

Congressional Budget Justification

Foreign Operations

Appendix 2



FISCAL YEAR 2017

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Acronym List

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

DQA	Data Quality Assessment
DRL	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State
DSCA	Defense Security Cooperation Agency
E-IMET	Expanded International Military Education and Training
E3	Bureau for Economic Growth, Education and Environment, USAID
EAP	Bureau of East Asia and Pacific Affairs, Department of State
ECA	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State
EC-LEDS	Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies
EFAC	Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund
EG	Economic Growth
EGCI	Energy Governance Capacity Initiative
ENR	Bureau of Energy Resources, Department of State
ERMA	U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
ESF	Economic Support Fund
EU	European Union
EUM	End-Use Monitoring
EXBS	Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security
FMF	Foreign Military Financing
FP/RH	Family Planning/Reproductive Health
FTF	Feed the Future
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCC	Global Climate Change
GCCI	Global Climate Change Initiative
GDA	Global Development Alliance
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GH	Bureau for Global Health, USAID
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHI	Global Health Initiative
GHP	Global Health Programs
GIS	Global Information System
GSCF	Global Security Contingency Fund
GJD	Governing Justly and Democratically
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICASS	International Cooperative Administrative Support Services
ICS	Integrated Country Strategy
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDA	International Disaster Assistance
IDEA	Office of Innovation and Development Alliances, USAID
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IG	Inspector General
IMET	International Military Education and Training
INCLE	International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Depart. of State
IO	Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State
IO&P	International Organizations and Programs
IOM	International Organization of Migration
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant

ISN	Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, Department of State
J/TIP	Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Department of State
LAC	Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, USAID
LEDS	Low Emission Development Strategy
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Intersex
LMI	Lower Mekong Initiative
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MANPADS	Man-Portable Air Defense Systems
MARP	Most at Risk Population
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDR	Multiple Drug Resistant
MDR-TB	Multi-Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis
MEPI	Middle East Partnership Initiative
MERC	Middle East Regional Cooperation
MFO	Multinational Force and Observers
MRA	Migration and Refugee Assistance
NADR	Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs
NAS	Narcotics Affairs Section
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCO	Non-Commissioned Officer
NEA	Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCO	Overseas Contingency Operations
ODC	Office of Defense Cooperation
OE	USAID Operating Expenses
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OES	Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Department of State
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, USAID
OGAC	Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, Department of State
OPHT	Other Public Health Threats
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives, USAID
OU	Operating Unit
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PFG	Partnership for Growth
PISCES	Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System
PKO	Peacekeeping Operations
P.L. 480	P.L. 480 Title II/ Food for Peace
PM	Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State
PME	Professional Military Education
PMI	President's Malaria Initiative
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PPD	Presidential Policy Directive
PPL	Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning, USAID
PREACT	Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism
PRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, Department of State

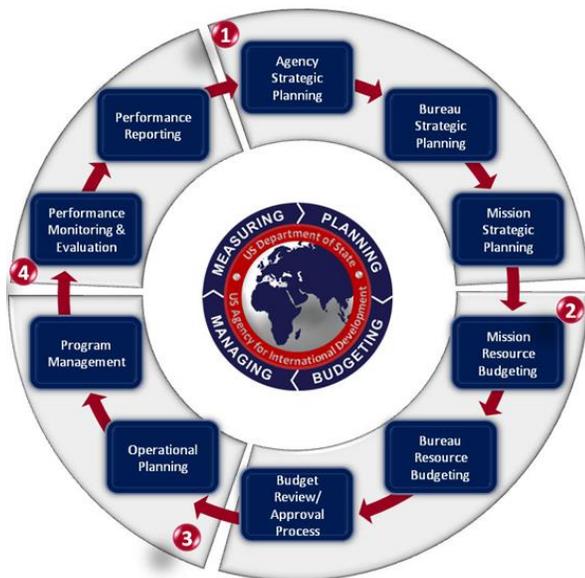
QDDR	Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review
RAT	Rating Assessment Tool
R2DT	Relief to Development Transition
RDQA	Routine Data Quality Assessments
RDSC	Regional Development and Cooperation Strategy
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation Plus
RLA	Resident Legal Advisor
RSO	Regional Security Office
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SA/LW	Small Arms/Light Weapons
SCA	Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs, Department of State
SDAF	Special Defense Acquisition Fund
S/GAC	Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, Department of State
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SME	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise
SSA	Security Sector Assistance
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SSR	Security Sector Reform
TB	Tuberculosis
TCO	Transnational Crime Organization
TI	Transition Initiatives
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TIP	Terrorist Interdiction Program
TSCTP	Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USG	United States Government
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WACSI	West Africa Cooperative Security Initiative
WARSI	West Africa Regional Security Initiative
WASH	Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WHA	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, Department of State
WHO	World Health Organization
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WPS	Women Peace and Security
WTO	World Trade Organization
YALI	Young African Leaders Initiative

