with USAID rule of law programs, INCLE funding will assist Mexico to strengthen the new criminal justice system. Activities will increase successful prosecutions and other judicial outcomes, measure and strengthen the effectiveness of justice sector actors under the accusatorial system, improve judicial sector capabilities through the delivery of technology, support legal educational opportunities for practitioners and law students, and support reforms at the federal and state levels through the development of model legislation and statutory and regulatory criminal procedure codes. Assistance will support Mexican efforts to achieve and maintain international accreditation of forensics labs in all 32 Mexican states, and train forensic scientists to provide effective expert witness testimony in the courtroom.

Citizen security and law enforcement programming will strengthen Mexico's capacity to advance public security and prevent and mitigate crime, disrupt organized crime, and safely apprehend criminal offenders. A primary goal is certification of all active duty police officers to meet professional standards based on required training, background checks, competency tests, and performance evaluations, which increases transparency while reducing opportunities for corruption. Activities include training on police tactics, crime scene management, trafficking in persons, leadership, investigations, criminal intelligence collection and processing, internal affairs, gender violence prevention, and organizational development. INL will work with Mexico to accredit police academies, emergency communication centers, law enforcement agencies, and prisons to internationally recognized standards.

Transnational crime programming will improve Mexico's capacity to conduct and partner with U.S. law enforcement on intelligence-led investigations of TCOs to disrupt markets, remove financial incentives, and bring criminals to justice. Assistance will improve regulatory capability, increase asset forfeiture capacity, strengthen specialized units and task forces, and enhance the analysis and investigation of financial crimes.

Peru ($34.5 million)

INL's main strategic objective in Peru is to combat TOC and disrupt the flow of drugs and other illicit resources to the United States in support of Peru's counternarcotics strategy. Peru is the second largest producer of cocaine in the world, and Peruvian cocaine is transported to South American countries for domestic consumption or for onward shipment to the United States, Europe, and Asia. TCOs and remnants of the guerilla insurgency Shining Path continue to operate in Peru, especially in areas with limited or non-existent government presence, including the Valley of the Apurimac, Ene, and Mantaro Rivers (VRAEM), which account for two-thirds of Peru's total potential cocaine production. Programs in Peru enhance the security of the United States by supporting Peruvian efforts to dismantle TCOs profiting from drug trafficking, money laundering, counterfeiting, trafficking in persons, and illegal mining and logging crimes; and to enhance the rule of law and combat corruption.

Counternarcotics programming will reduce the availability of cocaine in the global market through eradication, interdiction, and capacity building, thus denying revenue to TCOs. Assistance will support the eradication of illicit coca in partnership with Peru's coca eradication agency, CORAH, and provide aviation support for eradication, interdiction, and alternative development operations, as well as other law enforcement activities. These funds will support existing aviation requirements while INL prepares the Peruvians to take over INL's aviation program.

Counternarcotics assistance will coordinate and train joint security force units, including vetted units and counternarcotics units working in hostile areas like the VRAEM. Funds will provide training and equipment for law enforcement units. Assistance will be used to improve Peru's ability to secure and modernize its ports of entry and reduce the trafficking of illicit narcotics and other contraband via the ports through training, technical assistance, and equipment. Funding will build the capacity of the Peruvian Customs agency (SUNAT) Ports Task Force to target container-based narcotics shipments as well as the recently established joint Peruvian Immigration and Customs Targeting Task Force at the Lima airport. Assistance will also support efforts to reduce illicit drug demand in Peru, targeting vulnerable populations.

TOC programming combats transnational criminal activity by enhancing Peruvian anti-money laundering and asset forfeiture capabilities. Assistance will also strengthen Peru's institutional capacity to combat money laundering and seize criminal assets linked to drug trafficking, illegal mining, public corruption, and other predicate crimes. Funding will provide capacity building, technical assistance, and mentoring to Peruvian interagency justice sector operators investigating, prosecuting, and adjudicating these cases. Assistance will train and equip the Public Ministry's Office of Strategic Criminal Analysis and increase Peru's financial forensics capabilities.

Rule of law programs will support Peru's transition to the accusatory judicial system and build judicial capacity to combat transnational crimes and corruption. INCLE funding will support this goal by providing training and technical assistance programs that aid police, prosecutors, judges, public defenders, and other justice sector officials in adapting to their new roles. Programs will also increase interagency coordination.

State Western Hemisphere Regional ($171.5 million)

Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI): INL's main strategic objective in Central America is to address the security-related drivers of migration to the United States. Assistance supports the security and governance pillars of the strategy and supports Executive Order 13773. Programs support efforts to combat drug traffickers, smuggling of people and goods, and transnational gangs and criminal

organizations before they reach the United States. Through an integrated approach of institutional reforms and practical capabilities, assistance helps Central American partners seize record levels of drugs, dismantle criminal networks, combat gang violence, partner with U.S. law enforcement, and strengthen criminal justice institutions.

Counternarcotics programming will deter, detect, and disrupt the trafficking of narcotics before they enter the United States. Programs strengthen the capabilities of vetted units, specialized task forces, and interdiction units through equipment, training, and advisory support for maritime and land interdiction, narcotics investigations, and related efforts. Programs support capacity to secure borders and ports against transnational crime and control irregular migration. Transnational threats and crime programming will combat TCOs from infiltrating the United States by addressing weak criminal justice institutions, corruption, and impunity. Efforts will support the Administration priority of enhancing information sharing and regional security coordination with the Northern Triangle and Mexico, build Central American ability to use forensic evidence, and enable Central American police and prosecutors to address money laundering, gangs, corruption, and human trafficking.

Citizen security and law enforcement programming will address insecurity driving migration to the United States. Programs strengthen law enforcement, including border enforcement units and interagency vetted units, improving their ability to work with U.S. counterparts on cases with a nexus to the United States. Efforts support anti-gang programs and strengthen community policing, which has reduced homicides from 70 to 30 percent.

Rule of law programs will ensure transparent criminal justice systems capable of investigating, prosecuting, and convicting criminals. Efforts will support Attorney Generals, specialized task forces, prosecutors, judges, and other criminal justice sector actors through technical assistance, including U.S. Department of Justice Resident Legal Advisors, training, and equipment. Assistance for the Attorney Generals has transformed the fight against gang members in the Northern Triangle.

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI): In support of the Caribbean 2020 Strategy and Executive Order 13773, INL's main strategic objective through CBSI is to prevent trafficking and crime in the region from impacting the United States. The Caribbean represents our "third border" and is a trafficking route for cocaine destined for the United States. Assistance will build the law enforcement and justice sector capacity of partner nations to combat crime and violence, and promote regional cooperation to address the shared threat of transnational crime in the region by promoting information sharing and coordination among CBSI nations and the United States.

Civilian police reform programming will build the capacity and effectiveness of law enforcement institutions to combat illicit trafficking and other crime that threatens regional security. Assistance will support police reform and civilian security sector activities and reforms that may include the provision of technical assistance and mentoring, training, equipment, and activities to promote regional cooperation. Counternarcotics assistance will improve regional drug interdiction and investigation capacity and deter the trafficking of drugs through the Caribbean, including through supporting specialized counternarcotics units, and improving regional coordination. Activities may include the provision of technical assistance and mentoring, training, and equipment for partner nations and regional institutions. Financial crimes assistance will improve partner nation capacity to dismantle criminal organizations and undercut the profitability of drug trafficking and related transnational crime by strengthening partner nation capabilities to fight corruption, investigate and prosecute money laundering and other financial crimes, and investigate, manage, and dispose of seized assets. Justice systems and institutions assistance will strengthen partner nation criminal justice sector institutional capacity through the provision of training, technical assistance and mentoring, and equipment. This may include support for corrections reform or development.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) ($146.3 million)

Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership ($3.4 million)

The CAP program provides technical expertise on criminal justice issues, including law enforcement, corrections, justice, port and maritime security, and gender in support of INL programs globally. Funds will support partnerships with U.S. federal, state, and local criminal justice organizations, and other research institutions to ensure INL provides technically relevant and country specific advisory services for INL programs. Funds will also be used to advance criminal justice knowledge and expertise.

Cyber Crime and IPR ($5.0 million)

Funds will support capacity building to address gaps in key partner countries' capacity and laws related to cybercrime and IPR. Inter alia, INL will place International Computer Hacking and Intellectual Property Advisors around the world to provide and coordinate U.S. training assistance, mentor partner enforcement agencies, and foster cross border cooperation. Funds will also be used to advance cybercrime policy research and initiatives that strengthen international cybercrime cooperation.

Demand Reduction ($8.0 million)

Reducing global demand for drugs addresses U.S. national security interests due to the close correlation between drug use and criminality, violence, gangs, and insurgency. Funds will support programs for justice-involved people who use drugs through various types of alternatives to incarceration and treatment interventions. Through reentry programs that integrate treatment and recovery, reductions in prison populations can be achieved. The program will also help develop and disseminate effective drug use prevention, treatment, and recovery practices in targeted countries of strategic interest to the United States. In particular, the program will focus on the development of training programs for criminal justice and health workers; drug-free community coalitions that target illegal drugs; anti-drug networks; and empirically-based outcome evaluations designed to reduce drug use and related problems, such as crime and co-morbidity.

Drug Supply Reduction ($10.0 million)

Funds will continue to support programs that will combat the opioid epidemic. INCLE assistance will support efforts to reduce global supplies of synthetic opioids as one of the Administration's top drug control priorities. The Drug Supply Reduction program will promote the development of new tools to disrupt the fentanyl supply chain, and seek to enhance global engagement and coordination. There were 28,000 overdose deaths in the United States from synthetic opioids, including illicit fentanyl, a 47 percent rise from 2016 to 2017. Programs will combat supplies of drugs and precursor chemicals that are fueling the opioid crisis. Programs will build partner capacity to share information on emerging drug threats and disrupt illicit supply chains; accelerate the imposition of controls on dangerous substances; develop tools to disrupt illicit drug sales over the internet and interdict drugs distributed through the global mail and express consignment courier systems. It will also support efforts to detect, quantify, and understand drug use and toxic adulterants and dismantle organizations trafficking illicit drugs.

Fighting Corruption ($3.0 million)

Funds will support efforts to build capacity to prevent foreign corruption and strengthen enforcement, building stronger foreign partners and facilitating international cooperation to stem corruption's impact

before it affects the United States and its interests. Funds will address gaps and complement bilateral programs on a regional and global level to build partner skills to investigate and prosecute, and adjudicate transnational corruption cases and strengthen implementation of international standards. Programs may inter alia provide case-based mentoring, build relationships between civil society and law enforcement, and offer regional trainings to facilitate cross-border cooperation and build nuanced skills to address the transnational nature of this crime. INL will also support efforts to deter corruption and reinforce country-level reform through support to the implementation of INL-coordinated visa revocation/denial authorities.

Global Crime and Drugs Policy ($2.9 million)

Assistance will support the international architecture that enables implementation of U.S. drug-control and anti-crime priorities, including attacking illicit synthetic drugs that are fueling the opioid crisis and, pursuant to Executive Order 13773, dismantling transnational organized crime (TOC) syndicates. Programs will hold countries accountable for their drug-control and anti-crime obligations and commitments under global treaty framework; ensure implementers comply with oversight and monitoring requirements; and provide research on global drug-control and anti-crime trends to inform INL's diplomatic and programmatic strategic engagement around the world. This funding is essential to support increased burden sharing and accountability across governments and within international organizations.

ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy ($30.0 million)

Funds will support six international academies that provide training on a range of criminal justice sector reform topics and law enforcement techniques focused on TOC and criminal networks. The program helps to build not only the capabilities of individual countries, but also the regional networks that are essential to strengthening detection and investigation of TOC. In addition, ILEA programs develop strategic relationships between foreign officials and U.S. federal law enforcement agencies.

International Organized Crime ($14.5 million)

In support of Executive Order 13773, programs will build criminal justice capacity and partnerships to disrupt TOC, including financial crimes and money laundering and cyber-enabled TOC, by strengthening laws, enforcement, and cross-border cooperation, and developing capacities to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate cases. Funds will also strengthen partners' ability to disrupt illicit wildlife supply chains and combat crimes that facilitate wildlife trafficking.

Inter-regional Aviation Support ($25.5 million)

Assistance will sustain centralized aviation services that support INL's counternarcotics and law enforcement aviation programs including management and oversight of technical areas such as operations, training, flight standardization, maintenance, and logistics, and a centralized system for acquiring, storing, and shipping parts and commodities. Assistance also includes INL's Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP), which ensures the safety, structural integrity, and functionality of the INL aircraft fleet deployed and operated to provide aviation support to various INL country programs.

IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support ($2.0 million)

A critical component of the Administration's peacekeeping reform priorities is raising the bar for the performance of troops and police deployed to missions, and thereby maximizing the U.S. investment in UN peacekeeping as a viable tool for global security. Police in UN missions help to strengthen U.S.

security by promoting and providing civilian security in chaotic and unstable environments that can be breeding grounds of corruption, crime, and even terrorism. Funds will be used to support activities that sustainably enhance the operational effectiveness of police deploying to peacekeeping and stabilization operations. Example include embedded advisors to assist with development of management, logistical, and administrative deployment process; specialized trainings that enable effective operations; and trainer and unit command staff development.

Program Development and Support ($42.0 million)

INL's centrally managed PD&S funds will ensure sufficient management and oversight to administer and oversee INL programs. This will fund personnel, travel and transportation, equipment, communications and utilities, monitoring and evaluation, and other support services. Country- and region-specific administrative costs – which are not included in this $42.0 million centrally managed figure – are included in the overall request for each country or regional operating unit. INL may allocate all PD&S centrally during the period of availability.

<u>Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons (J/TIP) ($22.0 million)</u>

Human trafficking is a foreign policy priority because it threatens public safety and national security. It robs millions of their freedom, undermines the rule of law, distorts global markets, and enriches transnational criminal and terrorist organizations. Programs address this challenge via support for the "3Ps": prosecution of traffickers, protection of victims, and prevention of human trafficking, as well as partnerships with governments, civil society, and private industry to implement effective anti-trafficking strategies. The primary goal of this funding is to assist countries on Tier 2, Tier 2 Watch List, and Tier 3 in the annual Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP) to meet the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking according to the TIP Report's recommendations.

<u>Program Development and Support Funds for INL Programs (PD&S)</u>

PD&S funds support domestic and overseas administrative operations, oversight, and management associated with all INL foreign assistance programs. INL is requesting $180.6 million in FY 2020 PD&S funds. This includes $42.0 million requested as INL centrally managed as well as $138.6 million requested under bilateral and regional programs (see chart below). Funds will ensure sufficient management and oversight to administer and oversee INL programs. This will fund personnel, travel and transportation, equipment, communications and utilities, monitoring and evaluation, and other support services. Country-specific and region-specific administrative costs are included in the bilateral and regional INCLE request for each country or region. INL may allocate all bilateral and regional PD&S centrally during the period of availability.

Since administrative funds are difficult to project several years out, INL will allocate these funds as needs arise around the globe once the funds are appropriated. INL PD&S costs include:

- **U.S. Personnel** – The bilateral and regional P&DS budgets pay salaries and benefits of U.S. Direct Hire, contractual, and When Actually Employed (WAE) program oversight, management, and administrative personnel.

- **Non-U.S. Personnel** - The bilateral and regional PD&S budgets also pay salaries, benefits, and allowances for non-U.S. personnel such as Locally Employed Staff who support and administer programs at Post.

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

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

PD&S for INL Programs

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
TOTAL	175,268	*	168,935	180,633
Africa	9,284	*	9,412	11,102
Central African Republic	500	*	300	632
Democratic Republic of the Congo	820	*	895	895
Kenya	629	*	576	1,300
Liberia	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
Nigeria	1,735	*	1,735	1,700
Somalia	580	*	521	700
South Sudan	180	*	253	-
State Africa Regional	3,340	*	3,632	4,375
East Asia and Pacific	5,210	*	5,258	5,430
Burma	740	*	800	800
Indonesia	1,000	*	973	1,200
Laos	310	*	-	-
Philippines	800	*	815	830
Thailand	800	*	700	450
Vietnam	560	*	600	800
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,000	*	1,370	1,350

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Europe and Eurasia	8,280	*	7,993	8,253
Albania	120	*	175	200
Armenia	760	*	730	450
Bosnia and Herzegovina	700	*	640	640
Georgia	1,250	*	1,320	1,250
Kosovo	1,300	*	1,293	1,250
Moldova	1,000	*	1,013	1,000
Montenegro	410	*	443	443
North Macedonia	480	*	513	400
Serbia	100	*	40	100
Ukraine	2,100	*	1,826	2,460
Europe and Eurasia Regional	60	*	-	60
Near East	15,040	*	16,217	15,214
Egypt	570	*	610	230
Iraq	200	*	757	206
Lebanon	1,700	*	1,700	1,800
Libya	420	*	525	565
Morocco	1,200	*	1,200	1,100
Tunisia	1,650	*	1,875	1,913
West Bank and Gaza	9,000	*	9,000	9,100
Yemen	300	*	300	300
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	-	*	250	-
South and Central Asia	40,354	*	40,335	37,820
Afghanistan	30,550	*	30,019	28,000
Bangladesh	135	*	135	-
Pakistan	7,020	*	7,500	7,000
Tajikistan	1,400	*	-	-
Central Asia Regional	1,214	*	2,616	2,600
State South and Central Asia Regional	35	*	65	220
Western Hemisphere	57,300	*	53,920	60,814
Argentina	100	*	-	-
Colombia	9,000	*	9,500	10,500
Ecuador	-	*	-	650
Haiti	2,800	*	2,800	2,800
Mexico	14,000	*	12,500	15,000
Peru	5,400	*	5,000	6,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	26,000	*	24,120	25,864
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	39,800	*	35,800	42,000
INL - Program Development and Support	39,800		35,800	42,000

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual			FY 2019 Estimate[1]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
	Enduring	OCO	TOTAL			
INCLE Total	950,845	417,951	1,368,796	1,368,796	880,350	945,350
Africa	12,000	57,500	69,500	*	52,700	49,900
Central African Republic	-	4,500	4,500	*	2,000	2,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	3,000	3,000	*	2,000	2,000
Kenya	-	5,000	5,000	*	1,000	4,700
Liberia	-	11,000	11,000	*	7,000	6,000
Nigeria	-	6,000	6,000	*	5,000	4,000
Somalia	-	4,000	4,000	*	1,500	2,000
South Sudan	-	180	180	*	2,000	-
State Africa Regional	12,000	23,820	35,820	*	32,200	29,200
East Asia and Pacific	41,625	-	41,625	*	25,450	22,300
Burma	3,500	-	3,500	*	3,000	2,000
China	2,000	-	2,000	*	-	-
Indonesia	10,625	-	10,625	*	5,000	3,900
Laos	1,000	-	1,000	*	-	-
Philippines	6,500	-	6,500	*	5,250	4,700
Thailand	2,000	-	2,000	*	1,200	1,200
Vietnam	6,000	-	6,000	*	5,000	4,500
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	10,000	-	10,000	*	6,000	6,000
Europe and Eurasia	7,450	78,550	86,000	*	36,000	36,000
Albania	-	4,100	4,100	*	1,500	1,500
Armenia	3,200	-	3,200	*	1,500	1,500
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,250	1,750	6,000	*	3,000	3,000
Georgia	-	5,700	5,700	*	3,000	3,000
Kosovo	-	11,100	11,100	*	5,500	5,500
North Macedonia	-	4,300	4,300	*	1,500	1,500
Moldova	-	7,800	7,800	*	2,500	2,500
Montenegro	-	4,200	4,200	*	1,500	1,500
Serbia	-	4,500	4,500	*	1,500	1,500
Ukraine	-	30,000	30,000	*	13,000	13,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	5,100	5,100	*	1,500	1,500
Near East	60,000	38,901	98,901	*	60,500	60,500
Egypt	-	2,000	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
Iraq	-	5,601	5,601	*	2,000	3,000
Lebanon	-	10,000	10,000	*	6,200	6,200
Libya	-	1,000	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Morocco	-	5,000	5,000	*	3,000	3,000
Tunisia	-	13,000	13,000	*	10,000	10,000
West Bank and Gaza	60,000	-	60,000	*	35,000	35,000
Yemen	-	300	300	*	300	300
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	-	2,000	2,000	*	1,000	-
South and Central Asia	17,741	183,000	200,741	*	128,000	124,350
Afghanistan	-	160,000	160,000	*	95,000	95,000
Bangladesh	-	2,000	2,000	*	2,000	-
Kazakhstan	1,500	-	1,500	*	-	-
Nepal	2,324	-	2,324	*	-	-
Pakistan	-	21,000	21,000	*	25,000	21,000
Tajikistan	3,000	-	3,000	*	-	-
Uzbekistan	3,000	-	3,000	*	-	-

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual			FY 2019 Estimate[1]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
	Enduring	OCO	TOTAL			
Central Asia Regional	6,000	-	6,000	*	5,000	5,350
State South and Central Asia Regional	1,917		1,917	*	1,000	3,000
Western Hemisphere	542,200	-	542,200	*	390,000	484,000
Argentina	2,500	-	2,500	*		-
Colombia	143,000	-	143,000	*	125,000	209,000
Ecuador	-	-		*	-	5,000
Haiti	12,000	-	12,000	*	8,000	8,000
Mexico	100,000	-	100,000	*	56,000	56,000
Peru	32,000	-	32,000	*	27,000	34,500
State Western Hemisphere Regional	252,700	-	252,700	*	174,000	171,500
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	212,829	3,000	215,829	*	170,700	146,300
INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program	5,402	-	5,402	*	3,500	-
INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	5,900	-	5,900	*	3,400	3,400
INL - Cyber Crime and IPR	10,000	-	10,000	*	5,000	5,000
INL - Demand Reduction	12,500	-	12,500	*	10,000	8,000
INL - Drug Supply Reduction	11,825	-	11,825	*	-	10,000
INL - Fighting Corruption	5,000	-	5,000	*	3,000	3,000
INL - Global Crime and Drugs Policy	-	-		*	-	2,900
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	27,000	-	27,000	*	25,000	30,000
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	34,577	-	34,577	*	22,000	25,500
INL - International Organizations	3,175	-	3,175	*	5,000	
INL - International Organized Crime	57,650	-	57,650	*	58,000	14,500
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	-	3,000	3,000	*	-	2,000
INL - Program Development and Support	39,800	-	39,800	*	35,800	42,000
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	57,000	-	57,000	*	17,000	22,000
Ending Modern Slavery (J/TIP)	25,000	-	25,000	*	-	-
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	32,000	-	32,000	*	17,000	22,000
Other Funding	-	57,000	57,000	*	-	-
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)		25,000	25,000	*	-	-
To Be Programmed	-	32,000	32,000	*	-	-

1/ The FY 2019 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTITERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate[1]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	**876,050**	**876,050**	**690,306**	**707,150**	**16,844**
OCO	**220,583**	**220,583**	**-**	**-**	**-**
NADR ATA - OCO	92,723	*	-	-	-
NADR CWD - OCO	71,100	*	-	-	-
NADR EXBS - OCO	6,760	*	-	-	-
NADR RRF - OCO	50,000	*	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	**655,467**	**655,467**	**690,306**	**707,150**	**16,844**
NADR ATA	89,277	*	181,850	182,550	700
NADR CTBT IMS	29,000	*	29,000	29,000	-
NADR CTBTO PrepComm	2,000	*	2,000	2,000	-
NADR CTF	12,500	*	-	-	-
NADR CTPF	114,250	*	-	-	-
NADR CWD	117,900	*	198,900	206,400	7,500
NADR EXBS	53,240	*	59,656	64,900	5,244
NADR GTR	70,000	*	67,000	72,000	5,000
NADR IAEA	94,800	*	90,900	88,000	-2,900
NADR NDF	30,000	*	5,000	5,000	-
NADR TIP	36,000	*	50,000	50,000	-
NADR WMDT	6,500	*	6,000	7,300	1,300

1/ The FY 2019 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

ANTITERRORISM ASSISTANCE ($182.6 million)

The ATA program provide training, consultations, equipment, infrastructure, and mentoring and advising to enhance partner nations' law enforcement counterterrorism capacities to enable them to deal more effectively with security challenges within their borders; defend against threats to national and regional stability; and deter terrorist operations across borders and regions. Of the total request, $140.5 million is for the ATA program, multilateral engagement on counterterrorism, and counterterrorism finance (CTF) programs, and $41.4 million is for the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF). ATA law enforcement capacity-building includes, but is not limited to, counterterrorism investigations, bomb detection and disposal, critical-incident management, dignitary protection, aviation and border security, hostage negotiation, and cyber security.

Africa ($28.0 million)

Kenya ($4.5 million)

Funds will continue to help professionalize Kenya's counterterrorism law enforcement community. ATA will provide $4.5 million in funding to build capacity in the areas of land border security (especially the country's border with Somalia), counterterrorism investigations, and counterterrorism crisis response - with an emphasis on strengthening the skills, commitment, and knowledge necessary to conduct operations in accordance with international human rights conventions.

Somalia ($2.5 million)

ATA funding will support the continued training and mentoring of the Somali Police Force (SPF), including but not limited to Joint Investigative Teams, and civilian security authorities to deter, detect, disrupt, and respond to terrorism-related threats. Assistance will focus in particular on building the skills necessary for the SPF to adopt a more proactive posture focused on preventive counter-improvised explosive device (IED) operations targeting IED networks, bombmakers, and facilitators. In coordination with criminal justice sector partners, training and mentoring will include specialized instruction, exercises, and field mentoring focused on good practices and standard operating procedures that promote sustainable and professional counterterrorism investigations and operations that are conducted in compliance with international human rights law that can support prosecutions conducted within a rule-of-law framework.

State Africa Regional ($21.0 million)

ATA funding for PREACT and TSCTP will enhance the capacity of law enforcement partners to address terrorism challenges within and across their borders effectively within a rule-of-law framework. ATA funding will improve the capabilities of partner nations across the counterterrorism spectrum including their ability to prepare for, track, respond to, apprehend, prosecute, and incarcerate terrorists, at the same time respecting human rights, engaging vulnerable communities, and securing borders. Funding may be used to support skills training, consultations, seminars, facilities, mentorships, and equipment relevant to addressing specific threats, gaps, and vulnerabilities of partner nations.

East Asia and Pacific ($13.0 million)

Indonesia ($4.5 million)

The ATA Program will provide counterterrorism training and equipment to Indonesian law enforcement officers in order to build the Indonesian National Police's capacity to deter, detect, and respond to terrorist threats. The recruitment of Indonesians by ISIS and subsequent returnees is heightening security concerns in Indonesia. Areas of strategic focus include building capacity in crisis response, countering counter-improvised explosive devices, investigations and information sharing; managing security organizations and institutions to prevent terrorist safe havens; training line officers and their supervisors in the use of less lethal tactical measures; and promoting Indonesia's cooperation in regional counterterrorism efforts.

Philippines ($5.5 million)

ATA funding is essential to building law enforcement counter-terrorism capabilities to address domestic and international terrorist threats. The NADR-ATA program will deliver counter-terrorism training and related equipment grants to enhance the strategic and tactical skills, as well as the investigative capabilities, of the Philippine National Police (PNP) and regional civilian security forces, particularly in Mindanao. The ATA program will center on sustaining and institutionalizing the capacity provided to the PNP in crisis response, soft target protection, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), and police special operations. In addition, ATA training will build PNP capacity to conduct counterterrorism investigations, including cyber forensic investigations.

Thailand ($1.0 million)

ATA assistance will build Royal Thai Police and other law enforcement agencies to deter, detect, and respond to terrorist threats, with a focus on building counter IED, investigative, and border security capacity.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional ($2.0 million)

ATA funding will focus on CT priority countries Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand, as well as on other countries that are members of ASEAN, to build U.S. partners' capacity to counter terrorist mobilization and radicalization.

Near East ($27.9 million)

Egypt ($1.5 million)

ATA assistance will provide training and equipment to Egypt's Ministry of Interior to help improve its ability to counter and respond to ISIS and other terrorist activities. The training may focus on the following: aviation security, proper handling of IEDs and other specialized EOD, cyber investigative capabilities, and tactical medical training.

Iraq ($6.0 million)

As part of the fight against ISIS and other terrorist organizations, ATA funds will focus on strengthening the capabilities of Iraqi law enforcement through continued partnerships with law-enforcement agencies, including the Iraqi Ministry of Interior, law enforcement in key locations such as Baghdad, Anbar, and Erbil, and Kurdish law enforcement. U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of law enforcement and specialized units to counter IEDs, interdict and detect movement of terrorist across borders, respond to terrorist threats and other critical incidents, and investigate such incidents, focusing on evidence collection and internet and digital investigations.

Jordan ($6.8 million)

ATA will improve Jordanian law enforcement's ability to safeguard borders and ports, integrate and further develop counterterrorism investigative skills, and respond to crises and terrorist threats. Funds also will help strengthen Jordan's domestic counterterrorism training programs, instructor cadres, and institutions to position Jordan as a training leader capable of assisting other partners.

Lebanon ($5.0 million)

ATA will support U.S. regional security goals by building sustainable law enforcement capacities to counter and respond terrorist threats and activities. Training will focus on the counter-IED, protection of national leadership, and related investigations and prosecutions of terrorists, to include protecting crime scenes and collecting evidence. Funding may also be used to build border security capacities to enhance the capacity of law enforcement to prevent terrorist activity across Lebanese borders.

Libya ($1.0 million)

As conditions permit, as part of the fight against ISIS and other terrorist organizations, the ATA program will help Libya build the capacity of their law enforcement, such as within the Ministry of Interior, to counter and respond to ISIS and other terrorist threats. Training may focus on investigations, critical incident response, border security, and related counterterrorism capabilities.

Oman ($1.0 million)

ATA will support training and capacity building to develop Oman's counter terrorism law enforcement capabilities. Ongoing counterterrorism challenges in the region, particularly those in neighboring Yemen, have underscored the need to continue close U.S.- Omani counterterrorism cooperation. ATA border security programming will enhance the Government of Oman's air, land, and sea border security capabilities. ATA investigative courses will focus on building Oman's ability to conduct advanced, self-sustaining law enforcement investigations aimed at reducing the ability of terrorists to plan and operate in Oman. ATA will also focus on enhancing the capacities of operational components of Oman's law enforcement in terms of crisis response, exercise development, aviation security, and training skills. Key partners include various directorates of the Royal Oman Police (ROP), the Royal Office, the National Security Council, and the Public Order for Civil Defense and Ambulance.

Tunisia ($2.0 million)

ATA programming will focus on building the capacity of Tunisian police and National Guard counterterrorism and intervention units through targeted courses in strengthening the security of land, maritime, and air borders; crisis response and interagency coordination, as well as building capacities to protect critical infrastructure, police special operations, and police investigative capability.

Yemen ($2.6 million)

As conditions permit, ATA will be used to build and train a civilian law enforcement force capable of securing borders, apprehending terrorism suspects, investigating terrorist crimes, and prosecuting terrorism cases. This may include training for police and other law enforcement, which will ensure that counterterrorism operations are conducted in keeping with rule of law and respect for human rights. The program may also focus on border security to deter terrorist travel and development of counterterrorism skills for Yemeni law enforcement.

Near East Regional ($2.0 million)

ATA funded programs will enhance the capacity of partners' law enforcement in order to assist those partners with security challenges within and along their borders, defend against terrorist threats to national and regional stability, and deter terrorist operations across the region. These programs will support specialized and advanced civilian counterterrorism law enforcement, including by improving

prosecutorial and judicial training, and will provide some equipment to strengthen the capacity of partner nations' law enforcement to counter terrorism. Regional funding within this account allows the United States to address transnational counterterrorism gaps and emergent threats that often require substantive regional coordination and cooperation. Specific activities may include building the capacity of law enforcement to conduct counterterrorism operations, protect soft targets, secure borders, and conduct counterterrorism investigations.

South and Central Asia ($23.2 million)

Afghanistan ($16.0 million)

ATA funding will equip Afghanistan law enforcement in counterterrorism training. Programs will build the capacity of law enforcement to detect and respond to terrorist incidents. They will build law enforcement capacity to improve checkpoint management in the international zone and increase regional cooperation and shared interoperability at border and transit points. Resources will train and mentor the Afghan Interior Ministry's primary counterterrorism response units and elite units responsible for protection of Government officials. These trainings include specialized counterterrorism courses in crisis response/SWAT, EOD, and explosive incident countermeasures, management of special and public events, border controls and fraudulent document recognition, instructor development, and protection of soft targets.

Bangladesh ($3.0 million)

ATA funds will advance the U.S. strategic objective of increasing capacity and strengthening the resilience of our partners and allies to deter aggression, coercion, and malign influence by state and non-state actors. Specifically, ATA funding will be used to provide training and technical assistance to Bangladesh's law enforcement agencies to build capacity to deter, detect, investigate, and respond to terrorist incidents.

India ($2.0 million)

ATA will support training of Indian law enforcement entities, with a potential focus on building the capacity of Indian police to protect vital infrastructure, respond to and mitigate terrorism-related crises, conduct terrorism-related investigations, secure the country's borders from terrorist transit, and cooperate with regional partners against terrorism threats.

Pakistan ($1.0 million)

ATA may support specialized counterterrorism trainings to Pakistani law enforcement. The ATA program may also support specialized joint border management training for Afghan and Pakistani border officials.

Central Asia Regional ($1.2 million)

ATA funds will be used to build the capacities of law enforcement in the Central Asian countries to deter, detect, and respond to terrorism-related threats. Funding will support specialized capacity-building activities focused on improving border control, interdicting terrorist transit, and enhancing counterterrorism investigative capabilities. Where appropriate and feasible, funded activities will support regional joint border security operations, including threats related to foreign terrorist fighters.

Western Hemisphere ($1.5 million)

State Western Hemisphere Regional ($1.5 million)

ATA funding will build law enforcement counterterrorism capacity with key partners in the region. This assistance will support targeted training, equipment and support specifically designed to improve the capability of host government law enforcement organizations to combat terrorists and terrorist organizations that may operate in or transit through their countries.

CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism ($86.5 million)

Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism (CT) ($45.1 million)

This funding will support key bilateral, multilateral, and regional efforts to build political will among foreign government officials and civil societies to address shared counterterrorism law enforcement challenges. Engagement is intended to reinforce the need for states to adopt a comprehensive approach to build law enforcement, including by building criminal justice, capacities to counter terrorism within the rule of law and with respect for human rights. CTF funding will build the capacity of law enforcement in partner nations by strengthening their ability to deter, detect, disrupt, dismantle, and prosecute those involved with terrorist financing networks. Funds may be used for program support and administration.

Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund ($41.4 million)

State is requesting $41.4 million in funding for the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF). These funds will continue to enable the United States to sustain the programs generated by CTPF in prior years. These funds will allow State to maintain pressure on ISIS outside of the Core, decimate a resurgent al-Qa'ida, and crack down on Iranian-sponsored terrorism. State will continue to focus on building law enforcement capacity to combat terrorism in key countries, including by strengthening related justice sector and correctional capacities, where there is a high active threat or high risk of threat expansion, willing partners, and an opportunity to have a defined impact with large-scale, multi-sector programming. Target countries may include: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Indonesia, India, Iraq (including the Kurdish Regional Government), Jordan, Kenya, Niger, Philippines, Tunisia, among others. Working closely with the Intelligence Community and interagency partners, State will carefully assess where the U.S. homeland is likely to face the most serious threats, what critical gaps are preventing our partners from disrupting and dismantling these networks, and where our capacity building efforts are likely to yield the greatest impact in advancing national security objectives and the National Strategy for Counterterrorism. Funds may also be used for program support, monitoring, and evaluations.

Other Funding ($2.5 million)

The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF) ($2.5 million)

Funds requested for the Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF) under NADR – ATA will provide the State Department the flexibility to respond to unanticipated contingencies arising in places like Syria, Iraq, Libya, and Yemen, from terrorism and conflict. The State Department will use these funds to enhance the capacity of law enforcement of partner countries to address counterterrorism-related needs that continue to emerge following the Coalition's liberation of territory once held by ISIS, as well as to ensure the enduring defeat of ISIS while continuing efforts to counter other terrorist or violent extremist organizations. The flexibility of the RRF is critical to ensure that the State Department is responsive to local needs of law enforcement to promote stability and help deny ISIS and other violent extremist organizations the ability to regroup and reemerge.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY ORGANIZATION'S PREPARTORY COMMISSION (PREPCOM) ($31.0 million)

State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC) ($31.0 million)

CTBT International Monitoring System ($29.0 million)

The NADR-CTBT-IMS sub-account helps to fund the continued fielding, operation, and maintenance of the state-of-the-art IMS, a global network of 321 seismic, hydroacoustic, infrasound, and radionuclide sensing stations designed and optimized to detect nuclear explosions worldwide. The network is now more than 90 percent complete, and providing regular and reliable data to member states. This data serves as an important supplement to U.S. National Technical Means to monitor for nuclear explosions (a mission carried out by the U.S. Air Force), and serves as an irreplaceable source of nuclear explosion monitoring data.

CTBTO Prepatory Commission-Special Contributions ($2.0 million)

The NADR-CTBTO-PREPCOM sub-account supports funding for projects to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the IMS and International Data Centre (IDC), which processes and analyzes IMS data and develops products for use by member states.

CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION ($206.4 million)

The CWD program will continue to advance U.S. efforts to secure and combat the illicit proliferation of small arms and 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 will mitigate security and public safety risks associated with excess, obsolete, unstable, or poorly secured and 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 will also confront the dangers posed by landmines and other ERW by surveying hazard areas, clearing landmines and ERW from affected areas, educating vulnerable populations, and assisting ERW victims. CWD enduring priorities for FY 2020 will include improving the security and safety of existing stockpiles and reducing excess, unstable, and poorly secured stockpiles, including stockpiles of MANPADS, which threaten the life and property of U.S. citizens and U.S. allies, particularly in Southeast Europe, Africa's Sahel-Maghreb region, and in the Western Hemisphere; continuing clearance of ERW in areas liberated from ISIS to promote stability, particularly in Iraq; continuing clearance of U.S.-origin ERW in Southeast Asia and the Pacific; helping Ukraine to counter the effects of Russian aggression by clearing ERW in and near the conflict zone and improving physical security and management of Ukraine's munitions storage facilities; and reducing the threat of illicitly held or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective destruction efforts.

Africa ($15.0 million)

Angola ($2.0 million)

CWD assistance will support efforts to dispose of obsolete Angolan conventional weapons and ammunition at risk of accidental detonation or pilferage, including MANPADS. CWD programs will also train security forces in stockpile management and build or refurbish priority storage facilities to protect their serviceable stockpiles. Some funds could be used to continue removing Cold War era landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) that prevent displaced Angolans from returning home, constrain agricultural activities and safe movement, and hinder the Government of Angola's efforts to establish an ecotourism industry in the Okavango region. In addition to the humanitarian value of such efforts, they further serve as a public diplomacy tool in a region facing malign influence.

Burkina Faso ($0.5 million)

Violent extremist organizations have increased their operations in northern and eastern Burkina Faso and seize weapons and ammunition during attacks on Burkinabe security forces. CWD assistance will continue to upgrade the security of SA/LW and ammunition storage facilities, including remote outposts, in order to prevent illicit diversions and contribute toward regional and U.S. counterterrorism (CT) efforts. Funding will also support training storekeepers in stockpile management, weapons marking, and possibly the destruction of excess munitions.

Chad ($1.0 million)

CWD assistance in Chad will mitigate threats of Chad state-held munitions from diverting to malign actors in the Sahel region, Lake Chad Basin, Central African Republic, South Sudan, and other countries. Funding will support the construction or refurbishment of munitions storage facilities, prioritizing remote sites most vulnerable to attacks. CWD programs will also support stockpile management training and the destruction of excess SA/LW and ammunition.

Democratic Republic of the Congo ($4.0 million)

The porous borders between the DRC and its neighbors facilitate arms smuggling that fuels conflicts, and within the DRC, poorly secured stockpiles are vulnerable to attacks by malign actors. Consequently, the availability of illicit SA/LW poses a significant challenge to peace and security in the DRC and undermines U.S. national security interests in the region. CWD assistance will support the destruction of large and poorly secured stockpiles of Cold War-era SA/LW and ammunition, focusing on the northeastern provinces that are vulnerable to accidental explosions and looting by armed groups. CWD programs will also prevent illicit diversions by upgrading the physical security of storage facilities, training security and defense forces in stockpile management, and marking state-held weapons to improve accountability. In addition, CWD funds will support humanitarian demining operations in the northeast that will stabilize conflict-affected communities, prevent civilian casualties, and return land to productive use.

Mali ($1.0 million)

Mali continues to suffer from widespread terrorist activity in the central and northern regions, undermining U.S. national security interests and requiring a costly international response. Terrorists in Mali frequently loot weapons and ammunition from security force stockpiles to sustain their operations. CWD assistance will prevent illicit diversions by constructing or rehabilitating storage facilities to

improve their physical security and provide training in stockpile management to improve accountability and prevent accidental explosions. Where possible, programs will also destroy excess SA/LW and ammunition.

Mauritania ($0.5 million)

CWD funds will improve Mauritania's ability to safely and securely manage its conventional weapons and ammunition stockpiles by constructing or refurbishing storage facilities, training security force personnel in stockpile management, and where possible, destroying excess weapons and ammunition, including MANPADS. The goal of this effort is to reduce the likelihood that Mauritania's weapons and ammunition stockpiles fall into the hands of violent extremist organizations and criminal elements.

Niger ($1.0 million)

Since 2015, Niger has witnessed a significant increase in terrorist activity from organizations such as AQIM, ISIS, and Boko Haram. Alongside widespread illicit SA/LW trafficking through the country, Nigerien Defense and Security Forces (NDSF) face several management challenges of these weapons including looting from poorly secured stockpiles, a lack of destruction and marking capacity, and poor recording and tracing capabilities. CWD assistance will upgrade the physical security of storage facilities and build NDSF capacity to manage their stockpiles according to international best practices, including the routine destruction of at-risk and excess munitions.

Somalia ($2.0 million)

CWD assistance will build or refurbish storage facilities in South Central Somalia, prioritizing remote sites most vulnerable to attacks by Al-Shabaab, and provide training in stockpile management to professionalize the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) security forces and improve accountability. These efforts support broader U.S. national security objectives to degrade Al-Shabaab and prepare the FGS to gradually assume its own security. Funding will also support mobile teams that find and destroy abandoned and poorly secured munitions caches, in coordination with local authorities, to prevent Al-Shabaab from harvesting the explosives to create improvised explosive devices.

South Sudan ($1.0 million)

Extensive landmine, cluster munition, and other UXO contamination across South Sudan forces land to remain uncultivated and discourages refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) from returning home. Former Equatorial states, which produce the majority of the country's food, as well as the northeast region remain heavily contaminated. Assuming a permissive security environment, CWD assistance will support humanitarian demining operations that return land to productive use, facilitate the safe return of IDPs and refugees, and enable broader humanitarian assistance. These efforts will support international efforts to stabilize South Sudan and prevent civilian casualties.

Zimbabwe ($1.0 million)

The liberation war left Zimbabwe with dense anti-personnel minefields along the Mozambican and Zambian borders. CWD assistance will continue manual and mechanical clearance operations in the northeast and east along the Mozambican border. Funding will also continue to support a mine detection dog team that significantly increases the efficiency of survey operations and drives down clearance costs. Continued demining operations will enable socio-economic development in remote border areas, prevent human and animal accidents, and contribute to a positive bilateral relationship with the

Government of Zimbabwe. These programs will also include targeted mine-risk education sessions and may include limited victims' assistance.

State Africa Regional ($1.0 million)

CWD assistance will improve weapons and ammunition management in the Great Lakes region, benefitting Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, and Tanzania. The Great Lakes region contains vast stretches of porous, unguarded borders, across which SA/LW proliferation routes are rampant and illegally armed groups can move freely. CWD programs will provide cost-efficient interventions, such as steel arms boxes, to improve the security of vulnerable stockpiles and prevent illicit diversions. Funding will also support stockpile management training and the destruction of excess weapons and ammunition. These activities will complement bilateral efforts in the DRC and Somalia to deny munitions to terrorists, and will protect U.S. national security and economic interests. In addition, some assistance may support national security priorities within the continent, such as in countries urgently requiring physical security assistance but lacking an established bilateral program.

East Asia and Pacific ($29.0 million)

Cambodia ($7.0 million)

Assistance will support the clearance of ERW in high-priority areas to reduce casualties and advance Cambodian national ERW goals. Funding will support projects in the areas of capacity building, survey, clearance, victim assistance, and risk education. Cambodia remains one of the most heavily mined countries in the world, with a high concentration of UXO that continues to inflict civilian casualties and makes otherwise economically viable areas inaccessible. By addressing U.S.-origin UXO in the eastern part of the country and minefields in the west, U.S. assistance will promote human safety and economic development.

Laos ($10.0 million)

CWD assistance will support the UXO sector and the removal of U.S.-origin UXO. Funding will support projects in the areas of capacity building, survey, clearance, victim assistance, and risk education. Assistance will support innovative survey methods that better define the highest-priority areas for clearance assets. These new survey methods will enable Laos to clear UXO faster and to hasten the completion of U.S. efforts to make Laos safe from UXO. Programs will reduce the impact of UXO on school children, their families, and communities, through increased awareness of the danger that UXO presents, ways to avoid UXO accidents, and what to do if they see UXO. Programs will increase the capacity of Lao government institutions to manage the UXO sector in accordance with international norms. Funding will also support oversight and management of the program through the provision of a UXO expert based in Laos.

Vietnam ($8.0 million)

CWD funding will support the UXO sector and the removal of U.S.-origin UXO. Funding will support capacity building, risk education efforts, survivor assistance, and large-scale ERW survey and clearance operations, returning formerly dangerous land to productive use. Funding for capacity development will support Vietnam's newly established Vietnam National Mine Action Center and efforts to bring Vietnam's national UXO program in line with international norms and best practices. Funding will also continue to support oversight and management of the program through a locally employed staff position at the U.S. Embassy in Hanoi.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional ($4.0 million)

CWD assistance will support landmine and UXO survey and clearance operations throughout the EAP region and improve indigenous capacities for these activities to ensure that host nations are equipped to deal with residual landmine and UXO contamination. Funding will support projects in the areas of capacity building, survey, clearance, victim assistance, and risk education as well as initiatives to support regional collaboration between countries on CWD issues. Funding may also support programs that improve host nations' capabilities for physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) of SA/LW stockpiles.

Europe and Eurasia ($11.0 million)

Albania ($1.0 million)

The CWD program will work to destroy the remaining stockpiles of unstable, surplus, and obsolete ammunition in line with Albanian Ministry of Defense and U.S. government priorities. The program will support projects to ensure that state-held stockpiles are safely stored and secured so as not to fall into the hands of nefarious non-state actors or deteriorate to the point of instability. Additionally, funding may be used to reduce threats to civilians' safety and economic livelihood posed by ERW and UXO through clearance operations.

Bosnia and Herzegovina ($3.0 million)

The CWD program will support national efforts to reduce BiH's stockpiles of conventional munitions and assist the armed forces with developing the capacity to perform these processes on their own. This work will directly support priorities to Defeat-ISIS in the Europe region where unsecured weapons and ammunition have been illicitly diverted to Western Europe and funneled into the Middle East from the Balkan region. It will also support the destruction of surplus ammunition including artillery, rockets, missiles, bombs, and mines; as well as, projects to ensure that BiH's SA/LW are properly stored and secured in line with international best practices and standards. Finally, CWD funds will support humanitarian mine action projects at high-priority sites to reduce the impact of landmines and other ERW on affected communities.

Serbia ($1.0 million)

CWD funding will support continued multi-year, multi-donor stockpile reduction projects, supporting upgrades and refurbishments at government-owned munitions storage sites, courses aimed at bolstering the national PSSM capacity, and continued clearance of ERW, with an emphasis on NATO- and U.S.-origin UXO. Serbia's stockpiles are at a high risk of diversion and ultimately have the potential to end up in the hands of nefarious non-state actors, therefore fueling the terrorist threat in the Balkans and Western Europe. Additionally, Serbia is still suffering from the impact of NATO- and U.S.-origin cluster munition strikes; CWD funding will address both of these issues.

Ukraine ($6.0 million)

CWD funding in Ukraine will continue to support conventional ammunition and landmine destruction projects to decrease the nation's stockpiles of unstable and obsolete munitions. Additionally, resources will support battle area clearance of landmines and other ERW in eastern Ukraine, build a national capacity in landmine clearance efforts, and sustain Ukraine's PSSM and SA/LW practices and standards to fill the gap where the Ukrainian armed forces are not able to support these efforts. Funding will also

rehabilitate priority munitions depots, which suffer from inadequate security and insufficient storage conditions. These sites are vulnerable to accidental explosions, sabotage, and theft. This work is critical to preventing unplanned storage depot explosions, which threaten civilians and reduce Ukraine's stockpiles necessary for self-defense. Continued support for the ammunition and landmine destruction project, as well as support for humanitarian mine action activities in Ukraine are an integral part in maintaining positive U.S. government relations and to ensure Ukraine holds firm on their position against Russian aggression.

Near East ($49.4 million)

Iraq ($40.0 million)

CWD assistance will support the urgent clearance of landmines, improvised explosive devices, UXO, and other ERW in Iraq. Operations will prioritize clearance of critical infrastructure related to the delivery of healthcare, power, clean water, governance, and education in areas liberated from ISIS. These activities will play a pivotal role in facilitating follow-on stabilization operations by the government of Iraq and international organizations, agricultural development, and rejuvenation of local economies across Anbar, Kirkuk, and Ninewa Provinces. Funds will also continue to support the clearance of legacy ERW contamination in northern and southern Iraq as well as mine-risk education for IDPs returning to liberated areas. All activities will be coordinated with the Iraq Directorate for Mine Action, the Iraqi Kurdish Mine Action Authority, and other stakeholders operating in the stabilization space.

Jordan ($0.4 million)

CWD assistance will be used to provide PSSM support for Jordan's ammunition and explosive storage warehouses, in exchange for the reduction of unserviceable/beyond shelf life stockpiles of MANPADS and anti-tank guided missiles. CWD assistance will also continue to support small-scale ongoing programs to provide vocational training and psycho-social support to victims of ERW.

Lebanon ($6.0 million)

CWD assistance will support the clearance of landmines and UXO in northern and southern Lebanon as well as ISIS-origin improvised explosive devices and other ERW in northeast Lebanon. This support will return fertile farmland to productive use, enhance civilian security, enable displaced persons to return to their homes in safety, and mitigate the influence of Hizballah and other nefarious actors. This assistance will also support a series of capacity building engagements that strengthen the Lebanese Armed Forces' (LAF) ability to manage state-held munition stockpiles in a safe and efficient manner. This ongoing engagement will increase the readiness and combat effectiveness of the LAF, a significant CT partner. All activities will be coordinated closely with the LAF and Lebanon Mine Action Center.

Libya ($1.0 million)

CWD assistance will continue to build the capacity of the Libya Mine Action Center (LibMAC) to coordinate Libyan and international demining efforts. A capable and professional LibMAC is critical to accrediting demining operators, providing quality assurance and quality control, tracking progress, and prioritizing clearance tasks to meet the most pressing humanitarian and stabilization needs. Without this capacity, international donors could not support demining operations in Libya. CWD funding will also support humanitarian demining in high-priority, highly contaminated cities, such as Sirte. Should the opportunity arise, CWD funds can also support excess SA/LW and ammunition destruction that would solidify the control of the Government of National Accord and prevent illicit diversions.

Yemen ($2.0 million)

CWD assistance will continue to support the clearance of landmines, UXO, and other ERW in Yemen. These activities, implemented by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), will help facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and stabilization assistance, increase human security, and prevent explosive harvesting by Houthi, ISIS, and Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula elements. Additionally, CWD assistance will support UNDP's efforts to reduce the impact of explosive hazards in the Yemeni Governorates of Abyan, Aden, Al Dhale'e, Hadramaut, Lahj, Taizz, Al Hudaydah, Hajjah, Sa'ada, Sana'a, Amran, Al Jawf, Amanat Al Asimah, Dhamar, and Shabwah, pending conducive operating environments. CWD assistance also includes mine-risk education for children and adults as well victim's assistance projects that provide medical treatment, prosthetic limbs, and vocational training to landmine survivors across Yemen.

South and Central Asia ($26.5 million)

Afghanistan ($20.0 million)

CWD assistance will continue addressing the widespread, indiscriminate threat of landmines and other explosive hazards in Afghanistan. PM will conduct CWD and related activities, including humanitarian demining, munitions destruction, mine-risk education, victim assistance, and capacity building for the mine action program of Afghanistan. In addition to CWD, funds will support community-based demining projects in areas that have recently been freed from insurgent control and are heavily contaminated with a variety of ERW. Some funds will also be used to support a workshop for implementing partners, U.S. government stakeholders, and international donors to discuss lessons learned, challenges and successes, and the way forward on humanitarian mine action activities in Afghanistan.

Sri Lanka ($5.0 million)

CWD assistance will continue supporting efforts to safely and efficiently identify, remove, and neutralize remaining landmines and UXO in contaminated areas in north and east Sri Lanka. These funds will support ongoing efforts to work toward Sri Lanka's goal of becoming mine impact-free and enable clearance of areas in support of the nation's reconciliation process, including the high-security zones of Jaffna, as well as ongoing clearance of heavily contaminated areas of Mannar, Jaffna, and Kilinochichi. Funding will also support capacity building for the national mine-action sector in Sri Lanka. Resources will also help the Sri Lankan military develop mine-clearing skills, which may contribute to future United Nations peacekeeping operations or other international mine-clearance operations.

Tajikistan ($1.5 million)

CWD assistance will support the transition and nationalization of the Tajikistan Mine Action Program. This program develops host nation institutional and operational capacity to manage stockpiled munitions; survey and clear suspected and confirmed hazard areas; and support destruction of excess, large-caliber conventional ammunition, munitions, and MANPADS. Funding will also support integrated cooperation on explosive hazards program by developing a regional center of excellence for targeted capacity development and technical assistance in reducing and responding to explosive hazards.

Western Hemisphere ($15.0 million)

Colombia ($14.0 million)

CWD funding in Colombia will increase the government's ability to successfully and rapidly clear landmines and other ERW and further support the country's efforts to achieve mine-impact free status by 2021. Specifically, funding will support both civilian and military surveys and humanitarian demining operations in priority locations across Colombia as well as strengthen the national mine action authority's capacity to effectively coordinate nation-wide operations. Funds will support the ongoing quality assurance and quality control program to facilitate the return of cleared land to productive use and ensure that clearance operations are conducted in accordance with national and international standards. Lastly, funding will facilitate the embedding of technical advisors within Colombia's national mine action authority to transfer knowledge and assist the Colombian program towards becoming increasingly self-sufficient.

State Western Hemisphere Regional ($1.0 million)

CWD funding will support national efforts to mitigate and reduce the threats to civilians from the illicit diversion of SA/LW from state-held stockpiles. Funds will support the destruction of confiscated or excess weapons, ammunition, and ordnance; training to strengthen the partner countries' capacity; and the provision of physical security upgrades to vulnerable depots. Funding will be prioritized for partner countries at risk of weapons proliferation, including, but not limited, to Mexico, Northern Triangle countries, Ecuador and Peru.