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

Overview

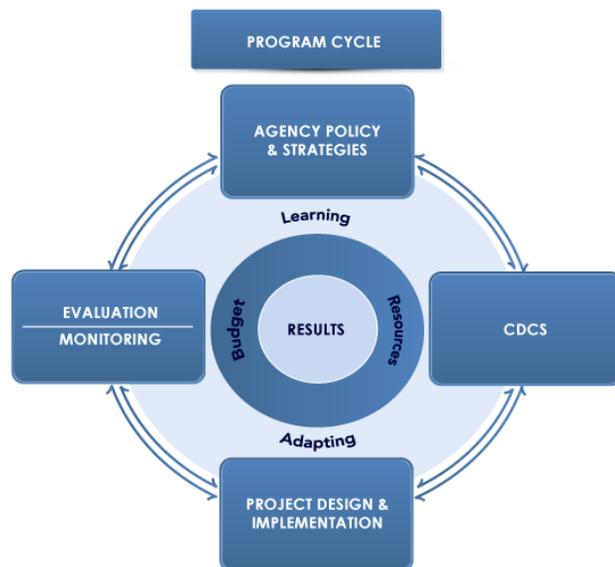
The Department of State and USAID continue to collect and use data and information to assess foreign assistance efforts as well as the ongoing performance and impact of foreign assistance programs. Ongoing performance monitoring data provide a picture of how our programs are doing and we employ deeper analysis and program evaluation to understand “why” or “what” about them is working. Following is a description of: (1) how we are building new evidence and strengthening agency capacity for rigorous monitoring, program evaluation, and data analytics to inform future decision-making; and (2) how State and USAID have acted on existing evidence to inform foreign assistance programmatic and budget decisions. The FY 2017 Annual Performance Plan (APP) and FY 2015 Annual Performance Report (APR) for the Department of State and USAID provide a more comprehensive review of the level of performance and progress towards achieving the Strategic Objectives and Performance Goals in the Joint Strategic Plan. The FY 2017 APP and FY 2015 APR will be posted on www.performance.gov in March 2016.

Building Agency Capacity to Collect Evidence



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

USAID has implemented an integrated *Program Cycle* (see diagram) to strengthen evidence-based strategic and project planning, adaptive implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and learning to improve development program results. Both State and USAID have strengthened program and project management guidelines to better align and manage



programs. Robust monitoring and evaluation practices provide feedback on progress in achieving our short- and long-term goals.

The 2015 Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) outlines an approach that builds on prior work to improve strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation and to better align budgeting with planning. The QDDR considers monitoring and evaluation a requirement for strengthening information-sharing and collaboration. The QDDR also indicates that State and USAID intend to initiate regular senior-level bureau and mission progress reviews which include information obtained from monitoring and evaluation processes.

Program Evaluation

State's and USAID's program evaluation policies provide a key framework for generating evidence to inform decisions. The Department of State updated its evaluation policy in 2015 to expand its application to the full spectrum of activities encompassed in its work. State and USAID coordinate closely to share uniform definitions and evaluation principles. The State policy requires bureaus to conduct at least one evaluation per year tied to their highest priority programs, projects and/or activities. USAID requires evaluations of all large projects (projects with funding greater than the mean project size of an operating unit) and pilot projects demonstrating a new approach or an untested hypothesis that are intended for scale up if proven successful.

Some key advancements in program evaluation capacity building include:

- State Bureaus continue to build capacity for evaluation, drawing upon completed evaluations in programming and budgeting deliberations, and planning for evaluation at program inception.
- State Department hosted the U.S. Government Evaluation Forum celebrating 2015 as the International year of Evaluation. With participation from 19 agencies, the United Nations, multilateral development banks, and the private sector, the forum looked at the links between policy making and evaluation, strategies for facilitating learning and increasing evaluation use, and ways to do more with less—through partnerships, innovative planning and design, and interagency collaboration.
- Since the USAID Evaluation Policy was put into place in January 2011, USAID bureaus and missions have increased the number of programs under evaluation, producing over two hundred evaluation reports each year. USAID evaluation reports are published at the Development Experience Clearinghouse available at dec.usaid.gov.
- State issued policy guidance on the public dissemination of evaluations funded by foreign assistance in 2014. Full reports and summaries of evaluation report results are being posted on a rolling basis to <http://www.state.gov/f/evaluations/index.htm> on State's public web site.
- USAID is continuing to experiment with how to best evaluate programs in complex environments by running trials of complexity aware monitoring approaches.
- USAID has released a compendium of evaluation guidance and tools collected together as the Evaluation Toolkit. It is available to staff and partners at <http://usaidlearninglab.org/evaluation>.

- 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.
- USAID has several monitoring and evaluation communities of practice including the *Evaluation Interest Group* which brings together anyone interested in evaluation methods and practice. Staff formally designated as the point of contact for monitoring and evaluation, *USAID M&E POCs*, meet on a monthly basis to share common challenges and solutions. To facilitate these groups and also ensure resources are available on demand for all staff, USAID continues to offer ProgramNet and Learning Lab, which are online forums available, respectively, to USAID staff and USAID stakeholders for learning and discussion about strengthening all USAID Program Cycle components.
- State has revised its two courses on evaluation – “Managing Evaluations” and “Evaluation Designs and Data Collection Methods” – based on feedback and experience from the implementation to better meet staff needs.
- State continues to integrate elements of the *Managing for Results Framework* in its Foreign Service Institute classroom and online curriculum for civil service employees, Foreign Service Officers, and Foreign Service Nationals.
- USAID updated its popular classroom training courses for staff, including program monitoring in addition to evaluation.
- USAID continues to partner with others to ensure the agency is current on state-of-the-art evaluation methods. For example, USAID is a member of the *International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)*.
- State sponsored a competition for supplemental funding in the fall of 2015 to support collaborative evaluations under State’s policy. The competition encouraged partnerships between bureaus at State, with USAID, and with international organizations.
- State continues to collect information on evaluations through the evaluation registry and combine this data with the Evaluation Management System to track the number, type, and cost of evaluations as well as reveal trends in regions, topics and other areas as the amount of data grows.
- USAID has commissioned an independent evaluation of the utilization of evaluations at USAID. The study, to be completed in FY2016, will improve understanding of how evaluations are used and what factors hinder or promote evaluation use.
- State commissioned an independent evaluation of the Managing for Results framework to look at gaps as well as how the processes were integrated within bureaus and missions. The evaluation will be completed in early CY2016.