PM - Political-Military Affairs ($18.0 million)

Requested centrally managed CWD resources support activities vital to national security by reducing the dual threats of illicit availability and accidental explosion of conventional munitions, as well as supporting foreign policy goals to remediate UXO. This Request supports a continuing priority program to reduce the global threat of illicitly held or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective reduction. This funding also will cover global CWD capacity building efforts, including developing training aids and standards to help partner nation security forces improve PSSM capacity; public outreach to raise awareness of the U.S. government's role in CWD, emergency response funding to help partner countries mitigate risks from potentially dangerous depots and safely remove and dispose of materials following catastrophic detonations and other incidents at these facilities; other operations to address emergency CWD requirements, urgent weapons destruction projects, and unforeseen needs world-wide; and administrative expenses (including program management staffing support; programmatic evaluations; program-related travel; in-country program management through locally employed staff; subject matter expert field deployments; and miscellaneous administrative fees for processing grants, contracts, and other cooperative agreements).

The centrally managed funds also cover the cost for three direct-hire civil service staff to perform inherently governmental CWD program management duties. This funding complements bilateral, multilateral, and regional CWD programs in more than 40 countries that reduce threats associated with landmines and other ERW; destroy poorly secured, unstable, or otherwise at-risk conventional weapons and munitions stockpiles; and improve PSSM and related practices to reduce the threats of illicit weapons proliferation and humanitarian disasters.

Other Funding ($42.5 million)

The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF) ($42.5 million)

Funds requested for the Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF) under NADR – Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) will provide the State Department the ability to respond to unanticipated contingencies arising from terrorism and conflict. The State Department will use these funds to address demining, explosive ordnance disposal, and mine risk education campaigns to pave the way for humanitarian and stabilization assistance and the safe return of displaced populations to communities liberated from ISIS. In other cases, funds may be used for stockpile management to ensure that legitimate security forces can safely and securely manage their arms and ammunition. Maintaining this funding in the RRF allows us to support efforts in places like Syria, Iraq, Libya, and Yemen, among other areas, to clear the explosive remnants of war, creating the conditions for local communities to safely rebuild in the wake of the devastation caused by ISIS.

EXPORT CONTROL AND RELATED BORDER SECURITY ASSISTANCE ($64.9 million)

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program protects U.S. national security by building partner capacity to: prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery systems; disrupt and interdict illicit transfers of conventional weapons; and secure foreign borders and ports of entry against risks that threaten U.S. citizens and interests. EXBS aims to strengthen strategic trade controls systems and improve the front line and investigative capabilities of border security organizations. The program is active in countries that possess, produce, or supply sensitive items and materials, as well as countries through which such items are likely to transit.

Africa ($1.5 million)

State Africa Regional ($1.5 million)

Regional security in Africa is a national security priority for the United States, as threats of violent extremism, illicit smuggling, and proliferation activities involving North Korean and Iran undermine good governance and stability. EXBS funding will assist partners to develop stronger capacities for strategic trade controls and border security to combat these challenges. EXBS will build on its legal and regulatory work in East Africa to include licensing technical assistance and industry outreach, so that each government will be able to regulate exports and strategic transits and transshipments of goods at key ports of entry in Mombasa, Nairobi, and Dar es Salaam. EXBS will ensure that tools are in place so that partner governments (which may include Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and South Africa, among others) can implement relevant sanctions from the United States and the United Nations Security Council. EXBS will expand its enforcement cooperation to customs, border guards, and port control authorities by building capabilities to interdict trafficking in arms and components of weapons of mass destruction, through provision of training and equipment for inspection and interdiction. EXBS will also forge new partnerships in Africa to build regional consensus on strategic trade controls (via organizations such as the African Union) and provide targeted engagement, as appropriate, to other high-threat priorities in Africa, such as maritime smuggling in the Horn of Africa. In support of priority U.S. nonproliferation objectives, targeted funding will support partner country participation in regional and global nonproliferation events and activities.

East Asia and Pacific ($3.1 million)

Indonesia ($0.7 million)

Indonesia is a potential supplier state for proliferators attempting to acquire strategic items, as well as a transit/transshipment hub given its expanding port infrastructure and porous maritime boundaries. Using FY 2020 funds, EXBS will continue working with the government of Indonesia to develop a comprehensive strategic trade control system and border controls capable of denying terrorists and countries of concern access to advanced technologies. EXBS will also use FY 2020 funds to provide targeting and risk management training to improve the capabilities of Customs officers to identify high-risk commercial transactions, and detain and seize illicit shipments. EXBS will provide licensing-related training to enhance the Indonesians' knowledge and capabilities of strategic trade control licensing systems. EXBS will work to modernize and professionalize the Indonesian Coast Guard through training and instructor development.

Philippines ($0.4 million)

The Philippines has many proliferation-related challenges because it is located along major regional sea lines of communication, has high-volume ports, a maturing industrial base enabling more sophisticated manufacturing processes, pharmaceutical and chemical sectors, and nuclear research facilities. There are also various terrorist and insurgent groups operating in the country. Using FY 2020 funds, EXBS will continue to work with the government of the Philippines to develop a comprehensive strategic trade control system and border controls capable of denying terrorists and countries of concern access to advanced technologies. With EXBS assistance, the Philippines passed a Strategic Trade Management Act (STMA), implementing Rules and Regulations for the Act, and published a national control list. EXBS will use FY 2020 funds to continue to assist in providing licensing training and equipment, infrastructure development, and government–industry outreach activities to ensure the successful implementation of the STMA. EXBS will provide counter-proliferation investigations training and assistance for targeting and risk management capabilities to the Bureau of Customs. EXBS will also work to modernize and professionalize the Philippine Coast Guard.

Thailand ($0.5 million)

Thailand's expanding economy and emerging industries, trade trends, influence among Lower Mekong countries, the anticipated increase of regional trade, and Thailand's own increasing economic aspirations create a pressing need for effective Strategic Trade Controls in Thailand. EXBS priorities with FY 2020 funding will be to work extensively with the Government of Thailand to address the gaps in Thailand's legal and regulatory framework, licensing practices and procedures, and enforcement capabilities so that Thailand is better able to address proliferation-related and other threats in the region. EXBS will provide equipment and training to law enforcement agencies to enable them to address trade in dual-use items, conventional arms, and components and technologies that are used in WMD programs. EXBS programming will also continue to focus on strengthening the capabilities of, and cooperation between, Thailand's maritime and riverine law enforcement agencies to enable them to identify, and respond to, vessels identified as high-risk for illicit activities.

Vietnam ($0.4 million)

Vietnam presents a growing risk as a transit-transshipment hub for proliferation-sensitive items as well as a burgeoning supplier of strategic goods and technologies. Vietnam's busy, and relatively unregulated, ports and land borders are vulnerable to proliferation. EXBS will use FY 2020 funds to continue to work

with the Vietnamese government to develop a comprehensive strategic trade control system and border controls capable of denying terrorists and countries of concern access to advanced technologies. EXBS will provide equipment and training to law enforcement agencies to enable them to address trade in dual-use items, conventional arms, and components and technologies used in WMD programs. EXBS will also use FY 2020 funds to improve the targeting and risk management capabilities of enforcement agencies to enable them to identify high-risk transactions, and to work with Vietnamese Customs to modernize the curriculum and equipment in their Customs academy.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional ($1.0 million)

In support of regional nonproliferation and border security priorities, EXBS assistance will strengthen strategic trade control systems including by helping partner nations draft and enact legislation, build licensing systems, conduct outreach to proliferation-relevant industry, and strengthen enforcement capacities. EXBS will work with partner governments and regional organizations to build capacity to detect and interdict illicit transfers, implement targeting and risk management systems, and strengthen implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions as well as promote greater maritime security in the region. EXBS regional programming will emphasize countering the proliferation activities of the DPRK, Iran, and other state and non-state actors seeking to develop or proliferate weapons of mass destruction.

Europe and Eurasia ($5.6 million)

Ukraine ($4.0 million)

EXBS programming in Ukraine supports U.S. national security policy to counter Russian aggression, build stability in the region, and prevent proliferation of WMD to adversaries' weapons programs. Funds will help ensure that Ukraine, a member of the four multilateral export control regimes, has a solid and well-developed strategic trade control system that can control the transfer of advanced technology and military goods to end-users of concern. Achieving this goal will require technical assistance on strategic trade control laws and licensing systems, as well as outreach to industries involved in strategic trade. Training and equipment assistance, such as cargo targeting and risk management assistance for Ukraine's enforcement authorities, will help Ukraine build its strategic trade control system and help it serve as a reliable trading partner for Western countries. In support of priority U.S. nonproliferation objectives, targeted funding will support Ukraine's participation in regional and global nonproliferation events and activities. Funding may also be used to support oversight costs including technical assessments and impact evaluations.

Europe and Eurasia Regional ($1.6 million)

As the Department realigns the EXBS Program to concentrate on the Administration's highest national security priorities, it proposes to shift most EXBS bilateral programming to regional and global accounts to enable more timely assistance. Thus, FY 2020 EUR Regional funds will be used to: 1) address top priorities in Europe and Eurasia that include bolstering Georgia's border and maritime capabilities, improving Turkey's enforcement capabilities, and improving the strategic trade control systems of key partners; 2) counter Russian aggression and malign influence by advancing border security, reform and resiliency in Russia's neighbors; 3) indigenize regional enforcement training capabilities and provide sustainable capabilities to countries identified for close-out of EXBS assistance; 4) promote mentorship by countries with mature strategic trade control systems and/or unique training capabilities; and 5) support regional and cross-border initiatives designed to combat WMD proliferation and diversion of conventional arms.

Near East ($11.8 million)

Algeria ($0.7 million)

Regional security in North Africa is a national security priority for the United States, as threats of violent extremism, illicit smuggling, and proliferation activities undermine governance and stability. Prior EXBS funding addressed acute border security threats facing Algeria due to its Mediterranean seaport in Algiers and enduring cross-border threats with Libya and Mali. FY 2020 funding will be used to assist Algeria border security organizations as they solidify capabilities to interdict smuggling in controlled items at and in between ports of entry, but EXBS will also use funding to ensure that Algeria has a fully formed and well-rounded strategic trade control system. Achieving this goal will require technical assistance on strategic trade control laws and licensing systems, as well as outreach to any industries involved in strategic trade. EXBS will help Algeria manage strategic trade responsibly and impede the flow of illegal arms and components of weapons of mass destruction throughout the region.

Egypt ($2.0 million)

Egypt remains a key national security partner and a crucial actor in creating regional stability in the MENA region. Instability in neighboring countries coupled with porous borders have resulted in the flow of arms and malign actors into Egypt, as well as the training and financing of terrorist elements. EXBS funding will support Egyptian Ministry of Defense elements focused on patrolling remote desert regions along the Sudan and Libya borders. These units are also responsible for interdicting illicit materiel, weapons, explosives and foreign terrorist fighters transiting Egypt. Additional support will go to training Egyptian officials to effectively counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and prevent illegal smuggling at Egypt's land, air, and maritime border points of entry. In support of priority U.S. nonproliferation objectives, targeted funding will support Egypt's participation in regional and global nonproliferation events and activities.

Iraq ($0.9 million)

Iraq is a vital member of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS and a critical U.S. security partner in the Middle East. EXBS assistance will help the Iraqi government develop and implement a comprehensive approach to managing Iraq's most critical border security needs at key crossings with Jordan, Syria, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other locations in Iraq as necessary. Training and equipment will be provided to Baghdad, Basrah, and Erbil airports to support effective inspections and detection to counter proliferation and other illicit trafficking activities via air borders. In support of priority U.S. nonproliferation objectives, targeted funding will support Iraq's participation in regional and global nonproliferation events and activities.

Jordan ($3.2 million)

Jordan is a critical U.S. partner on national security issues and an ally in our efforts to defeat ISIS and advance Middle East peace. EXBS ensures law enforcement and border security officials undergo a Border Enforcement and Security Training and receive critical equipment to counter the proliferation of WMD and related items, as well as conventional arms and explosives, and generally prevent illicit trafficking at, and between, border points of entry. Training activities will also address legislative and regulatory gaps in Jordan's transit and trans-shipment laws as well as the Aqaba free trade zone to ensure that strategic trade control legal reforms meet international standards. In support of priority U.S. nonproliferation objectives, targeted funding will support Jordan's participation in regional and global nonproliferation events and activities.

Lebanon ($0.8 million)

A key partner in the effort to defeat ISIS and other terrorist organizations, Lebanon's stability and security are essential to U.S. national security interests in the region, including countering Iran's malign influence in the Middle East. EXBS will work to build Lebanon's security services capacity to identify, interdict, and seize weapons of mass destruction, advanced conventional weapons and dual-use items, explosives, and other contraband, particularly as the spillover from Syria creates security challenges. As part of broader efforts to support Lebanon's security services, particularly its special operations forces, and mitigate threats emanating from Violent Extremist Organizations at borders, funding will provide training and equipment; support enhanced government outreach to strategic industries and international export control cooperation; and maximize opportunities to assist Lebanon in aligning strategic trade control legal frameworks and export licensing systems with international standards. In support of priority U.S. nonproliferation objectives, targeted funding will support Lebanon's participation in regional and global nonproliferation events and activities.

Libya ($1.0 million)

Libya's border security is a critical U.S. national security priority. The country poses a significant proliferation risk as a transit and diversion point for weapons of mass destruction and sensitive commodities, particularly with the continued presence of ISIS and other Violent Extremist Organizations. Libya's proliferation risk is attributable, in part, to its extremely limited resources, training, and equipment. Training and capacity development, including procurement of detection and inspection equipment for ports of entry, will improve the government's ability to detect, identify, and interdict trafficked weapons of mass destruction, explosives, and conventional weapons. In support of priority U.S. nonproliferation objectives, targeted funding will support Libya's participation in regional and global nonproliferation events and activities. These activities will encourage interagency, regional, and international cooperation to combat illicit trafficking in strategic items.

Morocco ($1.0 million)

Regional security in Africa is a national security priority for the United States, and Morocco is a primary partner to counter proliferation, illicit trafficking and smuggling, and threats of violent extremism. As Morocco finalizes its strategic trade control law in FY 2019, EXBS will provide licensing and enforcement assistance in FY 2020. This technical assistance will ensure that Morocco is able to regulate strategic trade, license sensitive exports, and enforce controls at the Mediterranean seaport in Tanger-Med, the largest port in Africa and a gateway to global trading in Europe. EXBS will also deepen its cargo targeting and risk management assistance for enforcement authorities, which is especially important as Morocco expects to triple the annual capacity of Tanger-Med due to port upgrades. As a result of this assistance, EXBS anticipates that Morocco will have a standard-setting strategic trade control system and be able to serve as a regional mentor and model to other countries.

Oman ($0.7 million)

Oman sits at the crossroads of the Arabian Peninsula and is a strategic partner to counter threats emanating from Yemen and Iran. EXBS funding will capitalize on recent Omani efforts to strengthen their arms export laws by increasing Oman's capacity to enforce United Nations Security Council sanctions against Iran's malign efforts and suspected smuggling of arms and ballistic missile components into Yemen. In doing so, EXBS will support the maximum pressure campaign against Iran, disrupt the flow of weapons into Yemen, and increase the chances of peace in Yemen. EXBS assistance will focus on building enforcement capabilities, especially at Oman's Yemeni border, its seaports (Sohar, Salalah,

and Duqm), and its international airport in Muscat. EXBS also intends to work with industry representatives (such as brokers and freight forwarders) to educate them on the need to screen exporting parties for nonproliferation compliance.

Tunisia ($0.6 million)

Tunisia is a cornerstone of regional security across the Maghreb, and the Government of Tunisia is a strong partner with the United States on border security and counter-proliferation. EXBS will build on existing legal development efforts by providing licensing assistance that enables Tunisia to regulate strategic trade effectively. EXBS will also continue its enforcement cooperation to ensure that border security and customs officials are able to identify controlled commodities, disrupt smuggling networks at land borders, and screen cargo at the Mediterranean seaport of Rades using cutting-edge targeting and risk management techniques. These funds will complement other donor efforts to institutionalize training and achieve sustainable capabilities.

Yemen ($1.0 million)

Yemen is a significant priority for the EXBS Program. The stability of the country directly affects regional security, and countering Iran's suspected proliferation of arms and ballistic missile components into Yemen is a key element of the Maximum Pressure campaign. Yemen is only now beginning to re-establish the basic frameworks of border security. EXBS will dedicate the bulk of its assistance to building border guard capabilities and enabling the coast guard to patrol territorial waters and interdict smuggled goods. To be successful in these areas, EXBS will train partners on basic search and interdiction techniques, as well as identification of sensitive goods. If possible, EXBS will also work with partners to establish a firm legal framework for strategic trade controls and to enhance cargo screening and enforcement at Yemen's airport (as a complement to the cargo program underway at the Aden seaport).

<u>South and Central Asia ($7.4 million)</u>

Afghanistan ($1.0 million)

EXBS will continue to provide essential support to the Afghan government to develop strategic trade controls legislation and implementing regulations; assistance with developing licensing practices and procedures as well as outreach capacity to the private sector; support to improve existing enforcement curriculum and training; and assistance to foster regional cross-border collaboration. As such, EXBS will provide training and equipment to customs and related border security law enforcement entities. Of particular focus will be developing the capacity of the Customs training academy to train officers to detect Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), components, and precursors. This multifaceted approach to assistance aims to assist Afghanistan in meeting international obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540.

India ($0.8 million)

EXBS FY 2020 funding will build on India's multilateral export control regime memberships by promoting GOI outreach with industry to ensure compliance with export licensing regulations and to increase awareness of the risks of diversion to proliferation programs. As a leading producer of dual-use high-technology commodities, effective trade controls for these goods in an important nonproliferation objective for the United States. Funds will support increased cargo screening in air and seaports in light of India's growth in trade. EXBS will support Indian Customs' ability to target cargo and identify dual-

use products, as well as facilitate cross-border coordination with neighboring trading partners. Targeted funding will support India's participation in regional and global training and best practices activities.

Kazakhstan ($0.8 million)

Kazakhstan is an important nonproliferation partner and an emerging overland trade corridor with exponential increases in transit of cargo containers projected over the next five years. Given Kazakhstan's strategically significant neighbors, rapidly growing transit system, and Soviet-era nuclear history, there is a high risk that state actors such as Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea could exploit Kazakhstan's extensive borders and growing transit system to further their illicit WMD and ballistic missile programs. EXBS funding will be used to finish construction of the Border Reconnaissance Instruction Center (BRIC) at the Border Guard Service (BGS) Academy in Almaty. Once completed, BRIC will institutionalize enhanced border security, nonproliferation, and radiation source identification training courses in the Academy's core curriculum. FY 2020 funding will also be used for the following: to provide a series of consultations/workshops for representatives of the Kazakhstan government to develop and adopt a new, comprehensive Export Control Law; to assist the State Revenue Service's newly established Export Control Enforcement Agency with creation of an export control risk management system; to begin work with the Ministry of Investments and Development on a sustainable national enterprise outreach program; and to continue supporting UNODC's Container Control Program development of the Almaty Airport Port Control Unit (PCU).

Kyrgyz Republic ($0.8 million)

EXBS will work with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to strengthen strategic trade control legal and regulatory structures in order to meet international standards. EXBS will also work to develop strategic trade licensing capabilities and establish industry-compliance programs. Funding will also support Kyrgyz Customs ongoing efforts to develop self-sustaining enforcement training at their training academy and general border security enforcement skills for Kyrgyz border security agencies.

Pakistan ($0.8 million)

EXBS will work with Pakistan to bring its strategic trade control system to international standards, including its ability to license proliferation-sensitive goods and adhere to best practices. EXBS will foster Pakistan's international border cooperation with neighbors and assist its enforcement agencies to better detect, investigate, and interdict illicit trafficking in conventional weapons, weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems, and other items of proliferation concern. EXBS assistance will focus on cross-border cooperation with regional neighbors such as Afghanistan.

Sri Lanka ($0.4 million)

EXBS will continue to support the Government of Sri Lanka to secure international trade and stem the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and related commodities by helping to establish export control systems that meet international standards. FY 2020 funds will support legal and regulatory training to assist in drafting and facilitating the adoption of effective strategic trade control legislation and regulations that meet obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540. EXBS will also continue to build the enforcement capacity of the Coast Guard and Customs Department to counter the WMD threat and enhance Sri Lanka's ability to become a regional maritime security leader.

Uzbekistan ($0.7 million)

Uzbekistan is considered a high-risk transit country for illicit goods and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) materials. With considerable nuclear and radiological materials in nearby Russia, Iran, and Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan is not only at a critical location to prevent trafficking of WMD materials, but also at a critical location to prevent Iran and non-state actors in Afghanistan, such as ISIS, from starting and expanding clandestine WMD manufacturing capabilities. Uzbekistan has multiple proliferation risks because of its potential role as a supplier of, and transit state for, dual-use and military items. EXBS will support Uzbekistan's development of a comprehensive legal and regulatory framework for strategic trade controls that meets international standards, including through adopting a national control list in line with the multilateral export control regimes. FY 2020 funding will be used for the following: enhance export control legislation to address controlling transshipments of goods; assist Customs and Border Guard Service in implementing a pre-arrival declaration system in order to have advance knowledge of goods; assist Uzbekistan's inspection, detection, and interdiction capacities and training efforts; enhance Uzbekistan's licensing practices; and improve enterprise outreach with proliferation-relevant industry. EXBS funding will also continue supporting UNODC's Container Control Program development and establishment of additional Port Control Units at Uzbekistan's ports of entry.

State South and Central Asia Regional ($2.1 million)

The South and Central Asia region lacks sufficient strategic trade controls. Related enforcement capabilities require strengthening in order to meet international nonproliferation standards and adherence to UNSCR 1540. States and non-state actors in the region seeking Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) capabilities, significant deposits and mining of uranium, and the existence of weapons research complexes combine to pose a significant risk. Additionally, the steadily increasing volume of transit and transshipment of container traffic adds to the need for comprehensive strategic trade controls and border security. EXBS will use FY 2020 funding for the following activities: strategic trade regulatory and border enforcement programs technical assistance; legal/regulatory best practices workshops in cooperation with the World Customs Organization; UNSCR 1540 implementation workshops for Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka in cooperation with the UN Regional Center for Peace and Disarmament; training on air cargo threat interdiction; regional maritime security training; and cross-border interdiction exercises.

Western Hemisphere ($2.4 million)

Mexico ($1.2 million)

The EXBS program advances U.S. security by helping foreign government partners establish and implement strategic trade controls and related border security systems consistent with international standards, in order to prevent WMD proliferation and destabilizing accumulations of conventional weapons. EXBS assists the Government of Mexico in the areas of legal and regulatory frameworks (including, but not limited to, investigations and prosecutions), licensing, enforcement, industry outreach, interagency coordination, and international cooperation. Funds may also be used to support acquisition of equipment and attendance at EXBS-related multilateral and regional events, including seminars and conferences. EXBS will work with other bureaus and departments to develop efficient border security measures in Mexico to interdict Violent Extremist Organizations and illicit traffic, combat Transnational Criminal Organizations, and increase capacity, transparency, and professionalization of security and law enforcement institutions to improve their performance.

Panama ($0.5 million)

EXBS funding supports Panama's efforts to develop a coherent, nonproliferation-driven strategic trade control system that meets international standards. Panama recently implemented a Presidential Decree on strategic trade controls and national control lists for dual-use or military goods, but there are voids in the Decree that must be satisfied. Failure to do so will continue a lack of adequate "legal basis" and mandate to conduct risk analysis and cargo targeting for counter-proliferation purposes. This continued weakness in Panama's ability to exercise adequate control over strategic commerce in transit and transshipment through the Panama Canal or Panamanian territory makes Panama a target country for those intending to do harm to the United States. Panama is a strategic hub in the global transshipment of maritime commerce; nearly 70 percent of the maritime shipping containers that pass through the Panama Canal originate from or are destined for U.S. ports.

EXBS helps Panama refine its strategic trade management system through: 1) completion and implementation of comprehensive strategic trade management legislation, licensing, investigations and prosecutions protocols; 2) outreach to private companies to secure commitment to strategic trade controls compliance; 3) building capacity among licensing and enforcement agencies for risk analysis and the detection and interdiction of WMD and WMD-related equipment, materials, and technologies; and 4) leveraging the emerging strategic trade management experiences of regional partners to enhance regional inter-governmental collaboration. EXBS will work with other bureaus and departments to develop efficient border security measures to interdict Violent Extremist Organizations and illicit traffic, combat Transnational Criminal Organizations, and by increasing capacity, transparency, and professionalization of security and law enforcement institutions.

State Western Hemisphere Regional ($0.7 million)

EXBS funding will address broad U.S. nonproliferation goals by strengthening strategic trade control systems to meet international standards in key partner countries in the region. In addition to bilateral programs in Mexico and Panama, EXBS will work with WHA nations that are important to global nonproliferation norms and threats and that impact regional adherence to the multilateral export control regimes. EXBS will target key bilateral opportunities to strengthen legal/regulatory, licensing, industry outreach, and enforcement as well as work towards regional mentorships, partnering opportunities, conferences, and equipment. EXBS will utilize international best practices and international and regional expertise to facilitate program goals. EXBS programs will also develop national capabilities to implement and enforce UNSCR sanctions regimes and guard against the illicit activities of violent extremist and terrorist organizations as well as proliferation-related activities by Iran and the DPRK.

State Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) ($33.2 million)

The EXBS program is undergoing a strategic realignment of resources to become more threat-driven, cost-effective, and impact-focused to better address the highest threats to U.S. national security. This includes threats emanating from the DPRK, Iran, Russia, and ISIS and other violent extremist organizations while maintaining core competencies in strategic trade control and border security. This threat-based budgeting necessitates a shift of EXBS bilateral resources to regional and centrally-managed accounts to achieve a greater impact in the application of limited assistance resources.

Requested FY 2020 funding of $33.17 million for the EXBS Global Account will support programming to advance U.S. national security by building regulatory and border security capabilities of foreign partners to detect and disrupt WMD procurement networks, deny North Korea and Iran access to advanced nuclear weapons and missile technologies, effectively combat ISIS and other violent extremist

organizations, enforce sanctions, focus on degrading Iran's ability to transfer weapons and related materials to foreign terrorist fighters, impede terrorist efforts to obtain WMD explosives precursor materials, and prevent the use of WMD against the United States or its interests abroad.

In order to achieve these objectives, EXBS will use FY 2020 global funds to conduct bilateral activities, regional, and multinational events. EXBS will:

- Improve regulation of the transfer of strategic commodities to counter proliferation of WMD and illicit trade in conventional weapons by helping partners develop effective capacity to license transfers of strategic goods through mentoring, training, process refinement, and institution building;

- Conduct targeted outreach to improve adherence to multilateral export control regime guidelines and lists and enforce sanctions against DPRK, Iran, and Russia;

- Strengthen air and container cargo security through cargo and passenger interdiction methods and counter-IED training, and advance border security including response capabilities, reform, and resiliency through hands-on training and realistic exercises;

- Enhance partner country targeting, risk assessment, analytical, investigative and commodity identification capabilities through targeted training, best practice visits and exchanges, and provision of online and electronic systems and tools;

- Help partners establish mechanisms to share enforcement information and provide mutual assistance on strategic trade control cases to strengthen investigative capabilities and effectively prosecute violations;

- Conduct global, regional, and thematic events, including technical exchanges and conferences that build partner capacity on pressing nonproliferation issues;

- Promote cross-border cooperation between partner countries through multilateral training and exercises;

- Provide and maintain surveillance, detection, and inspection equipment, and targeted support for border infrastructure upgrades; and

- Encourage advanced partners to serve as mentors and strengthen regional training hubs.

EXBS Global funds will support administrative and cross-cutting efforts including:

- Deployment of in-country Advisors and local staff to engage partner governments and coordinate capacity-building activities in support of EXBS mission implementation;

- Program assessments and evaluations;

- Development and deployment of updated EXBS training curriculum and tools;

- A cadre of foreign and domestic specialized technical experts to deliver technical consultations and customized mentoring to supplement EXBS bilateral assistance;

- New assessment methodologies, threat analysis models, and program evaluation tools to ensure EXBS is achieving its objectives;

- Support to international and multilateral organizations to help EXBS partners meet international strategic trade enforcement norms; and

- Program administration and support including domestic staff, travel and operations.

GLOBAL THREAT REDUCTION ($72.0 million)

State Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) ($72.0 million)

The Global Threat Reduction Program (GTR) seeks to prevent or impede proliferator states and terrorist groups from developing or acquiring WMD materials, equipment, expertise, and delivery systems that could threaten U.S. security. Requested FY 2020 funding of $72.0 million will enable GTR to:

- Counter the DPRK's missile and nuclear programs and related financing through capacity-building programs, open-source research, and other specialized efforts, all of which help at-risk countries detect, disrupt, and report financial and material flows to North Korea. For example, GTR works to prevent North Korea from illegally exporting coal or acquiring refined petroleum via ship-to-ship transfers by training flag registries to detect North Korea-linked vessels and report, inspect, and de-flag those vessels according to international obligations. GTR also trains government agencies to identify and halt illicit North Korean commercial activities, such as export of luxury goods and North Korean laborers, and trains financial intelligence units, government regulators, and private industry to identify North Korean transactions, including use of cryptocurrency. Using commercially available data, GTR also detects North Korean sanctions violations, such as prohibited joint ventures and illicit shipping networks.

- Thwart advancements in Iran's ballistic missile capabilities by strengthening foreign partner implementation of appropriate UNSCRs, countering Iran's proliferation finance networks that support ballistic missile development, and enabling foreign industries to prevent transfer of ballistic missile systems and related proliferation-sensitive technology to Iran. For example, GTR trains industry and government regulators on due diligence measures to detect Iranian brokers and agents, works with stakeholders to detect sanctioned shipping activities and remove insurance coverage of vessels transporting proliferation-sensitive technology. GTR also conducts counter-proliferation finance trainings for government officials and private sector stakeholders in order to identify and disrupt the financial activities of Iranian brokers and intermediaries seeking to procure proliferation-sensitive technology.

- Disrupt the WMD procurement efforts and sale of advanced conventional weapons by proliferator states and regimes by denying them the materials and finances to further their WMD programs, and by enforcing punitive costs upon their continued pursuit of destabilizing activities. For example, GTR counters the Syrian regime's development of chemical weapons (CW) by training partner governments and chemical industry stakeholders to identify and eliminate transfers of dual-use material and technology to entities involved in the Assad regime's CW program.

- Mitigate global biological threats by minimizing the access of terrorists or other nefarious actors to biological expertise, materials, and equipment that could be used to conduct biological attacks. For example, GTR works with partners to identify and disrupt technically simple bioterrorism plots, and build robust biosecurity capacity to ensure long-term sustainability and impact on reducing biothreats. GTR also engages scientists across the bioscience enterprise to reduce the risk that emerging or advanced technologies could be exploited for biological weapons purposes.

- Strengthen partner country abilities to prevent, mitigate, and attribute chemical attacks and proliferation of weaponizable chemicals. For example, GTR helps partner governments, academia, and private industry secure weaponizable chemicals; trains law enforcement, first responders, and transportation security stakeholders to identify a range of chemical attacks, from attacks using commercially-available materials to sophisticated and highly lethal agents; and identifies procurement

routes for dangerous precursors and ensures manufacturers and distributors conduct due diligence measures to identify non-state actors.

- Detect radicalized or coerced personnel at sensitive facilities and prevent them from diverting nuclear material, technology, and expertise by reinforcing nuclear and radiological security practices.

GTR regularly reviews WMD and delivery system threat trends, and may allocate resources to new countries or regions in response to emerging threats. Funding will also support administrative and travel costs in support of GTR activities.

IAEA VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION ($88.0 million)

State Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) ($88.0 million)

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is a key U.S. partner in the effort to prevent nuclear proliferation and terrorism. The IAEA depends heavily on the U.S. Voluntary Contribution (VC) for its nuclear safety and security programs, as well as its international safeguards program that monitors countries' nuclear activities to ensure they are not being diverted for military purposes. The VC helps the IAEA meet critical needs in support of the effective day-to-day operations, especially the Department of Safeguards. The VC provides continuing support to improve the analytic capabilities of the Department of Safeguards to rapidly analyze all available information for indications of clandestine activity. It also provides equipment and other capital infrastructure, the ability to analyze nuclear samples and information from a variety of sources, and expertise and training to support IAEA inspections. Requested FY 2020 funding of $88.0 million will ensure the IAEA has sufficient resources to monitor and verify nuclear activities in Iran, and provide resources to ensure the IAEA is prepared to return to North Korea if needed. Finally, our Voluntary Contribution includes funding for human and animal health, agricultural productivity, food security, water resource management, environmental issues, nuclear power infrastructure development, and other technical cooperation projects in support of promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear technologies.

Key Interventions:

- The United States will provide crucial support for the IAEA's Department of Safeguards, including the development and procurement of equipment, training of inspectors and staff, analysis of nuclear material and environmental samples, and the maintenance and enhancement of its IT infrastructure.

- The United States will provide resources to support the IAEA's role in maintaining robust monitoring and verification of Iran's safeguards obligations as well as its nuclear commitments under the JCPOA.

- The United States will support the implementation of the IAEA's Nuclear Security Plan for 2018-2021 and other IAEA activities that help keep weapons-usable nuclear and radiological material out of the hands of terrorists and other non-state actors.

- The United States will support IAEA efforts to promote a systemic approach to nuclear safety, including improved regulation, strengthened radioactive waste management; safe transport of radioactive material; and strengthened control of radioactive sources.

- The United States will support renovations of the IAEA's Nuclear Applications Laboratories, which are central to the IAEA core mission of helping Member States use nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes under its Technical Cooperation program.

- The United States will help the IAEA assist countries interested in nuclear power generation to develop the infrastructure necessary to pursue it under high safety, security, and nonproliferation standards.

- The IAEA Agency-wide enterprise IT platform is in need of significant improvements in order to efficiently carryout its work. The United States will work with the IAEA to create a sound scope, schedule, and budget for this project.

- The United States will also provide in-kind contributions that support critical IAEA work, for example, through technology development, analytical support, training courses, and the provision of cost-free U.S. experts to the IAEA in support of all its activities.

NONPROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT FUND ($5.0 million)

State Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) ($5.0 million)

The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) supports U.S. diplomatic efforts worldwide to halt the spread of WMD, their delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons systems, through carefully selected proposals that are vetted through the U.S. government nonproliferation community, approved at the Department's Under Secretary level, and notified to Congress. NDF is a contingency fund that responds rapidly to vital nonproliferation and disarmament opportunities, circumstances, or conditions that are unanticipated or unusually difficult, and must have the available resources to remain effective for nonproliferation efforts known and unknown. Requested FY 2020 funding of $5.0 million will support NDF efforts to destroy, eliminate, demilitarize, or neutralize weapons and enabling materials; support interdiction activities; safeguard sensitive materials and border security; and support other high-priority projects to halt and deter the proliferation of WMD and destabilizing conventional weapons. In FY 2020, NDF will continue to focus on is highest priority projects (DPRK, Syria, and Egypt). In Syria, NDF will continue to support the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in their joint efforts to detect and investigate the use of chemical weapons in Syria, including by providing additional chemical weapons detection and mitigation equipment and personal protective gear. Regarding North Korea, while NDF funds are presently on hold in reserve for DPRK threat reduction, NDF will continue to actively plan for the dismantling of DPRK's nuclear and missile programs, and stand ready to rapidly respond to any threat reduction requirements or opportunities that may emerge. Additionally, NDF will continue its close collaboration with the Government of Egypt on its counter-smuggling efforts to deter and interdict weapons and explosives transiting into, out of, and within Egypt so that they do not find their way into terrorist hands.

TERRORIST INTERDICTION PROGRAM ($50.0 million)

State Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism (CT) ($50.0 million)

The TIP/PISCES program provides state-of-the-art computerized border security 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 and technology to detect fraudulent travel documents, to critical partner and candidate nations vulnerable to terrorist travel. TIP programs are increasingly important to safeguarding our partners and the U.S. homeland, particularly given the threat of foreign terrorist fighters returning to their home countries from Syria and Iraq or traveling to third countries or other conflict zones. Every day, more than 300,000 travelers worldwide are processed through PISCES-equipped border control sites in 23 high counterterrorism-priority countries. The requested funding will also support research, development, and testing of enhanced capabilities to address evolving needs 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.

WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION TERRORISM ($7.3 million)

State Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) ($7.3 million)

In response to the changing threat environment, Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT) began transitioning its focus in FY 2019 to address the full spectrum of WMD threats (chemical and biological as well as nuclear and radiological), an expansion that will deepen in FY 2020. WMDT programs enhance global capabilities to prevent, detect, and respond to terrorist acquisition and use of WMD materials. Of the $7.3 million requested funding for FY 2020, approximately $3.1 million will be used to secure sensitive WMD material and information, train at-risk countries to investigate and prosecute incidents of WMD terrorism, and build capabilities to support prosecutions. WMDT will reinforce bilateral efforts by also expanding its multilateral work beyond the nuclear/radiological (R/N) field and use its successful multilateral tabletop and field exercise methodologies to organize such activities to strengthen national-level coordination and international cooperation against chemical and biological terrorism.

Approximately $1.7 million of requested funding will be used to advance U.S. Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) Co-Chairmanship priorities for countering R/N terrorism threats by implementing multilateral nuclear detection and response exercises/workshops and maintaining the GICNT's Global Initiative Information Portal to promote information sharing in a secure web-based environment. Approximately $2.5 million of requested funding will be used to develop and implement threat-based activities to strengthen at-risk countries' counter R/N smuggling capabilities and, where possible, conduct full-spectrum CBRN trainings and engagements. In particular, WMDT will secure R/N material information from cyber-attack and materials from theft, strengthen legislation, train investigators and prosecutors, build technical capabilities, and establish national-level interagency coordination for responding to a smuggling incident. Requested funding will also provide for administrative costs and travel in support of WMDT program activities.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual			FY 2019 Estimate[1]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
	Enduring	OCO	TOTAL			
NADR TOTAL	655,467	220,583	876,050	876,050	690,306	707,150
NADR ATA	89,277	92,723	182,000	*	181,850	182,550
Africa	4,500	25,850	30,350	*	27,950	27,950
Kenya	4,500	-	4,500	*	4,500	4,500
Somalia		2,500	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
State Africa Regional		23,350	23,350	*	20,950	20,950
East Asia and Pacific	12,600	-	12,600	*	12,600	13,000
Indonesia	4,500	-	4,500	*	4,500	4,500
Malaysia	-	-	-	*	600	-
Philippines	5,500	-	5,500	*	5,500	5,500
Thailand	600	-	600	*		1,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,000	-	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
Near East	24,460	17,746	42,206	*	29,900	27,900
Bahrain	-	-	-	*	400	-
Egypt	1,500	-	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
Iraq		6,000	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
Jordan	10,000	-	10,000	*	6,800	6,800
Lebanon	6,060	-	6,060	*	5,060	5,000
Libya		2,000	2,000	*	1,500	1,000
Morocco	500	-	500	*		-
Oman	900	-	900	*	1,000	1,000
Tunisia	5,500	-	5,500	*	2,000	2,000
Yemen		3,500	3,500	*	2,600	2,600
Near East Regional	-	-	-	*	-	2,000
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)		6,246	6,246	*	3,040	-
South and Central Asia	6,300	17,000	23,300	*	26,300	23,200
Afghanistan		16,000	16,000	*	16,000	16,000
Bangladesh	3,000	-	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
India	2,000	-	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
Pakistan		1,000	1,000	*	4,000	1,000
Central Asia Regional	-	-	-	*	1,300	1,200
State South and Central Asia Regional	1,300	-	1,300	*		-
Western Hemisphere	-	-	-	*	-	1,500
State Western Hemisphere Regional	-	-	-	*	-	1,500
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism	41,417	3,683	45,100	*	85,100	86,500
Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism (CT)	41,417	3,683	45,100		45,100	45,100
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund				*	40,000	41,400
Other Funding	-	28,444	28,444		-	2,500
To Be Programmed		28,444	28,444	*	-	-
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	-	-	-	*	-	2,500
NADR CWD	117,900	71,100	189,000	*	198,900	206,400
Africa	11,000	6,000	17,000	*	13,000	15,000
Angola	4,000	-	4,000	*	2,000	2,000
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	*	-	500
Chad	1,000	-	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo		4,000	4,000	*	2,000	4,000
Mali	1,000	-	1,000	*	1,000	1,000

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual			FY 2019 Estimate[1]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
	Enduring	OCO	TOTAL			
Mauritania	1,000	-	1,000	*	1,000	500
Niger	1,000	-	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Somalia	-	2,000	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
South Sudan	2,000	-	2,000	*	2,000	1,000
Zimbabwe	1,000	-	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
State Africa Regional	-		-	*	-	1,000
East Asia and Pacific	48,500	1,100	49,600	*	23,000	29,000
Cambodia	2,000	1,100	3,100	*	2,000	7,000
Laos	30,000	-	30,000	*	10,000	10,000
Vietnam	12,500	-	12,500	*	7,000	8,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	4,000	-	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
Europe and Eurasia	10,000	-	10,000	*	10,000	11,000
Albania	1,000	-	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,000	-	2,000	*	2,000	3,000
Serbia	1,000	-	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Ukraine	6,000	-	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
Near East	5,400	43,000	48,400	*	91,900	49,400
Iraq	-	40,000	40,000	*	40,000	40,000
Jordan	400	-	400	*	400	400
Lebanon	4,000	-	4,000	*	3,000	6,000
Libya	-	1,000	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Syria	-		-	*	44,500	-
West Bank and Gaza	1,000	-	1,000	*	1,000	-
Yemen	-	2,000	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
South and Central Asia	4,000	21,000	25,000	*	24,000	26,500
Afghanistan	-	20,000	20,000	*	20,000	20,000
Sri Lanka	2,500	1,000	3,500	*	2,500	5,000
Tajikistan	1,500	-	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
Western Hemisphere	21,000	-	21,000	*	19,000	15,000
Colombia	21,000	-	21,000	*	19,000	14,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	-		-	*	-	1,000
Other Funding	-		-	*	-	42,500
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	-		-	*	-	42,500
PM - Political-Military Affairs	18,000	-	18,000	*	18,000	18,000
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	18,000	-	18,000	*	18,000	18,000
NADR CTF	12,500	-	12,500	*	-	-
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism	12,500	-	12,500	*	-	-
Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism (CT)	12,500	-	12,500	*		-
NADR CTPF	114,250	-	114,250	*	-	-
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism	114,250	-	114,250	*	-	-
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	114,250	-	114,250	*		-
NADR CTBT IMS	29,000	-	29,000	*	29,000	29,000
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	29,000	-	29,000	*	29,000	29,000
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	29,000	-	29,000	*	29,000	29,000

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual			FY 2019 Estimate[1]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
	Enduring	OCO	TOTAL			
NADR CTBTO PrepComm	2,000	-	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	2,000	-	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	2,000	-	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
NADR EXBS	53,240	6,760	60,000	*	59,656	64,900
Africa	500	1,500	2,000	*	1,700	1,500
Kenya	500	-	500	*	500	-
South Africa	-	-	-	*	300	-
Tanzania	-	-	-	*	200	-
Uganda	-	-	-	*	200	-
State Africa Regional	-	1,500	1,500	*	500	1,500
East Asia and Pacific	3,070	-	3,070	*	4,150	3,070
Cambodia	-	-	-	*	190	-
Indonesia	300	-	300	*	840	700
Malaysia	300	-	300	*	470	-
Mongolia	200	-	200	*	250	-
Philippines	300	-	300	*	590	440
Singapore	-	-	-	*	200	-
Thailand	300	-	300	*	670	500
Vietnam	300	-	300	*	570	430
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,370	-	1,370	*	370	1,000
Europe and Eurasia	9,990	-	9,990	*	11,390	5,600
Albania	300	-	300	*	540	-
Armenia	450	-	450	*	700	-
Azerbaijan	400	-	400	*	400	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	350	-	350	*	600	-
Georgia	1,100	-	1,100	*	900	-
Kosovo	300	-	300	*	720	-
Macedonia	-	-	-	*	500	-
Moldova	400	-	400	*	600	-
Montenegro	-	-	-	*	500	-
Serbia	300	-	300	*	560	-
Turkey	600	-	600	*	600	-
Ukraine	4,000	-	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,790	-	1,790	*	770	1,600
Near East	8,860	3,860	12,720	*	13,920	11,820
Algeria	800	-	800	*	500	700
Egypt	1,500	-	1,500	*	1,000	2,000
Iraq	-	860	860	*	860	860
Jordan	3,200	-	3,200	*	3,200	3,200
Lebanon	760	-	760	*	760	760
Libya	-	2,000	2,000	*	4,000	1,000
Morocco	1,000	-	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Oman	1,000	-	1,000	*	1,000	700
Tunisia	600	-	600	*	600	600
Yemen	-	1,000	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
South and Central Asia	5,170	1,400	6,570	*	7,010	7,370
Afghanistan	-	600	600	*	1,000	1,000
Bangladesh	200	-	200	*	260	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual			FY 2019 Estimate[1]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
	Enduring	OCO	TOTAL			
India	800	-	800	*	400	800
Kazakhstan	800	-	800	*	1,000	800
Kyrgyz Republic	300	-	300	*	760	800
Maldives	-	-	-	*	190	-
Nepal	290	-	290	*	250	-
Pakistan	-	800	800	*	800	800
Sri Lanka	200	-	200	*	380	380
Tajikistan	500	-	500	*	770	-
Turkmenistan	200	-	200	*	230	-
Uzbekistan	740	-	740	*	540	740
State South and Central Asia Regional	1,140	-	1,140	*	430	2,050
Western Hemisphere	2,530	-	2,530	*	2,870	2,370
Argentina	-	-	-	*	200	-
Chile	-	-	-	*	200	-
Mexico	1,160	-	1,160	*	1,160	1,160
Panama	500	-	500	*	500	500
State Western Hemisphere Regional	870	-	870	*	810	710
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	23,120	-	23,120	*	18,616	33,170
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	23,120		23,120	*	18,616	33,170
NADR GTR	70,000	-	70,000	*	67,000	72,000
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	70,000	-	70,000	*	67,000	72,000
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	70,000	-	70,000	*	67,000	72,000
NADR IAEA	94,800	-	94,800	*	90,900	88,000
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	94,800	-	94,800	*	90,900	88,000
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	94,800	-	94,800	*	90,900	88,000
NADR NDF	30,000	-	30,000	*	5,000	5,000
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	30,000	-	30,000	*	5,000	5,000
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	30,000	-	30,000	*	5,000	5,000
NADR RRF	-	50,000	50,000	*	-	-
Other Funding	-	50,000	50,000	*	-	-
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	-	50,000	50,000	*	-	-
NADR TIP	36,000	-	36,000	*	50,000	50,000
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism	36,000		36,000	*	50,000	50,000
Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism (CT)	36,000		36,000	*	50,000	50,000
NADR WMDT	6,500	-	6,500	*	6,000	7,300
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	6,500	-	6,500	*	6,000	7,300
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	6,500	-	6,500	*	6,000	7,300

1/ The FY 2019 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate[1]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	537,925	537,925	291,400	291,435	35
PKO	212,712	212,712	291,400	291,435	35
PKO - OCO	325,213	325,213	-	-	-

1/ The FY 2019 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

The FY 2020 request for Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) of $291.4 million funds programs to bolster the capacity of partner nations to conduct critical peacekeeping and counterterrorism (CT) operations, support stabilization in countries grappling with violent conflict, enhance maritime security, and conduct security sector reform (SSR). PKO also provides support for the ongoing Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) mission in the Sinai. The request includes resources for program management and monitoring and evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the programs and employ lessons learned in out-year decision making. Consistent with previous years, funding for the United States' portion of the UN assessment for UN Support Office for Somalia (UNSOS) is requested separately in the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account.

Africa ($159.4 million)

Central African Republic ($3.5 million)

Funds will continue to support CAR Government efforts to implement broader disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, and reintegration (DDRR) programs, SSR, and defense sector professionalization, reform, governance, and oversight in the CAR. This includes training and equipment for the military, advisory support to the government's disarmament and demobilization and SSR efforts, and capacity building in defense oversight and security sector governance. SSR and DDRR are fundamental to efforts to restore public confidence in state security institutions, decrease reliance on peacekeeping missions and external security providers, and mitigate the widespread cross-border and internal conflict that has contributed to serious human rights violations and caused significant death and displacement in the Central African region over the past decade.

Democratic Republic of the Congo ($2.1 million)

Funds will continue long-term efforts to advance SSR and support military reform in the DRC so that the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC) are a professional, accountable force capable of maintaining peace and security in a manner that respects human rights and is consistent with international law. This includes continued capacity and institution building of the military justice system, capacity building and mainstreaming of civil-military relations and operations into military training, and improving the Congolese military logistics system so that the FARDC can deploy and sustain its troops without exploiting local populations. Funds may also support counter illicit trafficking activities aimed at reducing cross-border illicit flows and depriving armed groups of related revenue streams. PKO funds will support advisory assistance at the national, strategic, and operational levels and training, equipment, and infrastructure improvements that contribute to the professionalization of a Congolese military that respects human rights, demonstrates command and control, and holds its members accountable in the military justice system.

Liberia ($1.0 million)

Funds will continue to support national level security sector reform including the long-term effort to transform the Liberian military into professional armed forces that respect the rule of law and have the capacity to protect Liberia's land and maritime borders and maintain adequate security in the country. Funds will primarily provide continued professionalization of the military and coast guard, select infrastructure support, and advisory and training support.

Somalia ($90.0 million)

Funds will continue to provide voluntary support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), including training and advisory services, equipment, aerial surveillance, and logistics support of personnel and goods from current and new force-contributing countries not covered by the UNSOS, with the intent to eliminate terrorist and other threats to U.S. national security such as al-Shabaab and ISIS-Somalia. As AMISOM looks to undergo a gradual, conditions-based transition, enhanced support for the development of Somali security institutions is increasingly important. Accordingly, assistance will also provide training, advisory, equipment, logistical, operational, and facilities support to Somali military forces and defense institutions to defeat al-Shabaab and ensure the Somali military has 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 SSR. Programming will emphasize human rights and civil-military relations. Funds to pay the U.S. portion of the UN assessment for UNSOS are requested separately in the CIPA account.

South Sudan ($20.0 million)

Funds will continue to support diplomatic efforts to end the ongoing conflict peacefully in South Sudan. Funds will be used to support the monitoring and verification of the ceasefire between parties to the conflict and the implementation of the 2018 Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS). This targeted assistance includes support to the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission that oversees the implementation of the R-ARCSS; the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism that monitors adherence to the ceasefire, investigates, and reports on violations by the parties; as well as to other key R-ARCSS implementing bodies. Future programming will consider progress made in the South Sudan peace process, and may seek to enshrine more effective security arrangements derived via lessons learned from 2015 to 2018.

State Africa Regional ($42.9 million)

FY 2020 funds will be used to support the following programs:

- *Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (ACSBS) ($5.9 million)*: Funds will continue to support efforts to address and mitigate regional crises on the African continent; provide monitoring teams, advisory assistance, training, logistical support, infrastructure enhancements, and equipment to forces responding to those crises; and support Security Sector Reform efforts involving militaries, civilian institutions, and civil society. Funds will support operations, maintenance and supply procurement for the logistics depot in Freetown, Sierra Leone; capacity building activities in select partner countries that enhance operations to counter illicit wildlife trafficking; and targeted support for stabilization and SSR efforts in countries such as Guinea and The Gambia.

- *Africa Military Education Program (AMEP) ($1.5 million)*: Building African leadership is a key pillar of national-level strategies and AMEP is a major tool to accomplish this. Funds will continue to support professionalization at the institutional level of select African partner countries, foreign military educational institutions, and the long-term professionalization of African militaries. AMEP provides training, advisory support, and potentially equipment and supplies to African military training institutions to enhance their ability to professionalize their militaries, including by reinforcing the value and importance of civilian control of the military, respect for the rule of law, and human rights.

- *Africa Maritime Security Initiative (AMSI) ($2.5 million)*: Funds will continue to enhance maritime security capabilities through the provision of training activities (including the training component of the DoD's Africa Partnership Station program), advisory support, and modest equipment. While the majority of trade on the continent relies upon maritime carriage, many African countries are unable to adequately govern their maritime domain. By enhancing U.S. partners' maritime enforcement capabilities, AMSI enables African maritime forces to better respond to armed robbery and piracy; illegal fishing; environmental threats; and trafficking in drugs, arms, and persons.

- *Africa Regional Counterterrorism (ARCT) ($17.5 million)*: Funds will support sustainment of prior U.S. government investment of counterterrorism assistance in select Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PREACT) partner countries. ARCT assistance supports sustainment of the highest-priority capabilities including intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance assets; aviation and unmanned aerial vehicles; aircraft such as C-130s; and armored vehicles. Assistance may include spare parts, replacement equipment, training, field service representatives, and other related support.

- *PREACT ($12.5 million)*: Funds will continue support for PREACT, an interagency effort to build the capacity of governments in East Africa to counter terrorism, including emergent threats posed by ISIS and al-Shabaab across the East Africa region. Funds will be used to enhance the tactical, strategic, and institutional capacity of PREACT partner militaries to respond to current and emergent terrorist threats, with an emphasis on border security, command and control, communications, aviation, civil-military operations, logistics, military intelligence, special forces, and countering improvised explosive devices. Funds will also support advisory assistance, infrastructure improvements, and training and equipping of military CT units in the East Africa region.

- *Program Management and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) ($3.0 million)*: These funds will support a small number of Department of State contractors to assist in the management of the PKO programs in Africa. These functions include, but are not limited to, management of contracts, complete lifecycle contract support, financial oversight, and the overall tracking of unliquidated obligations to determine availability of funds for de-obligation. In addition, these funds will provide contactor support at the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) for PKO funds implemented through DSCA in order to ensure more effective program management and implementation. Program management funds will also support monitoring and evaluation for ACSBS, AMEP, AMSI, Liberia, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and South Sudan. The M&E efforts for those programs will be consolidated into a central M&E team that can more quickly and responsively conduct M&E on those programs. M&E for GPOI, TSCTP, PREACT, ARCT, Somalia, and GDRP will continue to be funded out of those programs' allocations.

Near East ($31.0 million)

Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) ($31.0 million)

Funds represent the U.S. contribution to the MFO mission in the Sinai Peninsula, which supervises the implementation of the security provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty - a fundamental element of regional stability. The MFO is a cornerstone of U.S. efforts to advance a comprehensive and lasting peace between Israel and its neighbors, and is critical to protecting U.S. security interests in the Middle East. Funds will be used for MFO operational expenses, matched equally by Israel and Egypt. PKO resources will also support modest force protection upgrades and enhancements to ensure the safety of MFO personnel, including nearly 500 American civilians and soldiers who serve in the Sinai.

State Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM) ($101.0 million)

Global Defense Reform Program (GDRP) ($5.0 million)

GDRP, which began in 2018, will continue to support defense reform in select partner countries on a competitive basis, to help enhance the ability of these countries to better provide for their own defense and contribute to regional and global security over the long term. Activities include advisory support, training, instructor, and/or curriculum development at partner military education institutions, and other related institutional reform support.

Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) ($56.0 million)

Funds will continue to enhance the unit effectiveness of troop and police contributors to UN and regional peace operations, which are strategically important to U.S. national security. These efforts promote international burden sharing by strengthening partner country capacity to train and sustain their own peacekeepers, with a particular focus on enabling countries to rapidly respond to conflict-related crises worldwide. Funds will also continue to support partner countries' development and employment of critical-enabling capabilities such as aviation, engineering, medical, and logistics, which are persistent shortfalls needed to improve the effectiveness of peace operations. The program will remain responsive to operational requirements on an as-needed basis by supporting the deployment of troops to peace operations, with a particular focus on enabling countries to rapidly respond to conflict-related crises worldwide. Activities will include training on protecting civilians in areas of armed conflict and addressing sexual exploitation and abuse issues in peacekeeping. Funds will also support efforts to promote women's participation and gender integration in peace operations.

Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) ($40.0 million)

Funds will continue support for TSCTP, an interagency program designed to build the capacity and cooperation of governments across West and North Africa to counter terrorism, in particular ISIS-West Africa, al-Qa'ida in the Maghreb, and Boko Haram impacted areas across the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin countries. 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 and institutional reform assistance, infrastructure improvement, and other training and equipment to ensure partners can sustain and logistically support the new CT capabilities being developed.

Peacekeeping Operations

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual			FY 2019 Estimate[1]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
	Enduring	OCO	TOTAL			
PKO Total	212,712	325,213	537,925	537,925	291,400	291,435
Africa	115,712	211,113	326,825	*	166,400	159,435
Central African Republic	-	8,000	8,000	*	3,780	3,450
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	5,000	5,000	*	2,735	2,100
Liberia	-	1,000	1,000	*	950	950
Somalia	91,387	162,113	253,500	*	95,000	90,000
South Sudan	-	25,000	25,000	*	24,665	20,000
State Africa Regional	24,325	10,000	34,325	*	39,270	42,935
Near East	31,000	-	31,000	*	31,000	31,000
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	31,000	-	31,000	*	31,000	31,000
Other Funding	-	80,000	80,000	*	-	
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	-	80,000	80,000	*	-	
PM - Political-Military Affairs	66,000	34,100	100,100	*	94,000	101,000
PM - Challenge Fund	-	34,100	34,100	*	-	
PM - Global Defense Reform Program	5,000	-	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
PM - GPOI	61,000	-	61,000	*	54,000	56,000
PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	-	-	-	*	35,000	40,000

1/ The FY 2019 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate[1]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
IMET	110,875	110,875	95,000	100,000	5,000

1/ The FY 2019 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

The FY 2020 International Military Education and Training (IMET) request of $100.0 million serves as an effective means to strengthen military alliances and international coalitions critical to U.S. national security goals and regional stability. IMET helps to develop a common understanding of shared international challenges like terrorism, and fosters the relationships necessary to counter those challenges. IMET programs improve defense capabilities through professional military education 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 partner nations with valuable training and education on U.S. military practices and standards while exposing them to the concepts of democratic values and respect for internationally recognized standards of human rights. This request concentrates resources where they offer the most value and impact to U.S. national security priorities, and focuses on maintaining bilateral programs for the highest priority requirements.

Africa ($18.8 million): Building African leadership is a key pillar of national-level strategies and IMET is a major tool to accomplish this. IMET programs for Africa focus on professionalizing defense forces in support of efforts to respond to regional crises and terrorist threats, and provide for long-term stability on the continent. IMET courses also support building partner maritime security capability and respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military. Priority recipients include Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda.

East Asia and Pacific ($10.6 million): IMET programs in East Asia and the Pacific support the Indo-Pacific Strategy by focusing on professionalization and English language training, which enables not only interoperability with U.S. forces but also their participation in regional and international peacekeeping missions. IMET courses also support building partner maritime security capability and respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military. Priority recipients include Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Philippines, and Vietnam.

Europe and Eurasia ($26.4 million): IMET programs for Europe enhance regional security and interoperability among U.S., NATO, and European armed forces, and aid in countering Russian aggression. 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. Priority recipients include key strategic partners such as Bulgaria, Georgia, Poland, Romania, Turkey, and Ukraine.

Near East ($17.3 million): IMET programs for the Near East focus on enhancing professionalism 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. Priority recipients include countries such as Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, and Tunisia.

South and Central Asia ($9.0 million): IMET programs in South and Central Asia support the Indo-Pacific Strategy by focusing on professionalizing the defense forces of regional partners, emphasizing professional military education, respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military, including English language training to improve the ability of partner services to work with the United States. Priority recipients include Bangladesh, India, and Nepal.

Western Hemisphere ($12.4 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 against transnational threats. Priority recipients include Colombia, Mexico, the Northern Triangle countries of Central America, and Panama.

IMET Administrative Expenses ($5.5 million): This request supports operation costs and curriculum development in the Expanded-IMET schoolhouses.

International Military Education and Training

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate[1]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
IMET Total	110,875	110,875	95,000	100,000
Africa	23,489	*	16,360	18,835
Angola	605	*	400	400
Benin	512	*	300	300
Botswana	559	*	500	700
Burkina Faso	549	*	345	550
Cabo Verde	234	*	125	125
Cameroon	1,036	*	700	700
Central African Republic	90	*	150	150
Chad	800	*	700	800
Comoros	324	*	100	100
Cote d'Ivoire	562	*	280	350
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	*	375	-
Djibouti	1,038	*	500	895
Eswatini	193	*	100	100
Ethiopia	945	*	570	850
Gabon	520	*	200	400
Gambia, The	197	*	150	200
Ghana	827	*	670	750
Guinea	568	*	300	300
Guinea-Bissau	70	*	150	150
Kenya	855	*	850	1,000
Lesotho	70	*	-	100
Liberia	350	*	360	360
Madagascar	475	*	200	200
Malawi	579	*	300	300
Mali	986	*	700	875
Mauritania	751	*	500	580
Mauritius	204	*	100	100
Mozambique	696	*	340	450
Namibia	47	*	150	100
Niger	834	*	700	800
Nigeria	1,092	*	800	1,050
Republic of the Congo	538	*	150	150
Rwanda	660	*	450	550
Sao Tome and Principe	290	*	100	100
Senegal	1,081	*	800	800
Seychelles	241	*	100	100
Sierra Leone	452	*	400	400
Somalia	264	*	225	300
South Africa	698	*	570	650
Tanzania	1,009	*	600	700
Togo	539	*	300	300
Uganda	707	*	700	700
Zambia	442	*	350	350
East Asia and Pacific	10,609	*	9,825	10,550
Cambodia	110	*	200	-
Fiji	200	*	200	200
Indonesia	2,266	*	2,400	2,400
Laos	401	*	75	150
Malaysia	1,092	*	950	1,100

International Military Education and Training

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate[1]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Mongolia	1,935	*	1,500	2,000
Papua New Guinea	189	*	200	200
Philippines	2,106	*	2,000	2,000
Samoa	86	*	100	100
Timor-Leste	411	*	400	400
Tonga	191	*	200	200
Vietnam	1,622	*	1,600	1,800
Europe and Eurasia	31,030	*	26,075	26,425
Albania	897	*	900	900
Armenia	522	*	600	600
Azerbaijan	662	*	600	600
Bosnia and Herzegovina	841	*	900	900
Bulgaria	1,646	*	1,700	1,700
Croatia	840	*	850	850
Czech Republic	1,439	*	300	800
Estonia	1,132	*	1,000	1,100
Georgia	1,992	*	2,200	2,200
Greece	999	*	150	550
Hungary	686	*	800	800
Kosovo	514	*	750	750
Latvia	1,054	*	1,000	1,100
Lithuania	1,093	*	1,000	1,100
North Macedonia	1,062	*	1,100	1,100
Malta	242	*	100	100
Moldova	968	*	1,150	1,150
Montenegro	484	*	500	500
Poland	1,354	*	1,350	1,350
Romania	1,556	*	1,500	1,500
Serbia	361	*	1,050	1,050
Slovakia	878	*	575	575
Slovenia	552	*	-	50
Turkey	1,527	*	3,100	2,200
Ukraine	2,743	*	2,900	2,900
Europe and Eurasia Regional	4,986	*	-	-
Near East	17,577	*	15,050	17,300
Algeria	1,320	*	1,000	1,300
Bahrain	290	*	400	400
Egypt	1,800	*	1,800	1,800
Iraq	820	*	1,000	1,000

International Military Education and Training

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate[1]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Jordan	4,009	*	3,800	3,800
Lebanon	3,123	*	2,750	3,000
Morocco	2,145	*	1,900	2,000
Oman	1,853	*	500	1,700
Saudi Arabia	10	*	-	-
Tunisia	2,207	*	1,900	2,300
South and Central Asia	8,766	*	11,100	9,000
Afghanistan	845	*	800	800
Bangladesh	1,435	*	1,500	1,800
India	1,549	*	1,300	1,700
Kazakhstan	1,046	*	700	900
Kyrgyz Republic	523	*	700	500
Maldives	229	*	250	250
Nepal	1,401	*	900	1,200
Pakistan	497	*	3,500	-
Sri Lanka	600	*	500	900
Tajikistan	201	*	450	450
Turkmenistan	158	*	200	-
Uzbekistan	282	*	300	500
Western Hemisphere	11,232	*	11,090	12,390
Argentina	418	*	400	600
Bahamas, The	138	*	200	200
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	411	*	400	600
Belize	143	*	200	200
Brazil	623	*	575	625
Chile	357	*	300	400
Colombia	1,459	*	1,400	1,400
Costa Rica	725	*	400	400
Dominican Republic	464	*	500	500
Ecuador	-	*	-	200
El Salvador	721	*	700	700
Guatemala	713	*	760	760
Guyana	239	*	200	200
Haiti	233	*	255	255
Honduras	678	*	750	750
Jamaica	335	*	500	600
Mexico	1,353	*	1,500	1,500
Panama	586	*	700	700
Paraguay	297	*	400	400
Peru	430	*	400	600
Suriname	167	*	100	200
Trinidad and Tobago	341	*	150	300
Uruguay	401	*	300	300
Other Funding	2,672	*	-	-
To Be Programmed	2,672	*	-	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	5,500	*	5,500	5,500
PM - IMET Administrative Expenses	5,500	*	5,500	5,500

1/ The FY 2019 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING

Request by Account and Fiscal Year ($ in Thousands)

TOTAL	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate[1]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request	Change from FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	6,131,613	6,131,613	5,347,000	5,370,900	23,900
FMF	5,671,613	5,671,613	5,347,000	5,370,900	23,900
FMF - OCO	460,000	460,000	-	-	-

1/ The FY 2019 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

The FY 2020 request of $5,370.9 million for Foreign Military Financing (FMF) promotes U.S. national security by strengthening military support for key U.S. allies and regional partner governments so that they can contribute to regional and global stability and counter transnational threats, including terrorism and trafficking in narcotics, weapons, and persons. For FY 2020, the request seeks funding and authority for a combination of grant assistance and loans, including both direct loans and loan guarantees. Funding for key strategic partners will continue to be offered on a grant basis in FY 2020. Loan authority will expand the tools available to the United States to help partners purchase more American-made defense equipment and related services; this will also increase burden sharing by asking partners to contribute more national funds to foreign military sales cases. FMF assistance helps facilitate strong military-to-military cooperation; promotes U.S. trade and economic interests; and enables greater interoperability of friends and allies with U.S., regional, and international military forces. Grant and loan assistance will continue to be developed and planned in close coordination with the Department of Defense (DoD), including enhancing efficiencies and ensuring complementarity with DoD's U.S. Code Title 10 authorities for building the capacity of foreign security forces.

Africa ($5.0 million)

Djibouti ($5.0 million)

Funds will help bolster the bilateral relationship with Djibouti and counter malign influences in the region – a top U.S. national security priority. Funds will focus on professionalization of the military, including through English-language development, as well as refurbishment and sustainment of equipment to enhance maritime security, border security, counterterrorism (CT) capabilities, and support for the Rapid Intervention Battalion.

East Asia and Pacific ($120.9 million)

Philippines ($45.9 million)

FMF programs support the United States' and the Philippines' increasing emphasis on regional maritime security – a key aspect of the Indo-Pacific Strategy. U.S. assistance is working to improve the ability of the Philippines' government to understand what is happening in its territorial waters in real time and to focus effectively its operational resources. FMF is continuing ongoing steps by the Philippine government, the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) to expand the ability to patrol and prevent illicit activities in the Philippines' extensive maritime domain by providing, for example, sensors, communications, and network equipment. In addition, training programs

enhance monitoring, detection, and interdiction capabilities, as well as promote institutional and security sector reform. These programs also increase AFP capacity to respond to natural disasters and provide humanitarian assistance and strengthen PCG capacity to execute its law enforcement mandate throughout its often-contested exclusive economic zone.

Vietnam ($45.0 million)

FMF builds maritime security capacity and promotes the professionalization of the Vietnamese armed forces through training cases. Vietnam is a key partner in implementation of the Indo-Pacific Stratgey. Programs deepen U.S.-Vietnam cooperation to advance regional security and enable Vietnamese security forces, including the Coast Guard, to monitor the maritime domain, deter aggression, defend the freedom of navigation and overflight, combat transnational crime, and ensure the sustainable use of ocean resources.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional ($30.0 million)

Funds will support projects that advance a free and open Indo-Pacific, and may include additional funding for enhancing maritime capabilities as well as humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, peacekeeping operations programs, and related training. Recipient countries may include Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Fiji, Tonga, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, and Vietnam. The regional fund affords the Department maximum flexibility to target support for select capabilities where there is the greatest need and where it will be most effective.

<u>Europe and Eurasia ($75.0 million)</u>

Estonia ($5.0 million)

Funds will support the provision of equipment and training to increase national territorial defense capabilities and increase NATO interoperability. Funds build intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR), command and control (C2), and Estonia Defense League capabilities. Funds also provide ongoing support to the Baltic Defense College.

Georgia ($20.0 million)

U.S. security assistance supports Georgia's development of forces capable of enhancing national territorial defense, including tactical equipment, ISR, and multi-mission radar systems. Funds also enable advisory support to assist Georgia in reforming and modernizing its military institutions.

Latvia ($5.0 million)

Funds will support the provision of equipment and training to increase national territorial defense capabilities and increase NATO interoperability. Funds build intelligence, surveillance, target acquisition, and reconnaissance ground forces' capabilities. Funds also provide ongoing support to the Baltic Defense College.

Lithuania ($5.0 million)

Funds will support the provision of equipment and training to increase national territorial defense capabilities and increase NATO interoperability. Funds build C2 and secure communication capabilities for the ground forces. Funds also provide ongoing support to the Baltic Defense College.

Ukraine ($20.0 million)

Assistance for Ukraine addresses critical equipment shortfalls to assist its armed forces in maintaining sovereignty and countering Russian aggression. Assistance focuses on building capabilities that respond to short-term needs and constitute long-term investments in the modernization of Ukraine's armed forces. These funds continue to promote Ukraine's political realignment toward the transatlantic alliance, improve interoperability with NATO and other Western forces, increase Ukraine's capacity to provide for its own defense, and reinforce the long-term U.S. commitment to Ukraine's sovereignty.

Europe and Eurasia Regional ($20.0 million)

The regional fund supports discrete projects that develop and sustain select capabilities of allies and partners that counter Russian influence and aggression, including building national territorial defense capabilities. The fund builds the ability of recipient countries to detect, deter, and defeat conventional, hybrid, and cyber threats from Russia, and it will enhance military professionalization and NATO interoperability. The regional fund affords the Department maximum flexibility to target support for select capabilities where there is the greatest need and where it will be most effective.

<u>Near East ($5,040.0 million)</u>

Egypt ($1,300.0 million)

The Egypt FMF program supports key U.S. interests, such as bolstering Egypt's efforts to defeat the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in Sinai and other extremist groups, and strengthening border controls to counter the smuggling of weapons and people, and the transit of foreign terrorist fighters. These funds will support the procurement of U.S. defense articles, services, training, and sustainment focused on building Egypt's border and maritime security capabilities, its ability to provide security in the Sinai, and its ability to counter terrorist threats.

Israel ($3,300.0 million)

The U.S.-Israel security partnership remains critical and supporting Israel's defense is a key U.S. national security objective. FMF is a core component of Israel's defense capacity because it helps to strengthen interoperability and the capability of Israel to support coalition operations and participate in joint exercises. FMF funds support Israel's continued defense modernization and provide for the acquisition of U.S.-origin defense equipment ranging from ammunition to advanced weapons systems and training. FY 2020 marks the second year under the ten-year memorandum of understanding between the United States and Israel, providing $3.3 billion annually of FMF from FYs 2019 through 2028, complemented by support from the U.S. Department of Defense for the development of Israel's missile defense capabilities.

Jordan ($350.0 million)

Jordan is a key regional ally in the fight against terrorist organizations. FMF supports the Jordan Armed Forces' (JAF) efforts to modernize and enhance their ability to counter asymmetric threats. Assistance focuses on improving the JAF's border security capacity and on enhancing their interoperability with the United States to participate in coalition operations. This training and equipment promotes regional stability, improves border security and CT capabilities, and addresses instability stemming from the conflict in Syria. FY 2020 will be the third of the five-year foreign assistance memorandum of understanding between the United States and Jordan, which agrees to provide $350 million in FMF annually.

Lebanon ($50.0 million)

FMF supports the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) position as the sole legitimate defender of Lebanon's security and sovereignty. A strong and independent LAF is a key U.S. foreign policy objective. FMF continues to modernize the LAF; strengthen its capacity to control Lebanon's borders and national territory; and detect, interdict, and repel terrorist groups' efforts to destabilize Lebanon. FMF assistance supports equipment, training, and defense missions of the LAF. FMF may support efforts such as sustainment and procurement for fixed and rotary wing aircraft; wheeled and tracked vehicles; training; munitions, ammunition, and weapons procurement; and command and control equipment support, including communications equipment.

Tunisia ($40.0 million)

Tunisia faces internal and external terrorist threats, including those emanating from Algeria and Libya. Terrorist cells affiliated with al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb and Ansar Al-Sharia-Tunisia all have footholds in Tunisia. FMF will help Tunisia counter increasing threats to its security by augmenting the capabilities of Tunisia's security forces in the areas of intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, and border security, as well as ensuring Tunisia's aging equipment remains combat-capable.

South and Central Asia ($30.0 million)

State South and Central Asia Regional ($30.0 million)

Regional funds will support projects that advance a free and open Indo-Pacific, including FMF to enhance maritime security and domain awareness, and strengthen humanitarian assistance and disaster response and peacekeeping capabilities, as well as related training. Funds may also strengthen SCA partner capabilities to combat transnational threats, such as terrorism and illicit trafficking; and promote professionalization of partner security forces, to include security sector reform.

Western Hemisphere ($30.0 million)

Colombia ($20.0 million)

U.S. security assistance builds sustained Colombian military capabilities so the government can secure and protect its sovereign territory, effectively counter transnational organized crime and maritime threats, adopt internationally accepted norms in human rights, enhance interoperability with the United States, assist in security sector reform, and engage in the region and beyond to advance stability and security. FMF strengthens the ability of the Colombian military's security services to improve security through the provision of equipment and services, such as aviation maintenance and instruction, ground force training, maritime domain force projection, enhanced communications networks, improved riverine forces, armed forces institutional training and development, demining and engineering, and improved civil military operations.

State Western Hemisphere Regional ($10.0 million)

FMF will support partner efforts to secure and protect sovereign territory, effectively counter transnational organized crime and maritime threats, adopt internationally accepted norms in human rights, enhance interoperability with the United States, assist in security sector reform, and engage in the region and beyond to advance stability and security. Through the provision of equipment, training, and services,

FMF will help these countries control their national territory and borders; identify, track, and address transnational threats, such as illicit narcotics trafficking, which threatens partners' security and drives irregular migration; and support defense modernization that enables strategic partnering with the United Forces. WHA Regional FMF is available to address ongoing security concerns in Central America and the Caribbean.

State Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM) ($70.0 million)

FMF Administrative Expenses ($70.0 million)

The request supports the operating costs required to administer military sales, grant, and loan programs and other activities of security assistance offices overseas, as well as the State Department Bureau of Political and Military Affairs' monitoring and evaluation activities for FMF and International Military Education and Training programs.

FMF Loan Authority

FMF loan authority is an important tool to enable the United States to compete for more sales in countries where FMF grant assistance is insufficient or unavailable to support major sales. Establishing a loan authority is an Administration priority, necessary to make America-made defense systems more competitive in a market environment where foreign competitors have financing more readily available. The Request seeks $8,000.0 million in global FMF loan and loan guarantee authority to maximize the Administration's ability to respond to new and emerging requirements. The Request also seeks interest rate flexibility for FMF direct loans to enable the U.S. to provide more competitive financing terms relative to foreign competitors, and authority for FMF loan guarantees to institutionalize burden-sharing by incentivizing the private sector to provide financing for defense sales by providing a partial guarantee backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. While the full range of partners that may be interested in FMF loans in FY 2020 is not yet known, the State Department's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs is aware of a specific FY 2020 request from the Government of Tunisia for a $500.0 million FMF loan to procure U.S.-manufactured light attack aircraft for the Tunisian Armed Forces. Having global FMF loan authority would allow the Administration to provide financing to support this sale, as well as other future sales to support countries pursuing the divesture of Russian legacy equipment and other strategic security priorities.

Global Security Contingency Fund (GSCF) (Transfer Authority)

GSCF permits the Department of State and the DoD to combine resources and expertise to address emergent challenges and opportunities. GSCF can be used to provide military and other security sector assistance to enhance a country's national-level military or other security forces' capabilities to conduct border and maritime security, internal defense, and counterterrorism operations, or to participate in or support military, stability, or peace support operations, consistent with U.S. foreign policy and national security interests. The GSCF can also be used to provide assistance to the justice sector (including law enforcement and prisons), rule of law programs, and stabilization efforts in cases where civilian providers are challenged in their ability to operate. Assistance programs under this account are collaboratively developed by the Department of State and the DoD. GSCF allows direct contributions from each Department to be transferred into the GSCF account for implementation by the most appropriate agency in a given situation, be it State or Defense. No direct funding is requested in FY 2020, but the Department supports the transfer authority for the GSCF.

Foreign Military Finance

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual			FY 2019 Estimate[1]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
	Enduring	OCO	TOTAL			
FMF Total	5,671,613	460,000	6,131,613	6,131,613	5,347,000	5,370,900
Africa	5,000	-	5,000	*	-	5,000
Djibouti	5,000	-	5,000	*	-	5,000
East Asia and Pacific	93,600	-	93,600	*	42,000	120,900
Indonesia	14,000	-	14,000	*		-
Mongolia	2,600	-	2,600	*		-
Philippines	40,000	-	40,000	*	30,000	45,900
Vietnam	12,000	-	12,000	*	12,000	45,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	25,000	-	25,000	*		30,000
Europe and Eurasia	166,750	120,000	286,750	*	20,000	75,000
Estonia	8,000	-	8,000	*		5,000
Georgia	35,000	-	35,000	*		20,000
Latvia	8,000	-	8,000	*		5,000
Lithuania	8,000	-	8,000	*		5,000
Moldova		12,750	12,750	*		-
Ukraine	95,000	-	95,000	*	20,000	20,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	12,750	107,250	120,000	*		20,000
Near East	5,242,098	12,902	5,255,000	*	5,040,000	5,040,000
Egypt	1,300,000	-	1,300,000	*	1,300,000	1,300,000
Iraq	250,000	-	250,000	*		-
Israel	3,100,000	-	3,100,000	*	3,300,000	3,300,000
Jordan	425,000	-	425,000	*	350,000	350,000
Lebanon	92,098	12,902	105,000	*	50,000	50,000
Morocco	10,000	-	10,000	*		-
Tunisia	65,000	-	65,000	*	40,000	40,000
South and Central Asia	8,200	500	8,700	*	80,000	30,000
Bangladesh	1,500	-	1,500	*		-
Nepal	1,700	-	1,700	*		-
Pakistan		-	-	*	80,000	
Sri Lanka		500	500	*		-
Central Asia Regional	5,000	-	5,000	*		-
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	-	-	*		30,000
Western Hemisphere	85,965	-	85,965	*	20,000	30,000
Belize	1,000	-	1,000	*		-
Colombia	38,525	-	38,525	*	20,000	20,000
Costa Rica	5,000	-	5,000	*		-
El Salvador	1,900	-	1,900	*		-
Guatemala	1,740	-	1,740	*		-
Haiti	5,000	-	5,000	*		-
Honduras	4,000	-	4,000	*		-
Mexico	3,750	-	3,750	*		-
Panama	2,000	-	2,000	*		-
Peru	3,050	-	3,050	*		-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	20,000	-	20,000	*		10,000

Foreign Military Finance

($ in thousands)	FY 2018 Actual			FY 2019 Estimate[1]	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
	Enduring	OCO	TOTAL			
Other Funding	-	326,598	326,598	*	-	-
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	-	75,000	75,000	*	-	-
To Be Programmed	-	251,598	251,598	*	-	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	70,000	-	70,000	*	145,000	70,000
PM - FMF Administrative Expenses	70,000	-	70,000	*	70,000	70,000
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	-	-	-	*	75,000	-

1/ The FY 2019 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE BUDGET

BY

STANDARD PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS)

Category, Program Areas: Summary
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Total	37,102,377	26,891,932	26,982,615
PS Peace and Security	9,450,197	7,713,992	8,031,469
1.5 Transnational Crime = PS.4 Transnational Threats Crime + PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	135,183	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	388,237	304,981	270,365
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	295,650	259,981	268,850
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	495,299	359,481	452,113
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	173,290	-	82,782
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	81,150	-	43,090
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	663,961	431,183	631,629
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	189,000	198,900	206,400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	6,780,413	5,733,400	5,762,335
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	383,197	290,883	313,905
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,407,635	1,413,112	1,364,095
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	392,085	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	298,856	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	766,620	-	296,745
DR.2 Good Governance	847,731	615,852	581,805
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	179,007	106,319	117,580
DR.4 Civil Society	334,119	-	245,365
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	111,520	-	59,730
DR.6 Human Rights	168,638	-	62,870
HL Health	9,317,527	7,128,868	6,765,736
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	6,000,000	4,775,301	4,308,367
HL.2 Tuberculosis	265,000	180,800	262,000
HL.3 Malaria	755,000	674,000	674,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	87,550	-	90,008
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	100,000	82,463	79,550
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	881,115	690,987	695,139
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	607,500	330,500	259,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	359,986	293,517	307,959
HL.9 Nutrition	261,376	101,300	89,713
ES Education and Social Services	1,449,435	645,884	493,587
ES.1 Basic Education	807,753	394,530	299,386
ES.2 Higher Education	256,287	117,419	107,319
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	41,557	19,958	18,027
ES.4 Social Services	256,439	82,977	59,855
ES.5 Social Assistance	87,399	31,000	9,000
EG Economic Growth	3,796,657	2,205,895	2,422,566
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	786,220	522,314	619,539
4.4 Infrastructure (Retired at EG Economic Growth)	-	235,715	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity = EG.4 Financial Sector + EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	83,566	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	173,531	137,793	207,232
EG.3 Agriculture	1,030,474	517,997	492,000
EG.4 Financial Sector	63,745	165,531	75,729
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	879,979	343,062	351,182

Category, Program Areas: Summary
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
EG.6 Workforce Development	36,174	-	133,534
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	198,057	-	201,966
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	31,680	-	66,750
EG.9 Transport Services	12,242	-	13,630
EG.10 Environment	458,640	199,917	222,654
EG.11 Adaptation	2,415	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	123,500	-	38,350
HA Humanitarian Assistance	9,045,372	6,405,987	6,359,562
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,549,271	6,196,526	6,326,862
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	427,827	172,776	18,000
HA.3 Migration Management	68,274	36,685	14,700
PO Program Development and Oversight	1,635,554	1,378,194	1,545,600
PO.1 Program Design and Learning	874	-	600
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	1,634,680	1,377,320	1,545,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning = PO.1 Program Design and Learning + PO.3 Evaluation)	-	874	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Total	37,102,377	26,891,932	26,982,615
PS Peace and Security	9,450,197	7,713,992	8,031,469
1.5 Transnational Crime = PS.4 Transnational Threats Crime + PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	135,183	-
Africa	-	8,700	-
State Africa Regional	-	8,700	-
INCLE	-	8,700	-
East Asia and Pacific	-	5,930	-
Burma	-	530	-
ESDF	-	530	-
Laos	-	500	-
ESDF	-	500	-
Philippines	-	300	-
ESDF	-	300	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	1,000	-
INCLE	-	1,000	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	-	3,600	-
ESDF	-	3,600	-
Europe and Eurasia	-	1,515	-
Georgia	-	115	-
INCLE	-	115	-
Moldova	-	200	-
INCLE	-	200	-
Ukraine	-	1,200	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
INCLE	-	200	-
Near East	-	3,075	-
Libya	-	3,075	-
ESDF	-	3,075	-
South and Central Asia	-	3,790	-
Bangladesh	-	800	-
ESDF	-	800	-
Kyrgyz Republic	-	150	-
ESDF	-	150	-
Nepal	-	1,000	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
Sri Lanka	-	500	-
ESDF	-	500	-
Uzbekistan	-	920	-
ESDF	-	920	-
Central Asia Regional	-	420	-
INCLE	-	420	-
Western Hemisphere	-	26,900	-
Colombia	-	6,000	-
INCLE	-	6,000	-
Guatemala	-	500	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESDF	-	500	-
Mexico	-	4,000	-
INCLE	-	4,000	-
Peru	-	1,300	-
INCLE	-	1,300	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	-	15,100	-
INCLE	-	15,100	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	-	68,273	-
INL - Cyber Crime and IPR	-	5,000	-
INCLE	-	5,000	-
INL - International Organizations	-	925	-
INCLE	-	925	-
INL - International Organized Crime	-	58,000	-
INCLE	-	58,000	-
INL - Program Development and Support	-	4,348	-
INCLE	-	4,348	-
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	-	17,000	-
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	-	17,000	-
INCLE	-	17,000	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	388,237	304,981	270,365
Africa	54,850	60,381	46,650
Kenya	4,500	14,500	8,500
ESDF	-	10,000	4,000
NADR	4,500	4,500	4,500
Mauritania	2,000	1,500	1,000
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	1,000
Somalia	2,500	2,500	2,500
NADR	2,500	2,500	2,500
State Africa Regional	34,850	28,950	28,950
ESDF	-	8,000	8,000
ESF	11,500	-	-
NADR	23,350	20,950	20,950
USAID Africa Regional	1,000	1,500	1,500
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	1,500
USAID East Africa Regional	-	2,431	1,200
ESDF	-	2,431	1,200
USAID West Africa Regional	10,000	9,000	3,000
DA	10,000	-	-
ESDF	-	9,000	3,000
East Asia and Pacific	12,600	12,600	13,000
Indonesia	4,500	4,500	4,500
NADR	4,500	4,500	4,500
Malaysia	-	600	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
NADR	-	600	-
Philippines	5,500	5,500	5,500
NADR	5,500	5,500	5,500
Thailand	600	-	1,000
NADR	600	-	1,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,000	2,000	2,000
NADR	2,000	2,000	2,000
Europe and Eurasia	2,075	4,440	655
Albania	-	2,430	-
ESDF	-	2,430	-
Azerbaijan	850	250	-
AEECA	850	-	-
ESDF	-	250	-
Kosovo	775	1,500	500
AEECA	775	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	500
North Macedonia	450	260	155
AEECA	450	-	-
ESDF	-	260	155
Near East	47,306	32,900	31,150
Bahrain	-	400	-
NADR	-	400	-
Egypt	1,500	1,500	1,500
NADR	1,500	1,500	1,500
Iraq	6,000	6,000	6,000
NADR	6,000	6,000	6,000
Jordan	10,000	6,800	6,800
NADR	10,000	6,800	6,800
Lebanon	6,060	5,060	5,000
NADR	6,060	5,060	5,000
Libya	2,000	1,500	1,000
NADR	2,000	1,500	1,000
Morocco	5,100	2,500	3,100
ESDF	-	2,500	3,100
ESF	4,600	-	-
NADR	500	-	-
Oman	900	1,000	1,000
NADR	900	1,000	1,000
Tunisia	5,500	2,000	2,000
NADR	5,500	2,000	2,000
Yemen	3,500	2,600	2,600
NADR	3,500	2,600	2,600
Near East Regional	-	-	2,000
NADR	-	-	2,000
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	6,246	3,040	-

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
NADR	6,246	3,040	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	500	500	150
DA	100	-	-
ESDF	-	500	150
ESF	400	-	-
South and Central Asia	26,362	33,860	29,410
Afghanistan	16,000	16,000	16,000
NADR	16,000	16,000	16,000
Bangladesh	3,000	9,000	8,000
ESDF	-	6,000	5,000
NADR	3,000	3,000	3,000
India	2,000	2,000	2,000
NADR	2,000	2,000	2,000
Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	150
ESDF	-	-	150
Maldives	1,500	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
ESF	1,500	-	-
Pakistan	1,000	4,000	1,000
NADR	1,000	4,000	1,000
Tajikistan	62	60	60
AEECA	62	-	-
ESDF	-	60	60
Central Asia Regional	1,500	2,800	1,200
AEECA	1,500	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	-
NADR	-	1,300	1,200
State South and Central Asia Regional	1,300	-	
NADR	1,300	-	-
Western Hemisphere	-	-	1,500
State Western Hemisphere Regional	-	-	1,500
NADR	-	-	1,500
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism	213,550	140,800	145,500
Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism (CT)	99,300	100,800	104,100
ESDF	-	5,700	9,000
ESF	5,700	-	-
NADR	93,600	95,100	95,100
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	114,250	40,000	41,400
NADR	114,250	40,000	41,400
IO - International Organizations	50	-	-
IO - ReCAAP - Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia	50	-	-
IO&P	50	-	
Other Funding	28,444	20,000	2,500
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	-	20,000	2,500

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESDF	-	20,000	-
NADR	-	-	2,500
To Be Programmed	28,444	-	-
NADR	28,444	-	-
Special Representatives	3,000	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	3,000	-	-
ESF	3,000	-	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	295,650	259,981	268,850
Africa	2,000	1,700	1,500
Kenya	500	500	-
NADR	500	500	-
South Africa	-	300	-
NADR	-	300	-
Tanzania	-	200	-
NADR	-	200	-
Uganda	-	200	-
NADR	-	200	-
State Africa Regional	1,500	500	1,500
NADR	1,500	500	1,500
East Asia and Pacific	3,070	4,150	3,070
Cambodia	-	190	-
NADR	-	190	-
Indonesia	300	840	700
NADR	300	840	700
Malaysia	300	470	-
NADR	300	470	-
Mongolia	200	250	-
NADR	200	250	-
Philippines	300	590	440
NADR	300	590	440
Singapore	-	200	-
NADR	-	200	-
Thailand	300	670	500
NADR	300	670	500
Vietnam	300	570	430
NADR	300	570	430
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,370	370	1,000
NADR	1,370	370	1,000
Europe and Eurasia	10,840	11,815	6,250
Albania	300	540	-
NADR	300	540	-
Armenia	450	700	-
NADR	450	700	-
Azerbaijan	400	400	-
NADR	400	400	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Bosnia and Herzegovina	350	600	-
NADR	350	600	-
Georgia	1,100	900	-
NADR	1,100	900	-
Kosovo	300	720	-
NADR	300	720	-
Moldova	400	600	-
NADR	400	600	-
Montenegro	-	500	-
NADR	-	500	
North Macedonia	-	500	-
NADR	-	500	
Serbia	300	560	-
NADR	300	560	
Turkey	600	600	
NADR	600	600	
Ukraine	4,650	4,000	4,650
AEECA	650	-	
ESDF	-	-	650
NADR	4,000	4,000	4,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,990	1,195	1,600
AEECA	200	-	-
ESDF	-	425	-
NADR	1,790	770	1,600
Near East	12,720	13,920	11,820
Algeria	800	500	700
NADR	800	500	700
Egypt	1,500	1,000	2,000
NADR	1,500	1,000	2,000
Iraq	860	860	860
NADR	860	860	860
Jordan	3,200	3,200	3,200
NADR	3,200	3,200	3,200
Lebanon	760	760	760
NADR	760	760	760
Libya	2,000	4,000	1,000
NADR	2,000	4,000	1,000
Morocco	1,000	1,000	1,000
NADR	1,000	1,000	1,000
Oman	1,000	1,000	700
NADR	1,000	1,000	700
Tunisia	600	600	600
NADR	600	600	600
Yemen	1,000	1,000	1,000
NADR	1,000	1,000	1,000

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
South and Central Asia	9,070	7,010	7,370
Afghanistan	600	1,000	1,000
NADR	600	1,000	1,000
Bangladesh	200	260	-
NADR	200	260	-
India	800	400	800
NADR	800	400	800
Kazakhstan	800	1,000	800
NADR	800	1,000	800
Kyrgyz Republic	300	760	800
NADR	300	760	800
Maldives	-	190	-
NADR	-	190	-
Nepal	290	250	-
NADR	290	250	-
Pakistan	800	800	800
NADR	800	800	800
Sri Lanka	200	380	380
NADR	200	380	380
Tajikistan	500	770	-
NADR	500	770	-
Turkmenistan	200	230	-
NADR	200	230	-
Uzbekistan	740	540	740
NADR	740	540	740
Central Asia Regional	2,500	-	-
AEECA	2,500	-	
State South and Central Asia Regional	1,140	430	2,050
NADR	1,140	430	2,050
Western Hemisphere	2,530	2,870	2,370
Argentina	-	200	-
NADR		200	-
Chile	-	200	-
NADR		200	-
Mexico	1,160	1,160	1,160
NADR	1,160	1,160	1,160
Panama	500	500	500
NADR	500	500	500
State Western Hemisphere Regional	870	810	710
NADR	870	810	710
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	31,000	31,000	31,000
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	31,000	31,000	31,000
NADR	31,000	31,000	31,000
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	224,420	187,516	205,470
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	224,420	187,516	205,470

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
NADR	224,420	187,516	205,470
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	495,299	359,481	452,113
Africa	1,000	1,300	3,175
Kenya	-	-	875
INCLE	-	-	875
Liberia	1,000	1,300	1,300
INCLE	1,000	1,300	1,300
State Africa Regional	-	-	1,000
INCLE	-	-	1,000
East Asia and Pacific	5,700	2,800	2,000
Burma	1,100	1,100	700
INCLE	1,100	1,100	700
China	2,000	-	-
INCLE	2,000	-	-
Indonesia	400	300	300
INCLE	400	300	300
Philippines	2,200	1,400	1,000
INCLE	2,200	1,400	1,000
South and Central Asia	71,997	52,270	49,000
Afghanistan	64,000	43,740	42,500
INCLE	64,000	43,740	42,500
Kazakhstan	391	-	-
INCLE	391	-	-
Pakistan	3,000	6,500	5,000
INCLE	3,000	6,500	5,000
Tajikistan	700	-	-
INCLE	700	-	-
Uzbekistan	1,000	-	-
INCLE	1,000	-	-
Central Asia Regional	2,906	2,030	1,500
INCLE	2,906	2,030	1,500
Western Hemisphere	337,563	251,593	335,493
Colombia	187,845	143,518	221,518
ESDF	-	50,518	50,518
ESF	84,345	-	-
INCLE	103,500	93,000	171,000
Mexico	54,183	36,000	36,000
INCLE	54,183	36,000	36,000
Peru	50,400	44,900	52,400
DA	20,500	-	-
ESDF	-	20,000	20,000
INCLE	29,900	24,900	32,400
State Western Hemisphere Regional	45,135	27,175	25,575
INCLE	45,135	27,175	25,575
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	79,039	51,518	62,445

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program	5,402	3,500	-
INCLE	5,402	3,500	-
INL - Demand Reduction	12,500	10,000	8,000
INCLE	12,500	10,000	8,000
INL - Drug Supply Reduction	11,825	-	10,000
INCLE	11,825	-	10,000
INL - Global Crime and Drugs Policy	-	-	2,050
INCLE	-	-	2,050
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	34,577	22,000	25,500
INCLE	34,577	22,000	25,500
INL - International Organizations	2,175	4,075	-
INCLE	2,175	4,075	-
INL - Program Development and Support	12,560	11,943	16,895
INCLE	12,560	11,943	16,895
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	173,290	-	82,782
Africa	13,000	-	7,800
Nigeria	-	-	300
INCLE	-	-	300
State Africa Regional	13,000	-	7,500
INCLE	13,000	-	7,500
East Asia and Pacific	4,300	-	1,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	4,300	-	1,000
INCLE	4,300	-	1,000
Europe and Eurasia	15,422	-	4,820
Georgia	700	-	-
AEECA	700	-	-
Moldova	3,000	-	1,550
AEECA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,500
INCLE	-	-	50
Ukraine	5,722	-	-
AEECA	5,722	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	6,000	-	3,270
AEECA	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,820
INCLE	-	-	450
Near East	500	-	-
Lebanon	500	-	-
INCLE	500	-	-
South and Central Asia	2,485	-	2,021
Kazakhstan	635	-	-
INCLE	635	-	-
Nepal	-	-	500
ESDF	-	-	500
Sri Lanka	-	-	1,370

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESDF	-	-	1,370
Uzbekistan	1,000	-	-
INCLE	1,000	-	-
Central Asia Regional	850	-	151
INCLE	850	-	151
Western Hemisphere	52,396	-	40,550
Argentina	2,500	-	-
INCLE	2,500	-	-
Colombia	6,500	-	6,000
INCLE	6,500	-	6,000
Ecuador	-	-	5,000
INCLE	-	-	5,000
Mexico	4,000	-	4,000
INCLE	4,000	-	4,000
Peru	1,300	-	1,300
INCLE	1,300	-	1,300
State Western Hemisphere Regional	38,096	-	24,250
INCLE	38,096	-	24,250
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	84,187	-	23,591
INL - Cyber Crime and IPR	10,000	-	5,000
INCLE	10,000	-	5,000
INL - Global Crime and Drugs Policy	-	-	850
INCLE	-	-	850
INL - International Organizations	1,000	-	-
INCLE	1,000	-	-
INL - International Organized Crime	57,650	-	14,500
INCLE	57,650	-	14,500
INL - Program Development and Support	15,537	-	3,241
INCLE	15,537	-	3,241
Special Representatives	1,000	-	3,000
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	1,000	-	3,000
ESDF	-	-	3,000
ESF	1,000	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	81,150	-	43,090
Africa	2,900	-	2,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,000	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
ESF	1,000	-	-
Ghana	200	-	-
DA	200	-	-
Mali	400	-	-
DA	400	-	-
State Africa Regional	1,300	-	500
ESF	500	-	-
INCLE	800	-	500

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
East Asia and Pacific	9,800	-	11,900
Burma	500	-	3,000
ESDF	-	-	3,000
ESF	500	-	-
Cambodia	1,400	-	-
DA	1,400	-	-
Laos	1,000	-	2,400
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,400
Philippines	1,000	-	300
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	300
Thailand	2,400	-	2,200
DA	2,400	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,200
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,500	-	4,000
DA	3,500	-	-
ESDF	-	-	4,000
Europe and Eurasia	3,420	-	1,268
Azerbaijan	255	-	
AEECA	255	-	-
Belarus	400	-	
AEECA	400	-	-
Georgia	110	-	115
INCLE	110	-	115
Moldova	100	-	200
INCLE	100	-	200
Ukraine	2,555	-	953
AEECA	2,200	-	-
ESDF	-	-	953
INCLE	355	-	-
Near East	1,425	-	
Egypt	1,425	-	
ESF	1,425	-	-
South and Central Asia	5,605	-	3,975
Afghanistan	1,300	-	1,300
ESDF	-	-	1,300
ESF	1,300	-	-
Bangladesh	1,100	-	1,100
DA	1,100	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,100
Kazakhstan	440	-	-
AEECA	440	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	550	-	100
AEECA	550	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESDF	-	-	100
Nepal	1,300	-	500
ESDF	-	-	500
ESF	1,300	-	-
Tajikistan	160	-	-
INCLE	160	-	-
Turkmenistan	200	-	-
AEECA	200	-	-
Uzbekistan	555	-	400
AEECA	555	-	-
ESDF	-	-	400
Central Asia Regional	-	-	575
INCLE	-	-	575
Western Hemisphere	1,000	-	400
Guatemala	300	-	400
DA	300	-	-
ESDF	-	-	400
Peru	300	-	-
DA	300	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	400	-	-
DA	400	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	-	-	1,047
INL - Program Development and Support	-	-	1,047
INCLE	-	-	1,047
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	57,000	-	22,000
Ending Modern Slavery (J/TIP)	25,000	-	-
INCLE	25,000	-	-
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	32,000	-	22,000
INCLE	32,000	-	22,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	663,961	431,183	631,629
Africa	16,641	34,877	21,286
Burundi	-	1,500	1,000
ESDF	-	1,500	1,000
Central African Republic	-	1,500	-
ESDF	-	1,500	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	4,230	1,500
ESDF	-	4,230	1,500
Ethiopia	-	200	600
ESDF	-	200	600
Mali	3,641	1,460	2,210
DA	3,641	-	-
ESDF	-	1,460	2,210
Nigeria	3,000	1,000	1,500
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,500

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Rwanda	-	2,500	-
ESDF	-	2,500	-
Somalia	-	9,057	7,776
ESDF	-	9,057	7,776
South Sudan	-	10,000	6,000
ESDF	-	10,000	6,000
Sudan	-	730	-
ESDF	-	730	
Uganda	-	1,500	-
ESDF	-	1,500	
State Africa Regional	-	1,200	700
ESDF	-	1,200	700
USAID Central Africa Regional	10,000	-	-
ESF	10,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	23,160	9,760	11,785
Burma	22,750	9,475	10,000
ESDF	-	9,475	10,000
ESF	22,750	-	
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	410	285	285
ESDF	-	285	285
ESF	410	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	-	-	1,500
ESDF	-	-	1,500
Europe and Eurasia	65,303	44,738	38,125
Armenia	100	-	150
AEECA	100	-	-
ESDF	-	-	150
Azerbaijan	75	-	100
AEECA	75	-	-
ESDF	-	-	100
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,086	3,088	2,225
AEECA	4,086	-	-
ESDF	-	3,088	2,225
Georgia	5,992	2,900	1,000
AEECA	5,992	-	-
ESDF	-	2,900	1,000
International Fund for Ireland	750	-	-
ESF	750	-	-
Kosovo	4,000	1,000	900
AEECA	4,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	900
Ukraine	31,100	23,000	23,000
AEECA	31,100	-	-
ESDF	-	23,000	23,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	200	2,600	750

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
AEECA	200	-	-
ESDF	-	2,600	750
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	19,000	12,150	10,000
AEECA	19,000	-	-
ESDF	-	12,150	10,000
Near East	71,749	170,480	96,467
Iraq	46,000	100,000	65,000
ESDF	-	100,000	65,000
ESF	46,000	-	-
Libya	3,000	3,075	2,967
ESDF	-	3,075	2,967
ESF	3,000	-	-
Syria	-	65,000	-
ESDF	-	65,000	-
Yemen	16,444	1,500	3,500
ESDF	-	1,500	3,500
ESF	16,444	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	405	405	-
ESDF	-	405	-
ESF	405	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-
ESF	5,000	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	900	500	25,000
DA	900	-	-
ESDF	-	500	25,000
South and Central Asia	15,632	37,871	26,149
Afghanistan	-	500	11,399
ESDF	-	500	11,399
Bangladesh	-	-	3,000
ESDF	-	-	3,000
Nepal	500	-	-
ESF	500	-	-
Pakistan	5,000	30,181	5,250
ESDF	-	30,181	5,250
ESF	5,000	-	-
Sri Lanka	3,382	690	-
ESDF	-	690	-
ESF	3,382	-	-
Central Asia Regional	6,750	6,500	6,500
AEECA	6,750	-	-
ESDF	-	6,500	6,500
Western Hemisphere	17,311	12,250	13,474
Colombia	17,311	12,250	13,474
ESDF	-	12,250	13,474
ESF	17,311	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
CPS - Bureau for Conflict-Prevention and Stabilization	-	-	141,843
Center for the Prevention of Conflict and Violence (CVP)	-	-	5,500
ESDF	-	-	5,500
Conflict-Prevention and Stabilization Program Oversight (CPS PO)	-	-	24,300
ESDF	-	-	24,300
Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)	-	-	112,043
TI	-	-	112,043
CSO - Conflict and Stabilization Operations	5,000	-	5,000
State Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO)	5,000	-	5,000
ESDF	-	-	5,000
ESF	5,000	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	158,540	99,582	-
Complex Crises Fund	10,000	-	-
CCF	10,000	-	-
DCHA/CMM	3,500	5,500	-
DA	3,500	-	-
ESDF	-	5,500	-
DCHA/CMM - Reconciliation Programs	30,000	-	-
DA	18,000	-	-
ESF	12,000	-	-
DCHA/DRG - Core	8,497	-	-
DA	5,497	-	-
ESF	3,000	-	-
DCHA/OTI	92,043	87,043	-
TI	92,043	87,043	-
DCHA/PPM	14,500	7,039	-
DA	2,500	-	-
ESDF	-	7,039	-
ESF	12,000	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	12,500	-	-
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	12,500	-	-
ESF	12,500	-	-
IO - International Organizations	1,125	-	-
IO - ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization	800	-	-
IO&P	800	-	-
IO - IMO International Maritime Organization	325	-	-
IO&P	325	-	-
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	20,000	-	-
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	20,000	-	-
CCF	20,000	-	-
Other Funding	257,000	20,000	275,000
Diplomatic Progress Fund	-	-	175,000
ESDF	-	-	175,000
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	257,000	20,000	100,000
ESDF	-	20,000	100,000

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESF	207,000	-	-
NADR	50,000	-	-
Special Representatives	-	1,625	2,500
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	-	1,625	2,500
ESDF	-	1,625	2,500
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	189,000	198,900	206,400
Africa	17,000	13,000	15,000
Angola	4,000	2,000	2,000
NADR	4,000	2,000	2,000
Burkina Faso	-	-	500
NADR	-	-	500
Chad	1,000	1,000	1,000
NADR	1,000	1,000	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,000	2,000	4,000
NADR	4,000	2,000	4,000
Mali	1,000	1,000	1,000
NADR	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mauritania	1,000	1,000	500
NADR	1,000	1,000	500
Niger	1,000	1,000	1,000
NADR	1,000	1,000	1,000
Somalia	2,000	2,000	2,000
NADR	2,000	2,000	2,000
South Sudan	2,000	2,000	1,000
NADR	2,000	2,000	1,000
Zimbabwe	1,000	1,000	1,000
NADR	1,000	1,000	1,000
State Africa Regional	-	-	1,000
NADR	-	-	1,000
East Asia and Pacific	49,600	23,000	29,000
Cambodia	3,100	2,000	7,000
NADR	3,100	2,000	7,000
Laos	30,000	10,000	10,000
NADR	30,000	10,000	10,000
Vietnam	12,500	7,000	8,000
NADR	12,500	7,000	8,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	4,000	4,000	4,000
NADR	4,000	4,000	4,000
Europe and Eurasia	10,000	10,000	11,000
Albania	1,000	1,000	1,000
NADR	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,000	2,000	3,000
NADR	2,000	2,000	3,000
Serbia	1,000	1,000	1,000
NADR	1,000	1,000	1,000

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Ukraine	6,000	6,000	6,000
NADR	6,000	6,000	6,000
Near East	48,400	91,900	49,400
Iraq	40,000	40,000	40,000
NADR	40,000	40,000	40,000
Jordan	400	400	400
NADR	400	400	400
Lebanon	4,000	3,000	6,000
NADR	4,000	3,000	6,000
Libya	1,000	1,000	1,000
NADR	1,000	1,000	1,000
Syria	-	44,500	-
NADR	-	44,500	-
West Bank and Gaza	1,000	1,000	-
NADR	1,000	1,000	-
Yemen	2,000	2,000	2,000
NADR	2,000	2,000	2,000
South and Central Asia	25,000	24,000	26,500
Afghanistan	20,000	20,000	20,000
NADR	20,000	20,000	20,000
Sri Lanka	3,500	2,500	5,000
NADR	3,500	2,500	5,000
Tajikistan	1,500	1,500	1,500
NADR	1,500	1,500	1,500
Western Hemisphere	21,000	19,000	15,000
Colombia	21,000	19,000	14,000
NADR	21,000	19,000	14,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	-	-	1,000
NADR	-	-	1,000
Other Funding	-	-	42,500
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	-	-	42,500
NADR	-	-	42,500
PM - Political-Military Affairs	18,000	18,000	18,000
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	18,000	18,000	18,000
NADR	18,000	18,000	18,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	6,780,413	5,733,400	5,762,335
Africa	355,314	182,760	183,270
Angola	605	400	400
IMET	605	400	400
Benin	512	300	300
IMET	512	300	300
Botswana	559	500	700
IMET	559	500	700
Burkina Faso	549	345	550
IMET	549	345	550

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Cabo Verde	234	125	125
IMET	234	125	125
Cameroon	1,036	700	700
IMET	1,036	700	700
Central African Republic	8,090	3,930	3,600
IMET	90	150	150
PKO	8,000	3,780	3,450
Chad	800	700	800
IMET	800	700	800
Comoros	324	100	100
IMET	324	100	100
Cote d'Ivoire	562	280	350
IMET	562	280	350
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5,000	3,110	2,100
IMET	-	375	-
PKO	5,000	2,735	2,100
Djibouti	6,038	500	5,895
FMF	5,000	-	5,000
IMET	1,038	500	895
Eswatini	193	100	100
IMET	193	100	100
Ethiopia	945	570	850
IMET	945	570	850
Gabon	520	200	400
IMET	520	200	400
Gambia, The	197	150	200
IMET	197	150	200
Ghana	827	670	750
IMET	827	670	750
Guinea	568	300	300
IMET	568	300	300
Guinea-Bissau	70	150	150
IMET	70	150	150
Kenya	855	850	1,000
IMET	855	850	1,000
Lesotho	70	-	100
IMET	70	-	100
Liberia	1,350	1,310	1,310
IMET	350	360	360
PKO	1,000	950	950
Madagascar	475	200	200
IMET	475	200	200
Malawi	579	300	300
IMET	579	300	300
Mali	986	700	875

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
IMET	986	700	875
Mauritania	751	500	580
IMET	751	500	580
Mauritius	204	100	100
IMET	204	100	100
Mozambique	696	340	450
IMET	696	340	450
Namibia	47	150	100
IMET	47	150	100
Niger	834	700	800
IMET	834	700	800
Nigeria	1,092	800	1,050
IMET	1,092	800	1,050
Republic of the Congo	538	150	150
IMET	538	150	150
Rwanda	660	450	550
IMET	660	450	550
Sao Tome and Principe	290	100	100
IMET	290	100	100
Senegal	1,081	800	800
IMET	1,081	800	800
Seychelles	241	100	100
IMET	241	100	100
Sierra Leone	452	400	400
IMET	452	400	400
Somalia	253,764	95,225	90,300
IMET	264	225	300
PKO	253,500	95,000	90,000
South Africa	698	570	650
IMET	698	570	650
South Sudan	25,000	24,665	20,000
PKO	25,000	24,665	20,000
Tanzania	1,009	600	700
IMET	1,009	600	700
Togo	539	300	300
IMET	539	300	300
Uganda	707	700	700
IMET	707	700	700
Zambia	442	350	350
IMET	442	350	350
State Africa Regional	34,325	39,270	42,935
PKO	34,325	39,270	42,935
East Asia and Pacific	104,209	51,825	131,450
Cambodia	110	200	-
IMET	110	200	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Fiji	200	200	200
IMET	200	200	200
Indonesia	16,266	2,400	2,400
FMF	14,000	-	-
IMET	2,266	2,400	2,400
Laos	401	75	150
IMET	401	75	150
Malaysia	1,092	950	1,100
IMET	1,092	950	1,100
Mongolia	4,535	1,500	2,000
FMF	2,600	-	-
IMET	1,935	1,500	2,000
Papua New Guinea	189	200	200
IMET	189	200	200
Philippines	42,106	32,000	47,900
FMF	40,000	30,000	45,900
IMET	2,106	2,000	2,000
Samoa	86	100	100
IMET	86	100	100
Timor-Leste	411	400	400
IMET	411	400	400
Tonga	191	200	200
IMET	191	200	200
Vietnam	13,622	13,600	46,800
FMF	12,000	12,000	45,000
IMET	1,622	1,600	1,800
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	25,000	-	30,000
FMF	25,000	-	30,000
Europe and Eurasia	317,780	46,075	101,425
Albania	897	900	900
IMET	897	900	900
Armenia	522	600	600
IMET	522	600	600
Azerbaijan	662	600	600
IMET	662	600	600
Bosnia and Herzegovina	841	900	900
IMET	841	900	900
Bulgaria	1,646	1,700	1,700
IMET	1,646	1,700	1,700
Croatia	840	850	850
IMET	840	850	850
Czech Republic	1,439	300	800
IMET	1,439	300	800
Estonia	9,132	1,000	6,100
FMF	8,000	-	5,000

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
IMET	1,132	1,000	1,100
Georgia	36,992	2,200	22,200
FMF	35,000	-	20,000
IMET	1,992	2,200	2,200
Greece	999	150	550
IMET	999	150	550
Hungary	686	800	800
IMET	686	800	800
Kosovo	514	750	750
IMET	514	750	750
Latvia	9,054	1,000	6,100
FMF	8,000	-	5,000
IMET	1,054	1,000	1,100
Lithuania	9,093	1,000	6,100
FMF	8,000	-	5,000
IMET	1,093	1,000	1,100
Malta	242	100	100
IMET	242	100	100
Moldova	13,718	1,150	1,150
FMF	12,750		
IMET	968	1,150	1,150
Montenegro	484	500	500
IMET	484	500	500
North Macedonia	1,062	1,100	1,100
IMET	1,062	1,100	1,100
Poland	1,354	1,350	1,350
IMET	1,354	1,350	1,350
Romania	1,556	1,500	1,500
IMET	1,556	1,500	1,500
Serbia	361	1,050	1,050
IMET	361	1,050	1,050
Slovakia	878	575	575
IMET	878	575	575
Slovenia	552	-	50
IMET	552	-	50
Turkey	1,527	3,100	2,200
IMET	1,527	3,100	2,200
Ukraine	97,743	22,900	22,900
FMF	95,000	20,000	20,000
IMET	2,743	2,900	2,900
Europe and Eurasia Regional	124,986	-	20,000
FMF	120,000	-	20,000
IMET	4,986	-	-
Near East	5,303,577	5,086,050	5,088,300
Algeria	1,320	1,000	1,300

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
IMET	1,320	1,000	1,300
Bahrain	290	400	400
IMET	290	400	400
Egypt	1,301,800	1,301,800	1,301,800
FMF	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
IMET	1,800	1,800	1,800
Iraq	250,820	1,000	1,000
FMF	250,000	-	-
IMET	820	1,000	1,000
Israel	3,100,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
FMF	3,100,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
Jordan	429,009	353,800	353,800
FMF	425,000	350,000	350,000
IMET	4,009	3,800	3,800
Lebanon	108,123	52,750	53,000
FMF	105,000	50,000	50,000
IMET	3,123	2,750	3,000
Morocco	12,145	1,900	2,000
FMF	10,000	-	-
IMET	2,145	1,900	2,000
Oman	1,853	500	1,700
IMET	1,853	500	1,700
Saudi Arabia	10	-	-
IMET	10	-	-
Tunisia	67,207	41,900	42,300
FMF	65,000	40,000	40,000
IMET	2,207	1,900	2,300
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	31,000	31,000	31,000
PKO	31,000	31,000	31,000
South and Central Asia	17,466	91,100	39,000
Afghanistan	845	800	800
IMET	845	800	800
Bangladesh	2,935	1,500	1,800
FMF	1,500	-	-
IMET	1,435	1,500	1,800
India	1,549	1,300	1,700
IMET	1,549	1,300	1,700
Kazakhstan	1,046	700	900
IMET	1,046	700	900
Kyrgyz Republic	523	700	500
IMET	523	700	500
Maldives	229	250	250
IMET	229	250	250
Nepal	3,101	900	1,200
FMF	1,700	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
IMET	1,401	900	1,200
Pakistan	497	83,500	-
FMF	-	80,000	-
IMET	497	3,500	-
Sri Lanka	1,100	500	900
FMF	500	-	-
IMET	600	500	900
Tajikistan	201	450	450
IMET	201	450	450
Turkmenistan	158	200	-
IMET	158	200	-
Uzbekistan	282	300	500
IMET	282	300	500
Central Asia Regional	5,000	-	-
FMF	5,000	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	-	30,000
FMF	-	-	30,000
Western Hemisphere	97,197	31,090	42,390
Argentina	418	400	600
IMET	418	400	600
Bahamas, The	138	200	200
IMET	138	200	200
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	411	400	600
IMET	411	400	600
Belize	1,143	200	200
FMF	1,000	-	-
IMET	143	200	200
Brazil	623	575	625
IMET	623	575	625
Chile	357	300	400
IMET	357	300	400
Colombia	39,984	21,400	21,400
FMF	38,525	20,000	20,000
IMET	1,459	1,400	1,400
Costa Rica	5,725	400	400
FMF	5,000	-	-
IMET	725	400	400
Dominican Republic	464	500	500
IMET	464	500	500
Ecuador	-	-	200
IMET	-	-	200
El Salvador	2,621	700	700
FMF	1,900	-	-
IMET	721	700	700
Guatemala	2,453	760	760

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
FMF	1,740	-	-
IMET	713	760	760
Guyana	239	200	200
IMET	239	200	200
Haiti	5,233	255	255
FMF	5,000	-	-
IMET	233	255	255
Honduras	4,678	750	750
FMF	4,000	-	-
IMET	678	750	750
Jamaica	335	500	600
IMET	335	500	600
Mexico	5,103	1,500	1,500
FMF	3,750	-	-
IMET	1,353	1,500	1,500
Panama	2,586	700	700
FMF	2,000	-	-
IMET	586	700	700
Paraguay	297	400	400
IMET	297	400	400
Peru	3,480	400	600
FMF	3,050	-	-
IMET	430	400	600
Suriname	167	100	200
IMET	167	100	200
Trinidad and Tobago	341	150	300
IMET	341	150	300
Uruguay	401	300	300
IMET	401	300	300
State Western Hemisphere Regional	20,000	-	10,000
FMF	20,000	-	10,000
Other Funding	409,270	-	-
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	155,000	-	-
FMF	75,000	-	-
PKO	80,000	-	-
To Be Programmed	254,270	-	-
FMF	251,598	-	-
IMET	2,672	-	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	175,600	244,500	176,500
PM - FMF Administrative Expenses	70,000	70,000	70,000
FMF	70,000	70,000	70,000
PM - GDRP, Global Defense Reform Program	5,000	5,000	5,000
PKO	5,000	5,000	5,000
PM - GPOI, Global Peace Operations Initiative	61,000	54,000	56,000
PKO	61,000	54,000	56,000

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
PM - IMET Administrative Expenses	5,500	5,500	5,500
IMET	5,500	5,500	5,500
PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	34,100	35,000	40,000
PKO	34,100	35,000	40,000
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	-	75,000	-
FMF	-	75,000	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	383,197	290,883	313,905
Africa	28,939	29,700	26,195
Central African Republic	3,500	1,000	1,000
INCLE	3,500	1,000	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,200	2,000	2,000
INCLE	2,200	2,000	2,000
Kenya	5,000	1,000	2,795
INCLE	5,000	1,000	2,795
Liberia	6,000	4,700	3,700
INCLE	6,000	4,700	3,700
Nigeria	3,000	2,000	2,000
INCLE	3,000	2,000	2,000
Somalia	4,000	1,500	2,000
INCLE	4,000	1,500	2,000
South Sudan	180	2,000	-
INCLE	180	2,000	-
State Africa Regional	5,059	15,500	12,700
INCLE	5,059	15,500	12,700
East Asia and Pacific	22,945	14,100	12,800
Burma	800	700	400
INCLE	800	700	400
Indonesia	8,025	3,000	2,000
INCLE	8,025	3,000	2,000
Laos	1,000	-	-
INCLE	1,000	-	-
Philippines	2,000	2,200	1,900
INCLE	2,000	2,200	1,900
Thailand	1,600	800	800
INCLE	1,600	800	800
Vietnam	4,320	3,400	3,500
INCLE	4,320	3,400	3,500
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	5,200	4,000	4,200
INCLE	5,200	4,000	4,200
Europe and Eurasia	64,221	21,684	22,849
Albania	2,820	850	800
AEECA	920	-	-
INCLE	1,900	850	800
Armenia	1,600	1,000	750
INCLE	1,600	1,000	750

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,550	1,695	1,695
AEECA	1,500	-	-
INCLE	3,050	1,695	1,695
Georgia	3,964	1,725	1,725
INCLE	3,964	1,725	1,725
Kosovo	5,525	2,600	3,350
AEECA	25	-	-
INCLE	5,500	2,600	3,350
Moldova	6,140	1,200	1,150
INCLE	6,140	1,200	1,150
Montenegro	2,497	615	700
INCLE	2,497	615	700
North Macedonia	3,980	729	729
AEECA	800	-	-
INCLE	3,180	729	729
Serbia	2,500	620	550
INCLE	2,500	620	550
Ukraine	27,045	10,250	11,250
INCLE	27,045	10,250	11,250
Europe and Eurasia Regional	3,600	400	150
AEECA	200	-	-
INCLE	3,400	400	150
Near East	72,601	39,150	48,012
Egypt	-	200	200
INCLE	-	200	200
Iraq	5,601	2,000	3,000
INCLE	5,601	2,000	3,000
Lebanon	7,500	5,200	5,200
INCLE	7,500	5,200	5,200
Libya	1,000	1,000	1,000
INCLE	1,000	1,000	1,000
Morocco	4,500	2,700	2,000
INCLE	4,500	2,700	2,000
Tunisia	10,200	6,900	6,912
INCLE	10,200	6,900	6,912
West Bank and Gaza	42,500	20,500	29,550
INCLE	42,500	20,500	29,550
Yemen	300	150	150
INCLE	300	150	150
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	1,000	500	-
INCLE	1,000	500	-
South and Central Asia	18,829	18,500	27,988
Afghanistan	-	-	11,164
INCLE	-	-	11,164
Bangladesh	1,000	1,000	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
INCLE	1,000	1,000	-
Kazakhstan	474	-	-
INCLE	474	-	-
Nepal	2,324	-	-
INCLE	2,324	-	-
Pakistan	8,800	15,000	13,200
INCLE	8,800	15,000	13,200
Tajikistan	1,820	-	-
INCLE	1,820	-	-
Central Asia Regional	2,494	1,500	1,624
AEECA	250	-	-
INCLE	2,244	1,500	1,624
State South and Central Asia Regional	1,917	1,000	2,000
INCLE	1,917	1,000	2,000
Western Hemisphere	81,989	128,275	127,175
Colombia	1,500	16,000	19,000
INCLE	1,500	16,000	19,000
Haiti	12,000	8,000	8,000
INCLE	12,000	8,000	8,000
Mexico	-	7,000	7,000
INCLE	-	7,000	7,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	68,489	97,275	93,175
INCLE	68,489	97,275	93,175
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	41,873	39,474	48,886
INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	5,000	2,400	2,900
INCLE	5,000	2,400	2,900
INL - Fighting Corruption	2,000	-	-
INCLE	2,000	-	-
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	27,000	25,000	30,000
INCLE	27,000	25,000	30,000
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	3,000	-	2,000
INCLE	3,000	-	2,000
INL - Program Development and Support	4,873	12,074	13,986
INCLE	4,873	12,074	13,986
Other Funding	51,800	-	-
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	25,000	-	-
INCLE	25,000	-	-
To Be Programmed	26,800	-	-
INCLE	26,800	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,407,635	1,413,112	1,364,095
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	392,085	-
Africa	-	29,886	-
Central African Republic	-	1,000	-
INCLE	-	1,000	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	2,300	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESDF	-	2,300	-
Liberia	-	1,000	-
INCLE	-	1,000	-
Mali	-	1,000	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
Mozambique	-	500	-
ESDF	-	500	-
Niger	-	1,580	-
ESDF	-	1,580	-
Nigeria	-	3,000	-
INCLE	-	3,000	-
Somalia	-	6,006	-
ESDF	-	6,006	-
Uganda	-	1,000	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
Zimbabwe	-	3,000	-
ESDF	-	3,000	-
State Africa Regional	-	9,500	-
ESDF	-	1,500	-
INCLE	-	8,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	-	17,235	-
Burma	-	4,260	-
ESDF	-	3,060	-
INCLE	-	1,200	-
Indonesia	-	5,825	-
ESDF	-	4,125	-
INCLE	-	1,700	-
Laos	-	500	-
ESDF	-	500	-
Philippines	-	3,650	-
ESDF	-	2,000	-
INCLE	-	1,650	-
Thailand	-	400	-
INCLE	-	400	-
Vietnam	-	1,600	-
INCLE	-	1,600	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	1,000	-
INCLE	-	1,000	-
Europe and Eurasia	-	38,428	-
Albania	-	650	-
INCLE	-	650	-
Armenia	-	500	-
INCLE	-	500	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	2,938	-
ESDF	-	1,633	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
INCLE	-	1,305	-
Georgia	-	3,760	-
ESDF	-	2,600	-
INCLE	-	1,160	-
Kosovo	-	8,600	-
ESDF	-	5,700	-
INCLE	-	2,900	-
Moldova	-	1,120	-
ESDF	-	20	-
INCLE	-	1,100	-
Montenegro	-	885	-
INCLE	-	885	-
North Macedonia	-	831	-
ESDF	-	60	-
INCLE	-	771	-
Serbia	-	2,471	-
ESDF	-	1,591	-
INCLE	-	880	-
Ukraine	-	9,353	-
ESDF	-	6,803	-
INCLE	-	2,550	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	7,320	-
ESDF	-	6,220	-
INCLE	-	1,100	-
Near East	-	69,225	-
Egypt	-	6,975	-
ESDF	-	5,175	-
INCLE	-	1,800	-
Iraq	-	5,000	-
ESDF	-	5,000	-
Jordan	-	13,000	-
ESDF	-	13,000	-
Lebanon	-	1,000	-
INCLE	-	1,000	-
Libya	-	2,500	-
ESDF	-	2,500	-
Morocco	-	300	-
INCLE	-	300	-
Syria	-	12,000	-
ESDF	-	12,000	-
Tunisia	-	6,100	-
ESDF	-	3,000	-
INCLE	-	3,100	-
West Bank and Gaza	-	17,200	-
ESDF	-	3,500	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
INCLE	-	13,700	-
Yemen	-	150	-
INCLE	-	150	-
Near East Regional Democracy	-	4,500	-
ESDF	-	4,500	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	-	500	-
INCLE	-	500	-
South and Central Asia	-	77,917	-
Afghanistan	-	56,415	-
ESDF	-	5,155	-
INCLE	-	51,260	-
Bangladesh	-	5,300	-
ESDF	-	4,300	-
INCLE	-	1,000	-
Kyrgyz Republic	-	100	-
ESDF	-	100	-
Pakistan	-	13,672	-
ESDF	-	10,172	-
INCLE	-	3,500	-
Sri Lanka	-	500	-
ESDF	-	500	-
Tajikistan	-	130	-
ESDF	-	130	-
Uzbekistan	-	1,800	-
ESDF	-	1,800	-
Western Hemisphere	-	109,891	-
Colombia	-	19,879	-
ESDF	-	9,879	-
INCLE	-	10,000	-
Cuba	-	2,500	-
ESDF	-	2,500	-
El Salvador	-	4,732	-
ESDF	-	4,732	-
Guatemala	-	250	-
ESDF	-	250	-
Haiti	-	500	-
ESDF	-	500	-
Honduras	-	3,000	-
ESDF	-	3,000	-
Mexico	-	17,000	-
ESDF	-	8,000	-
INCLE	-	9,000	-
Paraguay	-	1,500	-
ESDF	-	1,500	-
Peru	-	800	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
INCLE	-	800	-
Venezuela	-	1,300	-
ESDF	-	1,300	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	-	58,430	-
ESDF	-	23,980	-
INCLE	-	34,450	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	-	8,750	-
DCHA/DRG - Core	-	8,000	-
ESDF	-	8,000	-
DCHA/PPM	-	750	-
ESDF	-	750	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	-	28,650	-
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	-	28,650	-
ESDF	-	28,650	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	-	8,228	-
INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	-	1,000	-
INCLE	-	1,000	-
INL - Program Development and Support	-	7,228	-
INCLE	-	7,228	-
Special Representatives	-	3,875	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	-	3,875	-
ESDF	-	3,875	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	298,856	-
Africa	-	30,652	-
Cote d'Ivoire	-	1,200	-
ESDF	-	1,200	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	3,600	-
ESDF	-	3,600	-
Ghana	-	2,000	-
ESDF	-	2,000	-
Kenya	-	1,000	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
Liberia	-	1,695	-
ESDF	-	1,695	-
Mali	-	1,205	-
ESDF	-	1,205	-
Mozambique	-	500	-
ESDF	-	500	-
Nigeria	-	2,000	-
ESDF	-	2,000	-
Sierra Leone	-	1,000	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
Somalia	-	2,352	-
ESDF	-	2,352	-
South Sudan	-	3,000	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESDF	-	3,000	-
Sudan	-	1,500	-
ESDF	-	1,500	-
Tanzania	-	1,000	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
Uganda	-	1,000	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
Zambia	-	500	-
ESDF	-	500	-
Zimbabwe	-	4,600	-
ESDF	-	4,600	-
State Africa Regional	-	1,500	-
ESDF	-	1,500	-
USAID Africa Regional	-	1,000	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	-	13,125	-
Cambodia	-	5,000	-
ESDF	-	5,000	-
Indonesia	-	2,125	-
ESDF	-	2,125	-
Philippines	-	6,000	-
ESDF	-	6,000	-
Europe and Eurasia	-	57,196	-
Armenia	-	220	-
ESDF	-	220	-
Azerbaijan	-	1,300	-
ESDF	-	1,300	-
Belarus	-	1,500	-
ESDF	-	1,500	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	2,980	-
ESDF	-	2,980	-
Georgia	-	4,000	-
ESDF	-	4,000	-
Kosovo	-	650	-
ESDF	-	650	-
Moldova	-	2,401	-
ESDF	-	2,401	-
North Macedonia	-	1,730	-
ESDF	-	1,730	-
Serbia	-	1,825	-
ESDF	-	1,825	-
Ukraine	-	22,790	-
ESDF	-	22,790	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	17,800	-
ESDF	-	17,800	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Near East	-	69,500	-
Jordan	-	6,000	-
ESDF	-	6,000	-
Lebanon	-	7,000	-
ESDF	-	7,000	-
Libya	-	1,500	-
ESDF	-	1,500	-
Syria	-	15,000	-
ESDF	-	15,000	-
Tunisia	-	4,000	-
ESDF	-	4,000	-
West Bank and Gaza	-	6,500	-
ESDF	-	6,500	-
Yemen	-	10,000	-
ESDF	-	10,000	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	-	8,000	-
ESDF	-	8,000	-
Near East Regional Democracy	-	10,500	-
ESDF	-	10,500	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	-	1,000	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
South and Central Asia	-	52,333	-
Afghanistan	-	18,670	-
ESDF	-	18,670	-
Bangladesh	-	9,300	-
ESDF	-	9,300	-
Kyrgyz Republic	-	1,900	-
ESDF	-	1,900	-
Nepal	-	1,500	-
ESDF	-	1,500	-
Pakistan	-	16,627	-
ESDF	-	16,627	-
Sri Lanka	-	2,336	-
ESDF	-	2,336	-
Tajikistan	-	670	-
ESDF	-	670	-
Uzbekistan	-	1,330	-
ESDF	-	1,330	-
Western Hemisphere	-	33,272	-
Colombia	-	1,000	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
Cuba	-	7,500	-
ESDF	-	7,500	-
Ecuador	-	1,500	-
ESDF	-	1,500	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
El Salvador	-	1,995	-
ESDF	-	1,995	-
Guatemala	-	4,000	-
ESDF	-	4,000	-
Haiti	-	500	-
ESDF	-	500	-
Honduras	-	4,102	-
ESDF	-	4,102	-
Mexico	-	2,250	-
ESDF	-	2,250	-
Venezuela	-	5,425	-
ESDF	-	5,425	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	-	5,000	-
ESDF	-	5,000	-
USAID Asia Regional	-	1,000	-
USAID Asia Regional	-	1,000	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	-	14,603	-
DCHA/DRG - Core	-	14,603	-
ESDF	-	14,603	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	-	26,050	-
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	-	26,050	-
ESDF	-	26,050	-
Special Representatives	-	1,125	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	-	1,125	-
ESDF	-	1,125	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	766,620	-	296,745
Africa	76,012	-	21,002
Cameroon	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
Central African Republic	1,000	-	1,000
INCLE	1,000	-	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,854	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
ESF	2,054	-	-
INCLE	800	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Kenya	-	-	1,030
INCLE	-	-	1,030
Liberia	7,222	-	1,000
DA	3,222	-	-
INCLE	4,000	-	1,000
Mali	3,940	-	-
DA	3,940	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Niger	512	-	500
DA	512	-	-
ESDF	-	-	500
Nigeria	31,000	-	1,700
DA	28,000	-	-
INCLE	3,000	-	1,700
Rwanda	1,984	-	2,000
DA	1,984	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,000
Somalia	4,500	-	3,522
DA	4,500	-	-
ESDF	-	-	3,522
South Africa	1,400	-	-
DA	1,400	-	-
Uganda	875	-	-
DA	875	-	-
State Africa Regional	17,461	-	8,250
ESDF	-	-	750
ESF	500	-	-
INCLE	16,961	-	7,500
USAID Africa Regional	264	-	-
DA	264	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	2,000	-	-
DA	2,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	39,803	-	16,585
Burma	6,645	-	3,960
ESDF	-	-	3,060
ESF	5,045	-	-
INCLE	1,600	-	900
China	3,000	-	-
ESF	3,000	-	-
Indonesia	7,618	-	5,625
DA	5,418	-	-
ESDF	-	-	4,025
INCLE	2,200	-	1,600
Laos	280	-	1,000
DA	280	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
North Korea	4,000	-	-
ESF	4,000	-	-
Philippines	4,280	-	3,800
DA	1,980	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,000
INCLE	2,300	-	1,800
Thailand	400	-	400

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
INCLE	400	-	400
Vietnam	3,680	-	1,000
DA	2,000	-	-
INCLE	1,680	-	1,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	9,900	-	800
ESF	9,400	-	-
INCLE	500	-	800
Europe and Eurasia	58,064	-	35,319
Albania	5,635	-	1,900
AEECA	3,435	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,200
INCLE	2,200	-	700
Armenia	1,600	-	750
INCLE	1,600	-	750
Belarus	1,320	-	-
AEECA	1,320	-	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,144	-	2,705
AEECA	2,194	-	
ESDF	-	-	1,400
INCLE	2,950	-	1,305
Georgia	6,084	-	4,860
AEECA	4,458	-	-
ESDF	-	-	3,700
INCLE	1,626	-	1,160
Kosovo	13,919	-	7,150
AEECA	8,319	-	-
ESDF	-	-	5,000
INCLE	5,600	-	2,150
Moldova	5,547	-	3,580
AEECA	3,987	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,480
INCLE	1,560	-	1,100
Montenegro	1,703	-	800
INCLE	1,703	-	800
North Macedonia	1,120	-	771
INCLE	1,120	-	771
Serbia	4,048	-	2,100
AEECA	2,048	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,150
INCLE	2,000	-	950
Ukraine	10,169	-	6,003
AEECA	7,569	-	-
ESDF	-	-	4,253
INCLE	2,600	-	1,750
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,775	-	4,700

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
AEECA	925	-	-
ESDF	-	-	4,100
INCLE	850	-	600
Near East	84,000	-	42,338
Egypt	4,000	-	2,950
ESDF	-	-	1,150
ESF	2,000	-	-
INCLE	2,000	-	1,800
Iraq	12,000	-	3,500
ESDF	-	-	3,500
ESF	12,000	-	-
Jordan	30,000	-	13,000
ESDF	-	-	13,000
ESF	30,000	-	-
Lebanon	12,000	-	1,000
ESF	10,000	-	-
INCLE	2,000	-	1,000
Morocco	500	-	1,000
INCLE	500	-	1,000
Tunisia	3,800	-	4,088
ESDF	-	-	1,000
ESF	1,000	-	-
INCLE	2,800	-	3,088
West Bank and Gaza	16,700	-	4,650
INCLE	16,700	-	4,650
Yemen	-	-	150
INCLE	-	-	150
Near East Regional Democracy	4,000	-	12,000
ESDF	-	-	12,000
ESF	4,000	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	1,000	-	-
INCLE	1,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	110,297	-	61,051
Afghanistan	96,000	-	46,491
ESDF	-	-	5,155
INCLE	96,000	-	41,336
Bangladesh	4,000	-	4,300
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	4,300
INCLE	1,000	-	-
Kazakhstan	703	-	-
AEECA	703	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	900	-	100
AEECA	900	-	-
ESDF	-	-	100

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Maldives	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Pakistan	1,800	-	2,800
INCLE	1,800	-	2,800
Sri Lanka	3,375	-	3,430
ESDF	-	-	3,430
ESF	3,375	-	-
Tajikistan	320	-	130
ESDF	-	-	130
INCLE	320	-	-
Uzbekistan	3,199	-	1,800
AEECA	2,199	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,800
INCLE	1,000	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	-	1,000
INCLE	-	-	1,000
Western Hemisphere	305,104	-	99,125
Colombia	49,935	-	19,879
ESDF	-	-	6,879
ESF	18,435	-	-
INCLE	31,500	-	13,000
Cuba	20,000	-	-
ESF	20,000	-	-
Ecuador	1,789	-	-
DA	1,789	-	-
El Salvador	4,325	-	2,946
DA	4,325	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,946
Guatemala	250	-	1,000
DA	250	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Haiti	3,300	-	2,000
DA	3,300	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,000
Honduras	4,741	-	3,000
DA	4,741	-	-
ESDF	-	-	3,000
Mexico	52,988	-	14,000
ESDF	-	-	5,000
ESF	11,171	-	-
INCLE	41,817	-	9,000
Nicaragua	7,000	-	-
DA	7,000	-	-
Paraguay	4,000	-	-
DA	4,000	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Peru	800	-	800
INCLE	800	-	800
Venezuela	15,000	-	-
ESF	15,000	-	-
Organization of American States (OAS)	9,000	-	-
ESF	9,000	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	131,976	-	55,500
ESDF	-	-	27,000
ESF	30,996	-	-
INCLE	100,980	-	28,500
CPS - Bureau for Conflict-Prevention and Stabilization	-	-	2,150
Conflict-Prevention and Stabilization Program Oversight (CPS PO)	-	-	2,150
ESDF	-	-	2,150
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,813	-	-
DCHA/DRG - Core	1,813	-	-
DA	1,813	-	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	-	2,107
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	-	2,107
ESDF	-	-	2,107
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	26,275	-	10,000
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	26,275	-	10,000
DF	9,250	-	-
ESDF	-	-	10,000
ESF	17,025	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	7,272	-	7,068
INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	900	-	500
INCLE	900	-	500
INL - Program Development and Support	6,372	-	6,568
INCLE	6,372	-	6,568
Other Funding	57,980	-	-
To Be Programmed	57,980	-	-
ESF	52,780	-	-
INCLE	5,200	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	847,731	615,852	581,805
Africa	90,373	56,197	39,886
Burkina Faso	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Central African Republic	2,100	-	1,000
DA	2,100	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11,932	8,500	8,000
ESDF	-	8,500	8,000
ESF	11,932	-	-
Ethiopia	6,000	600	1,000
DA	6,000	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESDF	-	600	1,000
Ghana	4,450	-	-
DA	4,450	-	-
Guinea	1,500	-	-
DA	1,500	-	-
Kenya	9,000	10,000	4,000
DA	9,000	-	-
ESDF	-	10,000	4,000
Liberia	6,972	2,260	1,700
DA	6,972	-	-
ESDF	-	2,260	1,700
Madagascar	1,500	900	540
DA	1,500	-	-
ESDF	-	900	540
Malawi	2,500	-	2,000
DA	2,500	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,000
Mali	1,820	2,000	580
DA	1,820	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	580
Mozambique	1,680	-	600
DA	1,680	-	-
ESDF	-	-	600
Niger	2,570	3,500	1,500
DA	2,570	-	-
ESDF	-	3,500	1,500
Nigeria	-	6,730	4,730
ESDF	-	6,730	4,730
Rwanda	333	-	-
DA	333	-	-
Senegal	2,000	750	750
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	750	750
Sierra Leone	100	1,000	400
DA	100	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	400
Somalia	18,000	7,057	4,138
DA	18,000	-	-
ESDF	-	7,057	4,138
South Africa	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
Tanzania	1,550	1,000	-
DA	1,550	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
Uganda	750	1,500	1,500

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DA	750	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	1,500
Zambia	2,625	500	200
DA	2,625	-	-
ESDF	-	500	200
Zimbabwe	-	1,400	1,000
ESDF	-	1,400	1,000
State Africa Regional	3,000	1,000	1,500
ESDF	-	1,000	1,500
ESF	3,000	-	
USAID Africa Regional	1,991	2,500	2,748
DA	1,991	-	
ESDF	-	2,500	2,748
USAID Sahel Regional Program	7,000	5,000	1,000
DA	7,000	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	1,000
East Asia and Pacific	36,493	22,960	53,610
Burma	3,770	5,360	5,330
ESDF	-	5,360	5,330
ESF	3,770	-	
Indonesia	5,423	4,000	4,100
DA	5,423	-	
ESDF	-	4,000	4,100
Laos	1,720	-	-
DA	1,720	-	-
Mongolia	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Philippines	12,680	3,400	3,400
DA	12,680	-	-
ESDF	-	3,400	3,400
Timor-Leste	2,400	1,000	4,080
DA	2,400	-	
ESDF	-	1,000	4,080
Vietnam	10,500	1,000	2,500
DA	10,500	-	
ESDF	-	1,000	2,500
Pacific Islands Regional	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	8,200	31,200
ESDF	-	8,200	31,200
Europe and Eurasia	87,869	44,336	41,833
Albania	710	-	
AEECA	710	-	
Armenia	5,066	-	500
AEECA	5,066	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESDF	-	-	500
Azerbaijan	350	-	-
AEECA	350	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,519	1,564	900
AEECA	3,519	-	-
ESDF	-	1,564	900
Georgia	5,277	2,600	3,900
AEECA	5,277	-	-
ESDF	-	2,600	3,900
Kosovo	6,497	4,500	5,100
AEECA	6,497	-	-
ESDF	-	4,500	5,100
Moldova	4,832	2,438	2,000
AEECA	4,832	-	-
ESDF	-	2,438	2,000
North Macedonia	263	1,090	1,000
AEECA	263	-	-
ESDF	-	1,090	1,000
Serbia	1,280	1,094	1,000
AEECA	1,280	-	-
ESDF	-	1,094	1,000
Ukraine	59,225	29,250	24,983
AEECA	59,225	-	-
ESDF	-	29,250	24,983
Europe and Eurasia Regional	850	1,800	2,450
ESDF	-	1,800	2,150
INCLE	850	-	300
Near East	106,736	129,870	86,687
Egypt	8,400	2,670	7,700
ESDF	-	2,670	7,700
ESF	8,400	-	-
Iraq	26,500	36,000	35,000
ESDF	-	36,000	35,000
ESF	26,500	-	-
Jordan	23,361	16,000	19,800
ESDF	-	16,000	19,800
ESF	23,361	-	-
Lebanon	11,732	7,000	4,000
ESDF	-	7,000	4,000
ESF	11,732	-	-
Libya	9,300	6,600	5,637
ESDF	-	6,600	5,637
ESF	9,300	-	-
Morocco	6,000	1,350	2,750
ESDF	-	1,350	2,750

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESF	6,000	-	-
Syria	-	28,000	-
ESDF	-	28,000	-
Tunisia	17,587	11,050	10,000
ESDF	-	11,050	10,000
ESF	17,587	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	800	20,800	800
ESDF	-	20,000	-
INCLE	800	800	800
Yemen	2,056	-	-
ESF	2,056	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,000	400	-
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	400	-
South and Central Asia	322,815	200,177	195,982
Afghanistan	296,431	177,047	177,047
ESDF	-	177,047	177,047
ESF	296,431	-	-
Bangladesh	530	1,200	5,000
DA	530	-	-
ESDF	-	1,200	5,000
India	3,000	-	-
ESF	3,000	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	5,440	700	200
AEECA	5,440	-	-
ESDF	-	700	200
Maldives	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Nepal	6,000	1,500	9,500
ESDF	-	1,500	9,500
ESF	6,000	-	-
Pakistan	7,400	18,000	-
ESDF	-	18,000	-
INCLE	7,400	-	-
Sri Lanka	1,353	-	1,600
ESDF	-	-	1,600
ESF	1,353	-	-
Tajikistan	2,151	680	135
AEECA	2,151	-	-
ESDF	-	680	135
Turkmenistan	450	-	-
AEECA	450	-	-
Uzbekistan	60	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
AEECA	60	-	-
Central Asia Regional	-	1,050	1,500
INCLE	-	1,050	1,500
Western Hemisphere	182,199	146,445	141,506
Colombia	4,645	4,648	4,648
ESDF	-	4,648	4,648
ESF	4,645	-	-
El Salvador	24,554	4,329	8,110
DA	24,554	-	-
ESDF	-	4,329	8,110
Guatemala	19,360	16,500	14,150
DA	19,360	-	-
ESDF	-	16,500	14,150
Haiti	3,075	500	2,000
DA	3,075	-	-
ESDF	-	500	2,000
Honduras	22,097	17,398	17,398
DA	22,097	-	-
ESDF	-	17,398	17,398
Mexico	17,205	10,000	10,000
ESDF	-	10,000	10,000
ESF	17,205	-	-
Paraguay	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Peru	4,334	-	-
DA	4,334	-	-
Venezuela	-	1,000	1,200
ESDF	-	1,000	1,200
State Western Hemisphere Regional	84,529	86,020	78,000
ESDF	-	86,020	78,000
ESF	84,529	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,400	6,050	5,000
DA	2,400	-	-
ESDF	-	6,050	5,000
USAID Asia Regional	-	200	1,500
USAID Asia Regional	-	200	1,500
ESDF	-	200	1,500
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	4,173	5,030	-
DCHA/DRG - Core	4,173	5,030	-
DA	2,273	-	-
ESDF	-	5,030	-
ESF	1,900	-	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	-	4,538
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	-	4,538
ESDF	-	-	4,538

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	10,530	2,000	13,000
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	10,530	2,000	13,000
DF	10,530	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	13,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	3,085	2,430	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	3,085	2,430	-
DA	3,085	-	-
ESDF	-	2,430	-
ENR - Energy Resources	-	3,000	-
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	-	3,000	-
ESDF	-	3,000	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	3,458	3,207	3,263
INL - Fighting Corruption	3,000	3,000	3,000
INCLE	3,000	3,000	3,000
INL - Program Development and Support	458	207	263
INCLE	458	207	263
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	179,007	106,319	117,580
Africa	37,510	20,461	12,108
Cote d'Ivoire	3,000	733	-
DA	3,000	-	
ESDF	-	733	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,899	2,500	500
ESDF	-	2,500	500
ESF	3,899	-	-
Guinea	1,500	-	-
DA	1,500	-	
Kenya	3,300	2,000	-
DA	3,300	-	
ESDF	-	2,000	-
Liberia	4,390	-	-
DA	4,390	-	-
Mali	385	-	-
DA	385	-	
Nigeria	-	4,000	3,000
ESDF	-	4,000	3,000
Somalia	4,500	3,528	3,241
DA	4,500	-	-
ESDF	-	3,528	3,241
Sudan	1,840	200	417
DA	1,840	-	
ESDF	-	200	417
Tanzania	1,100	1,000	600
DA	1,100	-	
ESDF	-	1,000	600
Uganda	875	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DA	875	-	-
Zambia	650	500	350
DA	650	-	-
ESDF	-	500	350
Zimbabwe	3,080	2,000	1,000
DA	3,080	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	1,000
State Africa Regional	3,000	2,000	2,000
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
ESF	3,000	-	
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,250	-	-
DA	1,250	-	
USAID West Africa Regional	4,741	2,000	1,000
DA	4,741	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	1,000
East Asia and Pacific	9,350	1,075	5,075
Burma	6,130	1,075	1,075
ESDF	-	1,075	1,075
ESF	6,130	-	-
Philippines	2,220	-	3,000
DA	2,220	-	-
ESDF	-	-	3,000
Timor-Leste	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	
Pacific Islands Regional	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Europe and Eurasia	25,600	10,520	10,390
Armenia	1,593	-	550
AEECA	1,593	-	-
ESDF	-	-	550
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,204	500	400
AEECA	1,204	-	-
ESDF	-	500	400
Georgia	5,686	2,500	1,400
AEECA	5,686	-	-
ESDF	-	2,500	1,400
Kosovo	2,451	-	-
AEECA	2,451	-	-
Moldova	20	20	20
AEECA	20	-	-
ESDF	-	20	20
North Macedonia	640	-	150
AEECA	640	-	-
ESDF	-	-	150
Serbia	1,440	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
AEECA	1,440	-	-
Ukraine	8,521	3,300	4,770
AEECA	8,521	-	-
ESDF	-	3,300	4,770
Europe and Eurasia Regional	4,045	4,200	3,100
AEECA	4,045	-	-
ESDF	-	4,200	3,100
Near East	32,619	13,000	14,670
Iraq	3,000	1,000	1,000
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
ESF	3,000	-	-
Jordan	20,219	7,000	7,000
ESDF	-	7,000	7,000
ESF	20,219	-	-
Lebanon	1,000	-	-
ESF	1,000	-	-
Libya	3,000	2,000	2,670
ESDF	-	2,000	2,670
ESF	3,000	-	-
Tunisia	5,400	3,000	2,000
ESDF	-	3,000	2,000
ESF	5,400	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
South and Central Asia	10,769	27,203	24,567
Afghanistan	-	17,417	17,417
ESDF	-	17,417	17,417
Bangladesh	4,000	4,000	4,000
DA	4,000	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	4,000
Kyrgyz Republic	780	-	100
AEECA	780	-	-
ESDF	-	-	100
Nepal	3,838	2,000	-
ESDF	-	2,000	-
ESF	3,838	-	-
Pakistan	-	3,486	-
ESDF	-	3,486	-
Sri Lanka	2,151	300	3,050
ESDF	-	300	3,050
ESF	2,151	-	-
Western Hemisphere	6,103	4,475	3,700
Colombia	1,178	700	
ESDF	-	700	-
ESF	1,178	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Guatemala	3,000	-	-
DA	3,000	-	-
Haiti	1,925	2,500	1,000
DA	1,925	-	-
ESDF	-	2,500	1,000
Venezuela	-	1,275	2,700
ESDF	-	1,275	2,700
CPS - Bureau for Conflict-Prevention and Stabilization	-	-	2,150
Conflict-Prevention and Stabilization Program Oversight (CPS PO)	-	-	2,150
ESDF	-	-	2,150
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	34,406	27,085	-
DCHA/DRG - Core	34,406	26,335	-
DF	31,892	-	-
DA	2,514	-	-
ESDF	-	26,335	-
DCHA/PPM	-	750	-
ESDF	-	750	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	-	33,220
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	-	33,220
ESDF	-	-	33,220
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	22,650	2,500	11,700
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	22,650	2,500	11,700
DF	22,650	-	-
ESDF	-	2,500	11,700
DR.4 Civil Society	334,119	-	245,365
Africa	91,031	-	29,178
Burkina Faso	-	-	1,300
ESDF	-	-	1,300
Burundi	350	-	-
DA	350	-	-
Cameroon	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Chad	1,000	-	1,100
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,100
Cote d'Ivoire	3,000	-	2,000
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,509	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
ESF	2,509	-	-
Djibouti	3,000	-	-
ESF	3,000	-	-
Ghana	6,550	-	966
DA	6,550	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESDF	-	-	966
Kenya	7,700	-	1,000
DA	7,700	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Liberia	5,416	-	1,500
DA	5,416	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,500
Madagascar	1,500	-	
DA	1,500	-	-
Malawi	1,500	-	
DA	1,500	-	-
Mali	855	-	
DA	855	-	-
Mozambique	2,720	-	
DA	2,720	-	-
Niger	1,918	-	
DA	1,918	-	-
Nigeria	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
Rwanda	683	-	
DA	683	-	-
Senegal	4,000	-	750
DA	4,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	750
Sierra Leone	1,250	-	500
DA	1,250	-	-
ESDF	-	-	500
Somalia	1,000	-	1,379
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,379
South Africa	600	-	-
DA	600	-	-
South Sudan	13,000	-	2,400
DA	13,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,400
Sudan	2,860	-	1,083
DA	2,860	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,083
Tanzania	4,600	-	3,000
DA	4,600	-	-
ESDF	-	-	3,000
Uganda	4,750	-	1,500
DA	4,750	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,500
Zambia	1,725	-	200

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DA	1,725	-	-
ESDF		-	200
Zimbabwe	11,495	-	2,000
DA	11,495	-	-
ESDF		-	2,000
State Africa Regional	1,000	-	1,500
ESDF		-	1,500
ESF	1,000	-	
USAID Africa Regional	2,050	-	2,000
DA	2,050	-	
ESDF		-	2,000
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3,000	-	1,000
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF		-	1,000
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	
East Asia and Pacific	43,346	-	18,055
Burma	9,895	-	1,475
ESDF		-	1,475
ESF	9,895	-	
Cambodia	15,017	-	5,000
DA	15,017	-	
ESDF		-	5,000
China	3,000	-	
ESF	3,000	-	-
Indonesia	8,412	-	4,100
DA	8,412	-	
ESDF		-	4,100
Philippines	2,450	-	4,000
DA	2,450	-	
ESDF		-	4,000
Timor-Leste	2,572	-	2,480
DA	2,572	-	
ESDF		-	2,480
Vietnam	2,000	-	
DA	2,000	-	-
Pacific Islands Regional	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Europe and Eurasia	55,905	-	41,137
Albania	1,385	-	500
AEECA	1,385	-	-
ESDF		-	500
Armenia	3,040	-	800
AEECA	3,040	-	
ESDF	-	-	800

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Azerbaijan	2,287	-	850
AEECA	2,287	-	-
ESDF	-	-	850
Belarus	2,480	-	925
AEECA	2,480	-	-
ESDF	-	-	925
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,172	-	725
AEECA	4,172	-	-
ESDF	-	-	725
Georgia	3,277	-	3,600
AEECA	3,277	-	-
ESDF	-	-	3,600
Kosovo	-	-	500
ESDF	-	-	500
Moldova	3,499	-	2,000
AEECA	3,499	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,000
North Macedonia	1,271	-	932
AEECA	1,271	-	-
ESDF	-	-	932
Serbia	208	-	900
AEECA	208	-	-
ESDF	-	-	900
Ukraine	23,535	-	17,305
AEECA	23,535	-	-
ESDF	-	-	17,305
Europe and Eurasia Regional	10,751	-	12,100
AEECA	10,751	-	-
ESDF	-	-	12,100
Near East	39,476	-	45,973
Jordan	1,545	-	6,000
ESDF	-	-	6,000
ESF	1,545	-	-
Lebanon	2,268	-	4,000
ESDF	-	-	4,000
ESF	2,268	-	-
Libya	2,150	-	2,373
ESDF	-	-	2,373
ESF	2,150	-	-
Tunisia	16,413	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
ESF	16,413	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	-	-	3,000
ESDF	-	-	3,000
Near East Regional Democracy	17,100	-	28,000

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESDF	-	-	28,000
ESF	17,100	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	-	-	600
ESDF	-	-	600
South and Central Asia	27,627	-	49,140
Afghanistan	-	-	18,670
ESDF	-	-	18,670
Bangladesh	5,802	-	9,000
DA	4,500	-	-
ESDF	-	-	9,000
FFP	1,302	-	-
Kazakhstan	1,448	-	
AEECA	1,448	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	3,940	-	500
AEECA	3,940	-	-
ESDF	-	-	500
Nepal	2,300	-	2,500
ESDF	-	-	2,500
ESF	2,300	-	-
Pakistan	5,000	-	3,500
ESDF	-	-	3,500
ESF	5,000	-	-
Sri Lanka	3,453	-	3,000
ESDF	-	-	3,000
ESF	3,453	-	-
Tajikistan	951	-	220
AEECA	951	-	-
ESDF	-	-	220
Turkmenistan	550	-	-
AEECA	550	-	-
Uzbekistan	1,915	-	1,250
AEECA	1,915	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,250
Central Asia Regional	2,268	-	1,200
AEECA	2,268	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,200
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	-	9,300
ESDF	-	-	9,300
Western Hemisphere	34,354	-	29,652
Colombia	6,842	-	1,700
ESDF	-	-	1,700
ESF	6,842	-	-
Cuba	-	-	3,000
ESDF	-	-	3,000
Ecuador	-	-	500

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESDF	-	-	500
El Salvador	3,071	-	-
DA	3,071	-	-
Guatemala	13,993	-	3,500
DA	13,993	-	-
ESDF	-	-	3,500
Haiti	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Honduras	6,248	-	4,102
DA	6,248	-	-
ESDF	-	-	4,102
Mexico	2,000	-	2,250
ESDF	-	-	2,250
ESF	2,000	-	-
Nicaragua	-	-	3,000
ESDF	-	-	3,000
Venezuela	-	-	3,600
ESDF	-	-	3,600
State Western Hemisphere Regional	2,200	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
ESF	2,200	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	-	-	5,000
ESDF	-	-	5,000
USAID Asia Regional	1,339	-	1,200
USAID Asia Regional	1,339	-	1,200
DA	1,339	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,200
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	18,861	-	-
DCHA/DRG - Core	18,861	-	-
DF	15,567	-	-
DA	2,044	-	-
ESF	1,250	-	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	-	18,030
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	-	18,030
ESDF	-	-	18,030
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	22,180	-	13,000
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	22,180	-	13,000
DF	22,180	-	-
ESDF	-	-	13,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	111,520	-	59,730
Africa	10,163	-	2,300
Burundi	2,650	-	-
DA	2,650	-	-
Central African Republic	900	-	-
DA	900	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,663	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
ESF	3,663	-	-
Liberia	2,000	-	-
DA	2,000	-	-
Sierra Leone	650	-	300
DA	650	-	-
ESDF	-	-	300
Sudan	300	-	-
DA	300	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	5,950	-	2,970
Burma	950	-	970
ESDF	-	-	970
ESF	950	-	-
China	4,000	-	-
ESF	4,000	-	-
Philippines	1,000	-	2,000
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,000
Europe and Eurasia	42,954	-	22,960
Armenia	1,610	-	500
AEECA	1,610	-	-
ESDF	-	-	500
Azerbaijan	385	-	150
AEECA	385	-	-
ESDF	-	-	150
Belarus	1,800	-	500
AEECA	1,800	-	-
ESDF	-	-	500
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,486	-	400
AEECA	1,486	-	-
ESDF	-	-	400
Georgia	2,503	-	2,350
AEECA	2,503	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,350
Kosovo	50	-	-
AEECA	50	-	-
Moldova	5,114	-	1,000
AEECA	5,114	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
North Macedonia	3,026	-	50
AEECA	3,026	-	-
ESDF	-	-	50
Serbia	3,299	-	1,150
AEECA	3,299	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESDF	-	-	1,150
Ukraine	14,575	-	9,260
AEECA	14,575	-	-
ESDF	-	-	9,260
Europe and Eurasia Regional	9,106	-	7,600
AEECA	9,106	-	-
ESDF	-	-	7,600
Near East	11,750	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	11,750	-	-
ESF	11,750	-	-
South and Central Asia	7,361	-	13,250
Kazakhstan	625	-	-
AEECA	625	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	740	-	550
AEECA	740	-	-
ESDF	-	-	550
Sri Lanka	2,151	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
ESF	2,151	-	-
Tajikistan	946	-	200
AEECA	946	-	-
ESDF	-	-	200
Uzbekistan	630	-	500
AEECA	630	-	-
ESDF	-	-	500
Central Asia Regional	2,269	-	1,000
AEECA	2,269	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	-	10,000
ESDF	-	-	10,000
Western Hemisphere	-	-	3,500
Cuba	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Ecuador	-	-	500
ESDF	-	-	500
Nicaragua	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	5,727	-	-
DCHA/DRG - Core	5,727	-	-
DF	3,968	-	-
DA	1,759	-	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	-	4,750
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	-	4,750
ESDF	-	-	4,750
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	27,615	-	10,000

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	27,615	-	10,000
DF	27,615	-	-
ESDF		-	10,000
DR.6 Human Rights	168,638	-	62,870
Africa	11,182	-	2,750
Democratic Republic of the Congo	943	-	1,000
ESDF		-	1,000
ESF	943	-	
Mozambique	100	-	
DA	100	-	
Senegal	2,000	-	
DA	2,000	-	
Zimbabwe	2,425	-	1,000
DA	2,425	-	
ESDF		-	1,000
State Africa Regional	3,964	-	750
ESDF		-	750
ESF	3,964	-	
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,750	-	
DA	1,750	-	
East Asia and Pacific	12,990	-	6,525
Burma	3,760	-	
ESF	3,760	-	
Cambodia	2,983	-	
DA	2,983	-	
Indonesia	2,247	-	1,025
DA	2,247	-	
ESDF		-	1,025
Philippines	-	-	2,000
ESDF		-	2,000
Thailand	4,000	-	3,500
ESDF		-	3,500
ESF	4,000	-	
Europe and Eurasia	10,089	-	2,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	200
ESDF		-	200
Georgia	3,373	-	800
AEECA	3,373	-	
ESDF		-	800
Ukraine	3,141	-	1,000
AEECA	3,141	-	
ESDF		-	1,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	3,575	-	
AEECA	3,575	-	
Near East	13,150	-	6,500

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Egypt	1,750	-	4,150
ESDF	-	-	4,150
ESF	1,750	-	-
Iraq	-	-	2,100
ESDF	-	-	2,100
Jordan	1,250	-	-
ESF	1,250	-	-
Tunisia	1,000	-	-
ESF	1,000	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	9,150	-	-
ESF	9,150	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	-	-	250
ESDF	-	-	250
South and Central Asia	5,594	-	5,810
Bangladesh	1,500	-	-
DA	1,500	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	700	-	100
AEECA	700	-	-
ESDF	-	-	100
Maldives	-	-	500
ESDF	-	-	500
Pakistan	1,000	-	4,000
ESDF	-	-	4,000
ESF	1,000	-	-
Sri Lanka	2,244	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
ESF	2,244	-	-
Tajikistan	150	-	210
AEECA	150	-	-
ESDF	-	-	210
Western Hemisphere	23,485	-	10,500
Colombia	9,000	-	3,000
ESDF	-	-	3,000
ESF	9,000	-	-
Cuba	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
El Salvador	3,550	-	-
DA	3,550	-	-
Guatemala	1,397	-	-
DA	1,397	-	-
Honduras	914	-	-
DA	914	-	-
Mexico	8,624	-	3,000
ESDF	-	-	3,000
ESF	8,624	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Nicaragua	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Venezuela	-	-	1,500
ESDF	-	-	1,500
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	14,948	-	-
DCHA/DRG - Core	14,948	-	-
DF	13,698	-	-
ESF	1,250	-	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	-	15,785
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	-	15,785
ESDF	-	-	15,785
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	58,150	-	13,000
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	58,150	-	13,000
DF	58,150	-	-
ESDF	-	-	13,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	15,050	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	15,050	-	-
DA	15,050	-	-
Special Representatives	4,000	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	4,000	-	-
ESF	4,000	-	-
HL Health	9,317,527	7,128,868	6,765,736
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	6,000,000	4,775,301	4,308,367
Africa	3,673,902	3,386,771	2,857,230
Angola	13,418	5,756	-
GHP-STATE	9,028	5,756	-
GHP-USAID	4,390	-	-
Botswana	64,764	65,000	67,880
GHP-STATE	64,764	65,000	67,880
Burundi	14,840	5,791	8,260
GHP-STATE	11,340	5,791	8,260
GHP-USAID	3,500	-	-
Cameroon	41,174	26,468	32,365
GHP-STATE	39,674	26,468	32,365
GHP-USAID	1,500	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	106,876	134,830	116,264
GHP-STATE	106,876	134,830	116,264
Democratic Republic of the Congo	52,458	35,453	43,567
GHP-STATE	43,258	35,453	43,567
GHP-USAID	9,200	-	-
Djibouti	300	-	-
GHP-STATE	300	-	-
Eswatini	65,768	60,000	63,234
GHP-STATE	58,868	60,000	63,234
GHP-USAID	6,900	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Ethiopia	68,813	69,358	59,169
GHP-STATE	68,813	69,358	59,169
Ghana	10,933	3,836	-
GHP-STATE	5,934	3,836	-
GHP-USAID	4,999	-	-
Kenya	441,512	489,494	276,145
GHP-STATE	441,512	489,494	276,145
Lesotho	79,574	70,000	78,353
GHP-STATE	73,174	70,000	78,353
GHP-USAID	6,400	-	-
Liberia	3,500	-	-
GHP-STATE	350	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,150	-	-
Malawi	136,018	114,830	138,462
GHP-STATE	120,518	114,830	138,462
GHP-USAID	15,500		-
Mali	4,500	-	-
GHP-STATE	1,500	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,000	-	-
Mozambique	353,685	186,585	343,185
GHP-STATE	353,685	186,585	343,185
Namibia	66,879	65,000	64,777
GHP-STATE	66,879	65,000	64,777
Nigeria	224,561	143,512	235,800
GHP-STATE	199,561	143,512	235,800
GHP-USAID	25,000	-	-
Rwanda	74,416	70,000	75,812
GHP-STATE	74,416	70,000	75,812
Senegal	4,535	-	-
GHP-STATE	600	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,935	-	-
Sierra Leone	500	-	-
GHP-STATE	500	-	-
South Africa	568,905	500,000	161,846
GHP-STATE	560,120	500,000	161,846
GHP-USAID	8,785	-	-
South Sudan	17,545	7,227	11,411
GHP-STATE	15,535	7,227	11,411
GHP-USAID	2,010	-	-
Tanzania	380,339	464,500	266,606
GHP-STATE	380,339	464,500	266,606
Uganda	371,896	364,600	332,288
GHP-STATE	364,613	364,600	332,288
GHP-USAID	7,283	-	-
Zambia	359,086	384,600	312,494