Program and Project Design and Management

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

- State continues to support staff in stronger program and project management with resources that include:
 - Responding to the 2015 QDDR’s call to Advance Strategic Planning and Performance Management by creating materials for program design that will be available on the

- intranet for all of State. Information, tips, and tools will include resources on setting program-level goals, creating logic models, designing performance indicators, and designing monitoring and evaluation frameworks that create feedback loops to future program design as well as at the strategic planning level.
- A Program and Project Management Community of Practice that includes a community website and blog, meetings, networking events, and a speaker series that brings in internal and external experts in program and project management.
 - An internal website that provides State staff access to policies, guidance documents, tools, and examples to assist them in understanding and executing each component of the *Managing for Results Framework*.
 - The *Program and Project Management Guidebook: A Practical Guide for Department of State Program and Project Managers*.
 - The *Project Design Guidebook*, which emphasizes the importance of defining how success will be measured and evaluated.

USAID continues to support capacity building for design and planning that are integrated with evaluation, learning and budgeting through revised guidance, technical support, training and other resources. For example, Agency policy and guidance on the program cycle is being revised to make planning, implementation, and learning requirements more agile and integrated and to reduce reporting and planning burdens where possible.

Performance Monitoring

Ongoing performance monitoring is an important part of accounting for what foreign assistance programs and projects achieve, and provides an indication of what is working or not working as anticipated. In turn, monitoring data inform programmatic, resource, and strategic decisions as well as the focus of possible evaluations that are needed to take a deeper look. Key efforts in this area include:

- USAID is revising performance monitoring requirements and guidance as part of a comprehensive update to all Program Cycle guidance.
- USAID has incorporated performance monitoring training into classroom training on monitoring and evaluation.
- The Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources (F) at the Department of State concluded an extensive Performance Data Needs Study in 2015 to determine what foreign assistance stakeholders wanted to be able to do with performance data and what data they needed for these purposes (e.g. inform policy, programs, resource decisions). As a result of the study conclusions and recommendations, F is significantly revising its annual Performance Plan and Report (PPR) to focus it on capturing indicator and narrative data that has a clear and specific use for the purposes identified as important in the study. Focusing the scope of the annual PPR in this way will allow missions and bureaus to spend their limited time and resources capturing the right data, and increases headquarters' equity to review and provide feedback to ensure submitted data are complete and of high quality so it can be used for their desired purposes.

Acting on Evidence in Foreign Assistance Programming and Budgeting

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

Third-Party Data to Support Decision Making

- The FY 2016 Foreign Assistance budget request process fostered interagency collaboration on strategies and data by tracking and analyzing country progress, as reported by third-party data from multiple sources, along six dimensions: (1) economic policy; (2) governing justly and democratically; (3) economic performance; (4) health; (5) education; and (6) peace and security. A State/USAID team, called Country Data Analytics (CDA), synthesizes data for use by missions and bureaus. The CDA analyses facilitate an evidenced-based discussion as to how foreign assistance resources should be allocated. The common set of performance indicators for all countries allows foreign assistance budget analysts, bureaus and missions to identify how performance compares with other countries, groups of countries in the same region, and/or globally.
- The budget cycle continued to benefit from an expanded use of third-party data, as did strategic planning processes now underway:
 - CDA created packages of contextual data for more than 100 countries. The packages display the status of country progress across six sectors using publicly available country performance data. They are made available to operating units and are used in creating mission and bureau resource requests, allocating funding, and developing strategies and programs.
 - The data were used to inform “round tables” where functional and regional bureaus come together to discuss effective allocations of foreign assistance funding.
 - The data were used in Integrated Country Strategy processes, resulting in more informed strategic planning.
 - Data packages are also provided to headquarters units undertaking development of their Joint Regional and Functional Bureau Strategies.
- The F Interagency Network Databank, or FIND, is a website of publicly available, national-level country data that uses a core set of indicators developed through the efforts of an interagency group convened by State. FIND is scheduled to launch to the public in 2016, and will increase the use of data by enabling users to visualize data, perform customized analyses, and share analytic approaches among agencies through a web-based platform.
- USAID’s Economic Analysis and Data Services (EADS) partners with operating units and the greater development community to meet their data needs. EADS’ team provides a central source of data-driven analysis to support the goals of USAID. Through EADS, USAID has direct access to more than 100 sources of international development data, over 65 years of foreign assistance spending data, and a wealth of analytical tools and services that disseminate information, enhance understanding, and inform data-driven decisions.

Using Program Evaluation and Program Assessment Findings

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

Synthesizing Evidence and Identifying Gaps for Further Investigation:

- In addition to individual assessments, USAID has conducted or commissioned reviews of evidence from evaluations. For example, the USAID E3 Bureau plans to conduct a sector synthesis of all of its evaluations every year, and is producing a toolkit so that other Bureaus can follow suit. In another example, the USAID PPL Bureau has worked with the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3IE) to commission systematic reviews, which summarize the best available evidence from evaluation around specific topics, and Evidence Gap Maps, which highlight existing evidence and identify areas where further research is needed.

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

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

Malawi:

- The Support for Service Delivery Integration (SSD-I) evaluation assessed the effectiveness of the SSD-I approach to increase availability and utilization of quality integrated Essential Healthcare Package (EHP) services and its performance in strengthening Malawi's health system. This evaluation was essential to providing the evidence used in the design of a new Integrated Health Project for USAID/Malawi and decisions on investments in combining health systems strengthening, behavior change communication and service delivery.

Peru:

- A significant positive finding of an impact evaluation of the second Poverty Reduction and Alleviation project in Peru found that, between 2009 and 2012, poverty was reduced by 13 percent (from 55.8% to 42.4%) in the activity's area of implementation, and that 3.2 percentage points of this reduction are directly attributable to our efforts.

South America Regional:

- The mid-term performance evaluation of the Amazon Malaria Initiative (AMI) found that AMI has contributed to reducing cases of malaria in the Amazon region and, since 2008, in Central America. The main achievements of AMI are monitoring the effectiveness and resistance to anti-malarial drugs, enhancing drug management, and improving the quality of diagnosis and treatment.