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
GHP-STATE	334,086	384,600	312,494
GHP-USAID	25,000	-	-
Zimbabwe	144,107	119,931	144,312
GHP-STATE	127,607	119,931	144,312
GHP-USAID	16,500	-	-
State Africa Regional	-	-	25,000
GHP-STATE	-	-	25,000
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	68,921	40,609	50,000
Burma	7,982	2,986	-
GHP-STATE	6,982	2,986	
GHP-USAID	1,000	-	-
Cambodia	8,911	3,691	-
GHP-STATE	4,411	3,691	
GHP-USAID	4,500	-	
Indonesia	8,962	2,742	-
GHP-STATE	1,212	2,742	
GHP-USAID	7,750	-	
Papua New Guinea	5,474	2,679	-
GHP-STATE	2,974	2,679	-
GHP-USAID	2,500	-	
Vietnam	26,349	22,831	25,000
GHP-STATE	26,349	22,831	25,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	-	25,000
GHP-STATE	-	-	25,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	11,243	5,680	-
GHP-STATE	7,743	5,680	
GHP-USAID	3,500	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	28,774	10,264	25,000
Ukraine	28,774	10,264	25,000
GHP-STATE	26,274	10,264	25,000
GHP-USAID	2,500	-	-
South and Central Asia	32,883	10,008	40,000
Afghanistan	-	200	
ESDF	-	200	-
India	16,716	5,311	15,000
GHP-STATE	16,716	5,311	15,000
Nepal	3,486	-	
GHP-STATE	486	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,000	-	-
Central Asia Regional	12,681	4,497	25,000
GHP-STATE	11,681	4,497	25,000
GHP-USAID	1,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	155,134	119,203	99,326

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	21,616	9,239	-
GHP-STATE	14,666	9,239	-
GHP-USAID	6,950	-	-
Brazil	300	-	-
GHP-STATE	300	-	-
Dominican Republic	13,901	4,545	-
GHP-STATE	10,832	4,545	-
GHP-USAID	3,069	-	-
Haiti	99,386	100,000	90,000
GHP-STATE	99,386	100,000	90,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	-	-	9,326
GHP-STATE	-	-	9,326
USAID Central America Regional	19,931	5,419	-
GHP-STATE	11,540	5,419	-
GHP-USAID	8,391	-	-
GH - Global Health	41,743	-	-
Global Health - Core	41,743	-	-
GHP-USAID	41,743	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	94,045	-	-
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	-	-
GHP-USAID	20,335	-	-
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	-	-
GHP-USAID	28,710	-	-
GH/IP - Microbicides	45,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	45,000	-	-
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,904,598	1,208,446	1,236,811
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	274,139	115,345	-
GHP-STATE	274,139	115,345	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,395,000	925,101	958,367
GHP-STATE	1,395,000	925,101	958,367
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	198,000	168,000	198,000
GHP-STATE	198,000	168,000	198,000
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	37,459	-	80,444
GHP-STATE	37,459	-	80,444
HL.2 Tuberculosis	265,000	180,800	262,000
Africa	82,200	63,750	65,250
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13,000	10,400	10,400
GHP-USAID	13,000	10,400	10,400
Ethiopia	13,000	9,100	9,100
GHP-USAID	13,000	9,100	9,100
Kenya	5,000	3,500	3,500
GHP-USAID	5,000	3,500	3,500
Malawi	2,000	1,500	1,500
GHP-USAID	2,000	1,500	1,500
Mozambique	5,000	3,500	3,500

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
GHP-USAID	5,000	3,500	3,500
Nigeria	13,500	10,800	10,800
GHP-USAID	13,500	10,800	10,800
South Africa	12,000	9,600	9,600
GHP-USAID	12,000	9,600	9,600
Tanzania	5,000	3,500	3,500
GHP-USAID	5,000	3,500	3,500
Uganda	5,000	3,500	3,500
GHP-USAID	5,000	3,500	3,500
Zambia	200	3,150	3,150
GHP-USAID	200	3,150	3,150
Zimbabwe	6,000	4,200	4,200
GHP-USAID	6,000	4,200	4,200
USAID Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	1,000
GHP-USAID	1,000	1,000	1,000
USAID East Africa Regional	1,500	-	1,500
GHP-USAID	1,500	-	1,500
East Asia and Pacific	42,000	31,850	45,000
Burma	7,500	5,200	8,000
GHP-USAID	7,500	5,200	8,000
Cambodia	5,000	3,850	5,500
GHP-USAID	5,000	3,850	5,500
Indonesia	12,000	11,800	13,500
GHP-USAID	12,000	11,800	13,500
Philippines	12,500	11,000	13,000
GHP-USAID	12,500	11,000	13,000
Vietnam	5,000	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	-	5,000
Europe and Eurasia	6,500	3,880	6,800
Ukraine	5,300	2,880	5,600
GHP-USAID	5,300	2,880	5,600
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,200	1,000	1,200
GHP-USAID	1,200	1,000	1,200
South and Central Asia	60,300	29,060	34,750
Afghanistan	4,000	2,400	1,000
ESDF		2,400	1,000
ESF	4,000	-	-
Bangladesh	11,500	9,450	9,450
GHP-USAID	11,500	9,450	9,450
India	30,000	8,600	10,500
GHP-USAID	30,000	8,600	10,500
Kyrgyz Republic	4,300	3,010	3,300
GHP-USAID	4,300	3,010	3,300
Tajikistan	4,000	2,800	4,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	2,800	4,000

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Uzbekistan	4,000	2,800	4,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	2,800	4,000
Central Asia Regional	2,500	-	2,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	-	2,500
GH - Global Health	47,274	34,600	50,274
Global Health - Core	47,274	34,600	50,274
GHP-USAID	47,274	34,600	50,274
GH - International Partnerships	22,000	17,660	59,926
GH/IP - MDR Financing	7,000	4,160	44,926
GHP-USAID	7,000	4,160	44,926
GH/IP - TB Drug Facility	15,000	13,500	15,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	13,500	15,000
Other Funding	4,726	-	-
To Be Programmed	4,726	-	-
GHP-USAID	4,726	-	-
HL.3 Malaria	755,000	674,000	674,000
Africa	671,000	599,500	599,500
Angola	22,000	20,000	20,000
GHP-USAID	22,000	20,000	20,000
Benin	16,000	16,000	16,000
GHP-USAID	16,000	16,000	16,000
Burkina Faso	25,000	20,000	20,000
GHP-USAID	25,000	20,000	20,000
Burundi	9,000	8,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	9,000	8,000	8,000
Cameroon	22,500	18,000	18,000
GHP-USAID	22,500	18,000	18,000
Cote d'Ivoire	25,000	18,000	18,000
GHP-USAID	25,000	18,000	18,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	50,000	44,000	44,000
GHP-USAID	50,000	44,000	44,000
Ethiopia	36,000	32,000	32,000
GHP-USAID	36,000	32,000	32,000
Ghana	28,000	27,000	27,000
GHP-USAID	28,000	27,000	27,000
Guinea	15,000	15,000	15,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	15,000	15,000
Kenya	35,000	33,000	33,000
GHP-USAID	35,000	33,000	33,000
Liberia	14,000	12,000	12,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	12,000	12,000
Madagascar	26,000	24,000	24,000
GHP-USAID	26,000	24,000	24,000
Malawi	24,000	22,000	22,000
GHP-USAID	24,000	22,000	22,000

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Mali	25,000	22,000	22,000
GHP-USAID	25,000	22,000	22,000
Mozambique	29,000	24,000	24,000
GHP-USAID	29,000	24,000	24,000
Niger	18,000	15,000	15,000
GHP-USAID	18,000	15,000	15,000
Nigeria	70,000	65,000	65,000
GHP-USAID	70,000	65,000	65,000
Rwanda	18,000	18,000	18,000
GHP-USAID	18,000	18,000	18,000
Senegal	24,000	24,000	24,000
GHP-USAID	24,000	24,000	24,000
Sierra Leone	15,000	12,000	12,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	12,000	12,000
Tanzania	44,000	38,000	38,000
GHP-USAID	44,000	38,000	38,000
Uganda	33,000	30,000	30,000
GHP-USAID	33,000	30,000	30,000
Zambia	30,000	26,000	26,000
GHP-USAID	30,000	26,000	26,000
Zimbabwe	15,000	14,000	14,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	14,000	14,000
USAID Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	2,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	2,500	2,500
East Asia and Pacific	23,000	17,000	17,000
Burma	10,000	9,000	9,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	9,000	9,000
Cambodia	10,000	8,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	8,000	8,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	5,000	5,000	5,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	5,000	5,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	5,000	5,000
GH - Global Health	56,000	52,500	52,500
Global Health - Core	56,000	52,500	52,500
GHP-USAID	56,000	52,500	52,500
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	87,550	-	90,008
Near East	1,000	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,000	-	-
ESF	1,000	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	14,000	-	-
DCHA/ASHA	14,000	-	-
DA	14,000	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	72,550	-	90,008

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
GH/IP - Global Health Security in Development	72,550	-	90,008
GHP-USAID	72,550	-	90,008
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	100,000	82,463	79,550
Near East	-	2,250	550
West Bank and Gaza	-	2,000	-
ESDF	-	2,000	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	-	250	550
ESDF	-	250	550
South and Central Asia	-	5,213	4,000
Afghanistan	-	5,213	4,000
ESDF	-	5,213	4,000
GH - International Partnerships	100,000	75,000	75,000
GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	100,000	75,000	75,000
GHP-USAID	100,000	75,000	75,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	881,115	690,987	695,139
Africa	371,861	254,150	261,650
Benin	4,000	3,000	3,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	3,000	3,000
Burkina Faso	4,588	-	2,000
FFP	2,588	-	
GHP-USAID	2,000	-	2,000
Burundi	15,385	2,000	2,000
FFP	12,385	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,000	2,000	2,000
Cote d'Ivoire	2,000	-	2,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	-	2,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	40,000	35,000	35,000
GHP-USAID	40,000	35,000	35,000
Ethiopia	42,000	33,000	33,000
GHP-USAID	42,000	33,000	33,000
Ghana	12,300	6,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	12,300	6,000	6,000
Guinea	3,500	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	3,500	2,000	2,000
Kenya	16,000	10,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	16,000	10,000	10,000
Liberia	10,000	7,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	7,000	7,000
Madagascar	12,000	9,000	9,000
GHP-USAID	12,000	9,000	9,000
Malawi	16,859	14,500	14,500
FFP	359	-	-
GHP-USAID	16,500	14,500	14,500
Mali	18,800	11,650	11,650
GHP-USAID	18,800	11,650	11,650

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Mozambique	19,000	13,000	13,000
GHP-USAID	19,000	13,000	13,000
Niger	5,429	-	2,000
FFP	3,429	-	-
GHP-USAID	2,000	-	2,000
Nigeria	50,000	48,000	48,000
GHP-USAID	50,000	48,000	48,000
Rwanda	10,000	3,000	3,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	3,000	3,000
Senegal	10,000	7,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	7,000	7,000
Sierra Leone	2,000	-	2,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	-	2,000
South Sudan	15,000	7,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	7,000	7,000
Tanzania	15,500	10,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	15,500	10,000	10,000
Uganda	15,500	12,000	12,000
GHP-USAID	15,500	12,000	12,000
Zambia	13,300	10,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	13,300	10,000	10,000
Zimbabwe	3,000	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	2,000	2,000
USAID Africa Regional	7,700	4,000	3,500
GHP-USAID	7,700	4,000	3,500
USAID Sahel Regional Program	7,000	5,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	5,000	5,000
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	1,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	26,500	11,500	13,902
Burma	5,000	4,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	4,000	4,000
Cambodia	5,500	-	-
GHP-USAID	5,500	-	-
Indonesia	15,000	7,500	6,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	7,500	6,000
Laos	-	-	2,400
ESDF	-	-	2,400
Timor-Leste	1,000	-	1,502
ESDF	-	-	1,502
GHP-USAID	1,000	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	570	-	-
Ukraine	570	-	-
AEECA	570	-	-
Near East	3,500	38,500	43,500

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Jordan	-	35,000	40,000
ESDF	-	35,000	40,000
Yemen	3,500	3,500	3,500
GHP-USAID	3,500	3,500	3,500
South and Central Asia	74,821	68,637	49,137
Afghanistan	15,500	36,387	24,387
ESDF	-	36,387	24,387
ESF	15,500	-	
Bangladesh	25,889	10,000	7,500
FFP	3,389	-	-
GHP-USAID	22,500	10,000	7,500
India	9,500	6,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	9,500	6,000	6,000
Nepal	14,932	5,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	14,932	5,000	4,000
Pakistan	7,000	11,250	7,250
ESDF	-	-	7,250
ESF	7,000	-	
GHP-USAID	-	11,250	-
Tajikistan	2,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	2,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	25,195	15,000	15,000
Guatemala	6,151	-	-
FFP	3,151	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,000	-	-
Haiti	17,244	14,000	14,000
FFP	3,244	-	-
GHP-USAID	14,000	14,000	14,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,800	1,000	1,000
GHP-USAID	1,800	1,000	1,000
USAID Asia Regional	2,250	1,500	1,500
USAID Asia Regional	2,250	1,500	1,500
GHP-USAID	2,250	1,500	1,500
GH - Global Health	75,168	51,700	60,450
Global Health - Core	75,168	51,700	60,450
GHP-USAID	75,168	51,700	60,450
GH - International Partnerships	290,000	250,000	250,000
GH/IP - GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance	290,000	250,000	250,000
GHP-USAID	290,000	250,000	250,000
Other Funding	11,250	-	-
To Be Programmed	11,250	-	-
GHP-USAID	11,250	-	-
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	607,500	330,500	259,000
Africa	330,650	202,000	159,900
Angola	2,000	-	2,000

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
GHP-USAID	2,000	-	2,000
Benin	4,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	4,000	-	-
Burkina Faso	2,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	2,000	-	-
Burundi	4,500	-	-
GHP-USAID	4,500	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	2,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	2,000	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	22,000	20,000	15,600
GHP-USAID	22,000	20,000	15,600
Ethiopia	31,550	17,000	13,000
GHP-USAID	31,550	17,000	13,000
Ghana	11,000	7,000	5,500
GHP-USAID	11,000	7,000	5,500
Guinea	4,500	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	4,500	2,000	2,000
Kenya	21,600	7,000	5,500
GHP-USAID	21,600	7,000	5,500
Liberia	7,000	5,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	5,000	4,000
Madagascar	14,000	10,000	7,800
GHP-USAID	14,000	10,000	7,800
Malawi	11,000	7,000	5,500
GHP-USAID	11,000	7,000	5,500
Mali	13,000	13,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	13,000	10,000
Mozambique	15,000	12,000	9,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	12,000	9,000
Niger	2,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	2,000	-	-
Nigeria	37,000	20,000	15,600
GHP-USAID	37,000	20,000	15,600
Rwanda	10,000	7,000	5,500
GHP-USAID	10,000	7,000	5,500
Senegal	15,000	10,000	7,800
GHP-USAID	15,000	10,000	7,800
Sierra Leone	2,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	2,000	-	-
South Sudan	4,000	4,000	3,100
GHP-USAID	4,000	4,000	3,100
Tanzania	28,000	17,000	13,000
GHP-USAID	28,000	17,000	13,000
Uganda	29,000	17,000	13,000
GHP-USAID	29,000	17,000	13,000

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Zambia	11,000	7,000	5,500
GHP-USAID	11,000	7,000	5,500
Zimbabwe	2,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	2,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	1,000	1,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	1,000	1,000
USAID East Africa Regional	3,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,000	-	
USAID Sahel Regional Program	7,000	7,000	5,500
GHP-USAID	7,000	7,000	5,500
USAID West Africa Regional	13,500	12,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	13,500	12,000	10,000
East Asia and Pacific	20,000	9,000	7,000
Cambodia	3,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,000	-	-
Philippines	16,000	9,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	16,000	9,000	7,000
Timor-Leste	1,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	1,000	-	-
Near East	31,050	12,000	12,000
Egypt	10,050	10,000	10,000
ESDF	-	10,000	10,000
ESF	10,050	-	-
Jordan	21,000	-	-
ESF	21,000	-	-
Yemen	-	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	-	2,000	2,000
South and Central Asia	68,733	55,250	31,500
Afghanistan	20,000	18,500	12,000
ESDF	-	18,500	12,000
ESF	20,000	-	-
Bangladesh	22,000	9,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	22,000	9,000	7,000
India	10,000	8,500	6,500
GHP-USAID	10,000	8,500	6,500
Nepal	16,733	8,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	16,733	8,000	6,000
Pakistan	-	11,250	-
GHP-USAID	-	11,250	
Western Hemisphere	14,500	7,000	5,500
Guatemala	5,500	-	-
GHP-USAID	5,500	-	-
Haiti	8,000	7,000	5,500
GHP-USAID	8,000	7,000	5,500
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,000	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
GHP-USAID	1,000	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	3,000	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	3,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,000	-	-
GH - Global Health	122,767	45,250	43,100
Global Health - Core	122,767	45,250	43,100
GHP-USAID	122,767	45,250	43,100
GH - International Partnerships	2,800	-	-
GH/IP - New Partners Fund	2,800	-	-
GHP-USAID	2,800	-	-
Other Funding	14,000	-	-
To Be Programmed	14,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	14,000	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	359,986	293,517	307,959
Africa	149,613	23,569	14,411
Burkina Faso	958	-	-
FFP	958	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12,338	-	-
ESF	10,500	-	-
FFP	1,838	-	-
Ethiopia	15,551	3,504	1,500
DA	15,551	-	-
ESDF	-	3,504	1,500
Ghana	6,325	-	-
DA	6,325	-	-
Kenya	12,500	3,000	2,000
DA	12,500	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	2,000
Liberia	12,870	-	-
DA	12,870	-	-
Madagascar	5,705	1,600	960
DA	5,705	-	-
ESDF	-	1,600	960
Malawi	4,065	-	-
DA	4,000	-	-
FFP	65	-	-
Mali	4,500	3,130	1,500
DA	4,500	-	-
ESDF	-	3,130	1,500
Mozambique	7,500	-	-
DA	7,500	-	-
Nigeria	10,000	4,270	3,270
DA	10,000	-	-
ESDF	-	4,270	3,270
Rwanda	4,500	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DA	4,500	-	-
Senegal	6,500	200	500
DA	6,500	-	-
ESDF	-	200	500
South Sudan	5,201	4,000	2,381
DA	5,201	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	2,381
Tanzania	8,000	-	-
DA	8,000	-	-
Uganda	4,000	-	-
DA	4,000	-	-
Zambia	4,100	-	-
DA	4,100	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	6,000	500	500
DA	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	500	500
USAID Sahel Regional Program	6,000	3,000	1,000
DA	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	1,000
USAID Southern Africa Regional	5,000	365	300
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	365	300
USAID West Africa Regional	8,000	-	500
DA	8,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	500
East Asia and Pacific	14,544	4,000	7,000
Indonesia	9,044	4,000	4,000
DA	9,044	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	4,000
Philippines	5,500	-	3,000
DA	5,500	-	-
ESDF	-	-	3,000
Near East	137,295	225,500	224,500
Jordan	108,795	150,000	212,000
ESDF	-	150,000	212,000
ESF	108,795	-	-
Lebanon	24,500	18,000	12,000
ESDF	-	18,000	12,000
ESF	24,500	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	-	52,000	-
ESDF	-	52,000	-
Yemen	2,000	5,000	-
ESDF	-	5,000	-
ESF	2,000	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	2,000	500	500

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DA	1,500	-	-
ESDF	-	500	500
ESF	500	-	-
South and Central Asia	23,662	15,000	38,000
Afghanistan	10,000	5,000	10,000
ESDF	-	5,000	10,000
ESF	10,000		
Bangladesh	1,662	-	5,000
ESDF	-	-	5,000
FFP	1,662	-	
India	6,000	10,000	23,000
ESDF	-	10,000	23,000
ESF	6,000	-	-
Nepal	3,000	-	-
ESF	3,000	-	-
Tajikistan	3,000	-	-
AEECA	3,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	14,872	6,000	4,600
Dominican Republic	809	-	-
DA	809	-	
Guatemala	4,063	-	600
DA	4,000	-	
ESDF	-	-	600
FFP	63	-	
Haiti	10,000	6,000	4,000
DA	10,000	-	
ESDF	-	6,000	4,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	20,000	19,448	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	20,000	19,448	-
DA	20,000	-	
ESDF	-	19,448	
RFS - Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	-	-	19,448
USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	-	-	19,448
ESDF	-	-	19,448
HL.9 Nutrition	261,376	101,300	89,713
Africa	162,277	50,625	50,625
Burkina Faso	648	-	-
FFP	648	-	-
Central African Republic	2,904	-	-
FFP	2,904	-	-
Chad	2,959	-	-
FFP	2,959	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	14,784	2,000	2,000
FFP	10,784	-	-
GHP-USAID	4,000	2,000	2,000

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Ethiopia	21,343	5,750	5,750
FFP	8,343	-	-
GHP-USAID	13,000	5,750	5,750
Ghana	6,000	3,500	3,500
GHP-USAID	6,000	3,500	3,500
Kenya	4,000	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	2,000	2,000
Madagascar	5,717	-	-
FFP	5,717	-	-
Malawi	5,754	5,000	5,000
FFP	379	-	-
GHP-USAID	5,375	5,000	5,000
Mali	7,041	5,200	5,200
FFP	2,041	-	-
GHP-USAID	5,000	5,200	5,200
Mauritania	496	-	
FFP	496	-	-
Mozambique	6,000	4,800	4,800
GHP-USAID	6,000	4,800	4,800
Niger	891	-	
FFP	891	-	-
Nigeria	3,500	2,500	2,500
GHP-USAID	3,500	2,500	2,500
Rwanda	2,175	1,500	1,500
GHP-USAID	2,175	1,500	1,500
Senegal	5,500	3,000	3,000
GHP-USAID	5,500	3,000	3,000
Somalia	6,868	-	-
FFP	6,868	-	-
South Sudan	15,859	-	-
FFP	15,859	-	-
Sudan	4,990	-	-
FFP	4,990	-	-
Tanzania	8,000	4,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	4,000	4,000
Uganda	9,000	7,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	9,000	7,000	7,000
Zambia	2,375	2,375	2,375
GHP-USAID	2,375	2,375	2,375
Zimbabwe	21,723	-	-
FFP	21,723	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3,750	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	3,750	2,000	2,000
East Asia and Pacific	5,000	-	-
Cambodia	1,500	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
GHP-USAID	1,500	-	-
Laos	3,500	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,500	-	-
Near East	3,643	-	1,000
Yemen	3,643	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
FFP	3,643	-	-
South and Central Asia	60,554	35,425	22,838
Afghanistan	4,182	22,800	10,113
ESDF	-	22,800	10,113
FFP	4,182	-	-
Bangladesh	43,394	4,750	4,750
FFP	33,394	-	-
GHP-USAID	10,000	4,750	4,750
Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	100
ESDF	-	-	100
Nepal	8,715	6,375	6,375
GHP-USAID	8,715	6,375	6,375
Pakistan	2,513	-	-
FFP	2,513	-	-
Tajikistan	1,750	1,500	1,500
GHP-USAID	1,750	1,500	1,500
Western Hemisphere	14,742	5,200	5,200
Colombia	2,004	-	-
FFP	2,004	-	-
Guatemala	10,538	3,000	3,000
FFP	6,038	-	-
GHP-USAID	4,500	3,000	3,000
Haiti	2,200	2,200	2,200
GHP-USAID	2,200	2,200	2,200
GH - Global Health	12,660	10,050	10,050
Global Health - Core	12,660	10,050	10,050
GHP-USAID	12,660	10,050	10,050
GH - International Partnerships	2,500	-	-
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,500	-	-
GHP-USAID	2,500	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	1,449,435	645,884	493,587
ES.1 Basic Education	807,753	394,530	299,386
Africa	304,476	109,415	69,147
Democratic Republic of the Congo	25,000	18,590	14,000
ESDF	-	18,590	14,000
ESF	25,000	-	-
Djibouti	2,000	-	500
ESDF	-	-	500
ESF	2,000	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Ethiopia	20,176	2,000	1,500
DA	20,000	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	1,500
FFP	176	-	-
Ghana	20,000	4,000	2,000
DA	20,000	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	2,000
Kenya	18,000	5,500	4,000
DA	18,000	-	-
ESDF	-	5,500	4,000
Liberia	18,069	2,500	500
DA	18,069	-	-
ESDF	-	2,500	500
Malawi	20,000	20,000	4,000
DA	20,000	-	-
ESDF	-	20,000	4,000
Mali	18,500	6,495	3,200
DA	18,500	-	-
ESDF	-	6,495	3,200
Mozambique	13,656	3,500	3,000
DA	13,656	-	-
ESDF	-	3,500	3,000
Niger	1,000	-	1,000
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Nigeria	25,000	12,000	10,000
DA	25,000	-	-
ESDF	-	12,000	10,000
Rwanda	15,000	2,150	3,200
DA	15,000	-	-
ESDF	-	2,150	3,200
Senegal	19,685	4,250	1,500
DA	19,685	-	-
ESDF	-	4,250	1,500
Somalia	14,990	5,000	5,000
DA	14,990	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	5,000
South Africa	2,000	-	-
DA	2,000	-	-
South Sudan	24,500	12,000	6,000
DA	24,500	-	-
ESDF	-	12,000	6,000
Tanzania	15,500	4,000	1,000
DA	15,500	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	1,000

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Uganda	18,000	1,930	3,000
DA	18,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,930	3,000
Zambia	8,400	1,500	500
DA	8,400	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	500
USAID Africa Regional	5,000	4,000	5,247
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	5,247
East Asia and Pacific	24,500	13,000	18,450
Burma	2,000	2,000	3,450
ESDF	-	2,000	3,450
ESF	2,000	-	-
Cambodia	5,000	-	1,000
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Laos	2,000	1,000	4,000
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	4,000
Philippines	15,500	10,000	10,000
DA	15,500	-	-
ESDF	-	10,000	10,000
Europe and Eurasia	7,389	1,500	2,740
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,389	-	750
AEECA	3,389	-	-
ESDF	-	-	750
Georgia	4,000	1,500	1,990
AEECA	4,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	1,990
Near East	132,150	114,250	98,750
Egypt	13,000	10,000	10,000
ESDF	-	10,000	10,000
ESF	13,000	-	-
Jordan	83,650	60,000	60,000
ESDF	-	60,000	60,000
ESF	83,650	-	-
Lebanon	20,000	20,000	17,000
ESDF	-	20,000	17,000
ESF	20,000	-	-
Morocco	4,500	3,650	2,700
ESDF	-	3,650	2,700
ESF	4,500	-	-
Syria	-	5,000	
ESDF	-	5,000	-
West Bank and Gaza	-	9,000	

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESDF	-	9,000	-
Yemen	10,000	6,000	8,500
ESDF	-	6,000	8,500
ESF	10,000	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,000	600	550
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	600	550
South and Central Asia	89,410	100,016	55,550
Afghanistan	37,122	60,116	40,000
ESDF	-	60,116	40,000
ESF	37,122	-	-
Bangladesh	15,000	6,300	6,300
DA	15,000	-	-
ESDF	-	6,300	6,300
India	3,000	-	-
ESF	3,000	-	-
Kazakhstan	1,000	-	-
AEECA	1,000	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	4,800	600	800
AEECA	4,800	-	-
ESDF	-	600	800
Nepal	19,500	3,000	3,000
ESDF	-	3,000	3,000
ESF	19,500	-	-
Pakistan	4,188	30,000	4,000
ESDF	-	30,000	4,000
ESF	4,188	-	-
Tajikistan	4,800	-	200
AEECA	4,800	-	-
ESDF	-	-	200
Uzbekistan	-	-	1,250
ESDF	-	-	1,250
Western Hemisphere	56,200	33,030	30,030
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	2,000	-	-
DA	2,000	-	-
Dominican Republic	5,000	-	-
DA	5,000	-	-
El Salvador	12,000	7,030	7,030
DA	12,000	-	-
ESDF	-	7,030	7,030
Guatemala	13,365	6,000	6,000
DA	13,365	-	-
ESDF	-	6,000	6,000
Haiti	2,200	7,000	4,000
DA	2,200	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESDF	-	7,000	4,000
Honduras	14,635	13,000	13,000
DA	14,635	-	-
ESDF	-	13,000	13,000
Nicaragua	3,000	-	-
DA	3,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	4,000	-	-
DA	1,914	-	-
ESF	2,086	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	2,000	400	1,800
USAID Asia Regional	2,000	400	1,800
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	400	1,800
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	-	22,919
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	-	22,919
ESDF	-	-	22,919
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	100,628	22,919	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	100,628	22,919	-
DA	100,628	-	-
ESDF	-	22,919	-
Other Funding	41,000	-	-
To Be Programmed	41,000	-	-
ESF	41,000	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	50,000	-	-
PRM, OA - Near East	50,000	-	-
MRA	50,000	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	256,287	117,419	107,319
Africa	23,000	7,419	9,500
Ethiopia	2,000	-	-
DA	2,000	-	-
Kenya	2,000	4,000	1,500
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	1,500
Liberia	1,500	-	-
DA	1,500	-	-
Malawi	10,000	-	-
DA	10,000	-	-
Rwanda	1,500	-	-
DA	1,500	-	-
Uganda	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	5,000	3,419	8,000
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	3,419	8,000
East Asia and Pacific	16,100	10,000	13,800

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Burma	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Indonesia	5,100	2,500	3,500
DA	5,100	-	-
ESDF	-	2,500	3,500
Laos	-	-	1,800
ESDF	-	-	1,800
Philippines	6,500	6,000	6,000
DA	6,500	-	-
ESDF	-	6,000	6,000
Vietnam	4,500	-	-
DA	4,500	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	1,500	1,500
ESDF	-	1,500	1,500
Europe and Eurasia	3,195	500	1,300
Armenia	160	-	100
AEECA	160	-	-
ESDF	-	-	100
Azerbaijan	60	-	-
AEECA	60	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	55	50	50
AEECA	55	-	-
ESDF	-	50	50
Kosovo	890	350	200
AEECA	890	-	-
ESDF	-	350	200
North Macedonia	100	100	100
AEECA	100	-	-
ESDF	-	100	100
Serbia	230	-	200
AEECA	230	-	-
ESDF	-	-	200
Ukraine	400	-	-
AEECA	400	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,300	-	650
AEECA	1,300	-	-
ESDF	-	-	650
Near East	72,500	23,258	32,500
Egypt	35,000	11,258	20,000
ESDF	-	11,258	20,000
ESF	35,000	-	-
Lebanon	16,500	6,000	12,000
ESDF	-	6,000	12,000
ESF	16,500	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	-	6,000	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESDF	-	6,000	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	20,000	-	-
ESF	20,000	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,000	-	500
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	500
South and Central Asia	44,557	57,738	25,115
Afghanistan	26,004	27,623	5,000
ESDF	-	27,623	5,000
ESF	26,004	-	-
Kazakhstan	250	-	-
AEECA	250	-	-
Pakistan	17,312	30,000	20,000
ESDF	-	30,000	20,000
ESF	17,312	-	-
Tajikistan	191	115	115
AEECA	191	-	-
ESDF	-	115	115
Turkmenistan	800	-	-
AEECA	800	-	-
Western Hemisphere	11,535	7,369	8,369
El Salvador	2,535	1,869	1,869
DA	2,535	-	-
ESDF	-	1,869	1,869
Guatemala	4,000	2,500	2,500
DA	4,000	-	-
ESDF	-	2,500	2,500
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	5,000	3,000	4,000
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	4,000
USAID Asia Regional	1,000	200	800
USAID Asia Regional	1,000	200	800
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	200	800
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	-	15,935
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	-	15,935
ESDF	-	-	15,935
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	21,100	10,935	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	21,100	10,935	-
DA	21,100	-	-
ESDF	-	10,935	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	27,400	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	27,400	-	-
DA	27,400	-	-
Other Funding	35,900	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	2,000	-	-
ESF	2,000	-	-
To Be Programmed	33,900	-	-
ESF	33,900	-	-
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	41,557	19,958	18,027
South and Central Asia	10,000	-	-
Afghanistan	10,000	-	-
ESF	10,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	7,521	11,829	5,027
Colombia	7,521	11,829	5,027
ESDF	-	11,829	5,027
ESF	7,521	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	14,000	-	-
DCHA/ASHA	14,000	-	-
DA	14,000	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	10,036	8,129	
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	10,036	8,129	-
DA	10,036	-	-
ESDF		8,129	
PRP - Bureau for Policy, Resources and Performance	-	-	13,000
USAID Bureau for Policy, Resources, and Performance	-	-	13,000
ESDF	-	-	13,000
ES.4 Social Services	256,439	82,977	59,855
Africa	1,588	9,608	1,000
African Union	-	228	-
ESDF	-	228	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,588	3,380	1,000
ESDF	-	3,380	1,000
ESF	1,588	-	-
Somalia	-	3,000	-
ESDF	-	3,000	-
South Sudan	-	3,000	-
ESDF	-	3,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	11,828	7,000	15,000
China	1,828	-	-
ESF	1,828	-	-
Laos	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
Philippines	-	3,000	3,000
ESDF	-	3,000	3,000
Vietnam	10,000	4,000	10,000
DA	10,000	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	10,000
Europe and Eurasia	2,178	200	240
Georgia	548	200	240

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
AEECA	548	-	-
ESDF	-	200	240
Moldova	1,630	-	-
AEECA	1,630	-	-
Near East	4,344	18,000	13,400
Iraq	-	3,000	3,400
ESDF	-	3,000	3,400
Jordan	4,344	5,000	10,000
ESDF	-	5,000	10,000
ESF	4,344	-	-
Syria	-	5,000	-
ESDF	-	5,000	-
West Bank and Gaza	-	5,000	-
ESDF	-	5,000	-
South and Central Asia	4,000	6,972	6,972
Afghanistan	-	6,972	6,972
ESDF	-	6,972	6,972
India	4,000	-	-
ESF	4,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	21,751	6,476	16,054
Colombia	13,051	4,476	10,054
ESDF	-	4,476	10,054
ESF	13,051	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	8,700	2,000	6,000
ESDF	-	2,000	6,000
ESF	8,700	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	57,500	27,532	-
DCHA/DRG - Core	-	27,532	-
ESDF	-	27,532	-
DCHA/DRG - SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	57,500	-	-
DA	30,500	-	-
ESF	7,500	-	-
GHP-USAID	19,500	-	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	-	7,189
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	-	7,189
ESDF	-	-	7,189
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	2,000	7,189	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	2,000	7,189	-
ESDF	-	7,189	-
ESF	2,000	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	3,500	-	-
GH/IP - Blind Children	3,500	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,500	-	-
IO - International Organizations	144,750	-	-
IO - UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Program	700	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
IO&P	700	-	-
IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund	137,500	-	-
IO&P	137,500	-	-
IO - UNVFVT UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	6,550	-	-
IO&P	6,550	-	-
Special Representatives	3,000	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	3,000	-	-
ESF	3,000	-	-
ES.5 Social Assistance	87,399	31,000	9,000
Africa	58,408	-	-
Burkina Faso	2,299	-	-
FFP	2,299	-	-
Ethiopia	53,930	-	-
FFP	53,930	-	-
Malawi	179	-	-
FFP	179	-	-
State Africa Regional	2,000	-	-
ESF	2,000	-	-
Near East	2,500	30,000	-
Iraq	2,500	-	-
ESF	2,500	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	-	30,000	-
ESDF	-	30,000	-
South and Central Asia	691	-	9,000
Bangladesh	691	-	9,000
ESDF	-	-	9,000
FFP	691	-	-
Western Hemisphere	-	1,000	-
Haiti	-	1,000	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
IO - International Organizations	25,800	-	-
IO - IDLO International Development Law Organization	400	-	-
IO&P	400	-	-
IO - OAS Development Assistance	500	-	-
IO&P	500	-	-
IO - UN Special Representative of the Secretary General for Sexual Violence in Conflict	2,750		
IO&P	2,750	-	-
IO - UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women	1,000	-	-
IO&P	1,000	-	-
IO - UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,150	-	-
IO&P	1,150	-	-
IO - UN Women	8,500	-	-
IO&P	8,500	-	-
IO - UNDF UN Democracy Fund	3,000	-	-

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
IO&P	3,000	-	-
IO - UNHCHR UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	8,500	-	-
IO&P	8,500	-	-
EG Economic Growth	3,796,657	2,205,895	2,422,566
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	786,220	522,314	619,539
Africa	-	1,636	50,000
Ghana	-	466	-
ESDF	-	466	-
Somalia	-	1,170	-
ESDF	-	1,170	-
USAID Africa Regional	-	-	50,000
ESDF	-	-	50,000
East Asia and Pacific	500	1,500	1,500
Philippines	500	1,500	1,500
DA	500	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	1,500
Europe and Eurasia	2,049	725	50
Kosovo	1,000	150	50
AEECA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	150	50
Moldova	1,049	-	-
AEECA	1,049	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	575	-
ESDF	-	575	-
Near East	766,938	503,750	500,553
Egypt	3,034	4,000	-
ESDF	-	4,000	-
ESF	3,034	-	-
Jordan	748,444	486,000	486,000
ESDF	-	486,000	486,000
ESF	748,444	-	-
Libya	9,550	5,250	4,153
ESDF	-	5,250	4,153
ESF	9,550	-	-
Tunisia	5,910	3,500	4,000
ESDF	-	3,500	4,000
ESF	5,910	-	-
Yemen	-	-	6,000
ESDF	-	-	6,000
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	-	5,000	-
ESDF	-	5,000	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	-	-	400
ESDF	-	-	400
South and Central Asia	5,000	-	2,000
Maldives	-	-	2,000

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESDF	-	-	2,000
Uzbekistan	5,000	-	-
AEECA	5,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	-	7,891	7,141
El Salvador	-	5,391	5,391
ESDF	-	5,391	5,391
Guatemala	-	2,500	1,750
ESDF	-	2,500	1,750
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	-	8,295
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	-	8,295
ESDF	-	-	8,295
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	11,733	6,812	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	11,733	6,812	-
DA	7,233	-	-
ESDF	-	6,812	-
ESF	4,500	-	-
Other Funding	-	-	50,000
Development Finance Corporation Transfer	-	-	50,000
ESDF	-	-	50,000
4.4 Infrastructure (Retired at EG Economic Growth)	-	235,715	-
Africa	-	49,525	-
Ethiopia	-	1,000	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
Ghana	-	2,000	-
ESDF	-	2,000	-
Kenya	-	4,000	-
ESDF	-	4,000	-
Liberia	-	4,075	-
ESDF	-	4,075	-
Nigeria	-	5,000	-
ESDF	-	5,000	-
Uganda	-	2,500	-
ESDF	-	2,500	-
USAID Africa Regional	-	30,000	-
ESDF	-	30,000	-
USAID West Africa Regional	-	950	-
ESDF	-	950	-
East Asia and Pacific	-	16,000	-
Indonesia	-	2,000	-
ESDF	-	2,000	-
Vietnam	-	2,000	-
ESDF	-	2,000	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	12,000	-
ESDF	-	12,000	-
Europe and Eurasia	-	24,551	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Armenia	-	2,200	-
ESDF	-	2,200	-
Georgia	-	1,800	-
ESDF	-	1,800	-
Ukraine	-	16,251	-
ESDF	-	16,251	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	4,300	-
ESDF	-	4,300	-
Near East	-	92,800	-
Jordan	-	75,800	-
ESDF	-	75,800	-
West Bank and Gaza	-	17,000	-
ESDF	-	17,000	-
South and Central Asia	-	34,399	-
Afghanistan	-	8,000	-
ESDF	-	8,000	-
Pakistan	-	22,399	-
ESDF	-	22,399	-
Central Asia Regional	-	3,000	-
ESDF	-	3,000	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	1,000	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
Western Hemisphere	-	1,500	-
Haiti	-	1,500	-
ESDF	-	1,500	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	-	14,580	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	-	14,580	-
ESDF	-	14,580	-
ENR - Energy Resources	-	2,360	-
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	-	2,360	-
ESDF	-	2,360	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity = EG.4 Financial Sector + EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	83,566	-
Africa	-	32,830	-
Somalia	-	7,830	-
ESDF	-	7,830	-
Zambia	-	2,000	-
ESDF	-	2,000	-
State Africa Regional	-	3,000	-
ESDF	-	3,000	-
USAID Africa Regional	-	20,000	-
ESDF	-	20,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	-	1,000	-
Philippines	-	1,000	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
Europe and Eurasia	-	2,500	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	2,500	-
ESDF	-	2,500	-
Near East	-	14,500	-
Libya	-	1,500	-
ESDF	-	1,500	-
Tunisia	-	3,500	-
ESDF	-	3,500	-
Yemen	-	9,500	-
ESDF	-	9,500	-
South and Central Asia	-	1,000	-
Bangladesh	-	1,000	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	-	16,382	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	-	16,382	-
ESDF	-	16,382	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	-	12,555	-
LAB - Global Solutions Center (GS)	-	12,555	-
ESDF	-	12,555	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	2,799	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	2,799	-
ESDF	-	2,799	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	173,531	137,793	207,232
Africa	15,189	14,746	15,000
African Union	189	-	-
ESF	189	-	-
Ghana	-	500	-
ESDF	-	500	-
USAID Africa Regional	-	750	-
ESDF	-	750	-
USAID East Africa Regional	5,000	2,669	5,000
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	2,669	5,000
USAID Southern Africa Regional	5,000	4,740	5,000
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	4,740	5,000
USAID West Africa Regional	5,000	6,087	5,000
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	6,087	5,000
East Asia and Pacific	29,865	13,215	57,695
Burma	-	-	1,580
ESDF	-	-	1,580
Indonesia	-	-	1,500
ESDF	-	-	1,500
Laos	-	-	2,400
ESDF	-	-	2,400

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Philippines	2,720	700	6,700
DA	2,720	-	-
ESDF	-	700	6,700
Vietnam	8,955	5,500	7,000
DA	8,955	-	-
ESDF	-	5,500	7,000
Pacific Islands Regional	-	-	2,500
ESDF	-	-	2,500
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	18,190	7,015	36,015
ESDF	-	7,015	36,015
ESF	18,190	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	42,314	14,233	12,304
Azerbaijan	1,638	150	100
AEECA	1,638	-	-
ESDF	-	150	100
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,158	2,248	725
AEECA	6,158	-	-
ESDF	-	2,248	725
Georgia	1,240	470	470
AEECA	1,240	-	-
ESDF	-	470	470
Kosovo	4,634	1,500	1,000
AEECA	4,634	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	1,000
Moldova	1,125	60	500
AEECA	1,125	-	-
ESDF	-	60	500
North Macedonia	3,080	-	-
AEECA	3,080	-	-
Serbia	10,030	-	-
AEECA	10,030	-	-
Ukraine	11,294	9,805	9,509
AEECA	11,294	-	-
ESDF	-	9,805	9,509
Europe and Eurasia Regional	3,115	-	-
AEECA	3,115	-	-
Near East	16,248	48,200	47,900
Egypt	6,748	5,000	6,650
ESDF	-	5,000	6,650
ESF	6,748	-	-
Iraq	500	200	200
ESDF	-	200	200
ESF	500	-	-
Jordan	3,000	30,000	30,000
ESDF	-	30,000	30,000

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESF	3,000	-	-
Tunisia	3,000	1,500	500
ESDF	-	1,500	500
ESF	3,000	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	-	11,000	-
ESDF	-	11,000	-
Yemen	-	-	7,000
ESDF	-	-	7,000
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	3,000	-	3,250
ESDF	-	-	3,250
ESF	3,000	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	-	500	300
ESDF	-	500	300
South and Central Asia	21,973	21,791	34,425
Afghanistan	7,143	10,245	10,245
ESDF	-	10,245	10,245
ESF	7,143	-	-
Kazakhstan	150	-	-
AEECA	150	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,424	-	350
AEECA	1,424	-	-
ESDF	-	-	350
Nepal	-	-	1,500
ESDF	-	-	1,500
Pakistan	-	3,616	4,000
ESDF	-	3,616	4,000
Sri Lanka	2,151	1,150	3,250
ESDF	-	1,150	3,250
ESF	2,151	-	-
Tajikistan	529	80	80
AEECA	529	-	-
ESDF	-	80	80
Turkmenistan	420	-	-
AEECA	420	-	-
Uzbekistan	4,706	-	2,000
AEECA	4,706	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,000
Central Asia Regional	5,450	5,700	4,000
AEECA	5,450	-	-
ESDF	-	5,700	4,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	1,000	9,000
ESDF	-	1,000	9,000
Western Hemisphere	20,000	8,900	7,900
El Salvador	3,333	1,900	1,900
DA	3,333	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESDF	-	1,900	1,900
Guatemala	3,334	-	-
DA	3,334	-	-
Haiti	-	2,000	1,000
ESDF	-	2,000	1,000
Honduras	3,333	-	-
DA	3,333	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	10,000	-	-
ESF	10,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	-	5,000	5,000
ESDF	-	5,000	5,000
USAID Asia Regional	7,131	500	5,800
USAID Asia Regional	7,131	500	5,800
DA	7,131	-	-
ESDF	-	500	5,800
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	-	26,208
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	-	26,208
ESDF	-	-	26,208
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	20,211	16,208	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	20,211	16,208	-
DA	15,211	-	-
ESDF	-	16,208	-
ESF	5,000	-	-
IO - International Organizations	600	-	-
IO - WTO Technical Assistance	600	-	-
IO&P	600	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	1,030,474	517,997	492,000
Africa	448,425	226,022	221,685
Burkina Faso	1,517	-	-
FFP	1,517	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	27,509	10,000	10,000
ESDF	-	10,000	10,000
ESF	12,100	-	-
FFP	15,409	-	-
Ethiopia	56,339	50,756	44,000
DA	55,000	-	-
ESDF	-	50,756	44,000
FFP	1,339	-	-
Ghana	35,082	17,034	17,034
DA	35,082	-	-
ESDF	-	17,034	17,034
Kenya	40,079	23,000	23,000
DA	40,079	-	-
ESDF	-	23,000	23,000
Liberia	7,000	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DA	7,000	-	-
Madagascar	967	-	-
FFP	967	-	-
Malawi	12,817	-	6,000
DA	12,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	6,000
FFP	817	-	-
Mali	24,500	20,710	20,710
DA	24,500	-	-
ESDF	-	20,710	20,710
Mozambique	6,800	-	-
DA	6,800	-	-
Niger	15,176	12,500	12,500
DA	15,085	-	-
ESDF	-	12,500	12,500
FFP	91	-	-
Nigeria	26,000	21,000	21,000
DA	26,000	-	-
ESDF	-	21,000	21,000
Rwanda	22,000	3,000	5,000
DA	22,000	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	5,000
Senegal	25,000	11,000	11,000
DA	25,000	-	-
ESDF	-	11,000	11,000
Somalia	14,200	5,572	8,572
DA	14,200	-	-
ESDF	-	5,572	8,572
South Sudan	6,000	7,000	5,419
DA	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	7,000	5,419
Tanzania	25,329	7,000	7,000
DA	25,329	-	-
ESDF	-	7,000	7,000
Uganda	30,440	17,000	11,000
DA	30,440	-	-
ESDF	-	17,000	11,000
Zambia	12,000	-	-
DA	12,000	-	-
Zimbabwe	9,970	4,000	4,000
DA	4,500	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	4,000
FFP	5,470	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	3,000	2,000
DA	2,000	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESDF	-	3,000	2,000
USAID East Africa Regional	20,000	2,000	2,000
DA	20,000	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
USAID Sahel Regional Program	4,000	3,000	3,000
DA	4,000	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	3,000
USAID Southern Africa Regional	8,000	-	-
DA	8,000	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	15,700	8,450	8,450
DA	15,700	-	-
ESDF	-	8,450	8,450
East Asia and Pacific	29,000	5,500	11,500
Burma	19,000	5,500	5,500
ESDF	-	5,500	5,500
ESF	19,000	-	-
Cambodia	10,000	-	6,000
DA	10,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	6,000
Europe and Eurasia	4,400	2,600	-
Georgia	4,400	2,600	-
AEECA	4,400	-	-
ESDF	-	2,600	-
Near East	11,400	-	700
Egypt	9,500	-	-
ESF	9,500	-	-
Yemen	1,500	-	-
ESF	1,500	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	400	-	700
DA	400	-	-
ESDF	-	-	700
South and Central Asia	147,363	127,375	95,715
Afghanistan	63,500	57,500	30,840
ESDF	-	57,500	30,840
ESF	63,500	-	-
Bangladesh	56,921	39,000	45,000
DA	53,425	-	-
ESDF	-	39,000	45,000
FFP	3,496	-	-
Nepal	15,000	11,000	15,000
ESDF	-	11,000	15,000
ESF	15,000	-	-
Pakistan	3,200	15,000	-
ESDF	-	15,000	-
ESF	3,200	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Tajikistan	8,642	4,875	4,875
AEECA	8,642	-	-
ESDF	-	4,875	4,875
Uzbekistan	100	-	-
AEECA	100	-	-
Western Hemisphere	48,626	35,500	40,500
Guatemala	18,126	12,000	14,000
DA	18,000	-	-
ESDF	-	12,000	14,000
FFP	126	-	-
Haiti	11,500	8,500	8,500
DA	11,500	-	-
ESDF	-	8,500	8,500
Honduras	18,000	15,000	18,000
DA	18,000	-	-
ESDF	-	15,000	18,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	900	-	900
USAID Asia Regional	900	-	900
DA	900	-	-
ESDF	-	-	900
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	315,960	121,000	-
USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS)	315,960	121,000	-
DA	315,960	-	-
ESDF	-	121,000	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	1,500	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	1,500	-	-
DA	1,500	-	-
Other Funding	22,900	-	-
To Be Programmed	22,900	-	-
ESF	22,900	-	-
RFS - Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	-	-	121,000
USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	-	-	121,000
ESDF	-	-	121,000
EG.4 Financial Sector	63,745	165,531	75,729
Africa	4,414	-	20,000
Burkina Faso	1,096	-	-
FFP	1,096	-	-
Niger	3,318	-	-
FFP	3,318	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	-	-	20,000
ESDF	-	-	20,000
East Asia and Pacific	-	3,000	14,000
Philippines	-	-	1,000

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESDF	-	-	1,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	3,000	13,000
ESDF	-	3,000	13,000
Europe and Eurasia	22,446	13,518	11,289
Azerbaijan	700	-	-
AEECA	700	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,648	1,120	900
AEECA	1,648	-	-
ESDF	-	1,120	900
Georgia	990	-	-
AEECA	990	-	-
Kosovo	144	-	-
AEECA	144	-	-
Moldova	4,368	400	1,500
AEECA	4,368	-	-
ESDF	-	400	1,500
Ukraine	12,551	8,938	7,589
AEECA	12,551	-	-
ESDF	-	8,938	7,589
Europe and Eurasia Regional	2,045	3,060	1,300
AEECA	2,045	-	-
ESDF	-	3,060	1,300
Near East	9,748	-	-
Egypt	6,748	-	-
ESF	6,748	-	-
Tunisia	3,000	-	-
ESF	3,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	9,081	5,300	3,200
Afghanistan	-	5,300	-
ESDF	-	5,300	
Bangladesh	3,185	-	-
FFP	3,185	-	
India	1,000	-	-
ESF	1,000	-	-
Sri Lanka	4,301	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
ESF	4,301	-	
Tajikistan	595	-	200
AEECA	595	-	
ESDF	-	-	200
Central Asia Regional	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Western Hemisphere	-	3,000	1,000
Haiti	-	3,000	1,000
ESDF	-	3,000	1,000

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	-	25,411
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	-	25,411
ESDF	-	-	25,411
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	18,056	140,713	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	18,056	140,713	-
DA	8,556	-	-
ESDF	-	140,713	-
ESF	9,500	-	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	-	829
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	-	829
ESDF	-	-	829
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	879,979	343,062	351,182
Africa	189	29,678	27,527
African Union	189	150	150
ESDF	-	150	150
ESF	189	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	6,900	-
ESDF	-	6,900	-
Djibouti	-	1,500	-
ESDF	-	1,500	-
Ethiopia	-	-	400
ESDF	-	-	400
Kenya	-	2,000	-
ESDF	-	2,000	-
Liberia	-	-	3,500
ESDF	-	-	3,500
Malawi	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Mozambique	-	3,000	-
ESDF	-	3,000	-
Nigeria	-	-	3,500
ESDF	-	-	3,500
Rwanda	-	6,000	2,000
ESDF	-	6,000	2,000
Somalia	-	6,000	9,572
ESDF	-	6,000	9,572
Zambia	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
State Africa Regional	-	-	3,000
ESDF	-	-	3,000
USAID Africa Regional	-	1,155	1,905
ESDF	-	1,155	1,905
USAID Sahel Regional Program	-	1,960	500
ESDF	-	1,960	500
USAID West Africa Regional	-	1,013	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESDF	-	1,013	-
East Asia and Pacific	41,219	23,650	42,398
Burma	8,020	13,000	9,560
ESDF	-	13,000	9,560
ESF	8,020	-	-
China	4,571	-	-
ESF	4,571	-	-
Indonesia	3,750	6,250	9,500
DA	3,750	-	-
ESDF	-	6,250	9,500
Laos	13,350	500	5,000
DA	13,350	-	-
ESDF	-	500	5,000
Mongolia	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
Philippines	500	2,900	9,400
DA	500	-	-
ESDF	-	2,900	9,400
Timor-Leste	10,028	1,000	6,938
DA	10,028	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	6,938
Vietnam	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	129,987	57,161	58,336
Armenia	6,199	820	1,250
AEECA	6,199	-	-
ESDF	-	820	1,250
Azerbaijan	1,750	1,300	900
AEECA	1,750	-	-
ESDF	-	1,300	900
Belarus	1,500	-	75
AEECA	1,500	-	-
ESDF	-	-	75
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,478	1,397	675
AEECA	1,478	-	-
ESDF	-	1,397	675
Georgia	19,976	3,000	18,100
AEECA	19,976	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	18,100
Kosovo	9,365	8,650	6,750
AEECA	9,365	-	-
ESDF	-	8,650	6,750
Moldova	19,671	7,621	5,500
AEECA	19,671	-	-
ESDF	-	7,621	5,500

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Montenegro	1,200	-	-
AEECA	1,200	-	-
Serbia	3,883	1,970	1,000
AEECA	3,883	-	-
ESDF		1,970	1,000
Ukraine	43,728	23,863	16,886
AEECA	43,728	-	-
ESDF	-	23,863	16,886
Europe and Eurasia Regional	21,237	8,540	7,200
AEECA	21,237	-	-
ESDF	-	8,540	7,200
Near East	103,168	116,847	75,950
Egypt	4,606	26,897	15,350
ESDF	-	26,897	15,350
ESF	4,606	-	
Iraq	9,500	4,800	4,800
ESDF	-	4,800	4,800
ESF	9,500	-	
Jordan	24,792	22,000	22,000
ESDF	-	22,000	22,000
ESF	24,792	-	-
Lebanon	31,000	27,000	13,200
ESDF	-	27,000	13,200
ESF	31,000	-	-
Libya	-	1,500	-
ESDF	-	1,500	-
Morocco	2,900	2,500	1,450
ESDF	-	2,500	1,450
ESF	2,900	-	-
Tunisia	20,070	10,450	10,000
ESDF	-	10,450	10,000
ESF	20,070	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	-	15,000	-
ESDF	-	15,000	-
Yemen	-	-	3,600
ESDF	-	-	3,600
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	8,600	6,200	5,250
ESDF	-	6,200	5,250
ESF	8,600	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,700	500	300
DA	1,700	-	-
ESDF	-	500	300
South and Central Asia	47,846	43,418	31,630
Afghanistan	9,000	12,455	12,455
ESDF	-	12,455	12,455

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESF	9,000	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	7,500
ESDF	-	-	7,500
Kyrgyz Republic	10,726	2,550	800
AEECA	10,726	-	-
ESDF	-	2,550	800
Nepal	3,562	-	4,000
ESDF	-	-	4,000
ESF	3,562	-	-
Pakistan	1,300	20,519	-
ESDF	-	20,519	
ESF	1,300	-	
Sri Lanka	2,619	2,624	4,500
ESDF	-	2,624	4,500
ESF	2,619	-	
Tajikistan	3,641	1,890	375
AEECA	3,641	-	-
ESDF	-	1,890	375
Turkmenistan	600	-	-
AEECA	600	-	
Uzbekistan	4,835	2,950	2,000
AEECA	4,835	-	
ESDF	-	2,950	2,000
Central Asia Regional	10,563	-	-
AEECA	10,563	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	1,000	430	-
ESDF	-	430	
ESF	1,000	-	
Western Hemisphere	21,499	54,653	35,289
El Salvador	1,667	17,754	14,289
DA	1,667	-	
ESDF	-	17,754	14,289
Guatemala	-	18,399	9,500
ESDF	-	18,399	9,500
Haiti	-	2,000	1,000
ESDF	-	2,000	1,000
Honduras	32	8,500	5,500
DA	32	-	
ESDF	-	8,500	5,500
State Western Hemisphere Regional	2,800	3,000	-
ESDF	-	3,000	
ESF	2,800	-	
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	17,000	5,000	5,000
DA	17,000	-	
ESDF	-	5,000	5,000

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
USAID Asia Regional	-	500	-
USAID Asia Regional	-	500	-
ESDF		500	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	-	77,231
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	-	77,231
ESDF	-	-	77,231
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	89,720	15,530	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	89,720	15,530	-
AEECA	10,000	-	-
DA	39,400	-	
ESDF		15,530	-
ESF	40,320	-	
IO - International Organizations	80,500	-	-
IO - UNCDF UN Capital Development Fund	500	-	-
IO&P	500	-	-
IO - UNDP UN Development Program	80,000	-	-
IO&P	80,000	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	47,300	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	47,300	-	-
DA	47,300	-	
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	1,500	-	-
OES/OP Other Programs	1,500	-	
ESF	1,500	-	
Other Funding	317,051	-	-
To Be Programmed	317,051	-	-
DA	20,000	-	
ESF	297,051	-	
PRP - Bureau for Policy, Resources and Performance	-	-	500
USAID Bureau for Policy, Resources, and Performance	-	-	500
ESDF	-	-	500
Special Representatives	-	1,625	1,250
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	-	1,625	1,250
ESDF	-	1,625	1,250
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	-	1,071
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	-	1,071
ESDF	-	-	1,071
EG.6 Workforce Development	36,174	-	133,534
Africa	4,000	-	4,200
African Union	-	-	200
ESDF	-	-	200
Djibouti	4,000	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
ESF	4,000	-	
Mozambique	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
East Asia and Pacific	880	-	7,250
Burma	880	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
ESF	880	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	4,750
ESDF	-	-	4,750
Philippines	-	-	1,500
ESDF	-	-	1,500
Europe and Eurasia	4,889	-	2,719
Azerbaijan	530	-	-
AEECA	530	-	-
Ukraine	3,359	-	2,119
AEECA	3,359	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,119
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,000	-	600
AEECA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	600
Near East	12,228	-	2,000
Egypt	4,608	-	-
ESF	4,608	-	-
Morocco	2,000	-	-
ESF	2,000	-	-
Tunisia	5,620	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
ESF	5,620	-	-
South and Central Asia	12,264	-	2,400
Bangladesh	3,000	-	-
DA	3,000	-	-
India	1,000	-	-
ESF	1,000	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	150
ESDF	-	-	150
Nepal	1,000	-	-
ESF	1,000	-	-
Pakistan	2,500	-	-
ESF	2,500	-	-
Sri Lanka	3,984	-	2,250
ESDF	-	-	2,250
ESF	3,984	-	-
Turkmenistan	780	-	-
AEECA	780	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1	-	13,715
El Salvador	-	-	3,465
ESDF	-	-	3,465
Guatemala	1	-	8,250

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DA	1	-	-
ESDF	-	-	8,250
State Western Hemisphere Regional	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	-	100,000
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	-	100,000
ESDF	-	-	100,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	412	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	412	-	-
DA	412	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	1,500	-	-
OES/OP Other Programs	1,500	-	-
ESF	1,500	-	-
Special Representatives	-	-	1,250
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	-	-	1,250
ESDF	-	-	1,250
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	198,057	-	201,966
Africa	77,510	-	70,000
Somalia	810	-	-
DA	810	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	76,700	-	70,000
DA	76,700	-	-
ESDF	-	-	70,000
East Asia and Pacific	30,190	-	30,000
Indonesia	2,250	-	4,000
DA	2,250	-	-
ESDF	-	-	4,000
Laos	-	-	3,000
ESDF	-	-	3,000
Philippines	-	-	4,000
ESDF	-	-	4,000
Vietnam	4,500	-	2,000
DA	4,500	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,000
Pacific Islands Regional	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	-	10,000
ESDF	-	-	10,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	23,440	-	5,000
DA	18,440	-	-
ESDF	-	-	5,000
ESF	5,000	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	48,416	-	33,766
Armenia	4,484	-	800
AEECA	4,484	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESDF	-	-	800
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,611	-	650
AEECA	1,611	-	-
ESDF	-	-	650
Georgia	740	-	950
AEECA	740	-	-
ESDF	-	-	950
Moldova	3,558	-	1,500
AEECA	3,558	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,500
North Macedonia	260	-	713
AEECA	260	-	-
ESDF	-	-	713
Serbia	3,595	-	800
AEECA	3,595	-	-
ESDF	-	-	800
Ukraine	21,352	-	22,723
AEECA	21,352	-	-
ESDF	-	-	22,723
Europe and Eurasia Regional	12,816	-	5,630
AEECA	12,816	-	-
ESDF	-	-	5,630
South and Central Asia	24,348	-	43,500
Afghanistan	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
Bangladesh	-	-	3,000
ESDF	-	-	3,000
India	10,000	-	20,000
DA	10,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	20,000
Kazakhstan	584	-	-
AEECA	584	-	-
Nepal	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
Tajikistan	2,500	-	-
AEECA	2,500	-	-
Central Asia Regional	5,850	-	3,000
AEECA	5,850	-	-
ESDF	-	-	3,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	4,930	-	13,500
ESDF	-	-	13,500
ESF	4,930	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	484	-	-
DA	484	-	-
Western Hemisphere	-	-	4,300

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Jamaica	-	-	1,800
ESDF	-	-	1,800
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	-	-	2,500
ESDF	-	-	2,500
USAID Asia Regional	2,000	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	2,000	-	-
DA	2,000	-	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	-	12,500
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	-	12,500
ESDF	-	-	12,500
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	9,593	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	9,593	-	-
DA	7,593	-	-
ESF	2,000	-	-
ENR - Energy Resources	6,000	-	7,900
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	6,000	-	7,900
ESDF	-	-	7,900
ESF	6,000	-	
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	31,680	-	66,750
East Asia and Pacific	5,000	-	15,000
Pacific Islands Regional	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	5,000	-	11,000
ESDF	-	-	11,000
ESF	5,000	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
South and Central Asia	-	-	1,750
India	-	-	750
ESDF	-	-	750
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	6,180	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	6,180	-	-
ESF	6,180	-	-
EB - Economic and Business Affairs	20,500	-	50,000
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB)	20,500	-	50,000
ESDF	-	-	50,000
ESF	20,500	-	-
EG.9 Transport Services	12,242	-	13,630
Africa	-	-	2,000
Liberia	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
Near East	8,000	-	-
Jordan	8,000	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESF	8,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	2,786	-	8,750
Sri Lanka	2,786	-	750
ESDF	-	-	750
ESF	2,786	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	-	8,000
ESDF	-	-	8,000
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	-	2,080
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	-	2,080
ESDF	-	-	2,080
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	1,456	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	1,456	-	-
DA	1,456	-	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	-	800
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	-	800
ESDF	-	-	800
EG.10 Environment	458,640	199,917	222,654
Africa	164,576	29,283	16,550
Democratic Republic of the Congo	15,321	-	-
FFP	15,321	-	-
Ethiopia	24,490	-	-
FFP	24,490	-	-
Ghana	1,550	-	-
DA	1,550	-	-
Kenya	9,000	8,000	4,000
DA	9,000	-	-
ESDF	-	8,000	4,000
Liberia	4,000	-	-
DA	4,000	-	-
Madagascar	8,345	2,500	1,500
DA	7,900	-	-
ESDF	-	2,500	1,500
FFP	445	-	-
Malawi	8,570	-	500
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	500
FFP	5,570	-	-
Mozambique	7,200	-	-
DA	7,200	-	-
Senegal	2,000	-	1,000
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Somalia	-	1,428	-
ESDF	-	1,428	-
South Sudan	2,500	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DA	2,500	-	-
Tanzania	9,150	1,275	1,000
DA	9,150	-	-
ESDF	-	1,275	1,000
Uganda	4,500	-	-
DA	4,500	-	-
Zambia	3,000	2,000	1,750
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	1,750
USAID Africa Regional	4,800	3,250	5,500
DA	4,800	-	-
ESDF	-	3,250	5,500
USAID Central Africa Regional	39,400	6,480	-
DA	39,400	-	-
ESDF	-	6,480	-
USAID East Africa Regional	5,500	1,000	-
DA	5,500	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	8,000	850	500
DA	8,000	-	-
ESDF	-	850	500
USAID West Africa Regional	7,250	2,500	800
DA	7,250	-	-
ESDF	-	2,500	800
East Asia and Pacific	85,194	36,400	59,100
Cambodia	3,500	-	1,000
DA	3,500	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
China	6,601	-	-
ESF	6,601	-	-
Indonesia	15,498	6,900	8,900
DA	15,498	-	-
ESDF	-	6,900	8,900
Laos	1,650	-	-
DA	1,650	-	-
Philippines	11,650	10,000	10,000
DA	11,650	-	-
ESDF	-	10,000	10,000
Vietnam	36,795	15,000	30,000
DA	6,795	-	-
ESDF	-	15,000	30,000
ESF	30,000	-	-
Pacific Islands Regional	-	-	5,000
ESDF	-	-	5,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	9,500	4,500	4,200

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DA	9,500	-	-
ESDF	-	4,500	4,200
Europe and Eurasia	955	1,830	-
Georgia	865	830	-
AEECA	865	-	-
ESDF	-	830	-
Ukraine	90	-	-
AEECA	90	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	1,000	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
Near East	4,500	5,250	5,200
Jordan	4,000	5,000	5,000
ESDF	-	5,000	5,000
ESF	4,000	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	500	250	200
ESDF	-	250	200
ESF	500	-	-
South and Central Asia	18,991	11,500	29,150
Afghanistan	-	2,500	-
ESDF	-	2,500	-
Bangladesh	6,141	9,000	9,000
DA	5,825	-	-
ESDF	-	9,000	9,000
FFP	316	-	-
India	-	-	16,650
ESDF	-	-	16,650
Maldives	1,500	-	500
DA	1,500	-	-
ESDF	-	-	500
Nepal	9,000	-	-
ESF	9,000	-	-
Sri Lanka	1,050	-	-
ESF	1,050	-	-
Central Asia Regional	1,300	-	-
AEECA	1,300	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	-	3,000
ESDF	-	-	3,000
Western Hemisphere	64,708	15,700	11,700
Brazil	10,500	-	-
DA	10,500	-	-
Colombia	11,000	4,700	4,700
ESDF	-	4,700	4,700
ESF	11,000	-	-
Guatemala	6,443	3,000	3,000
DA	6,000	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESDF	-	3,000	3,000
FFP	443	-	-
Haiti	-	4,000	-
ESDF	-	4,000	
Honduras	5,000	4,000	4,000
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	4,000
Peru	8,200	-	-
DA	8,200	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	2,000	-	-
ESF	2,000	-	-
USAID Caribbean Development Program	4,000	-	-
DA	4,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,500	-	-
DA	2,500	-	-
USAID South America Regional	15,065	-	-
DA	15,065	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	1,750	1,200	2,800
USAID Asia Regional	1,750	1,200	2,800
DA	1,750	-	
ESDF	-	1,200	2,800
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	-	32,854
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	-	32,854
ESDF	-	-	32,854
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	37,791	32,854	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	37,791	32,854	-
DA	32,791	-	-
ESDF	-	32,854	
ESF	5,000	-	-
IO - International Organizations	52,175	-	-
IO - International Chemicals and Toxins Programs	3,175	-	-
IO&P	3,175	-	-
IO - International Conservation Programs	7,000	-	-
IO&P	7,000	-	-
IO - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	31,000	-	-
IO&P	31,000	-	-
IO - UNEP UN Environment Program	10,000	-	-
IO&P	10,000	-	-
IO - WMO World Meteorological Organization	1,000	-	-
IO&P	1,000	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	28,000	65,900	65,300
OES/M Mercury	2,500	-	-
ESF	2,500	-	-
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	1,250	-	-
ESF	1,250	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
OES/OP Other Programs	2,000	5,000	5,200
ESDF	-	5,000	5,200
ESF	2,000	-	-
OES/SPFF South Pacific Forum Fisheries	21,000	21,000	21,000
ESDF	-	21,000	21,000
ESF	21,000	-	-
OES/W Water	1,000	-	-
ESF	1,000	-	-
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	250	39,900	39,100
ESDF	-	39,900	39,100
ESF	250	-	-
EG.11 Adaptation	2,415	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	2,415	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	2,415	-	-
DA	2,415	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	123,500	-	38,350
Africa	18,500	-	5,650
Malawi	3,000	-	1,500
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,500
Zambia	3,000	-	-
DA	3,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	1,500	-	-
DA	1,500	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	7,500	-	3,900
DA	7,500	-	-
ESDF	-	-	3,900
USAID West Africa Regional	3,500	-	250
DA	3,500	-	-
ESDF	-	-	250
East Asia and Pacific	22,500	-	8,500
Cambodia	4,300	-	1,500
DA	4,300	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,500
Indonesia	6,400	-	-
DA	6,400	-	-
Philippines	2,800	-	5,000
DA	2,800	-	-
ESDF	-	-	5,000
Vietnam	5,000	-	-
DA	5,000	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	4,000	-	2,000
DA	4,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,000
South and Central Asia	9,000	-	22,000

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Bangladesh	3,000	-	6,000
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	6,000
India	6,000	-	6,000
ESDF	-	-	6,000
ESF	6,000	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	-	10,000
ESDF	-	-	10,000
Western Hemisphere	41,000	-	1,000
Colombia	7,000	-	-
ESF	7,000	-	-
Guatemala	6,000	-	1,000
DA	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Haiti	8,500	-	-
ESF	8,500	-	-
Mexico	6,000	-	-
ESF	6,000	-	-
Peru	6,000	-	-
DA	6,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	4,500	-	-
DA	4,500	-	-
USAID South America Regional	3,000	-	-
DA	3,000	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	1,500	-	1,200
USAID Asia Regional	1,500	-	1,200
DA	1,500	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,200
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	16,000	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	16,000	-	-
DA	16,000	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	15,000	-	-
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	15,000	-	-
ESF	15,000	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	9,045,372	6,405,987	6,359,562
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,549,271	6,196,526	6,326,862
Africa	1,104,528	-	-
Burkina Faso	6,241	-	-
FFP	6,241	-	-
Burundi	8,077	-	-
FFP	8,077	-	-
Cameroon	14,377	-	-
FFP	14,377	-	-
Chad	26,324	-	-
FFP	26,324	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Democratic Republic of the Congo	63,332	-	-
FFP	63,332	-	-
Djibouti	3,082	-	-
FFP	3,082	-	-
Ethiopia	208,156	-	-
FFP	208,156	-	-
Kenya	66,057	-	-
FFP	66,057	-	-
Madagascar	11,667	-	-
FFP	11,667	-	-
Mali	11,024	-	-
FFP	11,024	-	-
Mauritania	2,844	-	-
FFP	2,844	-	-
Mozambique	3,635	-	-
FFP	3,635	-	-
Niger	36,844	-	-
FFP	36,844	-	-
Nigeria	22,253	-	-
FFP	22,253	-	-
Republic of the Congo	908	-	-
FFP	908	-	-
Somalia	101,776	-	-
FFP	101,776	-	-
South Sudan	322,369	-	-
FFP	322,369	-	-
Sudan	144,616	-	-
FFP	144,616	-	-
Tanzania	10,044	-	-
FFP	10,044	-	-
Uganda	30,875	-	-
FFP	30,875	-	-
Zimbabwe	10,027	-	-
FFP	10,027	-	-
Near East	269,575	38,000	
West Bank and Gaza	-	38,000	
ESDF		38,000	-
Yemen	269,575	-	-
FFP	269,575	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	3,901,468	3,394,836	-
DCHA/FFP - Contingency	1,521,236	1,504,134	-
FFP	3,531	-	-
IDA	1,517,705	1,504,134	
DCHA/OFDA	2,380,232	890,702	-
IDA	2,380,232	890,702	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	-	1,000,000	-
IDA	-	1,000,000	-
IO - International Organizations	2,500	-	-
IO - UN OCHA UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	2,500	-	-
IO&P	2,500	-	-
Other Funding	-	-	5,968,000
To Be Programmed	-	-	5,968,000
IHA	-	-	5,968,000
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	3,271,200	2,763,690	358,862
PRM, Administrative Expenses	38,800	43,650	38,862
MRA	38,800	43,650	38,862
PRM, Emergency Funds	1,000	-	-
ERMA	1,000	-	-
PRM, OA - Africa	1,087,100	600,000	-
MRA	1,087,100	600,000	-
PRM, OA - East Asia	124,700	111,835	-
MRA	124,700	111,835	-
PRM, OA - Europe	115,500	46,400	-
MRA	115,500	46,400	-
PRM, OA - Near East	1,035,200	1,195,200	-
MRA	1,035,200	1,195,200	-
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	466,600	225,905	-
MRA	466,600	225,905	-
PRM, OA - South Asia	111,200	94,400	-
MRA	111,200	94,400	-
PRM, OA - Western Hemisphere	87,300	51,300	-
MRA	87,300	51,300	-
PRM, Refugee Admissions	203,800	395,000	320,000
MRA	203,800	395,000	320,000
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	427,827	172,776	18,000
Africa	9,495	2,000	1,000
Burkina Faso	894	-	-
FFP	894	-	-
Ethiopia	1,000	2,000	1,000
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	1,000
Madagascar	2,726	-	-
FFP	2,726	-	-
Malawi	112	-	-
FFP	112	-	-
Niger	3,252	-	-
FFP	3,252	-	-
Zimbabwe	1,011	-	-
FFP	1,011	-	-
State Africa Regional	500	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESF	500	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	3,894	8,200	8,000
Marshall Islands	447	-	-
DA	447	-	-
Micronesia	447	-	-
DA	447	-	-
Philippines	3,000	8,200	3,000
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	8,200	3,000
Pacific Islands Regional	-	-	5,000
ESDF	-	-	5,000
Europe and Eurasia	606	-	-
Armenia	248	-	-
AEECA	248	-	-
Ukraine	358	-	-
AEECA	358	-	-
South and Central Asia	11,749	-	9,000
Bangladesh	1,749	-	-
FFP	1,749	-	-
India	-	-	4,000
ESDF	-	-	4,000
Nepal	10,000	-	5,000
ESDF	-	-	5,000
ESF	10,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	2,708	-	-
Guatemala	1,708	-	-
FFP	1,708	-	-
Jamaica	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	399,375	162,576	-
DCHA - FEWSNet	8,000	-	-
DA	8,000	-	-
DCHA/FFP - Contingency	14,839	50,000	-
IDA	14,839	50,000	-
DCHA/FFP - Non-Contingency	4,000	-	-
DA	4,000	-	-
DCHA/OFDA	372,536	112,576	-
IDA	372,536	112,576	-
HA.3 Migration Management	68,274	36,685	14,700
Africa	15,414	-	-
Central African Republic	15,414	-	-
FFP	15,414	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	60	-	-
Ukraine	60	-	-
AEECA	60	-	-

Category, Program Areas, by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request, and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Western Hemisphere	7,000	-	8,500
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	7,000	-	8,500
ESDF	-	-	8,500
ESF	7,000	-	
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	45,800	36,685	6,200
PRM, Administrative Expenses	1,200	1,350	1,200
MRA	1,200	1,350	1,200
PRM, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	7,500	5,000	5,000
MRA	7,500	5,000	5,000
PRM, OA - Migration	37,100	30,335	-
MRA	37,100	30,335	-
PO Program Development and Oversight	1,635,554	1,378,194	1,545,600
PO.1 Program Design and Learning	874	-	600
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	874	-	600
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	874	-	600
ESDF	-	-	600
ESF	874	-	-
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	1,634,680	1,377,320	1,545,000
South and Central Asia	1,500	-	-
Pakistan	1,500	-	-
ESF	1,500	-	-
USAID Management	1,630,076	1,377,320	1,545,000
USAID Capital Investment Fund	197,100	190,900	198,300
USAID Admin	197,100	190,900	198,300
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	10,000	-	-
USAID Admin	10,000	-	-
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	75,300	71,500	71,500
USAID Admin	75,300	71,500	71,500
USAID Operating Expense	1,347,676	1,114,920	1,275,200
USAID Admin	1,347,676	1,114,920	1,275,200
USAID Program Management Initiatives	3,104	-	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	3,104	-	-
DA	3,104	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning = PO.1 Program Design and Learning + PO.3 Evaluation)	-	874	-
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	-	874	-
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	-	874	-
ESDF	-	874	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Total	37,102,377	26,891,932	26,982,615
Africa	8,499,130	5,562,141	4,936,425
African Union	378	378	350
ESDF	-	378	350
ES Education and Social Services	-	228	-
ES.4 Social Services	-	228	-
EG Economic Growth	-	150	350
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	150	150
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	-	200
ESF	378	-	-
EG Economic Growth	378	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	189	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	189	-	-
Angola	42,023	28,156	24,400
GHP-STATE	9,028	5,756	-
HL Health	9,028	5,756	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	9,028	5,756	-
GHP-USAID	28,390	20,000	22,000
HL Health	28,390	20,000	22,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	4,390	-	-
HL.3 Malaria	22,000	20,000	20,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	2,000	-	2,000
IMET	605	400	400
PS Peace and Security	605	400	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	605	400	400
NADR	4,000	2,000	2,000
PS Peace and Security	4,000	2,000	2,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	4,000	2,000	2,000
Benin	24,512	19,300	19,300
GHP-USAID	24,000	19,000	19,000
HL Health	24,000	19,000	19,000
HL.3 Malaria	16,000	16,000	16,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	4,000	3,000	3,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	4,000	-	-
IMET	512	300	300
PS Peace and Security	512	300	300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	512	300	300
Botswana	65,323	65,500	68,580
GHP-STATE	64,764	65,000	67,880
HL Health	64,764	65,000	67,880
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	64,764	65,000	67,880
IMET	559	500	700
PS Peace and Security	559	500	700
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	559	500	700
Burkina Faso	45,790	20,345	25,350
ESDF	-	-	2,300

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	-	2,300
DR.2 Good Governance	-	-	1,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	1,300
FFP	16,241	-	-
HL Health	4,194	-	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	2,588	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	958	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	648	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	2,299	-	-
ES.5 Social Assistance	2,299	-	-
EG Economic Growth	2,613	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	1,517	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	1,096	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	7,135	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,241	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	894	-	-
GHP-USAID	29,000	20,000	22,000
HL Health	29,000	20,000	22,000
HL.3 Malaria	25,000	20,000	20,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	2,000	-	2,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	2,000	-	-
IMET	549	345	550
PS Peace and Security	549	345	550
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	549	345	550
NADR	-	-	500
PS Peace and Security	-	-	500
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	-	500
Burundi	54,802	17,291	19,260
DA	3,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	350	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	2,650	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	1,000
PS Peace and Security	-	1,500	1,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	1,500	1,000
FFP	20,462	-	-
HL Health	12,385	-	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	12,385	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	8,077	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,077	-	-
GHP-STATE	11,340	5,791	8,260
HL Health	11,340	5,791	8,260
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	11,340	5,791	8,260
GHP-USAID	20,000	10,000	10,000
HL Health	20,000	10,000	10,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	3,500	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
HL.3 Malaria	9,000	8,000	8,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	3,000	2,000	2,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	4,500	-	-
Cabo Verde	234	125	125
IMET	234	125	125
PS Peace and Security	234	125	125
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	234	125	125
Cameroon	80,087	45,168	52,065
DA	1,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	-	1,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	1,000
FFP	14,377	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	14,377	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	14,377	-	-
GHP-STATE	39,674	26,468	32,365
HL Health	39,674	26,468	32,365
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	39,674	26,468	32,365
GHP-USAID	24,000	18,000	18,000
HL Health	24,000	18,000	18,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	1,500	-	-
HL.3 Malaria	22,500	18,000	18,000
IMET	1,036	700	700
PS Peace and Security	1,036	700	700
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,036	700	700
Central African Republic	33,908	7,430	6,600
DA	3,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	2,100	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	900	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	1,000
PS Peace and Security	-	1,500	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	1,500	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	-	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	-	1,000
FFP	18,318	-	-
HL Health	2,904	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	2,904	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	15,414	-	-
HA.3 Migration Management	15,414	-	-
IMET	90	150	150
PS Peace and Security	90	150	150
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	90	150	150
INCLE	4,500	2,000	2,000

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
PS Peace and Security	3,500	1,000	1,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,500	1,000	1,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	1,000	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	1,000	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,000	-	1,000
PKO	8,000	3,780	3,450
PS Peace and Security	8,000	3,780	3,450
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	8,000	3,780	3,450
Chad	32,083	1,700	2,900
DA	1,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,100
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	-	1,100
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	1,100
FFP	29,283	-	-
HL Health	2,959	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	2,959	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	26,324	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	26,324	-	-
IMET	800	700	800
PS Peace and Security	800	700	800
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	800	700	800
NADR	1,000	1,000	1,000
PS Peace and Security	1,000	1,000	1,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Comoros	324	100	100
IMET	324	100	100
PS Peace and Security	324	100	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	324	100	100
Cote d'Ivoire	142,438	155,043	138,614
DA	6,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	6,000	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,933	2,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	1,933	2,000
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	1,200	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	733	-
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	2,000
GHP-STATE	106,876	134,830	116,264
HL Health	106,876	134,830	116,264
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	106,876	134,830	116,264
GHP-USAID	29,000	18,000	20,000
HL Health	29,000	18,000	20,000
HL.3 Malaria	25,000	18,000	18,000

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	2,000	-	2,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	2,000	-	-
IMET	562	280	350
PS Peace and Security	562	280	350
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	562	280	350
Democratic Republic of the Congo	375,330	213,963	200,667
ESDF	-	60,000	42,000
PS Peace and Security	-	4,230	3,500
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	-	2,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	4,230	1,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	16,900	13,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	2,300	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	3,600	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	8,500	8,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,500	500
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	1,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	-	2,000
DR.6 Human Rights	-	-	1,000
ES Education and Social Services	-	21,970	15,000
ES.1 Basic Education	-	18,590	14,000
ES.4 Social Services	-	3,380	1,000
EG Economic Growth	-	16,900	10,000
EG.3 Agriculture	-	10,000	10,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	6,900	-
ESF	75,188	-	-
PS Peace and Security	1,000	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	25,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,054	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	11,932	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,899	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	2,509	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	3,663	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	943	-	-
HL Health	10,500	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	10,500	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	26,588	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	25,000	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	1,588	-	-
EG Economic Growth	12,100	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	12,100	-	-
FFP	106,684	-	-
HL Health	12,622	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	1,838	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	10,784	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
EG Economic Growth	30,730	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	15,409	-	-
EG.10 Environment	15,321	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	63,332	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	63,332	-	-
GHP-STATE	43,258	35,453	43,567
HL Health	43,258	35,453	43,567
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	43,258	35,453	43,567
GHP-USAID	138,200	111,400	107,000
HL Health	138,200	111,400	107,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	9,200	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	13,000	10,400	10,400
HL.3 Malaria	50,000	44,000	44,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	40,000	35,000	35,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	22,000	20,000	15,600
HL.9 Nutrition	4,000	2,000	2,000
IMET	-	375	-
PS Peace and Security	-	375	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	375	-
INCLE	3,000	2,000	2,000
PS Peace and Security	2,200	2,000	2,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,200	2,000	2,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	800	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	800	-	-
NADR	4,000	2,000	4,000
PS Peace and Security	4,000	2,000	4,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	4,000	2,000	4,000
PKO	5,000	2,735	2,100
PS Peace and Security	5,000	2,735	2,100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	5,000	2,735	2,100
Djibouti	18,420	2,000	8,395
ESDF	-	1,500	2,500
ES Education and Social Services	-	-	500
ES.1 Basic Education	-	-	500
EG Economic Growth	-	1,500	2,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	1,500	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	-	2,000
ESF	9,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	3,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	2,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	2,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	4,000	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	4,000	-	-
FFP	3,082	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	3,082	-	-

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,082	-	-
FMF	5,000	-	5,000
PS Peace and Security	5,000	-	5,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	5,000	-	5,000
GHP-STATE	300	-	-
HL Health	300	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	300	-	-
IMET	1,038	500	895
PS Peace and Security	1,038	500	895
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,038	500	895
Eswatini	65,961	60,100	63,334
GHP-STATE	58,868	60,000	63,234
HL Health	58,868	60,000	63,234
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	58,868	60,000	63,234
GHP-USAID	6,900	-	-
HL Health	6,900	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	6,900	-	-
IMET	193	100	100
PS Peace and Security	193	100	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	193	100	100
Ethiopia	601,293	226,838	203,869
DA	99,551	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	6,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	6,000	-	-
HL Health	15,551	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	15,551	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	22,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	20,000	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	2,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	55,000	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	55,000	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	1,000	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	60,060	51,000
PS Peace and Security	-	200	600
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	200	600
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	600	2,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	600	1,000
HL Health	-	3,504	1,500
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	3,504	1,500
ES Education and Social Services	-	2,000	1,500
ES.1 Basic Education	-	2,000	1,500
EG Economic Growth	-	51,756	44,400
4.4 Infrastructure (Retired at EG Economic Growth)	-	1,000	-
EG.3 Agriculture	-	50,756	44,000

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	-	400
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	2,000	1,000
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	-	2,000	1,000
FFP	296,434	-	-
HL Health	8,343	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	8,343	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	54,106	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	176	-	-
ES.5 Social Assistance	53,930	-	-
EG Economic Growth	25,829	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	1,339	-	-
EG.10 Environment	24,490	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	208,156	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	208,156	-	-
GHP-STATE	68,813	69,358	59,169
HL Health	68,813	69,358	59,169
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	68,813	69,358	59,169
GHP-USAID	135,550	96,850	92,850
HL Health	135,550	96,850	92,850
HL.2 Tuberculosis	13,000	9,100	9,100
HL.3 Malaria	36,000	32,000	32,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	42,000	33,000	33,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	31,550	17,000	13,000
HL.9 Nutrition	13,000	5,750	5,750
IMET	945	570	850
PS Peace and Security	945	570	850
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	945	570	850
Gabon	520	200	400
IMET	520	200	400
PS Peace and Security	520	200	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	520	200	400
Gambia, The	197	150	200
IMET	197	150	200
PS Peace and Security	197	150	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	197	150	200
Ghana	143,217	74,006	62,750
DA	74,157	-	-
PS Peace and Security	200	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	200	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	11,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	4,450	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	6,550	-	-
HL Health	6,325	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	6,325	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	20,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	20,000	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
EG Economic Growth	36,632	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	35,082	-	-
EG.10 Environment	1,550	-	-
ESDF	-	26,000	20,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	2,000	966
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	2,000	-
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	966
ES Education and Social Services	-	4,000	2,000
ES.1 Basic Education	-	4,000	2,000
EG Economic Growth	-	20,000	17,034
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	466	-
4.4 Infrastructure (Retired at EG Economic Growth)	-	2,000	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	500	-
EG.3 Agriculture	-	17,034	17,034
GHP-STATE	5,934	3,836	-
HL Health	5,934	3,836	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	5,934	3,836	-
GHP-USAID	62,299	43,500	42,000
HL Health	62,299	43,500	42,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	4,999	-	-
HL.3 Malaria	28,000	27,000	27,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	12,300	6,000	6,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	11,000	7,000	5,500
HL.9 Nutrition	6,000	3,500	3,500
IMET	827	670	750
PS Peace and Security	827	670	750
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	827	670	750
Guinea	26,568	19,300	19,300
DA	3,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	1,500	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,500	-	-
GHP-USAID	23,000	19,000	19,000
HL Health	23,000	19,000	19,000
HL.3 Malaria	15,000	15,000	15,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	3,500	2,000	2,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	4,500	2,000	2,000
IMET	568	300	300
PS Peace and Security	568	300	300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	568	300	300
Guinea-Bissau	70	150	150
IMET	70	150	150
PS Peace and Security	70	150	150
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	70	150	150
Kenya	701,603	624,344	383,845
DA	101,579	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	20,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	9,000	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,300	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	7,700	-	-
HL Health	12,500	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	12,500	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	20,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	18,000	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	2,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	49,079	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	40,079	-	-
EG.10 Environment	9,000	-	-
ESDF	-	72,500	43,500
PS Peace and Security	-	10,000	4,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	10,000	4,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	13,000	5,000
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	1,000	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	10,000	4,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,000	-
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	1,000
HL Health	-	3,000	2,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	3,000	2,000
ES Education and Social Services	-	9,500	5,500
ES.1 Basic Education	-	5,500	4,000
ES.2 Higher Education	-	4,000	1,500
EG Economic Growth	-	37,000	27,000
4.4 Infrastructure (Retired at EG Economic Growth)	-	4,000	-
EG.3 Agriculture	-	23,000	23,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	2,000	-
EG.10 Environment	-	8,000	4,000
FFP	66,057	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	66,057	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	66,057	-	-
GHP-STATE	441,512	489,494	276,145
HL Health	441,512	489,494	276,145
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	441,512	489,494	276,145
GHP-USAID	81,600	55,500	54,000
HL Health	81,600	55,500	54,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	5,000	3,500	3,500
HL.3 Malaria	35,000	33,000	33,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	16,000	10,000	10,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	21,600	7,000	5,500
HL.9 Nutrition	4,000	2,000	2,000
IMET	855	850	1,000
PS Peace and Security	855	850	1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	855	850	1,000
INCLE	5,000	1,000	4,700
PS Peace and Security	5,000	1,000	3,670
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	-	-	875
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	5,000	1,000	2,795
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	-	1,030
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	1,030
NADR	5,000	5,000	4,500
PS Peace and Security	5,000	5,000	4,500
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,500	4,500	4,500
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	500	-
Lesotho	79,644	70,000	78,453
GHP-STATE	73,174	70,000	78,353
HL Health	73,174	70,000	78,353
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	73,174	70,000	78,353
GHP-USAID	6,400	-	-
HL Health	6,400	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	6,400	-	-
IMET	70	-	100
PS Peace and Security	70	-	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	70	-	100
Liberia	112,289	42,840	39,510
DA	65,439	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	22,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,222	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	6,972	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,390	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	5,416	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	2,000	-	-
HL Health	12,870	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	12,870	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	19,569	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	18,069	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	1,500	-	-
EG Economic Growth	11,000	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	7,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	4,000	-	-
ESDF	-	10,530	9,200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	3,955	3,200
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	1,695	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	2,260	1,700
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	1,500
ES Education and Social Services	-	2,500	500
ES.1 Basic Education	-	2,500	500
EG Economic Growth	-	4,075	5,500
4.4 Infrastructure (Retired at EG Economic Growth)	-	4,075	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	-	3,500
EG.9 Transport Services	-	-	2,000
GHP-STATE	350	-	-
HL Health	350	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	350	-	-
GHP-USAID	34,150	24,000	23,000
HL Health	34,150	24,000	23,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	3,150	-	-
HL.3 Malaria	14,000	12,000	12,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	10,000	7,000	7,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	7,000	5,000	4,000
IMET	350	360	360
PS Peace and Security	350	360	360
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	350	360	360
INCLE	11,000	7,000	6,000
PS Peace and Security	7,000	6,000	5,000
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	1,000	1,300	1,300
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	6,000	4,700	3,700
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,000	1,000	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	1,000	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,000	-	1,000
PKO	1,000	950	950
PS Peace and Security	1,000	950	950
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,000	950	950
Madagascar	90,602	48,200	44,000
DA	16,605	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	1,500	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	1,500	-	-
HL Health	5,705	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	5,705	-	-
EG Economic Growth	7,900	-	-
EG.10 Environment	7,900	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	3,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	900	540
DR.2 Good Governance	-	900	540
HL Health	-	1,600	960
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	1,600	960
EG Economic Growth	-	2,500	1,500
EG.10 Environment	-	2,500	1,500
FFP	21,522	-	-
HL Health	5,717	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	5,717	-	-
EG Economic Growth	1,412	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	967	-	-
EG.10 Environment	445	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
HA Humanitarian Assistance	14,393	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	11,667	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	2,726	-	-
GHP-USAID	52,000	43,000	40,800
HL Health	52,000	43,000	40,800
HL.3 Malaria	26,000	24,000	24,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	12,000	9,000	9,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	14,000	10,000	7,800
IMET	475	200	200
PS Peace and Security	475	200	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	475	200	200
Malawi	258,953	185,130	202,262
DA	56,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	2,500	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	1,500	-	-
HL Health	4,000	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	4,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	30,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	20,000	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	10,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	18,000	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	12,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	3,000	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	20,000	15,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	-	2,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	-	2,000
ES Education and Social Services	-	20,000	4,000
ES.1 Basic Education	-	20,000	4,000
EG Economic Growth	-	-	9,000
EG.3 Agriculture	-	-	6,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	-	1,000
EG.10 Environment	-	-	500
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	-	1,500
FFP	7,481	-	-
HL Health	803	-	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	359	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	65	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	379	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	179	-	-
ES.5 Social Assistance	179	-	-
EG Economic Growth	6,387	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	817	-	-
EG.10 Environment	5,570	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	112	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	112	-	-
GHP-STATE	120,518	114,830	138,462
HL Health	120,518	114,830	138,462
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	120,518	114,830	138,462
GHP-USAID	74,375	50,000	48,500
HL Health	74,375	50,000	48,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	15,500		-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	2,000	1,500	1,500
HL.3 Malaria	24,000	22,000	22,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	16,500	14,500	14,500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	11,000	7,000	5,500
HL.9 Nutrition	5,375	5,000	5,000
IMET	579	300	300
PS Peace and Security	579	300	300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	579	300	300
Mali	139,892	89,550	78,925
DA	58,541	-	-
PS Peace and Security	4,041	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	400	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	3,641	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	7,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,940	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	1,820	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	385	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	855	-	-
HL Health	4,500	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	4,500	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	18,500	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	18,500	-	-
EG Economic Growth	24,500	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	24,500	-	-
ESDF	-	36,000	28,200
PS Peace and Security	-	1,460	2,210
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	1,460	2,210
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	4,205	580
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	1,000	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	1,205	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	2,000	580
HL Health	-	3,130	1,500
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	3,130	1,500
ES Education and Social Services	-	6,495	3,200
ES.1 Basic Education	-	6,495	3,200
EG Economic Growth	-	20,710	20,710
EG.3 Agriculture	-	20,710	20,710
FFP	13,065	-	-
HL Health	2,041	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
HL.9 Nutrition	2,041	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	11,024	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	11,024	-	-
GHP-STATE	1,500	-	-
HL Health	1,500	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	1,500	-	-
GHP-USAID	64,800	51,850	48,850
HL Health	64,800	51,850	48,850
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	3,000	-	-
HL.3 Malaria	25,000	22,000	22,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	18,800	11,650	11,650
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	13,000	13,000	10,000
HL.9 Nutrition	5,000	5,200	5,200
IMET	986	700	875
PS Peace and Security	986	700	875
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	986	700	875
NADR	1,000	1,000	1,000
PS Peace and Security	1,000	1,000	1,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mauritania	7,091	3,000	2,080
DA	2,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	2,000	-	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	1,000
PS Peace and Security	-	1,500	1,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	1,500	1,000
FFP	3,340	-	-
HL Health	496	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	496	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	2,844	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,844	-	-
IMET	751	500	580
PS Peace and Security	751	500	580
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	751	500	580
NADR	1,000	1,000	500
PS Peace and Security	1,000	1,000	500
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	1,000	500
Mauritius	204	100	100
IMET	204	100	100
PS Peace and Security	204	100	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	204	100	100
Mozambique	471,672	251,725	403,535
DA	39,656	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,500	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	1,680	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	2,720	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DR.6 Human Rights	100	-	-
HL Health	7,500	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	7,500	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	13,656	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	13,656	-	-
EG Economic Growth	14,000	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	6,800	-	-
EG.10 Environment	7,200	-	-
ESDF	-	7,500	5,600
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	1,000	600
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	500	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	500	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	-	600
ES Education and Social Services	-	3,500	3,000
ES.1 Basic Education	-	3,500	3,000
EG Economic Growth	-	3,000	2,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	3,000	
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	-	2,000
FFP	3,635	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	3,635	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,635	-	-
GHP-STATE	353,685	186,585	343,185
HL Health	353,685	186,585	343,185
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	353,685	186,585	343,185
GHP-USAID	74,000	57,300	54,300
HL Health	74,000	57,300	54,300
HL.2 Tuberculosis	5,000	3,500	3,500
HL.3 Malaria	29,000	24,000	24,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	19,000	13,000	13,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	15,000	12,000	9,000
HL.9 Nutrition	6,000	4,800	4,800
IMET	696	340	450
PS Peace and Security	696	340	450
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	696	340	450
Namibia	66,926	65,150	64,877
GHP-STATE	66,879	65,000	64,777
HL Health	66,879	65,000	64,777
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	66,879	65,000	64,777
IMET	47	150	100
PS Peace and Security	47	150	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	47	150	100
Niger	92,744	34,280	34,300
DA	21,085	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	512	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	2,570	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DR.4 Civil Society	1,918	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	1,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	1,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	15,085	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	15,085	-	-
ESDF	-	17,580	15,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	5,080	2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	1,580	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	500
DR.2 Good Governance	-	3,500	1,500
ES Education and Social Services	-	-	1,000
ES.1 Basic Education	-	-	1,000
EG Economic Growth	-	12,500	12,500
EG.3 Agriculture	-	12,500	12,500
FFP	47,825	-	-
HL Health	4,320	-	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	3,429	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	891	-	-
EG Economic Growth	3,409	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	91	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	3,318	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	40,096	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	36,844	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	3,252	-	-
GHP-USAID	22,000	15,000	17,000
HL Health	22,000	15,000	17,000
HL.3 Malaria	18,000	15,000	15,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	2,000	-	2,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	2,000	-	-
IMET	834	700	800
PS Peace and Security	834	700	800
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	834	700	800
NADR	1,000	1,000	1,000
PS Peace and Security	1,000	1,000	1,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Nigeria	519,906	351,612	431,750
DA	92,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	3,000	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	3,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	28,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	28,000	-	-
HL Health	10,000	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	10,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	25,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	25,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	26,000	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
EG.3 Agriculture	26,000	-	-
ESDF	-	56,000	49,000
PS Peace and Security	-	1,000	1,500
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	1,000	1,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	12,730	9,730
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	2,000	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	6,730	4,730
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	4,000	3,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	2,000
HL Health	-	4,270	3,270
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	4,270	3,270
ES Education and Social Services	-	12,000	10,000
ES.1 Basic Education	-	12,000	10,000
EG Economic Growth	-	26,000	24,500
4.4 Infrastructure (Retired at EG Economic Growth)	-	5,000	-
EG.3 Agriculture	-	21,000	21,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	-	3,500
FFP	22,253	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	22,253	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	22,253	-	-
GHP-STATE	199,561	143,512	235,800
HL Health	199,561	143,512	235,800
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	199,561	143,512	235,800
GHP-USAID	199,000	146,300	141,900
HL Health	199,000	146,300	141,900
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	25,000	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	13,500	10,800	10,800
HL.3 Malaria	70,000	65,000	65,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	50,000	48,000	48,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	37,000	20,000	15,600
HL.9 Nutrition	3,500	2,500	2,500
IMET	1,092	800	1,050
PS Peace and Security	1,092	800	1,050
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,092	800	1,050
INCLE	6,000	5,000	4,000
PS Peace and Security	3,000	2,000	2,300
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	-	300
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,000	2,000	2,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	3,000	1,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	3,000	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,000	-	1,700
Republic of the Congo	1,446	150	150
FFP	908	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	908	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	908	-	-
IMET	538	150	150

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
PS Peace and Security	538	150	150
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	538	150	150
Rwanda	161,251	113,600	116,562
DA	46,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,984	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	333	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	683	-	-
HL Health	4,500	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	4,500	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	16,500	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	15,000	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	1,500	-	-
EG Economic Growth	22,000	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	22,000	-	-
ESDF	-	13,650	12,200
PS Peace and Security	-	2,500	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	2,500	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	-	2,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	2,000
ES Education and Social Services	-	2,150	3,200
ES.1 Basic Education	-	2,150	3,200
EG Economic Growth	-	9,000	7,000
EG.3 Agriculture	-	3,000	5,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	6,000	2,000
GHP-STATE	74,416	70,000	75,812
HL Health	74,416	70,000	75,812
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	74,416	70,000	75,812
GHP-USAID	40,175	29,500	28,000
HL Health	40,175	29,500	28,000
HL.3 Malaria	18,000	18,000	18,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	10,000	3,000	3,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	10,000	7,000	5,500
HL.9 Nutrition	2,175	1,500	1,500
IMET	660	450	550
PS Peace and Security	660	450	550
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	660	450	550
Sao Tome and Principe	290	100	100
IMET	290	100	100
PS Peace and Security	290	100	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	290	100	100
Senegal	121,301	61,000	58,100
DA	61,185	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	8,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	2,000	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	4,000	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DR.6 Human Rights	2,000	-	-
HL Health	6,500	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	6,500	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	19,685	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	19,685	-	-
EG Economic Growth	27,000	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	25,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	16,200	15,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	750	1,500
DR.2 Good Governance	-	750	750
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	750
HL Health	-	200	500
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	200	500
ES Education and Social Services	-	4,250	1,500
ES.1 Basic Education	-	4,250	1,500
EG Economic Growth	-	11,000	12,000
EG.3 Agriculture	-	11,000	11,000
EG.10 Environment	-	-	1,000
GHP-STATE	600	-	-
HL Health	600	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	600	-	-
GHP-USAID	58,435	44,000	41,800
HL Health	58,435	44,000	41,800
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	3,935	-	-
HL.3 Malaria	24,000	24,000	24,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	10,000	7,000	7,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	15,000	10,000	7,800
HL.9 Nutrition	5,500	3,000	3,000
IMET	1,081	800	800
PS Peace and Security	1,081	800	800
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,081	800	800
Seychelles	241	100	100
IMET	241	100	100
PS Peace and Security	241	100	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	241	100	100
Sierra Leone	21,952	14,400	15,600
DA	2,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	100	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	1,250	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	650	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	1,200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	2,000	1,200
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	1,000	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	1,000	400

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	-	300
GHP-STATE	500	-	-
HL Health	500	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	500		
GHP-USAID	19,000	12,000	14,000
HL Health	19,000	12,000	14,000
HL.3 Malaria	15,000	12,000	12,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	2,000	-	2,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	2,000	-	-
IMET	452	400	400
PS Peace and Security	452	400	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	452	400	400
Somalia	428,908	159,225	140,000
DA	58,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	28,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,500	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	18,000	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,500	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	1,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	14,990	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	14,990	-	-
EG Economic Growth	15,010	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	14,200	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	810	-	-
ESDF	-	58,000	43,200
PS Peace and Security	-	9,057	7,776
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	9,057	7,776
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	18,943	12,280
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	6,006	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	2,352	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	3,522
DR.2 Good Governance	-	7,057	4,138
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	3,528	3,241
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	1,379
ES Education and Social Services	-	8,000	5,000
ES.1 Basic Education	-	5,000	5,000
ES.4 Social Services	-	3,000	-
EG Economic Growth	-	22,000	18,144
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	1,170	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity = EG.4 Financial Sector + EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	7,830	-
EG.3 Agriculture	-	5,572	8,572
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	6,000	9,572
EG.10 Environment	-	1,428	-
FFP	108,644	-	-
HL Health	6,868	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
HL.9 Nutrition	6,868	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	101,776	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	101,776	-	-
IMET	264	225	300
PS Peace and Security	264	225	300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	264	225	300
INCLE	4,000	1,500	2,000
PS Peace and Security	4,000	1,500	2,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	4,000	1,500	2,000
NADR	4,500	4,500	4,500
PS Peace and Security	4,500	4,500	4,500
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,500	2,500	2,500
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	2,000	2,000	2,000
PKO	253,500	95,000	90,000
PS Peace and Security	253,500	95,000	90,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	253,500	95,000	90,000
South Africa	586,603	510,470	172,096
DA	5,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,400	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	1,000	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	600		-
ES Education and Social Services	2,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	2,000	-	-
GHP-STATE	560,120	500,000	161,846
HL Health	560,120	500,000	161,846
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	560,120	500,000	161,846
GHP-USAID	20,785	9,600	9,600
HL Health	20,785	9,600	9,600
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	8,785	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	12,000	9,600	9,600
IMET	698	570	650
PS Peace and Security	698	570	650
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	698	570	650
NADR	-	300	-
PS Peace and Security	-	300	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	300	-
South Sudan	453,154	85,892	64,711
DA	51,201	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	13,000	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	13,000	-	-
HL Health	5,201	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	5,201	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	24,500	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	24,500	-	-
EG Economic Growth	8,500	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
EG.3 Agriculture	6,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	2,500	-	-
ESDF	-	39,000	22,200
PS Peace and Security	-	10,000	6,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	10,000	6,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	3,000	2,400
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	3,000	-
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	2,400
HL Health	-	4,000	2,381
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	4,000	2,381
ES Education and Social Services	-	15,000	6,000
ES.1 Basic Education	-	12,000	6,000
ES.4 Social Services	-	3,000	-
EG Economic Growth	-	7,000	5,419
EG.3 Agriculture	-	7,000	5,419
FFP	338,228	-	-
HL Health	15,859	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	15,859	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	322,369	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	322,369	-	-
GHP-STATE	15,535	7,227	11,411
HL Health	15,535	7,227	11,411
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	15,535	7,227	11,411
GHP-USAID	21,010	11,000	10,100
HL Health	21,010	11,000	10,100
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	2,010	-	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	15,000	7,000	7,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	4,000	4,000	3,100
INCLE	180	2,000	-
PS Peace and Security	180	2,000	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	180	2,000	-
NADR	2,000	2,000	1,000
PS Peace and Security	2,000	2,000	1,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	2,000	2,000	1,000
PKO	25,000	24,665	20,000
PS Peace and Security	25,000	24,665	20,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	25,000	24,665	20,000
Sudan	154,606	2,430	1,500
DA	5,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,000	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,840	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	2,860	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	300	-	-
ESDF	-	2,430	1,500
PS Peace and Security	-	730	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	730	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	1,700	1,500
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	1,500	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	200	417
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	1,083
FFP	149,606	-	-
HL Health	4,990	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	4,990	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	144,616	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	144,616	-	-
Tanzania	557,121	553,075	348,406
DA	65,229	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	7,250	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	1,550	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,100	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	4,600	-	-
HL Health	8,000	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	8,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	15,500	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	15,500	-	-
EG Economic Growth	34,479	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	25,329	-	-
EG.10 Environment	9,150	-	-
ESDF	-	15,275	12,600
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	3,000	3,600
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	1,000	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	1,000	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,000	600
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	3,000
ES Education and Social Services	-	4,000	1,000
ES.1 Basic Education	-	4,000	1,000
EG Economic Growth	-	8,275	8,000
EG.3 Agriculture	-	7,000	7,000
EG.10 Environment	-	1,275	1,000
FFP	10,044	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	10,044	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,044	-	-
GHP-STATE	380,339	464,500	266,606
HL Health	380,339	464,500	266,606
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	380,339	464,500	266,606
GHP-USAID	100,500	72,500	68,500
HL Health	100,500	72,500	68,500
HL.2 Tuberculosis	5,000	3,500	3,500
HL.3 Malaria	44,000	38,000	38,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	15,500	10,000	10,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	28,000	17,000	13,000
HL.9 Nutrition	8,000	4,000	4,000

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
IMET	1,009	600	700
PS Peace and Security	1,009	600	700
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,009	600	700
NADR	-	200	-
PS Peace and Security	-	200	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	200	-
Togo	539	300	300
IMET	539	300	300
PS Peace and Security	539	300	300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	539	300	300
Uganda	560,168	461,430	415,488
DA	65,190	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	7,250	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	875	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	750	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	875	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	4,750	-	-
HL Health	4,000	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	4,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	19,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	18,000	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	1,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	34,940	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	30,440	-	-
EG.10 Environment	4,500	-	-
ESDF	-	26,430	17,000
PS Peace and Security	-	1,500	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	1,500	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	3,500	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	1,000	
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	1,000	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	1,500	1,500
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	1,500
ES Education and Social Services	-	1,930	3,000
ES.1 Basic Education	-	1,930	3,000
EG Economic Growth	-	19,500	11,000
4.4 Infrastructure (Retired at EG Economic Growth)	-	2,500	-
EG.3 Agriculture	-	17,000	11,000
FFP	30,875	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	30,875	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	30,875	-	-
GHP-STATE	364,613	364,600	332,288
HL Health	364,613	364,600	332,288
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	364,613	364,600	332,288
GHP-USAID	98,783	69,500	65,500
HL Health	98,783	69,500	65,500

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	7,283	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	5,000	3,500	3,500
HL.3 Malaria	33,000	30,000	30,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	15,500	12,000	12,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	29,000	17,000	13,000
HL.9 Nutrition	9,000	7,000	7,000
IMET	707	700	700
PS Peace and Security	707	700	700
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	707	700	700
NADR	-	200	-
PS Peace and Security	-	200	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	200	-
Zambia	451,903	440,475	364,869
DA	35,500	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	2,625	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	650	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	1,725	-	-
HL Health	4,100	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	4,100	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	8,400	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	8,400	-	-
EG Economic Growth	18,000	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	12,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	3,000	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	7,000	5,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	1,500	750
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	500	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	500	200
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	500	350
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	200
ES Education and Social Services	-	1,500	500
ES.1 Basic Education	-	1,500	500
EG Economic Growth	-	4,000	3,750
4.7 Economic Opportunity = EG.4 Financial Sector + EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	2,000	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	-	2,000
EG.10 Environment	-	2,000	1,750
GHP-STATE	334,086	384,600	312,494
HL Health	334,086	384,600	312,494
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	334,086	384,600	312,494
GHP-USAID	81,875	48,525	47,025
HL Health	81,875	48,525	47,025
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	25,000	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	200	3,150	3,150
HL.3 Malaria	30,000	26,000	26,000