Georgia:

- An evaluation of State/USAID post-conflict reconstruction and stabilization programming in Georgia, examined Section 1207 funding to assess whether the activities implemented achieved their stated objectives. The evaluation found that the 1207 funds clearly served their intended purpose and the nearly two dozen projects accomplished their stated objectives. Lessons learned included planning for extra personnel, technical expertise and specialized equipment as well as the need for flexibility; being prepared to build emergency management capacity in the agencies receiving the funds; and establishing a no exceptions requirement for performance management plans.

Middle East/North Africa:

- State's Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs' Assistance Coordination Office (NEA/AC) conducted an assessment of Economic Growth (EG) programs across the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. The goals of this assignment were to: (i) assist the office in documenting the types of United States government economic assistance programs and activities being implemented; (ii) identify which projects were working well and why; and (iii) assist in aligning economic assistance programming with policy priorities. While the bulk of programs were meeting or exceeding their goals, evaluators found some were not, due to lack of stability in country and project design. Future programs will identify risks and mitigation as well as establish benchmarks and best practices in design.

Philippines:

- A mid-term evaluation of the Partnership for Growth (PFG) found the PFG Philippines initiative to have made progress in developing a true partnership. PFG has led to a complete shift in how the US provides development assistance in the Philippines and to positive policy reforms, with perceptions of improved economic growth. Evaluators found the absence of an explicit M&E framework for the overall implementation of the country action plan made it a challenge to determine the performance of PFG in the Philippines at midterm.

Syria:

- An evaluation of State activities carried out under the Syria Support Program (SSP) from 2012–2015 in support of selected radio and TV stations found that the intervention helped lay the groundwork for inclusive debate. Although the stations were effective in countering regime narratives, countering violent extremist narratives proved more dangerous. The majority of stations were not yet sustainable without support. Given the baseline capacity of stations, the nature of the assistance and external events, State will look at the entire media sector holistically and focus on the quality of content with regard to news, information and concepts of key importance.

Data Driven Reviews of Agency Priority Goals

State and USAID continue to conduct data-driven reviews of their Agency Priority Goals (APG), which engage APG goal owners directly with senior agency officials. Both State and USAID have found the data-driven reviews useful in focusing attention on pipelines, higher-level results, program sustainability, target setting, reporting, interagency collaboration, and learning. The

data-driven reviews contributed to USAID and State making substantial progress toward their APGs, in many cases meeting or exceeding the established targets. Examples of results achieved to date for FY 2014-2015 APGs include:

- Assisting more than six million farmers and others in applying new technologies or management practices, where increasing yields are leading to both improved nutrition and increased incomes;
- Achieving the target of reducing all-cause under-five mortality by four deaths per 1,000 live births;
- Strengthening the capacity of over 4,500 officials and practitioners in 30 countries through participation in the Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) Global Partnership;
- Increasing the number of prime contract acquisition dollars obligated to U.S. small businesses worldwide; and
- Reviewing over 90 percent of non-immigrant visa applications within three weeks of application.

Using Geographic Information to Improve Programs

The USAID GeoCenter improves the effectiveness of USAID's development programs by geographically assessing where resources would likely maximize impact. The GeoCenter team works directly with field missions and Washington-based bureaus to integrate geographic analysis into the strategic planning, design, monitoring, and evaluation of USAID's development programs. To date, the GeoCenter has leveraged \$32 million worth of high-resolution imagery for development projects, at no cost to the Agency. In FY2015 alone, it provided imagery to 22 USAID programs in 17 countries. More than 600 USAID staff have been trained in the "geographic approach to development" by the GeoCenter, and in an effort to build a global network of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Specialists across the Agency, more than 25 USAID missions and technical offices in Washington have geospatial capacity. GeoCenter analyses and maps of vulnerable livelihoods in Uganda, Ethiopia, and Bangladesh have influenced USAID's 5-year strategic planning in each of those countries.

Development Innovation Ventures

USAID's Development Innovation Ventures (DIV) uses a tiered approach to evidence-based grant-making. DIV invests small amounts into new solutions, evaluates them rigorously, and then invests more in the most promising solutions. DIV has invested in over 130 solutions with over 40% being evaluated by a randomized control trial. Of these solutions, eight associated research reports are in the process of being published in peer reviewed journals, and other NGOs and/or governments are adapting six rigorously tested solutions for scale.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2015 - FY 2017
(S000)