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	13,300	10,000	10,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	11,000	7,000	5,500
HL.9 Nutrition	2,375	2,375	2,375
IMET	442	350	350
PS Peace and Security	442	350	350
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	442	350	350
Zimbabwe	230,838	156,131	174,512
DA	21,500	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	17,000	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,080	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	11,495	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	2,425	-	-
EG Economic Growth	4,500	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	4,500	-	-
ESDF	-	15,000	9,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	11,000	5,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	3,000	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	4,600	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	1,400	1,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,000	1,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	2,000
DR.6 Human Rights	-	-	1,000
EG Economic Growth	-	4,000	4,000
EG.3 Agriculture	-	4,000	4,000
FFP	38,231	-	-
HL Health	21,723	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	21,723	-	-
EG Economic Growth	5,470	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	5,470	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	11,038	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,027	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	1,011	-	-
GHP-STATE	127,607	119,931	144,312
HL Health	127,607	119,931	144,312
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	127,607	119,931	144,312
GHP-USAID	42,500	20,200	20,200
HL Health	42,500	20,200	20,200
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	16,500	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	6,000	4,200	4,200
HL.3 Malaria	15,000	14,000	14,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	3,000	2,000	2,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	2,000	-	-
NADR	1,000	1,000	1,000
PS Peace and Security	1,000	1,000	1,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	1,000	1,000
State Africa Regional	120,959	111,120	138,785

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESDF	-	18,200	18,200
PS Peace and Security	-	9,200	8,700
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	8,000	8,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	1,200	700
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	6,000	6,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	1,500	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	1,500	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	750
DR.2 Good Governance	-	1,000	1,500
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,000	2,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	1,500
DR.6 Human Rights	-	-	750
EG Economic Growth	-	3,000	3,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity = EG.4 Financial Sector + EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	3,000	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	-	3,000
ESF	25,964	-	-
PS Peace and Security	12,000	-	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	11,500	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	500	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	11,464	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	500	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	3,000	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	1,000	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	3,964	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	2,000	-	-
ES.5 Social Assistance	2,000	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	500	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	500	-	-
GHP-STATE	-	-	25,000
HL Health	-	-	25,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	-	-	25,000
INCLE	35,820	32,200	29,200
PS Peace and Security	18,859	24,200	21,700
1.5 Transnational Crime = PS.4 Transnational Threats Crime + PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	8,700	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	-	-	1,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	13,000	-	7,500
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	800	-	500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	5,059	15,500	12,700
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	16,961	8,000	7,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	8,000	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	16,961	-	7,500
NADR	24,850	21,450	23,450
PS Peace and Security	24,850	21,450	23,450
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	23,350	20,950	20,950
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,500	500	1,500

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	-	1,000
PKO	34,325	39,270	42,935
PS Peace and Security	34,325	39,270	42,935
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	34,325	39,270	42,935
USAID Africa Regional	119,505	79,574	177,400
DA	106,305	-	-
PS Peace and Security	1,000	-	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,305	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	264	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	1,991	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	2,050	-	-
HL Health	6,000	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	6,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	10,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	5,000	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	5,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	85,000	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	2,000	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	76,700	-	-
EG.10 Environment	4,800	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	1,500	-	-
ESDF	-	71,074	169,400
PS Peace and Security	-	1,500	1,500
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	1,500	1,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	3,500	4,748
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	1,000	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	2,500	2,748
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	2,000
HL Health	-	500	500
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	500	500
ES Education and Social Services	-	7,419	13,247
ES.1 Basic Education	-	4,000	5,247
ES.2 Higher Education	-	3,419	8,000
EG Economic Growth	-	58,155	149,405
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	50,000
4.4 Infrastructure (Retired at EG Economic Growth)	-	30,000	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity = EG.4 Financial Sector + EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	20,000	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	750	-
EG.3 Agriculture	-	3,000	2,000
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	-	20,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	1,155	1,905
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	-	70,000
EG.10 Environment	-	3,250	5,500
GHP-USAID	13,200	8,500	8,000
HL Health	13,200	8,500	8,000

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
HL.2 Tuberculosis	1,000	1,000	1,000
HL.3 Malaria	2,500	2,500	2,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	7,700	4,000	3,500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	2,000	1,000	1,000
USAID Central Africa Regional	56,900	6,480	3,900
DA	46,900	-	-
EG Economic Growth	46,900	-	-
EG.10 Environment	39,400	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	7,500	-	-
ESDF	-	6,480	3,900
EG Economic Growth	-	6,480	3,900
EG.10 Environment	-	6,480	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	-	3,900
ESF	10,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	10,000	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	10,000	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	35,000	8,100	9,700
DA	30,500	-	-
EG Economic Growth	30,500	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	5,000	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	20,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	5,500	-	-
ESDF	-	8,100	8,200
PS Peace and Security	-	2,431	1,200
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	2,431	1,200
EG Economic Growth	-	5,669	7,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	2,669	5,000
EG.3 Agriculture	-	2,000	2,000
EG.10 Environment	-	1,000	-
GHP-USAID	4,500	-	1,500
HL Health	4,500	-	1,500
HL.2 Tuberculosis	1,500	-	1,500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3,000	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	39,750	26,960	19,000
DA	22,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	12,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	7,000	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	3,000	-	-
HL Health	6,000	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	6,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	4,000	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	4,000	-	-
ESDF	-	12,960	6,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	5,000	2,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	5,000	1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	1,000
HL Health	-	3,000	1,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	3,000	1,000
EG Economic Growth	-	4,960	3,500
EG.3 Agriculture	-	3,000	3,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	1,960	500
GHP-USAID	17,750	14,000	12,500
HL Health	17,750	14,000	12,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	7,000	5,000	5,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	7,000	7,000	5,500
HL.9 Nutrition	3,750	2,000	2,000
USAID Southern Africa Regional	29,000	5,955	5,800
DA	29,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,250	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	1,750	-	-
HL Health	5,000	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	5,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	21,000	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	5,000	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	8,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	8,000	-	-
ESDF	-	5,955	5,800
HL Health	-	365	300
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	365	300
EG Economic Growth	-	5,590	5,500
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	4,740	5,000
EG.10 Environment	-	850	500
USAID West Africa Regional	72,691	42,000	29,000
DA	55,191	-	-
PS Peace and Security	10,000	-	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	10,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,741	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,741	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	1,000	-	-
HL Health	8,000	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	8,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	31,450	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	5,000	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	15,700	-	-
EG.10 Environment	7,250	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	3,500	-	-
ESDF	-	30,000	19,000
PS Peace and Security	-	9,000	3,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	9,000	3,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	2,000	1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,000	1,000
HL Health	-	-	500
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	-	500
EG Economic Growth	-	19,000	14,500
4.4 Infrastructure (Retired at EG Economic Growth)	-	950	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	6,087	5,000
EG.3 Agriculture	-	8,450	8,450
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	1,013	-
EG.10 Environment	-	2,500	800
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	-	250
GHP-USAID	17,500	12,000	10,000
HL Health	17,500	12,000	10,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	3,000	-	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	1,000	-	-
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	13,500	12,000	10,000
East Asia and Pacific	883,951	430,984	760,920
Burma	116,682	64,186	70,000
ESDF	-	40,000	47,000
PS Peace and Security	-	10,005	13,000
1.5 Transnational Crime = PS.4 Transnational Threats Crime + PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	530	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	-	3,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	9,475	10,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	9,495	11,910
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	3,060	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	3,060
DR.2 Good Governance	-	5,360	5,330
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,075	1,075
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	1,475
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	-	970
ES Education and Social Services	-	2,000	4,450
ES.1 Basic Education	-	2,000	3,450
ES.2 Higher Education	-	-	1,000
EG Economic Growth	-	18,500	17,640
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	1,580
EG.3 Agriculture	-	5,500	5,500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	13,000	9,560
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	-	1,000
ESF	82,700	-	-
PS Peace and Security	23,250	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	500	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	22,750	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	29,550	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	5,045	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	3,770	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,130	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	9,895	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	950	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	3,760	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	2,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	2,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	27,900	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	19,000	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	8,020	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	880	-	-
GHP-STATE	6,982	2,986	-
HL Health	6,982	2,986	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	6,982	2,986	-
GHP-USAID	23,500	18,200	21,000
HL Health	23,500	18,200	21,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	1,000	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	7,500	5,200	8,000
HL.3 Malaria	10,000	9,000	9,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	5,000	4,000	4,000
INCLE	3,500	3,000	2,000
PS Peace and Security	1,900	1,800	1,100
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	1,100	1,100	700
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	800	700	400
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,600	1,200	900
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	1,200	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,600	-	900
Cambodia	79,321	22,931	35,000
DA	42,200	-	-
PS Peace and Security	1,400	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,400	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	18,000	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	15,017	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	2,983	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	5,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	5,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	17,800	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	10,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	3,500	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	4,300	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	14,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	5,000	5,000
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	5,000	-
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	5,000
ES Education and Social Services	-	-	1,000
ES.1 Basic Education	-	-	1,000
EG Economic Growth	-	-	8,500
EG.3 Agriculture	-	-	6,000
EG.10 Environment	-	-	1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	-	1,500
GHP-STATE	4,411	3,691	-
HL Health	4,411	3,691	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	4,411	3,691	-
GHP-USAID	29,500	11,850	13,500
HL Health	29,500	11,850	13,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	4,500	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	5,000	3,850	5,500
HL.3 Malaria	10,000	8,000	8,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	5,500	-	-
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3,000	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	1,500	-	-
IMET	110	200	-
PS Peace and Security	110	200	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	110	200	-
NADR	3,100	2,190	7,000
PS Peace and Security	3,100	2,190	7,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	190	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	3,100	2,000	7,000
China	25,000	-	-
ESF	23,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	10,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,000	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	3,000	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	4,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	1,828	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	1,828	-	-
EG Economic Growth	11,172	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	4,571	-	-
EG.10 Environment	6,601	-	-
INCLE	2,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	2,000	-	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	2,000	-	-
Fiji	200	200	200
IMET	200	200	200
PS Peace and Security	200	200	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	200	200	200
Indonesia	131,195	66,682	80,400
DA	63,542	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	21,500	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	5,418	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	5,423	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	8,412	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	2,247	-	-
HL Health	9,044	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	9,044	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ES Education and Social Services	5,100	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	5,100	-	-
EG Economic Growth	27,898	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	3,750	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	2,250	-	-
EG.10 Environment	15,498	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	6,400	-	-
ESDF	-	31,900	49,400
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	10,250	13,250
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	4,125	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	2,125	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	4,025
DR.2 Good Governance	-	4,000	4,100
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	4,100
DR.6 Human Rights	-	-	1,025
HL Health	-	4,000	4,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	4,000	4,000
ES Education and Social Services	-	2,500	3,500
ES.2 Higher Education	-	2,500	3,500
EG Economic Growth	-	15,150	28,650
4.4 Infrastructure (Retired at EG Economic Growth)	-	2,000	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	1,500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	6,250	9,500
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	-	4,750
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	-	4,000
EG.10 Environment	-	6,900	8,900
FMF	14,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	14,000	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	14,000	-	-
GHP-STATE	1,212	2,742	-
HL Health	1,212	2,742	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	1,212	2,742	-
GHP-USAID	34,750	19,300	19,500
HL Health	34,750	19,300	19,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	7,750	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	12,000	11,800	13,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	15,000	7,500	6,000
IMET	2,266	2,400	2,400
PS Peace and Security	2,266	2,400	2,400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	2,266	2,400	2,400
INCLE	10,625	5,000	3,900
PS Peace and Security	8,425	3,300	2,300
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	400	300	300
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	8,025	3,000	2,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,200	1,700	1,600
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	1,700	-

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,200	-	1,600
NADR	4,800	5,340	5,200
PS Peace and Security	4,800	5,340	5,200
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,500	4,500	4,500
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	840	700
Laos	54,901	12,575	34,150
DA	20,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	1,000	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,000		
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	280	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	1,720	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	2,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	2,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	15,000	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	13,350	-	-
EG.10 Environment	1,650	-	-
ESDF	-	2,500	24,000
PS Peace and Security	-	500	2,400
1.5 Transnational Crime = PS.4 Transnational Threats Crime + PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	500	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	-	2,400
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	500	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	500	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	1,000
HL Health	-	-	2,400
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	-	-	2,400
ES Education and Social Services	-	1,000	7,800
ES.1 Basic Education	-	1,000	4,000
ES.2 Higher Education	-	-	1,800
ES.4 Social Services	-	-	2,000
EG Economic Growth	-	500	10,400
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	2,400
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	500	5,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	-	3,000
GHP-USAID	3,500	-	-
HL Health	3,500	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	3,500	-	-
IMET	401	75	150
PS Peace and Security	401	75	150
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	401	75	150
INCLE	1,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	1,000	-	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,000	-	-
NADR	30,000	10,000	10,000
PS Peace and Security	30,000	10,000	10,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	30,000	10,000	10,000

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Malaysia	1,392	2,020	1,100
IMET	1,092	950	1,100
PS Peace and Security	1,092	950	1,100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,092	950	1,100
NADR	300	1,070	-
PS Peace and Security	300	1,070	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	600	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	470	-
Marshall Islands	447		-
DA	447	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	447	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	447	-	-
Micronesia	447	-	-
DA	447	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	447	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	447	-	-
Mongolia	4,735	1,750	5,000
ESDF	-	-	3,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	-	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	-	1,000
EG Economic Growth	-	-	2,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	-	2,000
FMF	2,600	-	-
PS Peace and Security	2,600	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	2,600	-	-
IMET	1,935	1,500	2,000
PS Peace and Security	1,935	1,500	2,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,935	1,500	2,000
NADR	200	250	-
PS Peace and Security	200	250	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200	250	-
North Korea	4,000	-	-
ESF	4,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,000	-	-
Papua New Guinea	5,663	2,879	200
GHP-STATE	2,974	2,679	-
HL Health	2,974	2,679	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	2,974	2,679	-
GHP-USAID	2,500	-	-
HL Health	2,500	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	2,500	-	-
IMET	189	200	200
PS Peace and Security	189	200	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	189	200	200
Philippines	152,906	118,340	159,340

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DA	70,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	1,000	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	20,330	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,980	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	12,680	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,220	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	2,450	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,000	-	-
HL Health	5,500	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	5,500	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	22,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	15,500	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	6,500	-	-
EG Economic Growth	18,170	-	-
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	500	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	2,720	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	500	-	-
EG.10 Environment	11,650	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	2,800	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	3,000	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	55,000	80,800
PS Peace and Security	-	300	300
1.5 Transnational Crime = PS.4 Transnational Threats Crime + PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	300	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	-	300
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	11,400	16,400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	2,000	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	6,000	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	2,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	3,400	3,400
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	3,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	4,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	-	2,000
DR.6 Human Rights	-	-	2,000
HL Health	-	-	3,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	-	3,000
ES Education and Social Services	-	19,000	19,000
ES.1 Basic Education	-	10,000	10,000
ES.2 Higher Education	-	6,000	6,000
ES.4 Social Services	-	3,000	3,000
EG Economic Growth	-	16,100	39,100
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	1,500	1,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity = EG.4 Financial Sector + EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	1,000	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	700	6,700
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	-	1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	2,900	9,400
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	-	1,500
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	-	4,000
EG.10 Environment	-	10,000	10,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	-	5,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	8,200	3,000
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	-	8,200	3,000
FMF	40,000	30,000	45,900
PS Peace and Security	40,000	30,000	45,900
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	40,000	30,000	45,900
GHP-USAID	28,500	20,000	20,000
HL Health	28,500	20,000	20,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	12,500	11,000	13,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	16,000	9,000	7,000
IMET	2,106	2,000	2,000
PS Peace and Security	2,106	2,000	2,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	2,106	2,000	2,000
INCLE	6,500	5,250	4,700
PS Peace and Security	4,200	3,600	2,900
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	2,200	1,400	1,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,000	2,200	1,900
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,300	1,650	1,800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	1,650	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,300	-	1,800
NADR	5,800	6,090	5,940
PS Peace and Security	5,800	6,090	5,940
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,500	5,500	5,500
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	590	440
Samoa	86	100	100
IMET	86	100	100
PS Peace and Security	86	100	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	86	100	100
Singapore	-	200	-
NADR	-	200	-
PS Peace and Security	-	200	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	200	-
Thailand	9,300	1,870	8,400
DA	2,400	-	-
PS Peace and Security	2,400	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	2,400	-	-
ESDF	-	-	5,700
PS Peace and Security	-	-	2,200
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	-	2,200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	-	3,500
DR.6 Human Rights	-	-	3,500
ESF	4,000	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,000	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	4,000	-	-
INCLE	2,000	1,200	1,200
PS Peace and Security	1,600	800	800
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,600	800	800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	400	400	400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	400	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	400	-	400
NADR	900	670	1,500
PS Peace and Security	900	670	1,500
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	600	-	1,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	670	500
Timor-Leste	18,411	2,400	15,400
DA	16,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,972	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	2,400	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	2,572	-	-
EG Economic Growth	10,028	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	10,028	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	15,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	1,000	6,560
DR.2 Good Governance	-	1,000	4,080
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	2,480
HL Health	-	-	1,502
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	-	-	1,502
EG Economic Growth	-	1,000	6,938
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	1,000	6,938
GHP-USAID	2,000	-	-
HL Health	2,000	-	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	1,000	-	-
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	1,000	-	-
IMET	411	400	400
PS Peace and Security	411	400	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	411	400	400
Tonga	191	200	200
IMET	191	200	200
PS Peace and Security	191	200	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	191	200	200
Vietnam	149,021	76,501	141,230
DA	55,250	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	14,500	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	10,500	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	2,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	14,500	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ES.2 Higher Education	4,500	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	10,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	26,250	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	8,955	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,000	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	4,500	-	-
EG.10 Environment	6,795	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	27,500	51,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	1,000	2,500
DR.2 Good Governance	-	1,000	2,500
ES Education and Social Services	-	4,000	10,000
ES.4 Social Services	-	4,000	10,000
EG Economic Growth	-	22,500	39,000
4.4 Infrastructure (Retired at EG Economic Growth)	-	2,000	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	5,500	7,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	-	2,000
EG.10 Environment	-	15,000	30,000
ESF	30,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	30,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	30,000	-	-
FMF	12,000	12,000	45,000
PS Peace and Security	12,000	12,000	45,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	12,000	12,000	45,000
GHP-STATE	26,349	22,831	25,000
HL Health	26,349	22,831	25,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	26,349	22,831	25,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	-	5,000
HL Health	5,000	-	5,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	5,000	-	5,000
IMET	1,622	1,600	1,800
PS Peace and Security	1,622	1,600	1,800
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,622	1,600	1,800
INCLE	6,000	5,000	4,500
PS Peace and Security	4,320	3,400	3,500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	4,320	3,400	3,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,680	1,600	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	1,600	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,680	-	1,000
NADR	12,800	7,570	8,430
PS Peace and Security	12,800	7,570	8,430
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	570	430
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	12,500	7,000	8,000
Pacific Islands Regional	-	-	20,500
ESDF	-	-	20,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	-	4,000

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DR.2 Good Governance	-	-	2,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	1,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	1,000
EG Economic Growth	-	-	11,500
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	2,500
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	-	2,000
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	-	2,000
EG.10 Environment	-	-	5,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	5,000
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	-	-	5,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	75,370	44,370	171,000
ESDF	-	32,000	103,000
PS Peace and Security	-	285	285
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	285	285
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	8,200	31,200
DR.2 Good Governance	-	8,200	31,200
ES Education and Social Services	-	1,500	1,500
ES.2 Higher Education	-	1,500	1,500
EG Economic Growth	-	22,015	70,015
4.4 Infrastructure (Retired at EG Economic Growth)	-	12,000	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	7,015	36,015
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	3,000	13,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	-	10,000
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	-	11,000
ESF	33,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	410	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	410	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	9,400	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	9,400	-	-
EG Economic Growth	23,190	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	18,190	-	-
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	5,000	-	-
FMF	25,000	-	30,000
PS Peace and Security	25,000	-	30,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	25,000	-	30,000
GHP-STATE	-	-	25,000
HL Health	-	-	25,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	-	-	25,000
INCLE	10,000	6,000	6,000
PS Peace and Security	9,500	5,000	5,200
1.5 Transnational Crime = PS.4 Transnational Threats Crime + PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	1,000	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	4,300	-	1,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	5,200	4,000	4,200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	500	1,000	800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	1,000	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	500	-	800

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
NADR	7,370	6,370	7,000
PS Peace and Security	7,370	6,370	7,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	2,000	2,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,370	370	1,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	4,000	4,000	4,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	54,683	13,780	18,700
DA	35,440	-	-
PS Peace and Security	3,500	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	3,500		
EG Economic Growth	31,940	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	18,440	-	
EG.10 Environment	9,500	-	
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	4,000	-	
ESDF	-	8,100	18,700
PS Peace and Security	-	3,600	5,500
1.5 Transnational Crime = PS.4 Transnational Threats Crime + PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	3,600	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons		-	4,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization			1,500
EG Economic Growth	-	4,500	13,200
EG.7 Modern Energy Services		-	5,000
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services		-	2,000
EG.10 Environment		4,500	4,200
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes		-	2,000
ESF	5,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	5,000	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	5,000	-	
GHP-STATE	7,743	5,680	-
HL Health	7,743	5,680	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	7,743	5,680	-
GHP-USAID	6,500	-	-
HL Health	6,500	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	3,500	-	
HL.3 Malaria	3,000	-	
Europe and Eurasia	1,074,270	424,209	494,575
Albania	12,747	6,370	5,100
AEECA	6,450	-	-
PS Peace and Security	920	-	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	920	-	
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,530	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,435	-	
DR.2 Good Governance	710	-	
DR.4 Civil Society	1,385	-	-
ESDF	-	2,430	1,700
PS Peace and Security	-	2,430	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	2,430	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	-	1,700

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	1,200
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	500
IMET	897	900	900
PS Peace and Security	897	900	900
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	897	900	900
INCLE	4,100	1,500	1,500
PS Peace and Security	1,900	850	800
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,900	850	800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,200	650	700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	650	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,200	-	700
NADR	1,300	1,540	1,000
PS Peace and Security	1,300	1,540	1,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	540	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Armenia	26,672	6,040	6,750
AEECA	22,500	-	-
PS Peace and Security	100	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	100	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	11,309	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	5,066	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,593	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	3,040	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,610	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	160	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	160	-	-
EG Economic Growth	10,683	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	6,199	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	4,484	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	248	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	248	-	-
ESDF	-	3,240	4,650
PS Peace and Security	-	-	150
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	-	150
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	220	2,350
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	220	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	-	500
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	550
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	800
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	-	500
ES Education and Social Services	-	-	100
ES.2 Higher Education	-	-	100
EG Economic Growth	-	3,020	2,050
4.4 Infrastructure (Retired at EG Economic Growth)	-	2,200	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	820	1,250
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	-	800

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
IMET	522	600	600
PS Peace and Security	522	600	600
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	522	600	600
INCLE	3,200	1,500	1,500
PS Peace and Security	1,600	1,000	750
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,600	1,000	750
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,600	500	750
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	500	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,600	-	750
NADR	450	700	-
PS Peace and Security	450	700	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	700	-
Azerbaijan	9,942	4,000	2,700
AEECA	8,880	-	-
PS Peace and Security	1,180	-	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	850	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	255	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	75	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,022	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	350	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	2,287	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	385	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	60	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	60	-	-
EG Economic Growth	4,618	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	1,638	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	700	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,750	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	530	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	2,100
PS Peace and Security	-	250	100
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	250	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	-	100
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	1,300	1,000
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	1,300	-
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	850
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	-	150
EG Economic Growth	-	1,450	1,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	150	100
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	1,300	900
IMET	662	600	600
PS Peace and Security	662	600	600
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	662	600	600
NADR	400	400	-
PS Peace and Security	400	400	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400	400	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Belarus	7,500	1,500	1,500
AEECA	7,500	-	-
PS Peace and Security	400	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	400	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,600	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,320	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	2,480	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,800	-	-
EG Economic Growth	1,500	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,500	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	1,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	1,500	1,425
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	1,500	-
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	925
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	-	500
EG Economic Growth	-	-	75
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	-	75
Bosnia and Herzegovina	41,691	21,080	16,900
AEECA	32,500	-	-
PS Peace and Security	5,586	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	4,086	-	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,500	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	12,575	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,194	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	3,519	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,204	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	4,172	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,486	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	3,444	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	3,389	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	55	-	-
EG Economic Growth	10,895	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	6,158	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	1,648	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,478	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	1,611	-	-
ESDF	-	14,580	10,000
PS Peace and Security	-	3,088	2,225
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	3,088	2,225
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	6,677	4,025
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	1,633	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	2,980	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	1,400
DR.2 Good Governance	-	1,564	900
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	500	400
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	725

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	-	400
DR.6 Human Rights	-	-	200
ES Education and Social Services	-	50	800
ES.1 Basic Education	-	-	750
ES.2 Higher Education	-	50	50
EG Economic Growth	-	4,765	2,950
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	2,248	725
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	1,120	900
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	1,397	675
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-		650
IMET	841	900	900
PS Peace and Security	841	900	900
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	841	900	900
INCLE	6,000	3,000	3,000
PS Peace and Security	3,050	1,695	1,695
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,050	1,695	1,695
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,950	1,305	1,305
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	1,305	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,950	-	1,305
NADR	2,350	2,600	3,000
PS Peace and Security	2,350	2,600	3,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	350	600	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	2,000	2,000	3,000
Bulgaria	1,646	1,700	1,700
IMET	1,646	1,700	1,700
PS Peace and Security	1,646	1,700	1,700
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,646	1,700	1,700
Croatia	840	850	850
IMET	840	850	850
PS Peace and Security	840	850	850
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	840	850	850
Czech Republic	1,439	300	800
IMET	1,439	300	800
PS Peace and Security	1,439	300	800
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,439	300	800
Estonia	9,132	1,000	6,100
FMF	8,000	-	5,000
PS Peace and Security	8,000	-	5,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	8,000	-	5,000
IMET	1,132	1,000	1,100
PS Peace and Security	1,132	1,000	1,100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,132	1,000	1,100
Georgia	107,817	31,100	63,700
AEECA	64,025	-	-
PS Peace and Security	6,692	-	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	700	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	5,992	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	24,574	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,458	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	5,277	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,686	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	3,277	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	2,503	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	3,373	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	4,548	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	4,000	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	548	-	-
EG Economic Growth	28,211	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	1,240	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	4,400	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	990	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	19,976	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	740	-	-
EG.10 Environment	865	-	-
ESDF	-	25,000	38,500
PS Peace and Security	-	2,900	1,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	2,900	1,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	11,700	15,750
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	2,600	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	4,000	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	3,700
DR.2 Good Governance	-	2,600	3,900
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,500	1,400
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	3,600
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	-	2,350
DR.6 Human Rights	-	-	800
ES Education and Social Services	-	1,700	2,230
ES.1 Basic Education	-	1,500	1,990
ES.4 Social Services	-	200	240
EG Economic Growth	-	8,700	19,520
4.4 Infrastructure (Retired at EG Economic Growth)	-	1,800	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	470	470
EG.3 Agriculture	-	2,600	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	3,000	18,100
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	-	950
EG.10 Environment	-	830	-
FMF	35,000	-	20,000
PS Peace and Security	35,000	-	20,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	35,000	-	20,000
IMET	1,992	2,200	2,200
PS Peace and Security	1,992	2,200	2,200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,992	2,200	2,200

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
INCLE	5,700	3,000	3,000
PS Peace and Security	4,074	1,840	1,840
1.5 Transnational Crime = PS.4 Transnational Threats Crime + PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	115	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	110	-	115
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,964	1,725	1,725
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,626	1,160	1,160
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	1,160	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,626	-	1,160
NADR	1,100	900	-
PS Peace and Security	1,100	900	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,100	900	-
Greece	999	150	550
IMET	999	150	550
PS Peace and Security	999	150	550
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	999	150	550
Hungary	686	800	800
IMET	686	800	800
PS Peace and Security	686	800	800
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	686	800	800
International Fund for Ireland	750	-	-
ESF	750	-	-
PS Peace and Security	750	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	750	-	-
Kosovo	50,064	30,970	26,250
AEECA	38,150	-	-
PS Peace and Security	4,800	-	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	775	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	4,000	-	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	25	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	17,317	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	8,319	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	6,497	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,451	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	50	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	890	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	890	-	-
EG Economic Growth	15,143	-	-
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	4,634	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	144	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	9,365	-	-
ESDF	-	24,000	20,000
PS Peace and Security	-	2,500	1,400
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	1,500	500
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	1,000	900
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	10,850	10,600

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	5,700	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	650	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	5,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	4,500	5,100
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	500
ES Education and Social Services	-	350	200
ES.2 Higher Education	-	350	200
EG Economic Growth	-	10,300	7,800
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	150	50
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	1,500	1,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	8,650	6,750
IMET	514	750	750
PS Peace and Security	514	750	750
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	514	750	750
INCLE	11,100	5,500	5,500
PS Peace and Security	5,500	2,600	3,350
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	5,500	2,600	3,350
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,600	2,900	2,150
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	2,900	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	5,600	-	2,150
NADR	300	720	-
PS Peace and Security	300	720	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	720	-
Latvia	9,054	1,000	6,100
FMF	8,000	-	5,000
PS Peace and Security	8,000	-	5,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	8,000	-	5,000
IMET	1,054	1,000	1,100
PS Peace and Security	1,054	1,000	1,100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,054	1,000	1,100
Lithuania	9,093	1,000	6,100
FMF	8,000	-	5,000
PS Peace and Security	8,000	-	5,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	8,000	-	5,000
IMET	1,093	1,000	1,100
PS Peace and Security	1,093	1,000	1,100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,093	1,000	1,100
Malta	242	100	100
IMET	242	100	100
PS Peace and Security	242	100	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	242	100	100
Moldova	73,771	17,210	21,650
AEECA	51,853	-	-
PS Peace and Security	3,000	-	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	3,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	17,452	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,987	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	4,832	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	20	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	3,499	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	5,114	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	1,630	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	1,630	-	-
EG Economic Growth	29,771	-	-
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,049	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	1,125	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	4,368	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	19,671	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	3,558	-	-
ESDF	-	12,960	18,000
PS Peace and Security	-	-	1,500
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	-	1,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	4,879	7,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	20	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	2,401	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	2,480
DR.2 Good Governance	-	2,438	2,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	20	20
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	2,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	-	1,000
EG Economic Growth	-	8,081	9,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	60	500
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	400	1,500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	7,621	5,500
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	-	1,500
FMF	12,750	-	-
PS Peace and Security	12,750	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	12,750	-	-
IMET	968	1,150	1,150
PS Peace and Security	968	1,150	1,150
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	968	1,150	1,150
INCLE	7,800	2,500	2,500
PS Peace and Security	6,240	1,400	1,400
1.5 Transnational Crime = PS.4 Transnational Threats Crime + PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	200	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	-	50
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	100	-	200
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	6,140	1,200	1,150
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,560	1,100	1,100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	1,100	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,560	-	1,100
NADR	400	600	-
PS Peace and Security	400	600	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400	600	-
Montenegro	5,884	2,500	2,000
AEECA	1,200	-	-
EG Economic Growth	1,200	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,200		
IMET	484	500	500
PS Peace and Security	484	500	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	484	500	500
INCLE	4,200	1,500	1,500
PS Peace and Security	2,497	615	700
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,497	615	700
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,703	885	800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	885	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,703	-	800
NADR	-	500	-
PS Peace and Security	-	500	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	500	-
North Macedonia	15,252	6,340	5,700
AEECA	9,890	-	-
PS Peace and Security	1,250	-	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	450	-	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	800	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,200	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	263	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	640	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	1,271	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	3,026	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	100	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	100	-	-
EG Economic Growth	3,340	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	3,080	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	260	-	-
ESDF	-	3,240	3,100
PS Peace and Security	-	260	155
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	260	155
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	2,880	2,132
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	60	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	1,730	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	1,090	1,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	150
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	932
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	-	50
ES Education and Social Services	-	100	100
ES.2 Higher Education	-	100	100
EG Economic Growth	-	-	713
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	-	713

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
IMET	1,062	1,100	1,100
PS Peace and Security	1,062	1,100	1,100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,062	1,100	1,100
INCLE	4,300	1,500	1,500
PS Peace and Security	3,180	729	729
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,180	729	729
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,120	771	771
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	771	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,120	-	771
NADR	-	500	-
PS Peace and Security	-	500	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	500	-
Poland	1,354	1,350	1,350
IMET	1,354	1,350	1,350
PS Peace and Security	1,354	1,350	1,350
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,354	1,350	1,350
Romania	1,556	1,500	1,500
IMET	1,556	1,500	1,500
PS Peace and Security	1,556	1,500	1,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,556	1,500	1,500
Serbia	32,174	10,590	9,750
AEECA	26,013	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	8,275	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,048	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	1,280	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,440	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	208	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	3,299	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	230	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	230	-	-
EG Economic Growth	17,508	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	10,030	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	3,883	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	3,595	-	-
ESDF	-	6,480	6,200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	4,510	4,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	1,591	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	1,825	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	1,150
DR.2 Good Governance	-	1,094	1,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	900
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	-	1,150
ES Education and Social Services	-	-	200
ES.2 Higher Education	-	-	200
EG Economic Growth	-	1,970	1,800
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	1,970	1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	-	800
IMET	361	1,050	1,050
PS Peace and Security	361	1,050	1,050
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	361	1,050	1,050
INCLE	4,500	1,500	1,500
PS Peace and Security	2,500	620	550
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,500	620	550
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	880	950
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights		880	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,000	-	950
NADR	1,300	1,560	1,000
PS Peace and Security	1,300	1,560	1,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	560	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Slovakia	878	575	575
IMET	878	575	575
PS Peace and Security	878	575	575
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	878	575	575
Slovenia	552	-	50
IMET	552	-	50
PS Peace and Security	552	-	50
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	552	-	50
Turkey	2,127	3,700	2,200
IMET	1,527	3,100	2,200
PS Peace and Security	1,527	3,100	2,200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,527	3,100	2,200
NADR	600	600	-
PS Peace and Security	600	600	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	600	-
Ukraine	421,817	204,044	221,500
AEECA	250,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	39,672	-	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	650	-	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	5,722	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	2,200	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	31,100	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	116,566	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	7,569	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	59,225	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	8,521	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	23,535	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	14,575	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	3,141	-	-
HL Health	570	-	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	570	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	400	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ES.2 Higher Education	400	-	-
EG Economic Growth	92,374	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	11,294	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	12,551	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	43,728	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	3,359	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	21,352	-	-
EG.10 Environment	90	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	418	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	358	-	-
HA.3 Migration Management	60	-	-
ESDF	-	145,000	145,000
PS Peace and Security	-	24,000	24,603
1.5 Transnational Crime = PS.4 Transnational Threats Crime + PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	1,000	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	-	650
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	-	953
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	23,000	23,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	62,143	61,571
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	6,803	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	22,790	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	4,253
DR.2 Good Governance	-	29,250	24,983
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	3,300	4,770
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	17,305
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	-	9,260
DR.6 Human Rights	-	-	1,000
EG Economic Growth	-	58,857	58,826
4.4 Infrastructure (Retired at EG Economic Growth)	-	16,251	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	9,805	9,509
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	8,938	7,589
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	23,863	16,886
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	-	2,119
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	-	22,723
FMF	95,000	20,000	20,000
PS Peace and Security	95,000	20,000	20,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	95,000	20,000	20,000
GHP-STATE	26,274	10,264	25,000
HL Health	26,274	10,264	25,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	26,274	10,264	25,000
GHP-USAID	7,800	2,880	5,600
HL Health	7,800	2,880	5,600
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	2,500	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	5,300	2,880	5,600
IMET	2,743	2,900	2,900
PS Peace and Security	2,743	2,900	2,900
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	2,743	2,900	2,900

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
INCLE	30,000	13,000	13,000
PS Peace and Security	27,400	10,450	11,250
1.5 Transnational Crime = PS.4 Transnational Threats Crime + PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	200	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	355	-	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	27,045	10,250	11,250
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,600	2,550	1,750
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	2,550	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,600	-	1,750
NADR	10,000	10,000	10,000
PS Peace and Security	10,000	10,000	10,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	4,000	4,000	4,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	6,000	6,000	6,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	209,591	56,290	72,300
AEECA	76,515	-	-
PS Peace and Security	6,600	-	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200	-	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	6,000	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	200	-	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	200	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	28,402	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	925	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,045	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	10,751	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	9,106	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	3,575	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	1,300	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	1,300	-	-
EG Economic Growth	40,213	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	3,115	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	2,045	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	21,237	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	1,000	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	12,816	-	-
ESDF	-	53,020	48,000
PS Peace and Security	-	3,025	3,570
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	425	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	-	2,820
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	2,600	750
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	30,020	29,050
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	6,220	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	17,800	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	4,100
DR.2 Good Governance	-	1,800	2,150
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	4,200	3,100
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	12,100
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	-	7,600

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ES Education and Social Services	-	-	650
ES.2 Higher Education	-	-	650
EG Economic Growth	-	19,975	14,730
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	575	-
4.4 Infrastructure (Retired at EG Economic Growth)	-	4,300	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity = EG.4 Financial Sector + EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	2,500	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	3,060	1,300
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	8,540	7,200
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	-	600
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	-	5,630
EG.10 Environment	-	1,000	-
FMF	120,000	-	20,000
PS Peace and Security	120,000	-	20,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	120,000	-	20,000
GHP-USAID	1,200	1,000	1,200
HL Health	1,200	1,000	1,200
HL.2 Tuberculosis	1,200	1,000	1,200
IMET	4,986	-	-
PS Peace and Security	4,986	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	4,986	-	-
INCLE	5,100	1,500	1,500
PS Peace and Security	3,400	400	600
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	-	450
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,400	400	150
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,700	1,100	900
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	1,100	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	850	-	600
DR.2 Good Governance	850	-	300
NADR	1,790	770	1,600
PS Peace and Security	1,790	770	1,600
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,790	770	1,600
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	19,000	12,150	10,000
AEECA	19,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	19,000	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	19,000	-	-
ESDF	-	12,150	10,000
PS Peace and Security	-	12,150	10,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	12,150	10,000
Near East	7,435,796	7,002,175	6,579,820
Algeria	2,120	1,500	2,000
IMET	1,320	1,000	1,300
PS Peace and Security	1,320	1,000	1,300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,320	1,000	1,300
NADR	800	500	700
PS Peace and Security	800	500	700
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	500	700

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Bahrain	290	800	400
IMET	290	400	400
PS Peace and Security	290	400	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	290	400	400
NADR	-	400	-
PS Peace and Security	-	400	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	400	-
Egypt	1,413,669	1,381,300	1,382,300
ESDF	-	75,000	75,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	7,845	13,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	5,175	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	1,150
DR.2 Good Governance	-	2,670	7,700
DR.6 Human Rights	-	-	4,150
HL Health	-	10,000	10,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	-	10,000	10,000
ES Education and Social Services	-	21,258	30,000
ES.1 Basic Education	-	10,000	10,000
ES.2 Higher Education	-	11,258	20,000
EG Economic Growth	-	35,897	22,000
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	4,000	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	5,000	6,650
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	26,897	15,350
ESF	106,869	-	-
PS Peace and Security	1,425	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,425	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	12,150	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	8,400	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	1,750	-	-
HL Health	10,050	-	-
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	10,050	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	48,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	13,000	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	35,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	35,244	-	-
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	3,034	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	6,748	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	9,500	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	6,748	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	4,606	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	4,608	-	-
FMF	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
PS Peace and Security	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
IMET	1,800	1,800	1,800

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
PS Peace and Security	1,800	1,800	1,800
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,800	1,800	1,800
INCLE	2,000	2,000	2,000
PS Peace and Security	-	200	200
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	-	200	200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	1,800	1,800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	1,800	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,000	-	1,800
NADR	3,000	2,500	3,500
PS Peace and Security	3,000	2,500	3,500
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,500	1,500	1,500
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,500	1,000	2,000
Iraq	403,281	199,860	165,860
ESDF	-	150,000	115,000
PS Peace and Security	-	100,000	65,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	100,000	65,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	42,000	41,600
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	5,000	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	3,500
DR.2 Good Governance	-	36,000	35,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,000	1,000
DR.6 Human Rights	-	-	2,100
ES Education and Social Services	-	3,000	3,400
ES.4 Social Services	-	3,000	3,400
EG Economic Growth	-	5,000	5,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	200	200
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	4,800	4,800
ESF	100,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	46,000	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	46,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	41,500	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	12,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	26,500	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	2,500	-	-
ES.5 Social Assistance	2,500	-	-
EG Economic Growth	10,000	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	500	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	9,500	-	-
FMF	250,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	250,000	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	250,000	-	-
IMET	820	1,000	1,000
PS Peace and Security	820	1,000	1,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	820	1,000	1,000
INCLE	5,601	2,000	3,000

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
PS Peace and Security	5,601	2,000	3,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	5,601	2,000	3,000
NADR	46,860	46,860	46,860
PS Peace and Security	46,860	46,860	46,860
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,000	6,000	6,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	860	860	860
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	40,000	40,000	40,000
Israel	3,100,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
FMF	3,100,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
PS Peace and Security	3,100,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	3,100,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
Jordan	1,525,009	1,275,000	1,275,000
ESDF	-	910,800	910,800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	42,000	45,800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	13,000	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	6,000	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	13,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	16,000	19,800
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	7,000	7,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	6,000
HL Health	-	185,000	252,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	-	35,000	40,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	150,000	212,000
ES Education and Social Services	-	65,000	70,000
ES.1 Basic Education	-	60,000	60,000
ES.4 Social Services	-	5,000	10,000
EG Economic Growth	-	618,800	543,000
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	486,000	486,000
4.4 Infrastructure (Retired at EG Economic Growth)	-	75,800	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	30,000	30,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	22,000	22,000
EG.10 Environment	-	5,000	5,000
ESF	1,082,400	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	76,375	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	30,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	23,361	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	20,219	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	1,545	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	1,250	-	-
HL Health	129,795	-	-
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	21,000	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	108,795	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	87,994	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	83,650	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	4,344	-	-
EG Economic Growth	788,236	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	748,444	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	3,000	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	24,792	-	-
EG.9 Transport Services	8,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	4,000	-	-
FMF	425,000	350,000	350,000
PS Peace and Security	425,000	350,000	350,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	425,000	350,000	350,000
IMET	4,009	3,800	3,800
PS Peace and Security	4,009	3,800	3,800
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	4,009	3,800	3,800
NADR	13,600	10,400	10,400
PS Peace and Security	13,600	10,400	10,400
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	10,000	6,800	6,800
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	3,200	3,200	3,200
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	400	400	400
Lebanon	245,943	152,770	133,160
ESDF	-	85,000	62,200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	14,000	8,000
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	7,000	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	7,000	4,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	4,000
HL Health	-	18,000	12,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	18,000	12,000
ES Education and Social Services	-	26,000	29,000
ES.1 Basic Education	-	20,000	17,000
ES.2 Higher Education	-	6,000	12,000
EG Economic Growth	-	27,000	13,200
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	27,000	13,200
ESF	117,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	25,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	10,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	11,732	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	2,268	-	-
HL Health	24,500	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	24,500	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	36,500	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	20,000	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	16,500	-	-
EG Economic Growth	31,000	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	31,000	-	-
FMF	105,000	50,000	50,000
PS Peace and Security	105,000	50,000	50,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	105,000	50,000	50,000
IMET	3,123	2,750	3,000

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
PS Peace and Security	3,123	2,750	3,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	3,123	2,750	3,000
INCLE	10,000	6,200	6,200
PS Peace and Security	8,000	5,200	5,200
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	500	-	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	7,500	5,200	5,200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	1,000	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	1,000	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,000	-	1,000
NADR	10,820	8,820	11,760
PS Peace and Security	10,820	8,820	11,760
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,060	5,060	5,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	760	760	760
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	4,000	3,000	6,000
Libya	33,000	34,500	21,800
ESDF	-	27,000	17,800
PS Peace and Security	-	6,150	2,967
1.5 Transnational Crime = PS.4 Transnational Threats Crime + PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	3,075	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	3,075	2,967
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	12,600	10,680
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	2,500	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	1,500	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	6,600	5,637
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,000	2,670
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	2,373
EG Economic Growth	-	8,250	4,153
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	5,250	4,153
4.7 Economic Opportunity = EG.4 Financial Sector + EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	1,500	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	1,500	-
ESF	27,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	3,000	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	3,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	14,450	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	9,300	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	2,150	-	-
EG Economic Growth	9,550	-	-
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	9,550	-	-
INCLE	1,000	1,000	1,000
PS Peace and Security	1,000	1,000	1,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	1,000
NADR	5,000	6,500	3,000
PS Peace and Security	5,000	6,500	3,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	1,500	1,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,000	4,000	1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Morocco	38,645	15,900	16,000
ESDF	-	10,000	10,000
PS Peace and Security	-	2,500	3,100
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	2,500	3,100
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	1,350	2,750
DR.2 Good Governance	-	1,350	2,750
ES Education and Social Services	-	3,650	2,700
ES.1 Basic Education	-	3,650	2,700
EG Economic Growth	-	2,500	1,450
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	2,500	1,450
ESF	20,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	4,600	-	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,600	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	6,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	6,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	4,500	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	4,500	-	-
EG Economic Growth	4,900	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,900	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	2,000	-	-
FMF	10,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	10,000	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	10,000	-	-
IMET	2,145	1,900	2,000
PS Peace and Security	2,145	1,900	2,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	2,145	1,900	2,000
INCLE	5,000	3,000	3,000
PS Peace and Security	4,500	2,700	2,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	4,500	2,700	2,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	500	300	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	300	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	500	-	1,000
NADR	1,500	1,000	1,000
PS Peace and Security	1,500	1,000	1,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	-	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Oman	3,753	2,500	3,400
IMET	1,853	500	1,700
PS Peace and Security	1,853	500	1,700
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,853	500	1,700
NADR	1,900	2,000	1,700
PS Peace and Security	1,900	2,000	1,700
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	900	1,000	1,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	1,000	700
Saudi Arabia	10	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
IMET	10	-	-
PS Peace and Security	10	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	10	-	-
Syria	-	174,500	-
ESDF	-	130,000	-
PS Peace and Security	-	65,000	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	65,000	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	55,000	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	12,000	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	15,000	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	28,000	-
ES Education and Social Services	-	10,000	-
ES.1 Basic Education	-	5,000	-
ES.4 Social Services	-	5,000	-
NADR	-	44,500	-
PS Peace and Security	-	44,500	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	44,500	-
Tunisia	165,307	94,500	86,400
ESDF	-	40,000	31,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	21,050	15,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	3,000	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	4,000	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	11,050	10,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	3,000	2,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	2,000
EG Economic Growth	-	18,950	16,500
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	3,500	4,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity = EG.4 Financial Sector + EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	3,500	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	1,500	500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	10,450	10,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	-	2,000
ESF	79,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	41,400	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	17,587	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,400	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	16,413	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	1,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	37,600	-	-
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	5,910	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	3,000	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	3,000	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	20,070	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	5,620	-	-
FMF	65,000	40,000	40,000

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
PS Peace and Security	65,000	40,000	40,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	65,000	40,000	40,000
IMET	2,207	1,900	2,300
PS Peace and Security	2,207	1,900	2,300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	2,207	1,900	2,300
INCLE	13,000	10,000	10,000
PS Peace and Security	10,200	6,900	6,912
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	10,200	6,900	6,912
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,800	3,100	3,088
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	3,100	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,800	-	3,088
NADR	6,100	2,600	2,600
PS Peace and Security	6,100	2,600	2,600
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,500	2,000	2,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	600	600
West Bank and Gaza	61,000	251,000	35,000
ESDF	-	215,000	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	30,000	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	3,500	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	6,500	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	20,000	-
HL Health	-	54,000	-
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	-	2,000	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	52,000	-
ES Education and Social Services	-	50,000	-
ES.1 Basic Education	-	9,000	-
ES.2 Higher Education	-	6,000	-
ES.4 Social Services	-	5,000	-
ES.5 Social Assistance	-	30,000	-
EG Economic Growth	-	43,000	-
4.4 Infrastructure (Retired at EG Economic Growth)	-	17,000	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	11,000	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	15,000	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	38,000	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	38,000	-
INCLE	60,000	35,000	35,000
PS Peace and Security	42,500	20,500	29,550
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	42,500	20,500	29,550
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	17,500	14,500	5,450
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	13,700	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	16,700	-	4,650
DR.2 Good Governance	800	800	800
NADR	1,000	1,000	-
PS Peace and Security	1,000	1,000	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	1,000	-
Yemen	315,518	43,400	41,000

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESDF	-	32,000	29,600
PS Peace and Security	-	1,500	3,500
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	1,500	3,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	10,000	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	10,000	-
HL Health	-	5,000	1,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	5,000	-
HL.9 Nutrition	-	-	1,000
ES Education and Social Services	-	6,000	8,500
ES.1 Basic Education	-	6,000	8,500
EG Economic Growth	-	9,500	16,600
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	6,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity = EG.4 Financial Sector + EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	9,500	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	7,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	-	3,600
ESF	32,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	16,444	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	16,444	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,056	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	2,056	-	-
HL Health	2,000	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	2,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	10,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	10,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	1,500	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	1,500	-	-
FFP	273,218	-	-
HL Health	3,643	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	3,643	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	269,575	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	269,575	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,500	5,500	5,500
HL Health	3,500	5,500	5,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	3,500	3,500	3,500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	-	2,000	2,000
INCLE	300	300	300
PS Peace and Security	300	150	150
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	300	150	150
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	150	150
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	150	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	150
NADR	6,500	5,600	5,600
PS Peace and Security	6,500	5,600	5,600
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,500	2,600	2,600
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	1,000	1,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	2,000	2,000	2,000

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	405	405	-
ESDF	-	405	-
PS Peace and Security	-	405	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	405	-
ESF	405	-	-
PS Peace and Security	405	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	405	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	31,600	19,200	14,500
ESDF	-	19,200	14,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	8,000	6,000
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	8,000	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	-	1,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	2,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	3,000
EG Economic Growth	-	11,200	8,500
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	5,000	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	3,250
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	6,200	5,250
ESF	31,600	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	20,000	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	20,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	11,600	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	3,000	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	8,600	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-
ESF	5,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	5,000	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	5,000	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	31,000	31,000	31,000
PKO	31,000	31,000	31,000
PS Peace and Security	31,000	31,000	31,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	31,000	31,000	31,000
Near East Regional	-	-	2,000
NADR	-	-	2,000
PS Peace and Security	-	-	2,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	-	2,000
Near East Regional Democracy	42,000	15,000	40,000
ESDF	-	15,000	40,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	15,000	40,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	4,500	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	10,500	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	12,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	28,000
ESF	42,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	42,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,000	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DR.4 Civil Society	17,100	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	11,750	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	9,150	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	8,246	4,040	-
INCLE	2,000	1,000	-
PS Peace and Security	1,000	500	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,000	500	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	500	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights		500	
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,000		-
NADR	6,246	3,040	-
PS Peace and Security	6,246	3,040	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,246	3,040	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	10,000	5,000	30,000
DA	7,600	-	-
PS Peace and Security	1,000	-	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	100	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	900	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	1,000	-	-
HL Health	1,500	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	1,500	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	2,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	1,000	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	1,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	2,100	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	400	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,700	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	30,000
PS Peace and Security	-	1,000	25,150
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	500	150
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	500	25,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	1,400	850
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	1,000	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	400	-
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	600
DR.6 Human Rights	-	-	250
HL Health	-	750	1,050
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	-	250	550
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	500	500
ES Education and Social Services	-	600	1,050
ES.1 Basic Education	-	600	550
ES.2 Higher Education	-	-	500
EG Economic Growth	-	1,250	1,900
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	400
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	500	300