	FY 2015 Enduring Actual	FY 2015 OCO Actual	FY 2015 Actual Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Estimate Enduring	FY 2016 Estimate OCO	FY 2016 Estimate Total	FY 2017 Request Enduring	FY 2017 Request OCO	FY 2017 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	26,829,815	7,598,084	34,457,899	2,489,961	26,793,020	9,612,225	36,405,245	26,101,850	9,634,800	35,736,650	(664,544)
U.S Agency for International Development	1,275,936	125,464	1,401,400	24,663	1,377,914	139,262	1,517,176	1,440,085	232,300	1,672,385	155,209
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,090,836	125,464	1,216,300	19,037	1,143,614	139,262	1,282,876	1,306,340	98,460	1,404,800	121,924
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	130,815	-	130,815	-	168,300	-	168,300	66,145	133,840	199,985	31,685
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	54,285	-	54,285	5,626	66,000	-	66,000	67,600	-	67,600	1,600
Bilateral Economic Assistance	15,352,857	5,757,650	21,110,507	2,459,998	15,772,379	6,964,777	22,737,156	15,037,124	7,502,756	22,539,880	(197,276)
Global Health Programs (USAID and State)	8,458,110	-	8,458,110	-	8,503,450	-	8,503,450	8,576,500	-	8,576,500	73,050
Global Health Programs - USAID ⁶	[2,788,110]	-	[2,788,110]	312,000	[2,833,450]	-	[2,833,450]	[2,906,500]	-	[2,906,500]	[73,050]
Global Health Programs - State	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	-
Development Assistance (DA)	2,507,001	-	2,507,001	-	2,780,971	-	2,780,971	2,959,573	-	2,959,573	178,602
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	560,000	1,335,000	1,895,000	1,436,273	874,763	1,919,421	2,794,184	125,000	1,832,000	1,957,000	(837,184)
Transition Initiatives (TI)	47,000	20,000	67,000	-	30,000	37,000	67,000	15,000	62,600	77,600	10,600
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	20,000	30,000	50,000	-	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	-
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	[60,000]	-	[60,000]	[20,000]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,120	-	8,120	-	8,120	-	8,120	10,000	-	10,000	1,880
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10}	2,640,240	2,245,536	4,885,776	711,725	1,879,595	2,422,673	4,302,268	2,408,454	3,672,153	6,080,607	1,778,339
Democracy Fund	130,500	-	130,500	-	150,500	-	150,500	-	-	-	(150,500)
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA) ⁸	-	-	-	-	546,094	438,569	984,663	-	-	-	(984,663)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) ⁹	931,886	2,127,114	3,059,000	-	938,886	2,127,114	3,066,000	922,597	1,876,003	2,798,600	(267,400)
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	50,000	-	50,000	-	50,000	-	50,000	10,000	40,000	50,000	-
Independent Agencies	1,331,500	-	1,331,500	-	1,363,500	-	1,363,500	1,460,400	-	1,460,400	96,900
Peace Corps	379,500	-	379,500	-	410,000	-	410,000	410,000	-	410,000	-
Millennium Challenge Corporation	899,500	-	899,500	-	901,000	-	901,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	99,000
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	-	22,500	-	22,500	-	22,500	22,200	-	22,200	(300)
U.S. African Development Foundation	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	28,200	-	28,200	(1,800)
Department of Treasury	23,500	-	23,500	-	23,500	-	23,500	33,500	-	33,500	10,000
International Affairs Technical Assistance	23,500	-	23,500	-	23,500	-	23,500	33,500	-	33,500	10,000
International Security Assistance	6,704,491	1,714,970	8,419,461	5,300	6,323,225	2,508,186	8,831,411	6,206,373	1,899,744	8,106,117	(725,294)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) ^{3, 8}	853,055	439,195	1,292,250	-	839,846	371,650	1,211,496	813,773	324,240	1,138,013	(73,483)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) ⁴	586,260	95,240	681,500	5,300	506,381	379,091	885,472	454,196	214,254	668,450	(217,022)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	144,993	328,698	473,691	-	131,361	469,269	600,630	126,291	349,100	475,391	(125,239)
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	106,074	-	106,074	-	108,115	-	108,115	110,300	-	110,300	2,185
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) ²	5,014,109	851,837	5,865,946	-	4,737,522	1,288,176	6,025,698	4,701,813	1,012,150	5,713,963	(311,735)
Multilateral Assistance	2,770,814	-	2,770,814	-	2,628,970	-	2,628,970	2,617,921	-	2,617,921	(11,049)
International Organizations and Programs ⁶	340,010	-	340,010	-	339,000	-	339,000	332,900	-	332,900	(6,100)
Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds	2,430,804	-	2,430,804	-	2,289,970	-	2,289,970	2,285,021	-	2,285,021	(4,949)
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	186,957	-	186,957	-	186,957	-	186,957	5,963	-	5,963	(180,994)
International Development Association (IDA)	1,287,800	-	1,287,800	-	1,197,128	-	1,197,128	1,384,072	-	1,384,072	186,944
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Development Bank	32,418	-	32,418	-	34,118	-	34,118	32,418	-	32,418	(1,700)
African Development Fund (AfDF)	175,668	-	175,668	-	175,668	-	175,668	214,332	-	214,332	38,664
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	106,586	-	106,586	-	5,608	-	5,608	-	-	-	(5,608)
Asian Development Fund	104,977	-	104,977	-	104,977	-	104,977	99,233	-	99,233	(5,744)
Inter-American Development Bank	102,020	-	102,020	-	102,020	-	102,020	21,940	-	21,940	(80,080)

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2015 - FY 2017
(S000)

	FY 2015 Enduring Actual	FY 2015 OCO Actual	FY 2015 Actual Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Estimate Enduring	FY 2016 Estimate OCO	FY 2016 Estimate Total	FY 2017 Request Enduring	FY 2017 Request OCO	FY 2017 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	3,378	-	3,378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	136,563	-	136,563	-	168,263	-	168,263	146,563	-	146,563	(21,700)
Clean Technology Fund ⁷	201,237	-	201,237	-	170,680	-	170,680	-	-	-	(170,680)
Strategic Climate Fund ^{7,10}	63,200	-	63,200	-	59,620	-	59,620	-	-	-	(59,620)
Green Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000	-	250,000	250,000
North American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	45,000	-	45,000	35,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	30,000	-	31,930	-	31,930	30,000	-	30,000	(1,930)
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	-	-	-	43,000	-	43,000	23,000	-	23,000	(20,000)
Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,500	-	12,500	12,500
Global Infrastructure Facility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000	20,000
International Monetary Fund¹²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export & Investment Assistance	(599,283)	-	(599,283)	-	(696,468)	-	(696,468)	(693,553)	-	(693,553)	2,915
Export-Import Bank	(425,870)	-	(425,870)	-	(473,250)	-	(473,250)	(433,400)	-	(433,400)	39,850
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(233,413)	-	(233,413)	-	(283,218)	-	(283,218)	(340,853)	-	(340,853)	(57,635)
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	60,000	-	60,000	-	60,000	-	60,000	80,700	-	80,700	20,700
Related International Affairs Accounts	87,374	-	87,374	-	91,224	-	91,224	95,275	-	95,275	4,051
International Trade Commission ¹³	85,381	-	85,381	-	88,850	-	88,850	92,866	-	92,866	4,016
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,993	-	1,993	-	2,374	-	2,374	2,409	-	2,409	35
Department of Agriculture	1,657,626	-	1,657,626	-	1,917,626	-	1,917,626	1,547,045	-	1,547,045	(370,581)
P.L. 480, Title II	1,466,000	-	1,466,000	-	1,716,000	-	1,716,000	1,350,000	-	1,350,000	(366,000)
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	191,626	-	191,626	-	201,626	-	201,626	182,045	-	182,045	(19,581)
Local and Regional Procurement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	15,000	15,000
Rescissions											
Export & Investment Assistance	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export-Import Bank	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Footnotes

- 1/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes Foreign Assistance Act sec. 610 transfers from FY 2014 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement-OCO account (\$66.011 million), Foreign Military Financing-OCO (\$10.5 million), and Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (\$32.176 million).
- 2/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$14.583 million from the the FY 2015 Foreign Military Financing-OCO account to the Economic Support-OCO Fund.
- 3/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4.0 million from the FY 2015 International Narcotics and Law Enforcement-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.
- 4/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4.0 million from the FY 2015 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund account-OCO.
- 5/ The FY 2015 enduring level includes Foreign Assistance Act sec. 610 transfers from FY 2014 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs account (\$12.15 million), FY 2010 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account (\$12.468 million), and FY 2011 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account (\$13 million).
- 6/ The FY 2015 level includes the transfer of \$4.16 million from the FY 2015 International Organizations & Programs account to the Global Health Programs - USAID account.
- 7/ FY 2015 enduring level includes the transfer of \$29.907 million from the Economic Support Fund to the Department of Treasury Clean Technology Fund (\$16.607 million) and the Strategic Climate Fund (\$13.3 million) in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriation Act, 2015.
- 8/ The FY 2016 enduring level includes the transfer of \$54.975 million from the FY 2016 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia account.
- 9/ The FY 2016 enduring level includes the transfer of \$7 million from the FY 2016 Economic Support Fund to the Migration and Refugee Assistance account.
- 10/ FY 2016 enduring level includes the transfer of \$9.72 million from the Economic Support Fund to the Department of Treasury Strategic Climate Fund in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(5) of the Consolidated Appropriation Act, 2016.
- 12/ The FY 2016 level does not reflect the \$86 million in emergency funding that was appropriated to the International Monetary Fund.
- 13/ FY 2016 estimate total includes the enacted level of \$88.500 million plus \$0.342 million in carryover.

Feed the Future

Initiative Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Although global hunger continues to decline, nearly 800 million people suffer from chronic hunger, while 45 percent of child deaths worldwide are attributable to undernutrition. The Feed the Future (FTF) initiative is the United States' contribution to a global effort that supports country-owned processes to improve food security. The President's FTF initiative, a USAID-led, whole-of-government effort, is the primary vehicle through which the U.S. government is pursuing its global food security objectives. The U.S. government and its partners invest in country-led, evidence-based strategies that are designed to raise incomes of smallholder producers, improve nutrition, enhance food security, and address the root causes of recurrent food crises in the Horn of Africa and elsewhere. The overall goals of the initiative are to: 1) reduce the prevalence of poverty by 20 percent; and 2) reduce malnutrition as measured by the prevalence of stunted children under five years of age by 20 percent, on average, in areas targeted for investment (i.e. “geographic zones of influence”).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	GHP
TOTAL STATE/USAID	978,000	870,800	107,200	[108,500]
Agriculture & Rural Development: Focus Countries & Other Programs	901,200	835,800	65,400	
Aligned Agriculture Programs	76,800	35,000	41,800	
[Nutrition] ¹	[108,500]			[108,500]

¹ Funding for nutrition programs incorporated into FTF that is provided through Global Health Programs is requested separately in the President’s Budget as part of the Global Health Initiative request.

Development Assistance (DA)

Address the Root Causes of Hunger, Poverty, and Food Crises by Investing in Agricultural Development in FTF Focus Countries

The request of \$441.5 million in Development Assistance for FTF focus countries is 45.1 percent of the total FTF request. FTF funding will support focus country efforts to refine and implement a country-led, comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and under-nutrition and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development for smallholder producers. In FY 2017, FTF will continue to expand investments in climate resilient agriculture programming by promoting drought and heat tolerant cereal varieties, expanding work on legumes to promote soil fertility, and scaling water and labor conserving technologies such as drip irrigation and appropriately scaled mechanization.

FTF focus countries were identified on the basis of prevalence of chronic hunger and poverty in rural communities; potential for rapid and sustainable agricultural-led growth; host government commitment to country investment plans; and opportunities for regional synergies through trade. In FY 2017, FTF will focus on the sustainability and scaling of FTF efforts by encouraging greater public and private sector investment in the agriculture sector and supporting policy reforms that promote an effective business enabling environment, help smallholder farmers’ access high quality inputs, strengthen land and resource

rights, manage risk, and promote efficient and competitive markets and trading systems. These efforts help host-countries sustainably develop their own agriculture sectors, utilizing increased economic growth and trade to reduce poverty and hunger. FTF also addresses the root causes of recurrent food crises and improving the resilience of vulnerable populations in these areas.

Both the breadth and depth of results observed under FTF to date provide strong evidence the initiative is having an impact in the lives of millions of families around the world. In FY 2014, FTF assistance or training reached nearly 19 million rural households and helped nearly 7 million smallholder farmers and producers use new and better tools to generate food that sustains them. Some recent country-specific results include those below.