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
EG.3 Agriculture	-	-	700
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	500	300
EG.10 Environment	-	250	200
ESF	2,400	-	-
PS Peace and Security	400	-	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	400	-	-
HL Health	1,500	-	-
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	1,000	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	500	-	-
EG Economic Growth	500	-	-
EG.10 Environment	500	-	-
South and Central Asia	1,458,421	1,254,133	1,161,595
Afghanistan	701,627	632,800	532,800
ESDF	-	500,000	400,000
PS Peace and Security	-	500	12,699
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	-	1,300
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	500	11,399
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	218,289	218,289
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	5,155	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	18,670	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	5,155
DR.2 Good Governance	-	177,047	177,047
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	17,417	17,417
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	18,670
HL Health	-	90,500	61,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	-	200	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	-	2,400	1,000
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	-	5,213	4,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	-	36,387	24,387
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	-	18,500	12,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	5,000	10,000
HL.9 Nutrition	-	22,800	10,113
ES Education and Social Services	-	94,711	51,972
ES.1 Basic Education	-	60,116	40,000
ES.2 Higher Education	-	27,623	5,000
ES.4 Social Services	-	6,972	6,972
EG Economic Growth	-	96,000	55,540
4.4 Infrastructure (Retired at EG Economic Growth)	-	8,000	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	10,245	10,245
EG.3 Agriculture	-	57,500	30,840
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	5,300	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	12,455	12,455
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	-	2,000
EG.10 Environment	-	2,500	-
ESF	500,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	1,300	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,300	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	296,431	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	296,431	-	-
HL Health	49,500	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	4,000	-	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	15,500	-	-
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	20,000	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	10,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	73,126	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	37,122	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	26,004	-	-
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	10,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	79,643	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	7,143	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	63,500	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	9,000	-	-
FFP	4,182	-	-
HL Health	4,182	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	4,182	-	-
IMET	845	800	800
PS Peace and Security	845	800	800
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	845	800	800
INCLE	160,000	95,000	95,000
PS Peace and Security	64,000	43,740	53,664
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	64,000	43,740	42,500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	-	-	11,164
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	96,000	51,260	41,336
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	51,260	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	96,000	-	41,336
NADR	36,600	37,000	37,000
PS Peace and Security	36,600	37,000	37,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	16,000	16,000	16,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	1,000	1,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	20,000	20,000	20,000
Bangladesh	218,199	120,860	155,700
DA	94,880	-	-
PS Peace and Security	1,100	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,100	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	13,530	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	530	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	4,500	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	1,500	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	15,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	15,000	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
EG Economic Growth	65,250	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	53,425	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	3,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	5,825	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	80,900	122,200
PS Peace and Security	-	6,800	9,100
1.5 Transnational Crime = PS.4 Transnational Threats Crime + PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	800	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	6,000	5,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	-	1,100
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	-	3,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	18,800	22,300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	4,300	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	9,300	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	4,300
DR.2 Good Governance	-	1,200	5,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	4,000	4,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	9,000
HL Health	-	-	5,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	-	5,000
ES Education and Social Services	-	6,300	15,300
ES.1 Basic Education	-	6,300	6,300
ES.5 Social Assistance	-	-	9,000
EG Economic Growth	-	49,000	70,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity = EG.4 Financial Sector + EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	1,000	-
EG.3 Agriculture	-	39,000	45,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	-	7,500
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	-	3,000
EG.10 Environment	-	9,000	9,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	-	6,000
FFP	49,184	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,302	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	1,302	-	-
HL Health	38,445	-	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	3,389	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	1,662	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	33,394	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	691	-	-
ES.5 Social Assistance	691	-	-
EG Economic Growth	6,997	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	3,496	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	3,185	-	-
EG.10 Environment	316	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	1,749	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	1,749	-	-
FMF	1,500	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
PS Peace and Security	1,500	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,500	-	-
GHP-USAID	66,000	33,200	28,700
HL Health	66,000	33,200	28,700
HL.2 Tuberculosis	11,500	9,450	9,450
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	22,500	10,000	7,500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	22,000	9,000	7,000
HL.9 Nutrition	10,000	4,750	4,750
IMET	1,435	1,500	1,800
PS Peace and Security	1,435	1,500	1,800
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,435	1,500	1,800
INCLE	2,000	2,000	-
PS Peace and Security	1,000	1,000	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	1,000	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	1,000	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,000	-	-
NADR	3,200	3,260	3,000
PS Peace and Security	3,200	3,260	3,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,000	3,000	3,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200	260	-
India	104,565	42,111	112,900
DA	10,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	10,000	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	10,000	-	-
ESDF	-	10,000	70,400
HL Health	-	10,000	23,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	10,000	23,000
EG Economic Growth	-	-	43,400
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	-	20,000
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	-	750
EG.10 Environment	-	-	16,650
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	-	6,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	4,000
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	-	-	4,000
ESF	24,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	3,000	-	-
HL Health	6,000	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	6,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	7,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	3,000	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	4,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	8,000	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	1,000	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	1,000	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	6,000	-	-
GHP-STATE	16,716	5,311	15,000
HL Health	16,716	5,311	15,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	16,716	5,311	15,000
GHP-USAID	49,500	23,100	23,000
HL Health	49,500	23,100	23,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	30,000	8,600	10,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	9,500	6,000	6,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	10,000	8,500	6,500
IMET	1,549	1,300	1,700
PS Peace and Security	1,549	1,300	1,700
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,549	1,300	1,700
NADR	2,800	2,400	2,800
PS Peace and Security	2,800	2,400	2,800
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	2,000	2,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	400	800
Kazakhstan	8,546	1,700	1,700
AEECA	5,200	-	-
PS Peace and Security	440	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	440	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,776	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	703		-
DR.4 Civil Society	1,448		-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	625		-
ES Education and Social Services	1,250	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	1,000		-
ES.2 Higher Education	250		-
EG Economic Growth	734	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	150	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	584	-	-
IMET	1,046	700	900
PS Peace and Security	1,046	700	900
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,046	700	900
INCLE	1,500	-	-
PS Peace and Security	1,500	-	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	391	-	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	635	-	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	474	-	-
NADR	800	1,000	800
PS Peace and Security	800	1,000	800
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	1,000	800
Kyrgyz Republic	35,123	10,470	8,600
AEECA	30,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	550	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	550	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	12,500	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	900	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	5,440	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	780	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	3,940	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	740	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	700	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	4,800	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	4,800	-	-
EG Economic Growth	12,150	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	1,424	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	10,726	-	-
ESDF	-	6,000	4,000
PS Peace and Security	-	150	250
1.5 Transnational Crime = PS.4 Transnational Threats Crime + PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	150	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	-	150
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	-	100
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	2,700	1,550
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	100	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	1,900	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	100
DR.2 Good Governance	-	700	200
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	100
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	-	550
DR.6 Human Rights	-	-	100
HL Health	-	-	100
HL.9 Nutrition	-	-	100
ES Education and Social Services	-	600	800
ES.1 Basic Education	-	600	800
EG Economic Growth	-	2,550	1,300
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	350
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	2,550	800
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	-	150
GHP-USAID	4,300	3,010	3,300
HL Health	4,300	3,010	3,300
HL.2 Tuberculosis	4,300	3,010	3,300
IMET	523	700	500
PS Peace and Security	523	700	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	523	700	500
NADR	300	760	800
PS Peace and Security	300	760	800
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	760	800
Maldives	3,229	440	6,250
DA	1,500	-	-
EG Economic Growth	1,500	-	-
EG.10 Environment	1,500	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ESDF	-	-	6,000
PS Peace and Security	-	-	1,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	-	1,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	-	2,500
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	-	1,000
DR.6 Human Rights	-	-	500
EG Economic Growth	-	-	2,500
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	2,000
EG.10 Environment	-	-	500
ESF	1,500	-	-
PS Peace and Security	1,500	-	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,500	-	-
IMET	229	250	250
PS Peace and Security	229	250	250
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	229	250	250
NADR	-	190	-
PS Peace and Security	-	190	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	190	-
Nepal	124,581	40,525	61,075
ESDF	-	20,000	43,500
PS Peace and Security	-	1,000	1,000
1.5 Transnational Crime = PS.4 Transnational Threats Crime + PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	1,000	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	-	500
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	-	500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	5,000	12,000
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	1,500	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	1,500	9,500
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,000	-
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	2,500
ES Education and Social Services	-	3,000	3,000
ES.1 Basic Education	-	3,000	3,000
EG Economic Growth	-	11,000	22,500
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	1,500
EG.3 Agriculture	-	11,000	15,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	-	4,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	-	2,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	5,000
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	-	-	5,000
ESF	75,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	1,800	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,300	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	500	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	12,138	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	6,000	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,838	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DR.4 Civil Society	2,300	-	-
HL Health	3,000	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	3,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	19,500	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	19,500	-	-
EG Economic Growth	28,562	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	15,000	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	3,562	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	1,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	9,000	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	10,000	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	10,000	-	-
FMF	1,700	-	-
PS Peace and Security	1,700	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,700	-	-
GHP-STATE	486	-	-
HL Health	486	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	486	-	-
GHP-USAID	43,380	19,375	16,375
HL Health	43,380	19,375	16,375
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	3,000	-	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	14,932	5,000	4,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	16,733	8,000	6,000
HL.9 Nutrition	8,715	6,375	6,375
IMET	1,401	900	1,200
PS Peace and Security	1,401	900	1,200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,401	900	1,200
INCLE	2,324	-	-
PS Peace and Security	2,324	-	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,324	-	-
NADR	290	250	-
PS Peace and Security	290	250	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	290	250	-
Pakistan	73,810	335,800	70,800
ESDF	-	200,000	48,000
PS Peace and Security	-	30,181	5,250
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	30,181	5,250
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	48,285	7,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	10,172	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	16,627	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	18,000	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	3,486	-
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	3,500
DR.6 Human Rights	-	-	4,000
HL Health	-	-	7,250
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	-	-	7,250

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ES Education and Social Services	-	60,000	24,000
ES.1 Basic Education	-	30,000	4,000
ES.2 Higher Education	-	30,000	20,000
EG Economic Growth	-	61,534	4,000
4.4 Infrastructure (Retired at EG Economic Growth)	-	22,399	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	3,616	4,000
EG.3 Agriculture	-	15,000	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	20,519	-
ESF	48,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	5,000	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	5,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	6,000	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	5,000	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	1,000	-	-
HL Health	7,000	-	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	7,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	21,500	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	4,188	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	17,312	-	-
EG Economic Growth	7,000	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	3,200	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,300	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	2,500	-	-
PO Program Development and Oversight	1,500	-	-
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	1,500	-	-
FFP	2,513	-	-
HL Health	2,513	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	2,513	-	-
FMF	-	80,000	-
PS Peace and Security	-	80,000	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	80,000	-
GHP-USAID	-	22,500	-
HL Health	-	22,500	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	-	11,250	-
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	-	11,250	-
IMET	497	3,500	-
PS Peace and Security	497	3,500	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	497	3,500	-
INCLE	21,000	25,000	21,000
PS Peace and Security	11,800	21,500	18,200
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	3,000	6,500	5,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	8,800	15,000	13,200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	9,200	3,500	2,800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	3,500	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,800	-	2,800
DR.2 Good Governance	7,400	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
NADR	1,800	4,800	1,800
PS Peace and Security	1,800	4,800	1,800
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	4,000	1,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	800	800
Sri Lanka	39,800	11,480	33,480
ESDF	-	8,100	27,200
PS Peace and Security	-	1,190	1,370
1.5 Transnational Crime = PS.4 Transnational Threats Crime + PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	500	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	-	1,370
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	690	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	3,136	13,080
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	500	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	2,336	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	3,430
DR.2 Good Governance	-	-	1,600
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	300	3,050
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	3,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	-	1,000
DR.6 Human Rights	-	-	1,000
EG Economic Growth	-	3,774	12,750
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	1,150	3,250
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	-	2,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	2,624	4,500
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	-	2,250
EG.9 Transport Services	-	-	750
ESF	35,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	3,382	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	3,382	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	14,727	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,375	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	1,353	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,151	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	3,453	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	2,151	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	2,244	-	-
EG Economic Growth	16,891	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	2,151	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	4,301	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,619	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	3,984	-	-
EG.9 Transport Services	2,786	-	-
EG.10 Environment	1,050	-	-
FMF	500	-	-
PS Peace and Security	500	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	500	-	-
IMET	600	500	900

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
PS Peace and Security	600	500	900
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	600	500	900
NADR	3,700	2,880	5,380
PS Peace and Security	3,700	2,880	5,380
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200	380	380
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	3,500	2,500	5,000
Tajikistan	41,109	15,520	14,250
AEECA	28,158	-	-
PS Peace and Security	62	-	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	62	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,198	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	2,151	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	951	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	946	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	150	-	-
HL Health	3,000	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	3,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	4,991	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	4,800	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	191	-	-
EG Economic Growth	15,907	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	529		
EG.3 Agriculture	8,642	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	595	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	3,641	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	2,500	-	-
ESDF	-	8,500	6,800
PS Peace and Security	-	60	60
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	60	60
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	1,480	895
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	130	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	670	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	130
DR.2 Good Governance	-	680	135
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	220
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	-	200
DR.6 Human Rights	-	-	210
ES Education and Social Services	-	115	315
ES.1 Basic Education	-	-	200
ES.2 Higher Education	-	115	115
EG Economic Growth	-	6,845	5,530
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	80	80
EG.3 Agriculture	-	4,875	4,875
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	-	200
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	1,890	375
GHP-USAID	7,750	4,300	5,500

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
HL Health	7,750	4,300	5,500
HL.2 Tuberculosis	4,000	2,800	4,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	2,000	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	1,750	1,500	1,500
IMET	201	450	450
PS Peace and Security	201	450	450
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	201	450	450
INCLE	3,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	2,680	-	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	700	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	160	-	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,820	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	320	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	320	-	-
NADR	2,000	2,270	1,500
PS Peace and Security	2,000	2,270	1,500
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	770	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,500	1,500	1,500
Turkmenistan	4,158	430	-
AEECA	3,800	-	-
PS Peace and Security	200	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	200	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	450	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	550	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	800	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	800	-	-
EG Economic Growth	1,800	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	420	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	600	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	780	-	-
IMET	158	200	-
PS Peace and Security	158	200	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	158	200	-
NADR	200	230	-
PS Peace and Security	200	230	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200	230	-
Uzbekistan	28,022	10,640	14,440
AEECA	20,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	555	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	555	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,804	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,199	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	60	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	1,915	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	630	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
EG Economic Growth	14,641	-	-
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	5,000	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	4,706	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	100	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	4,835	-	-
ESDF	-	7,000	9,200
PS Peace and Security	-	920	400
1.5 Transnational Crime = PS.4 Transnational Threats Crime + PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	920	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	-	400
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	3,130	3,550
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	1,800	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	1,330	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	1,800
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	1,250
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	-	500
ES Education and Social Services	-	-	1,250
ES.1 Basic Education	-	-	1,250
EG Economic Growth	-	2,950	4,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	2,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	2,950	2,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	2,800	4,000
HL Health	4,000	2,800	4,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	4,000	2,800	4,000
IMET	282	300	500
PS Peace and Security	282	300	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	282	300	500
INCLE	3,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	2,000	-	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	1,000	-	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	1,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,000	-	-
NADR	740	540	740
PS Peace and Security	740	540	740
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	740	540	740
Central Asia Regional	64,881	27,497	50,750
AEECA	38,700	-	-
PS Peace and Security	11,000	-	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,500	-	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,500	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	6,750	-	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	250	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,537	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	2,268	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	2,269	-	-
EG Economic Growth	23,163	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
EG.2 Trade and Investment	5,450	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	10,563	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	5,850	-	-
EG.10 Environment	1,300	-	-
ESDF	-	16,700	16,700
PS Peace and Security	-	8,000	6,500
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	1,500	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	6,500	6,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	-	2,200
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	1,200
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	-	1,000
EG Economic Growth	-	8,700	8,000
4.4 Infrastructure (Retired at EG Economic Growth)	-	3,000	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	5,700	4,000
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	-	1,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	-	3,000
FMF	5,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	5,000	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	5,000	-	-
GHP-STATE	11,681	4,497	25,000
HL Health	11,681	4,497	25,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	11,681	4,497	25,000
GHP-USAID	3,500	-	2,500
HL Health	3,500	-	2,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	1,000	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	2,500	-	2,500
INCLE	6,000	5,000	5,350
PS Peace and Security	6,000	3,950	3,850
1.5 Transnational Crime = PS.4 Transnational Threats Crime + PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	420	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	2,906	2,030	1,500
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	850	-	151
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	-	575
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,244	1,500	1,624
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	1,050	1,500
DR.2 Good Governance	-	1,050	1,500
NADR	-	1,300	1,200
PS Peace and Security	-	1,300	1,200
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	1,300	1,200
State South and Central Asia Regional	10,287	3,860	98,850
ESDF	-	2,430	63,800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	-	19,300
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	9,300
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	-	10,000
EG Economic Growth	-	2,430	44,500
4.4 Infrastructure (Retired at EG Economic Growth)	-	1,000	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	1,000	9,000

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	430	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	-	13,500
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	-	1,000
EG.9 Transport Services	-	-	8,000
EG.10 Environment	-	-	3,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	-	10,000
ESF	5,930	-	-
EG Economic Growth	5,930	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,000		
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	4,930		-
FMF	-	-	30,000
PS Peace and Security	-	-	30,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	-	30,000
INCLE	1,917	1,000	3,000
PS Peace and Security	1,917	1,000	2,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,917	1,000	2,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	-	1,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	1,000
NADR	2,440	430	2,050
PS Peace and Security	2,440	430	2,050
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,300	-	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,140	430	2,050
USAID South Asia Regional	484	-	-
DA	484	-	-
EG Economic Growth	484	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	484	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	22,870	5,500	17,500
USAID Asia Regional	22,870	5,500	17,500
DA	17,620	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,339	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	1,339	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	3,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	2,000	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	1,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	13,281	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	7,131	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	900	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	2,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	1,750	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	1,500	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	16,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	1,200	2,700
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	1,000	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	200	1,500
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	1,200
ES Education and Social Services	-	600	2,600

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ES.1 Basic Education	-	400	1,800
ES.2 Higher Education	-	200	800
EG Economic Growth	-	2,200	10,700
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	500	5,800
EG.3 Agriculture	-	-	900
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	500	-
EG.10 Environment	-	1,200	2,800
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	-	1,200
GHP-USAID	5,250	1,500	1,500
HL Health	5,250	1,500	1,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	2,250	1,500	1,500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,694,223	1,110,312	1,191,486
Argentina	2,918	600	600
IMET	418	400	600
PS Peace and Security	418	400	600
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	418	400	600
INCLE	2,500	-	-
PS Peace and Security	2,500	-	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	2,500	-	-
NADR	-	200	-
PS Peace and Security	-	200	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	200	-
Bahamas, The	138	200	200
IMET	138	200	200
PS Peace and Security	138	200	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	138	200	200
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	24,027	9,639	600
DA	2,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	2,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	2,000	-	-
GHP-STATE	14,666	9,239	-
HL Health	14,666	9,239	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	14,666	9,239	-
GHP-USAID	6,950	-	-
HL Health	6,950	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	6,950	-	-
IMET	411	400	600
PS Peace and Security	411	400	600
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	411	400	600
Belize	1,143	200	200
FMF	1,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	1,000	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,000	-	-
IMET	143	200	200
PS Peace and Security	143	200	200

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	143	200	200
Brazil	11,423	575	625
DA	10,500	-	-
EG Economic Growth	10,500	-	-
EG.10 Environment	10,500	-	-
GHP-STATE	300	-	-
HL Health	300	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	300	-	-
IMET	623	575	625
PS Peace and Security	623	575	625
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	623	575	625
Chile	357	500	400
IMET	357	300	400
PS Peace and Security	357	300	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	357	300	400
NADR	-	200	-
PS Peace and Security	-	200	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	200	-
Colombia	386,316	265,400	344,400
ESDF	-	100,000	100,000
PS Peace and Security	-	62,768	63,992
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	-	50,518	50,518
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	12,250	13,474
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	16,227	16,227
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	9,879	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	1,000	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	6,879
DR.2 Good Governance	-	4,648	4,648
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	700	-
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	1,700
DR.6 Human Rights	-	-	3,000
ES Education and Social Services	-	16,305	15,081
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	-	11,829	5,027
ES.4 Social Services	-	4,476	10,054
EG Economic Growth	-	4,700	4,700
EG.10 Environment	-	4,700	4,700
ESF	180,328	-	-
PS Peace and Security	101,656	-	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	84,345	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	17,311	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	40,100	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	18,435	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	4,645	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,178	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	6,842	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	9,000	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ES Education and Social Services	20,572	-	-
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	7,521	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	13,051	-	-
EG Economic Growth	18,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	11,000	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	7,000	-	-
FFP	2,004	-	-
HL Health	2,004	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	2,004	-	-
FMF	38,525	20,000	20,000
PS Peace and Security	38,525	20,000	20,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	38,525	20,000	20,000
IMET	1,459	1,400	1,400
PS Peace and Security	1,459	1,400	1,400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,459	1,400	1,400
INCLE	143,000	125,000	209,000
PS Peace and Security	111,500	115,000	196,000
1.5 Transnational Crime = PS.4 Transnational Threats Crime + PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	6,000	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	103,500	93,000	171,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	6,500	-	6,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,500	16,000	19,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	31,500	10,000	13,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	10,000	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	31,500	-	13,000
NADR	21,000	19,000	14,000
PS Peace and Security	21,000	19,000	14,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	21,000	19,000	14,000
Costa Rica	5,725	400	400
FMF	5,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	5,000	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	5,000	-	-
IMET	725	400	400
PS Peace and Security	725	400	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	725	400	400
Cuba	20,000	10,000	6,000
ESDF	-	10,000	6,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	10,000	6,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	2,500	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	7,500	-
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	3,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	-	1,000
DR.6 Human Rights	-	-	2,000
ESF	20,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	20,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	20,000	-	-
Dominican Republic	20,174	5,045	500

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DA	5,809	-	-
HL Health	809	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	809	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	5,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	5,000	-	-
GHP-STATE	10,832	4,545	-
HL Health	10,832	4,545	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	10,832	4,545	-
GHP-USAID	3,069	-	-
HL Health	3,069	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	3,069	-	-
IMET	464	500	500
PS Peace and Security	464	500	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	464	500	500
Ecuador	1,789	1,500	6,200
DA	1,789	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,789	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,789	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	1,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	1,500	1,000
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	1,500	-
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	-	500
IMET	-	-	200
PS Peace and Security	-	-	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	-	200
INCLE	-	-	5,000
PS Peace and Security	-	-	5,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	-	5,000
El Salvador	57,656	45,700	45,700
DA	55,035	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	35,500	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,325	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	24,554	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	3,071	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	3,550	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	14,535	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	12,000	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	2,535	-	-
EG Economic Growth	5,000	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	3,333	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,667	-	-
ESDF	-	45,000	45,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	11,056	11,056
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	4,732	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	1,995	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	2,946
DR.2 Good Governance	-	4,329	8,110
ES Education and Social Services	-	8,899	8,899
ES.1 Basic Education	-	7,030	7,030
ES.2 Higher Education	-	1,869	1,869
EG Economic Growth	-	25,045	25,045
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	5,391	5,391
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	1,900	1,900
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	17,754	14,289
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	-	3,465
FMF	1,900	-	-
PS Peace and Security	1,900	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,900	-	-
IMET	721	700	700
PS Peace and Security	721	700	700
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	721	700	700
Guatemala	119,982	69,409	69,410
DA	93,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	300	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	300	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	38,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	250	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	19,360	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	13,993	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	1,397	-	-
HL Health	4,000	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	4,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	17,365	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	13,365	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	4,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	33,335	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	3,334	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	18,000	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	1	-	-
EG.10 Environment	6,000	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	65,649	65,650
PS Peace and Security	-	500	400
1.5 Transnational Crime = PS.4 Transnational Threats Crime + PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	500	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	-	400
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	20,750	18,650
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	250	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	4,000	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	16,500	14,150

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	3,500
HL Health	-	-	600
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	-	600
ES Education and Social Services	-	8,500	8,500
ES.1 Basic Education	-	6,000	6,000
ES.2 Higher Education	-	2,500	2,500
EG Economic Growth	-	35,899	37,500
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	2,500	1,750
EG.3 Agriculture	-	12,000	14,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	18,399	9,500
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	-	8,250
EG.10 Environment	-	3,000	3,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	-	1,000
FFP	11,529	-	-
HL Health	9,252	-	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	3,151	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	63	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	6,038	-	-
EG Economic Growth	569	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	126	-	-
EG.10 Environment	443	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	1,708	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	1,708	-	-
FMF	1,740	-	-
PS Peace and Security	1,740	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,740	-	-
GHP-USAID	13,000	3,000	3,000
HL Health	13,000	3,000	3,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	3,000	-	-
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	5,500	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	4,500	3,000	3,000
IMET	713	760	760
PS Peace and Security	713	760	760
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	713	760	760
Guyana	239	200	200
IMET	239	200	200
PS Peace and Security	239	200	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	239	200	200
Haiti	184,563	170,455	145,455
DA	32,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	8,300	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,300	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	3,075	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,925	-	-
HL Health	10,000	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	10,000	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ES Education and Social Services	2,200	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	2,200	-	-
EG Economic Growth	11,500	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	11,500	-	-
ESDF	-	39,000	25,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	4,000	6,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	500	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	500	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	2,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	500	2,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,500	1,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	1,000
HL Health	-	6,000	4,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	6,000	4,000
ES Education and Social Services	-	8,000	4,000
ES.1 Basic Education	-	7,000	4,000
ES.5 Social Assistance	-	1,000	-
EG Economic Growth	-	21,000	11,500
4.4 Infrastructure (Retired at EG Economic Growth)	-	1,500	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	2,000	1,000
EG.3 Agriculture	-	8,500	8,500
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	3,000	1,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	2,000	1,000
EG.10 Environment	-	4,000	-
ESF	8,500	-	-
EG Economic Growth	8,500	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	8,500	-	-
FFP	3,244	-	-
HL Health	3,244	-	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	3,244	-	-
FMF	5,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	5,000	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	5,000	-	-
GHP-STATE	99,386	100,000	90,000
HL Health	99,386	100,000	90,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	99,386	100,000	90,000
GHP-USAID	24,200	23,200	21,700
HL Health	24,200	23,200	21,700
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	14,000	14,000	14,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	8,000	7,000	5,500
HL.9 Nutrition	2,200	2,200	2,200
IMET	233	255	255
PS Peace and Security	233	255	255
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	233	255	255
INCLE	12,000	8,000	8,000
PS Peace and Security	12,000	8,000	8,000

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	12,000	8,000	8,000
Honduras	79,678	65,750	65,750
DA	75,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	34,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,741		
DR.2 Good Governance	22,097		
DR.4 Civil Society	6,248		
DR.6 Human Rights	914		
ES Education and Social Services	14,635		-
ES.1 Basic Education	14,635		-
EG Economic Growth	26,365	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	3,333	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	18,000	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	32	-	-
EG.10 Environment	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	65,000	65,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	24,500	24,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	3,000	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	4,102	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	3,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	17,398	17,398
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	4,102
ES Education and Social Services	-	13,000	13,000
ES.1 Basic Education	-	13,000	13,000
EG Economic Growth	-	27,500	27,500
EG.3 Agriculture	-	15,000	18,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	8,500	5,500
EG.10 Environment	-	4,000	4,000
FMF	4,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	4,000	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	4,000	-	-
IMET	678	750	750
PS Peace and Security	678	750	750
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	678	750	750
Jamaica	1,335	500	2,400
DA	1,000	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	1,000	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,800
EG Economic Growth	-	-	1,800
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	-	1,800
IMET	335	500	600
PS Peace and Security	335	500	600
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	335	500	600
Mexico	151,263	78,910	78,910
ESDF	-	20,250	20,250

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	20,250	20,250
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	8,000	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	2,250	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	5,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	10,000	10,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	2,250
DR.6 Human Rights	-	-	3,000
ESF	45,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	39,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	11,171	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	17,205	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	2,000	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	8,624	-	-
EG Economic Growth	6,000	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	6,000	-	-
FMF	3,750	-	-
PS Peace and Security	3,750	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	3,750	-	-
IMET	1,353	1,500	1,500
PS Peace and Security	1,353	1,500	1,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,353	1,500	1,500
INCLE	100,000	56,000	56,000
PS Peace and Security	58,183	47,000	47,000
1.5 Transnational Crime = PS.4 Transnational Threats Crime + PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	4,000	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	54,183	36,000	36,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	4,000	-	4,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	-	7,000	7,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	41,817	9,000	9,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	9,000	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	41,817	-	9,000
NADR	1,160	1,160	1,160
PS Peace and Security	1,160	1,160	1,160
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,160	1,160	1,160
Nicaragua	10,000	-	6,000
DA	10,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	7,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	7,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	3,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	6,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	-	6,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	3,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	-	2,000
DR.6 Human Rights	-	-	1,000
Panama	3,086	1,200	1,200
FMF	2,000	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
PS Peace and Security	2,000	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	2,000	-	-
IMET	586	700	700
PS Peace and Security	586	700	700
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	586	700	700
NADR	500	500	500
PS Peace and Security	500	500	500
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	500	500
Paraguay	4,297	1,900	1,400
DA	4,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	1,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	1,500	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights		1,500	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	-	1,000
IMET	297	400	400
PS Peace and Security	297	400	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	297	400	400
Peru	74,814	47,400	55,100
DA	39,334	-	-
PS Peace and Security	20,800	-	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	20,500	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	300	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,334	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	4,334	-	-
EG Economic Growth	14,200	-	-
EG.10 Environment	8,200	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	20,000	20,000
PS Peace and Security	-	20,000	20,000
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	-	20,000	20,000
FMF	3,050	-	-
PS Peace and Security	3,050	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	3,050	-	-
IMET	430	400	600
PS Peace and Security	430	400	600
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	430	400	600
INCLE	32,000	27,000	34,500
PS Peace and Security	31,200	26,200	33,700
1.5 Transnational Crime = PS.4 Transnational Threats Crime + PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	1,300	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	29,900	24,900	32,400
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	1,300	-	1,300
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	800	800	800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	800	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	800	-	800

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Suriname	167	100	200
IMET	167	100	200
PS Peace and Security	167	100	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	167	100	200
Trinidad and Tobago	341	150	300
IMET	341	150	300
PS Peace and Security	341	150	300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	341	150	300
Uruguay	401	300	300
IMET	401	300	300
PS Peace and Security	401	300	300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	401	300	300
Venezuela	15,000	9,000	9,000
ESDF	-	9,000	9,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	9,000	9,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	1,300	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	5,425	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	1,000	1,200
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,275	2,700
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	3,600
DR.6 Human Rights	-	-	1,500
ESF	15,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	15,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	15,000	-	-
Organization of American States (OAS)	9,000	-	-
ESF	9,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	9,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	9,000	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	414,795	289,810	309,036
ESDF	-	115,000	115,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	110,000	107,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	23,980	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	27,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	86,020	78,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	2,000
ES Education and Social Services	-	2,000	6,000
ES.4 Social Services	-	2,000	6,000
EG Economic Growth	-	3,000	2,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	3,000	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	-	2,000
ESF	141,225	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	117,725	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	30,996	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	84,529	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	2,200	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	8,700	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ES.4 Social Services	8,700	-	-
EG Economic Growth	14,800	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	10,000	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,800	-	-
EG.10 Environment	2,000	-	-
FMF	20,000	-	10,000
PS Peace and Security	20,000	-	10,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	20,000	-	10,000
GHP-STATE	-	-	9,326
HL Health	-	-	9,326
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	-	-	9,326
INCLE	252,700	174,000	171,500
PS Peace and Security	151,720	139,550	143,000
1.5 Transnational Crime = PS.4 Transnational Threats Crime + PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	15,100	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	45,135	27,175	25,575
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	38,096	-	24,250
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	68,489	97,275	93,175
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	100,980	34,450	28,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	34,450	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	100,980	-	28,500
NADR	870	810	3,210
PS Peace and Security	870	810	3,210
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	-	1,500
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	870	810	710
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	-	1,000
USAID Caribbean Development Program	4,000	-	-
DA	4,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	4,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	4,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	19,931	5,419	-
GHP-STATE	11,540	5,419	-
HL Health	11,540	5,419	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	11,540	5,419	-
GHP-USAID	8,391	-	-
HL Health	8,391	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	8,391	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	51,600	30,050	41,000
DA	34,714	-	-
PS Peace and Security	400	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	400	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,400	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	2,400	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	6,914	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	1,914	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	5,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	25,000	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
EG.3 Agriculture	1,000	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	17,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	2,500	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	4,500	-	-
ESDF	-	24,050	35,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	11,050	10,000
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	5,000	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	6,050	5,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-		5,000
ES Education and Social Services	-	3,000	4,000
ES.2 Higher Education	-	3,000	4,000
EG Economic Growth	-	10,000	12,500
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	5,000	5,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	5,000	5,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	-	2,500
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	8,500
HA.3 Migration Management	-	-	8,500
ESF	9,086	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	2,086	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	2,086	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	7,000	-	-
HA.3 Migration Management	7,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	7,800	6,000	6,000
HL Health	7,800	6,000	6,000
HL.3 Malaria	5,000	5,000	5,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	1,800	1,000	1,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	1,000	-	-
USAID South America Regional	18,065	-	-
DA	18,065	-	-
EG Economic Growth	18,065	-	-
EG.10 Environment	15,065	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	3,000	-	-
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	31,000	31,000	31,000
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	31,000	31,000	31,000
NADR	31,000	31,000	31,000
PS Peace and Security	31,000	31,000	31,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	31,000	31,000	31,000
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	315,960	121,000	-
USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS)	315,960	121,000	-
DA	315,960	-	-
EG Economic Growth	315,960	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	315,960	-	-
ESDF	-	121,000	-
EG Economic Growth	-	121,000	-
EG.3 Agriculture	-	121,000	-
CPS - Bureau for Conflict-Prevention and Stabilization	-	-	146,143

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
Center for the Prevention of Conflict and Violence (CVP)	-	-	5,500
ESDF	-	-	5,500
PS Peace and Security	-	-	5,500
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	-	5,500
Conflict-Prevention and Stabilization Program Oversight (CPS PO)	-	-	28,600
ESDF	-	-	28,600
PS Peace and Security	-	-	24,300
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	-	24,300
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	-	4,300
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	2,150
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	2,150
Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)	-	-	112,043
TI	-	-	112,043
PS Peace and Security	-	-	112,043
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	-	112,043
CSO - Conflict and Stabilization Operations	5,000	-	5,000
State Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO)	5,000	-	5,000
ESDF	-	-	5,000
PS Peace and Security	-	-	5,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	-	5,000
ESF	5,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	5,000	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	5,000	-	-
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism	213,550	140,800	145,500
Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism (CT)	99,300	100,800	104,100
ESDF	-	5,700	9,000
PS Peace and Security	-	5,700	9,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	5,700	9,000
ESF	5,700	-	-
PS Peace and Security	5,700	-	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,700	-	-
NADR	93,600	95,100	95,100
PS Peace and Security	93,600	95,100	95,100
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	93,600	95,100	95,100
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	114,250	40,000	41,400
NADR	114,250	40,000	41,400
PS Peace and Security	114,250	40,000	41,400
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	114,250	40,000	41,400
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	4,624,811	3,739,994	-
Complex Crises Fund	10,000	-	-
CCF	10,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	10,000	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	10,000	-	-
DCHA - FEWSNet	8,000	-	-
DA	8,000	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	8,000	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	8,000	-	-
DCHA/ASHA	28,000	-	-
DA	28,000	-	-
HL Health	14,000	-	-
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	14,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	14,000	-	-
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	14,000	-	-
DCHA/CMM	3,500	5,500	-
DA	3,500	-	-
PS Peace and Security	3,500	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	3,500	-	-
ESDF	-	5,500	-
PS Peace and Security	-	5,500	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	5,500	-
DCHA/CMM - Reconciliation Programs	30,000	-	-
DA	18,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	18,000	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	18,000	-	-
ESF	12,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	12,000	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	12,000	-	-
DCHA/DRG - Core	88,425	81,500	-
DF	65,125	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	65,125	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	31,892	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	15,567	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	3,968	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	13,698	-	-
DA	15,900	-	-
PS Peace and Security	5,497	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	5,497	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	10,403	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,813	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	2,273	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,514	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	2,044	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,759	-	-
ESDF	-	81,500	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	53,968	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	8,000	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	14,603	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	5,030	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	26,335	-
ES Education and Social Services	-	27,532	-
ES.4 Social Services	-	27,532	-
ESF	7,400	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
PS Peace and Security	3,000	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	3,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,400	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	1,900	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	1,250	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	1,250	-	-
DCHA/DRG - SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	57,500	-	-
DA	30,500	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	30,500	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	30,500	-	-
ESF	7,500	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	7,500	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	7,500	-	-
GHP-USAID	19,500	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	19,500	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	19,500	-	-
DCHA/FFP - Contingency	1,536,075	1,554,134	-
FFP	3,531	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	3,531	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,531	-	-
IDA	1,532,544	1,554,134	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	1,532,544	1,554,134	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,517,705	1,504,134	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	14,839	50,000	-
DCHA/FFP - Non-Contingency	4,000	-	-
DA	4,000	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	4,000	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	4,000	-	-
DCHA/OFDA	2,752,768	1,003,278	-
IDA	2,752,768	1,003,278	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	2,752,768	1,003,278	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,380,232	890,702	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	372,536	112,576	-
DCHA/OTI	92,043	87,043	-
TI	92,043	87,043	-
PS Peace and Security	92,043	87,043	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	92,043	87,043	-
DCHA/PPM	14,500	8,539	-
DA	2,500	-	-
PS Peace and Security	2,500	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	2,500	-	-
ESDF	-	8,539	-
PS Peace and Security	-	7,039	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	7,039	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	1,500	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	750	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	750	-
ESF	12,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	12,000	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	12,000	-	-
USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	-	1,000,000	-
IDA	-	1,000,000	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	1,000,000	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	1,000,000	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	-	409,052
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	-	409,052
ESDF	-	-	409,052
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	-	78,430
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	2,107
DR.2 Good Governance	-	-	4,538
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	33,220
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	18,030
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	-	4,750
DR.6 Human Rights	-	-	15,785
ES Education and Social Services	-	-	46,043
ES.1 Basic Education	-	-	22,919
ES.2 Higher Education	-	-	15,935
ES.4 Social Services	-	-	7,189
EG Economic Growth	-	-	284,579
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	8,295
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	26,208
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	-	25,411
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	-	77,231
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	-	100,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	-	12,500
EG.9 Transport Services	-	-	2,080
EG.10 Environment	-	-	32,854
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	179,900	59,200	70,700
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	179,900	59,200	70,700
DF	150,375	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	150,375	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	9,250	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	10,530	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	22,650	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	22,180	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	27,615	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	58,150	-	-
ESDF	-	59,200	70,700
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	59,200	70,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	28,650	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	26,050	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	10,000

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
DR.2 Good Governance	-	2,000	13,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,500	11,700
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	13,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	-	10,000
DR.6 Human Rights	-	-	13,000
ESF	29,525	-	-
PS Peace and Security	12,500	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	12,500	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	17,025	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	17,025	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	376,930	306,000	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	376,930	306,000	-
AEECA	10,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	10,000	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	10,000	-	-
DA	292,430	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	18,135	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	3,085	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	15,050	-	-
HL Health	20,000	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	20,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	121,728	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	100,628	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	21,100	-	-
EG Economic Growth	132,567	-	-
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	7,233	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	15,211	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	1,500	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	8,556	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	39,400	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	412	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	7,593	-	-
EG.9 Transport Services	1,456	-	-
EG.10 Environment	32,791	-	-
EG.11 Adaptation	2,415	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	16,000	-	-
ESDF	-	306,000	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	2,430	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	2,430	-
HL Health	-	19,448	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	19,448	-
ES Education and Social Services	-	41,043	-
ES.1 Basic Education	-	22,919	-
ES.2 Higher Education	-	10,935	-
ES.4 Social Services	-	7,189	-
EG Economic Growth	-	243,079	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	6,812	-
4.4 Infrastructure (Retired at EG Economic Growth)	-	14,580	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity = EG.4 Financial Sector + EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	16,382	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	16,208	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	140,713	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	15,530	-
EG.10 Environment	-	32,854	-
ESF	74,500	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	2,000	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	2,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	72,500	-	-
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	4,500	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	5,000	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	9,500	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	40,320	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	2,000	-	-
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	6,180	-	-
EG.10 Environment	5,000	-	-
EB - Economic and Business Affairs	20,500	-	50,000
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB)	20,500	-	50,000
ESDF	-	-	50,000
EG Economic Growth	-	-	50,000
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	-	50,000
ESF	20,500	-	-
EG Economic Growth	20,500	-	-
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	20,500	-	-
ENR - Energy Resources	6,000	5,360	7,900
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	6,000	5,360	7,900
ESDF	-	5,360	7,900
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	3,000	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	3,000	-
EG Economic Growth	-	2,360	7,900
4.4 Infrastructure (Retired at EG Economic Growth)	-	2,360	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	-	7,900
ESF	6,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	6,000	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	6,000	-	-
GH - Global Health	355,612	194,100	216,374
Global Health - Core	355,612	194,100	216,374
GHP-USAID	355,612	194,100	216,374
HL Health	355,612	194,100	216,374
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	41,743	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	47,274	34,600	50,274
HL.3 Malaria	56,000	52,500	52,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	75,168	51,700	60,450
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	122,767	45,250	43,100

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
HL.9 Nutrition	12,660	10,050	10,050
GH - International Partnerships	587,395	342,660	474,934
GH/IP - Blind Children	3,500	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,500	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	3,500	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	3,500		
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	-	-
GHP-USAID	20,335	-	-
HL Health	20,335	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	20,335		
GH/IP - GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance	290,000	250,000	250,000
GHP-USAID	290,000	250,000	250,000
HL Health	290,000	250,000	250,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	290,000	250,000	250,000
GH/IP - Global Health Security in Development	72,550	-	90,008
GHP-USAID	72,550	-	90,008
HL Health	72,550	-	90,008
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	72,550	-	90,008
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	-	-
GHP-USAID	28,710	-	-
HL Health	28,710	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	28,710		
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,500	-	-
GHP-USAID	2,500	-	-
HL Health	2,500	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	2,500		
GH/IP - MDR Financing	7,000	4,160	44,926
GHP-USAID	7,000	4,160	44,926
HL Health	7,000	4,160	44,926
HL.2 Tuberculosis	7,000	4,160	44,926
GH/IP - Microbicides	45,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	45,000	-	-
HL Health	45,000	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	45,000		
GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	100,000	75,000	75,000
GHP-USAID	100,000	75,000	75,000
HL Health	100,000	75,000	75,000
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	100,000	75,000	75,000
GH/IP - New Partners Fund	2,800	-	-
GHP-USAID	2,800	-	-
HL Health	2,800	-	-
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	2,800	-	-
GH/IP - TB Drug Facility	15,000	13,500	15,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	13,500	15,000
HL Health	15,000	13,500	15,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	15,000	13,500	15,000

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	215,829	170,700	146,300
INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program	5,402	3,500	-
INCLE	5,402	3,500	-
PS Peace and Security	5,402	3,500	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	5,402	3,500	
INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	5,900	3,400	3,400
INCLE	5,900	3,400	3,400
PS Peace and Security	5,000	2,400	2,900
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	5,000	2,400	2,900
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	900	1,000	500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights		1,000	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	900	-	500
INL - Cyber Crime and IPR	10,000	5,000	5,000
INCLE	10,000	5,000	5,000
PS Peace and Security	10,000	5,000	5,000
1.5 Transnational Crime = PS.4 Transnational Threats Crime + PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	5,000	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	10,000	-	5,000
INL - Demand Reduction	12,500	10,000	8,000
INCLE	12,500	10,000	8,000
PS Peace and Security	12,500	10,000	8,000
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	12,500	10,000	8,000
INL - Drug Supply Reduction	11,825	-	10,000
INCLE	11,825	-	10,000
PS Peace and Security	11,825	-	10,000
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	11,825	-	10,000
INL - Fighting Corruption	5,000	3,000	3,000
INCLE	5,000	3,000	3,000
PS Peace and Security	2,000	-	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	3,000	3,000
DR.2 Good Governance	3,000	3,000	3,000
INL - Global Crime and Drugs Policy	-	-	2,900
INCLE	-	-	2,900
PS Peace and Security	-	-	2,900
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics			2,050
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	-	850
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	27,000	25,000	30,000
INCLE	27,000	25,000	30,000
PS Peace and Security	27,000	25,000	30,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	27,000	25,000	30,000
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	34,577	22,000	25,500
INCLE	34,577	22,000	25,500
PS Peace and Security	34,577	22,000	25,500
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	34,577	22,000	25,500
INL - International Organizations	3,175	5,000	-
INCLE	3,175	5,000	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
PS Peace and Security	3,175	5,000	-
1.5 Transnational Crime = PS.4 Transnational Threats Crime + PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	925	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	2,175	4,075	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	1,000	-	-
INL - International Organized Crime	57,650	58,000	14,500
INCLE	57,650	58,000	14,500
PS Peace and Security	57,650	58,000	14,500
1.5 Transnational Crime = PS.4 Transnational Threats Crime + PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	58,000	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	57,650	-	14,500
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	3,000	-	2,000
INCLE	3,000	-	2,000
PS Peace and Security	3,000	-	2,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,000	-	2,000
INL - Program Development and Support	39,800	35,800	42,000
INCLE	39,800	35,800	42,000
PS Peace and Security	32,970	28,365	35,169
1.5 Transnational Crime = PS.4 Transnational Threats Crime + PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	4,348	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	12,560	11,943	16,895
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	15,537	-	3,241
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons		-	1,047
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	4,873	12,074	13,986
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	6,830	7,435	6,831
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	7,228	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	6,372	-	6,568
DR.2 Good Governance	458	207	263
IO - International Organizations	307,500	-	-
IO - ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization	800	-	-
IO&P	800	-	-
PS Peace and Security	800	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	800	-	-
IO - IDLO International Development Law Organization	400	-	-
IO&P	400	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	400	-	-
ES.5 Social Assistance	400	-	-
IO - IMO International Maritime Organization	325	-	-
IO&P	325	-	-
PS Peace and Security	325	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	325	-	-
IO - International Chemicals and Toxins Programs	3,175	-	-
IO&P	3,175	-	-
EG Economic Growth	3,175	-	-
EG.10 Environment	3,175	-	-
IO - International Conservation Programs	7,000	-	-
IO&P	7,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	7,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	7,000	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
IO - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	31,000	-	-
IO&P	31,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	31,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	31,000	-	-
IO - OAS Development Assistance	500	-	-
IO&P	500	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	500	-	-
ES.5 Social Assistance	500	-	-
IO - ReCAAP - Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia	50	-	-
IO&P	50	-	-
PS Peace and Security	50	-	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	50	-	-
IO - UN OCHA UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	2,500	-	-
IO&P	2,500	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	2,500	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,500	-	-
IO - UN Special Representative of the Secretary General for Sexual Violence in Conflict	2,750	-	-
IO&P	2,750	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	2,750	-	-
ES.5 Social Assistance	2,750	-	-
IO - UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women	1,000	-	-
IO&P	1,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	1,000	-	-
ES.5 Social Assistance	1,000	-	-
IO - UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,150	-	-
IO&P	1,150	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	1,150	-	-
ES.5 Social Assistance	1,150	-	-
IO - UN Women	8,500	-	-
IO&P	8,500	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	8,500	-	-
ES.5 Social Assistance	8,500	-	-
IO - UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Program	700	-	-
IO&P	700	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	700	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	700	-	-
IO - UNCDF UN Capital Development Fund	500	-	-
IO&P	500	-	-
EG Economic Growth	500	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	500	-	-
IO - UNDF UN Democracy Fund	3,000	-	-
IO&P	3,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	3,000	-	-
ES.5 Social Assistance	3,000	-	-
IO - UNDP UN Development Program	80,000	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
IO&P	80,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	80,000	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	80,000	-	-
IO - UNEP UN Environment Program	10,000	-	-
IO&P	10,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	10,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	10,000	-	-
IO - UNHCHR UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	8,500	-	-
IO&P	8,500	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	8,500	-	-
ES.5 Social Assistance	8,500	-	-
IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund	137,500	-	-
IO&P	137,500	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	137,500	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	137,500	-	-
IO - UNVFVT UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	6,550	-	-
IO&P	6,550	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	6,550	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	6,550	-	-
IO - WMO World Meteorological Organization	1,000	-	-
IO&P	1,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	1,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	1,000	-	-
IO - WTO Technical Assistance	600	-	-
IO&P	600	-	-
EG Economic Growth	600	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	600	-	-
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	224,420	187,516	205,470
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	224,420	187,516	205,470
NADR	224,420	187,516	205,470
PS Peace and Security	224,420	187,516	205,470
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	224,420	187,516	205,470
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	57,000	17,000	22,000
Ending Modern Slavery (J/TIP)	25,000	-	-
INCLE	25,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	25,000	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	25,000	-	-
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	32,000	17,000	22,000
INCLE	32,000	17,000	22,000
PS Peace and Security	32,000	17,000	22,000
1.5 Transnational Crime = PS.4 Transnational Threats Crime + PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	17,000	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	32,000	-	22,000
LAB - Global Development Lab	74,700	12,555	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	74,700	-	-
DA	74,700	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	27,400	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
ES.2 Higher Education	27,400	-	-
EG Economic Growth	47,300	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	47,300	-	-
LAB - Global Solutions Center (GS)	-	12,555	-
ESDF	-	12,555	-
EG Economic Growth	-	12,555	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity = EG.4 Financial Sector + EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	12,555	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	46,000	65,900	65,300
OES/M Mercury	2,500	-	-
ESF	2,500	-	-
EG Economic Growth	2,500	-	-
EG.10 Environment	2,500	-	-
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	1,250	-	-
ESF	1,250	-	-
EG Economic Growth	1,250	-	-
EG.10 Environment	1,250	-	-
OES/OP Other Programs	5,000	5,000	5,200
ESDF	-	5,000	5,200
EG Economic Growth	-	5,000	5,200
EG.10 Environment	-	5,000	5,200
ESF	5,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	5,000	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,500	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	1,500	-	-
EG.10 Environment	2,000	-	-
OES/SPFF South Pacific Forum Fisheries	21,000	21,000	21,000
ESDF	-	21,000	21,000
EG Economic Growth	-	21,000	21,000
EG.10 Environment	-	21,000	21,000
ESF	21,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	21,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	21,000	-	-
OES/W Water	1,000	-	-
ESF	1,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	1,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	1,000	-	-
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	15,250	39,900	39,100
ESDF	-	39,900	39,100
EG Economic Growth	-	39,900	39,100
EG.10 Environment	-	39,900	39,100
ESF	15,250	-	-
EG Economic Growth	15,250	-	-
EG.10 Environment	250	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	15,000	-	-
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	20,874	874	600
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	20,000	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
CCF	20,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	20,000	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	20,000	-	-
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	874	874	600
ESDF	-	874	600
PO Program Development and Oversight	-	874	600
PO.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	600
6.1 Program Design and Learning = PO.1 Program Design and Learning + PO.3 Evaluation)	-	874	-
ESF	874	-	-
PO Program Development and Oversight	874	-	-
PO.1 Program Design and Learning	874	-	-
Other Funding	1,251,321	40,000	6,338,000
Development Finance Corporation Transfer	-	-	50,000
ESDF	-	-	50,000
EG Economic Growth	-	-	50,000
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	50,000
Diplomatic Progress Fund	-	-	175,000
ESDF	-	-	175,000
PS Peace and Security	-	-	175,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	-	175,000
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	439,000	40,000	145,000
ESDF	-	40,000	100,000
PS Peace and Security	-	40,000	100,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	20,000	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	20,000	100,000
ESF	209,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	207,000	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	207,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	2,000	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	2,000	-	-
FMF	75,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	75,000	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	75,000	-	-
INCLE	25,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	25,000	-	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	25,000	-	-
NADR	50,000	-	45,000
PS Peace and Security	50,000	-	45,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	-	2,500
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	50,000	-	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	-	42,500
PKO	80,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	80,000	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	80,000	-	-
To Be Programmed	812,321	-	5,968,000
DA	20,000	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
EG Economic Growth	20,000	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	20,000	-	-
ESF	447,631	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	52,780	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	52,780	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	74,900	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	41,000	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	33,900	-	-
EG Economic Growth	319,951	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	22,900	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	297,051	-	-
FMF	251,598	-	-
PS Peace and Security	251,598	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	251,598	-	-
GHP-USAID	29,976	-	-
HL Health	29,976	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	4,726	-	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	11,250	-	-
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	14,000	-	-
IHA	-	-	5,968,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	5,968,000
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	-	5,968,000
IMET	2,672	-	-
PS Peace and Security	2,672	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	2,672	-	-
INCLE	32,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	26,800	-	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	26,800	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,200	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	5,200	-	-
NADR	28,444	-	-
PS Peace and Security	28,444	-	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	28,444	-	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	193,600	262,500	194,500
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	18,000	18,000	18,000
NADR	18,000	18,000	18,000
PS Peace and Security	18,000	18,000	18,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	18,000	18,000	18,000
PM - FMF Administrative Expenses	70,000	70,000	70,000
FMF	70,000	70,000	70,000
PS Peace and Security	70,000	70,000	70,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	70,000	70,000	70,000
PM - GDRP, Global Defense Reform Program	5,000	5,000	5,000
PKO	5,000	5,000	5,000
PS Peace and Security	5,000	5,000	5,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	5,000	5,000	5,000

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
PM - GPOI, Global Peace Operations Initiative	61,000	54,000	56,000
PKO	61,000	54,000	56,000
PS Peace and Security	61,000	54,000	56,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	61,000	54,000	56,000
PM - IMET Administrative Expenses	5,500	5,500	5,500
IMET	5,500	5,500	5,500
PS Peace and Security	5,500	5,500	5,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	5,500	5,500	5,500
PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	34,100	35,000	40,000
PKO	34,100	35,000	40,000
PS Peace and Security	34,100	35,000	40,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	34,100	35,000	40,000
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	-	75,000	-
FMF	-	75,000	-
PS Peace and Security	-	75,000	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	75,000	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	10,036	8,129	-
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	10,036	8,129	-
DA	10,036	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	10,036	-	-
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	10,036	-	-
ESDF	-	8,129	-
ES Education and Social Services	-	8,129	-
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	-	8,129	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	3,367,000	2,800,375	365,062
PRM, Administrative Expenses	40,000	45,000	40,062
MRA	40,000	45,000	40,062
HA Humanitarian Assistance	40,000	45,000	40,062
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	38,800	43,650	38,862
HA.3 Migration Management	1,200	1,350	1,200
PRM, Emergency Funds	1,000	-	-
ERMA	1,000	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	1,000	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,000	-	-
PRM, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	7,500	5,000	5,000
MRA	7,500	5,000	5,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	7,500	5,000	5,000
HA.3 Migration Management	7,500	5,000	5,000
PRM, OA - Africa	1,087,100	600,000	-
MRA	1,087,100	600,000	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	1,087,100	600,000	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,087,100	600,000	-
PRM, OA - East Asia	124,700	111,835	-
MRA	124,700	111,835	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	124,700	111,835	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	124,700	111,835	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
PRM, OA - Europe	115,500	46,400	-
MRA	115,500	46,400	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	115,500	46,400	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	115,500	46,400	-
PRM, OA - Migration	37,100	30,335	-
MRA	37,100	30,335	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	37,100	30,335	-
HA.3 Migration Management	37,100	30,335	-
PRM, OA - Near East	1,085,200	1,195,200	-
MRA	1,085,200	1,195,200	-
ES Education and Social Services	50,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	50,000	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	1,035,200	1,195,200	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,035,200	1,195,200	-
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	466,600	225,905	-
MRA	466,600	225,905	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	466,600	225,905	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	466,600	225,905	-
PRM, OA - South Asia	111,200	94,400	-
MRA	111,200	94,400	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	111,200	94,400	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	111,200	94,400	-
PRM, OA - Western Hemisphere	87,300	51,300	-
MRA	87,300	51,300	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	87,300	51,300	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	87,300	51,300	-
PRM, Refugee Admissions	203,800	395,000	320,000
MRA	203,800	395,000	320,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	203,800	395,000	320,000
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	203,800	395,000	320,000
PRP - Bureau for Policy, Resources and Performance	-	-	13,500
USAID Bureau for Policy, Resources, and Performance	-	-	13,500
ESDF	-	-	13,500
ES Education and Social Services	-	-	13,000
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	-	-	13,000
EG Economic Growth	-	-	500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	-	500
RFS - Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	-	-	140,448
USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	-	-	140,448
ESDF	-	-	140,448
HL Health	-	-	19,448
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	-	19,448
EG Economic Growth	-	-	121,000
EG.3 Agriculture	-	-	121,000
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,904,598	1,208,446	1,236,811
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	274,139	115,345	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
GHP-STATE	274,139	115,345	-
HL Health	274,139	115,345	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	274,139	115,345	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,395,000	925,101	958,367
GHP-STATE	1,395,000	925,101	958,367
HL Health	1,395,000	925,101	958,367
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	1,395,000	925,101	958,367
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	198,000	168,000	198,000
GHP-STATE	198,000	168,000	198,000
HL Health	198,000	168,000	198,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	198,000	168,000	198,000
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	37,459	-	80,444
GHP-STATE	37,459	-	80,444
HL Health	37,459	-	80,444
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	37,459	-	80,444
Special Representatives	11,000	8,250	8,000
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	1,000	-	3,000
ESDF	-	-	3,000
PS Peace and Security	-	-	3,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	-	3,000
ESF	1,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	1,000	-	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	1,000	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	10,000	8,250	5,000
ESDF	-	8,250	5,000
PS Peace and Security	-	1,625	2,500
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	1,625	2,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	5,000	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights = DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL) + DR.6 Human Rights	-	3,875	-
2.4 Civil Society = DR.4 Civil Society + DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	1,125	-
EG Economic Growth	-	1,625	2,500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	1,625	1,250
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	-	1,250
ESF	10,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	3,000	-	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,000	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	4,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	3,000	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	3,000	-	-
USAID Management	1,630,076	1,377,320	1,545,000
USAID Capital Investment Fund	197,100	190,900	198,300
USAID Admin	197,100	190,900	198,300
PO Program Development and Oversight	197,100	190,900	198,300
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	197,100	190,900	198,300
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	10,000	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Category, and Program Area
FY 2018 Actual, FY 2019 Request and FY 2020 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Request	FY 2020 Request
USAID Admin	10,000	-	-
PO Program Development and Oversight	10,000	-	-
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	10,000	-	-
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	75,300	71,500	71,500
USAID Admin	75,300	71,500	71,500
PO Program Development and Oversight	75,300	71,500	71,500
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	75,300	71,500	71,500
USAID Operating Expense	1,347,676	1,114,920	1,275,200
USAID Admin	1,347,676	1,114,920	1,275,200
PO Program Development and Oversight	1,347,676	1,114,920	1,275,200
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	1,347,676	1,114,920	1,275,200
USAID Program Management Initiatives	3,104	2,799	2,700
USAID Program Management Initiatives	3,104	2,799	2,700
DA	3,104	-	-
PO Program Development and Oversight	3,104	-	-
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	3,104	-	-
ESDF	-	2,799	2,700
EG Economic Growth	-	2,799	2,700
4.7 Economic Opportunity = EG.4 Financial Sector + EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	2,799	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	-	829
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	-	1,071
EG.9 Transport Services	-	-	800