Key Interventions:

- **Bangladesh:** More than 120 million Bangladeshis live on less than \$2 per day, 30 percent of women are chronically under-nourished, and 41 percent of children under five are stunted. Since FTF began working in Bangladesh, there has been a nearly 16 percent reduction in the number of people living on under \$1.25 per day in the FTF zone of influence, from 40.5 percent in late 2011 to 34.1 percent in early 2015. In addition, there has been a 14.4 percent reduction in childhood stunting from 2011 to 2014 in two major areas where FTF programs are concentrated, from 38.2 percent to 32.7 percent. In FY 2015, FTF established 1,280 farmer schools to instruct households on nutrition, behavior change, and new and improved technologies in vegetable gardening, poultry farming, and fish production. In FY 2015, one million farmers used improved aquaculture technologies or management practices as a result of USAID's efforts. USAID-supported farmers increased sales of fish and shrimp from \$103.0 million in FY 2014 to \$127.0 million in FY 2015. FY 2017 investments will build upon activities that have already demonstrated significant impact. Programs will promote the cultivation of high-value, nutritious commodities, such as horticulture and fish, to increase the incomes of farmers and improve the availability of nutrient-dense foods in markets and households. Funding will strengthen agricultural policies, regulations, and institutions that promote the adoption of improved, climate resilient technologies, such as high yielding rice and vegetable seeds, mechanization, and irrigation while working with the private sector.
- **Cambodia:** Despite strong economic growth since the mid-1990s, Cambodia remains a low-income, food-deficit country with approximately 10 percent of Cambodians living on less than \$1.25 a day and many more hovering just above the extreme poverty line. FTF is demonstrating impact, with a 21 percent reduction in childhood stunting from 2010 to 2014 in the FTF zone of influence, from 41.2 percent to 32.6 percent. In FY 2015, FTF activities provided training to more than 73,000 farmers in good agricultural practices and new technologies and fostered linkages between farmers and agribusinesses. As a result, farmers were able to increase sales of rice, vegetables and fish from \$8.7 million in FY 2014 to \$15.6 million in FY 2015. With FY 2017 funds, FTF will improve sustainable production along the rice, fish, and horticulture value chains; improve income generation from agriculture; and enhance target populations' capacity to meet food and nutritional needs. Programs will work with rural households, civil society, the private sector, and government to build the skills and the expertise needed to achieve food security and meet the challenges posed by climate change.
- **Ethiopia:** Operating in high-potential highland crop areas, semi-arid pastoralist lowland livestock areas, and areas experiencing high levels of food insecurity, FTF supports the Government of Ethiopia's national development strategies for enhancing agricultural productivity, graduating citizens from food aid dependency, and promoting nutrition. U.S. government and Government of Ethiopia efforts have contributed to a nine percent reduction in stunting from 2011 and 2014. In FY 2015, by providing training to beneficiary farmers and supporting domestic market linkages among smallholder farmers, farmer organizations, and traders, FTF assisted smallholder farmers to sell 3.3 metric tons (MT) of improved chickpea varieties, achieving over \$1.6 billion in additional sales. In

FY 2017, FTF will focus on gender-inclusive agricultural market development for a combination of staple, nutrient-rich commodities, such as maize, wheat, chickpeas, livestock, poultry, and dairy, and higher-value crops such as coffee, sesame, and honey. These efforts will complement, and where appropriate, will be integrated with ongoing humanitarian assistance activities to build the economic resilience of vulnerable populations in areas of pastoralism and lesser agricultural productivity and to mitigate the effects of severe drought. For example, early results indicate a 39 percent increase in the value of livestock sales in the resilience focus zone in Ethiopia, with resilience-based activities helping facilitate over \$28.0 million in private sector investment.

- Ghana: Between 2008 and 2014, stunting nationally in Ghana declined 33 percent, from 28 percent to 18.8 percent. Despite this success, development is not consistent across the country, with northern Ghana's poverty rates nearly twice that of the rest of the country and one-third of children in northern Ghana stunted. In FY 2015, FTF reached 67,000 rural households through agriculture and nutrition interventions. Nearly 27,000 farmers increased their maize yields to an average of 3.4 metric tons per hectare (MT/ha) in FY 2015, compared to 1.59 MT/ha in 2012. This has resulted in an estimated FY 2015 harvest of over 81,000 MT among FTF farmers. FTF works with farmers, fishing families, coastal communities, and research partners to identify, adapt, and disseminate promising technologies to intensify production, while mitigating emissions and natural resource depletion. This includes drought-tolerant seeds, fertilizer deep placement, alternate wet-and-dry rice production, and conservation agriculture. In FY 2017, FTF will focus on increasing the scale and depth of proven activities to poor communities across the north, including increasing farmer productivity and the resilience and nutrition of the very poor.
- Guatemala: Guatemala has the highest rate of chronic malnutrition in the Western Hemisphere and the sixth highest rate of stunting among children under five in the world. Working in the impoverished but agriculturally-promising Western Highlands, FTF helped to increase the value of incremental sales for horticulture from \$4.4 million in FY 2014 to nearly \$6.1 million in FY 2015 and lead to the creation of over 2,800 new jobs. Given the prevalence of chronic malnutrition, FTF activities emphasize nutrition-sensitive agriculture, including nutrition training to extension agents; consistent nutrition messaging between projects; production of improved goats and bean varieties to boost protein consumption; and promotion of home gardens for dietary diversity. In FY 2015 Guatemala suffered severe drought conditions due to El Nino. USAID will continue to help farmers adapt and build resilience to adverse weather by employing climate smart agriculture techniques such as improved drought resistant seed varieties. In FY 2017, FTF will continue its technical assistance for agriculture and farm management practices, link farmers to markets, and increase the nutrition impact of its agricultural projects. These activities are part of the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development.
- Honduras: FTF targets extreme poverty and stunting in western Honduras, where more than 600,000 people live on incomes below the extreme poverty threshold of \$1.25 per day and 40 percent of all children are stunted. Between 2012 and 2014, average income increased by 55 percent among FTF beneficiaries. Between 2011 and 2014, the prevalence of underweight children under 2 years in 230 target communities decreased by 56 percent. FTF is assisting 31 percent of extremely poor coffee growers in the zone of influence and 14 percent of all coffee growers in the country. FTF assistance helped to increase coffee sales from \$36.3 million in FY 2014 to \$49.8 million in FY 2015. By improving the productivity of maize, one of the traditional staples, FTF activities allow smallholders to invest more of their limited resources in high-value horticulture and coffee production. FY 2017 funding will reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. USAID will continue to work with farmers through multiple climate smart approaches, including new climate-resilient crop varieties and improved crop, water and soil

management to help mitigate risks and prepare for climate-related disasters. In FY 2015, Honduras suffered severe drought conditions due to El Nino. FTF will improve poor farmers' access to irrigation and other climate smart agriculture practices in those areas of the country most affected by climate change, in order to increase their ability to manage future droughts and other natural disasters. These activities are part of the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development.

- Kenya: In Kenya, FTF has helped achieve more than a 25 percent reduction in stunting in the areas of the former Eastern and Nyanza provinces, where FTF programs have been working, from 36.25 percent in 2009 to 26.3 percent in 2014. FTF activities in FY 2015 enabled over 1.15 million people to apply new technologies on 128,813 hectares. Through the application of improved horticultural technologies or management practices by 100,000 farmers, FTF helped stimulate \$107.0 million in sales from targeted horticultural crops. FY 2017 funding will focus on increasing the production and quality of products in the maize, dairy, horticulture, and livestock value chains. FTF will help to diversify livelihoods, transform the livestock sector and strengthen associations and cooperatives in the dry lands. To promote the economic resilience of vulnerable populations, FTF will invest in comprehensive and integrated programs that combine livelihoods and livestock production with marketing, financial services, nutrition, and women's empowerment.
- Malawi: Agriculture represents over 30 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) for Malawi and employs over 85 percent of the labor force. An estimated 51 percent of Malawi's population lives in poverty, while 47 percent of children under five are stunted. Agriculture production is largely dependent on a single rainy season and remains highly vulnerable to recurring drought. In FY 2015, FTF supported 15,000 smallholder farmers to plant 553 hectares of nutritious orange-fleshed sweet potato, yielding 67,750 MT. This represents a 2.7 percent increase over the previous year production. FY 2017 funding will support value chain development activities for legumes, including ground nuts, and horticulture in south central Malawi and increase seed availability by working with agro-producers to expand local seed production. Programs will build the organizational and technical capacity of national and non-state stakeholders.
- Mali: Over 43 percent of the population lives on less than \$1.25 per day, with 70 percent of the population living in rural communities. Despite ongoing security concerns, in FY 2015, FTF assisted over 144,000 farmers to use improved technologies and management practices, an increase from 62,000 farmers in 2014. This helped achieve additional sales of \$15.8 million, an eight fold increase over 2014. FY 2017 funds will support FTF activities in priority food commodities such as rice, millet, sorghum, and livestock in the focus regions. Applied research on these crops from FTF-supported programs will increase productivity and food security while improving nutrition status of vulnerable populations. Improved productivity will be gained through: the development, adaptation, dissemination, and scaling of technological innovations; expanded access to agricultural inputs, reductions in regulatory barriers to cross-border trade, and increased capacity of producer organizations and water user associations. Investments in Mali will improve the quality and volume of animal production, animal health services, alternative feed sources, and market linkages. FTF will also facilitate loans to small and medium sized agricultural enterprises to provide the capital needed to fuel agro-business growth, with an emphasis on women-owned businesses.
- Mozambique: About 55 percent of the people in Mozambique live on less than \$1.25 per day, and 44 percent of children less than five years of age are stunted. In FY 2015, FTF -supported research programs produced 48 MT of improved seed in priority crops such as cowpea, pigeon pea, and soy. Production was 40 percent higher than in FY 2014, despite floods that affected several seed multiplication fields in the provinces of Nampula and Zambezia. USAID also launched four new

public-private partnerships which will benefit 50,000 smallholder farmers. FY 2017 funds will help small and medium-scale farmers and rural enterprises in producing, marketing, processing, and exporting agricultural products including oilseeds, fruits, and pulses, encourage increased investment in agriculture, expand the availability of fortified foodstuffs and highly nutritious crops, and change nutrition and sanitation behavior in target communities. FTF will continue to strengthen farmer associations, cooperatives and agro-service centers to provide smallholders with linkages to markets. FTF will also stimulate access to credit for micro, small, medium, and larger-sized enterprises along the various agricultural value chains.

- Rwanda: Agriculture continues to be one of the main drivers of growth and poverty reduction in Rwanda, accounting for 33 percent of GDP. In FY 2015, over 100,000 farmers applied improved technologies and management practices with the support of FTF. Farmers applied improved post-harvest handling technologies, such as maize shellers and drying equipment, and were able to reduce post-harvest losses and earn \$27.7 million in incremental sales. FY 2017 resources will continue to strengthen beans, maize, and dairy productivity through market-driven interventions while expanding the application of climate smart agricultural techniques. FTF activities will also increase the availability of animal sourced protein to decrease stunting while meeting the nutritional needs of Rwandans, with a special emphasis on women and children under the age of five.
- Senegal: Vulnerable to variations in rainfall and commodity prices, Senegal's agricultural sector is dominated by smallholder producers. FTF activities facilitate linkages between buyers, smallholders, and service providers; improve production, marketing, and consumption of nutritious foods; and strengthen the policy environment for private sector investments. In FY 2015, FTF interventions benefited 138,953 rural households, and over 120,000 farmers and other individuals were trained on using improved technologies and management practices. FTF farmers produced a total of 160,000 MT of cereals in FY 2015, generating \$1.2 million in additional sales for these farmers. In FY 2017, investments in Senegal will continue to scale innovative value chain activities, including certified seed production and distribution, improving processing and storage capacity, and facilitating access to capital and markets. Activities such as conservation agriculture, rain index insurance, and the use of drought-tolerant varieties will be expanded to help more farmers adapt to changing rainfall patterns.
- Tanzania: In Tanzania, over 42 percent of children are stunted and 43 percent of the population lives on \$1.25 per day or less. In FY 2015, FTF helped 164,750 producers adopt new technologies and agricultural management practices and apply them to 167,755 hectares of smallholder farmland, representing 80 percent more farmers reached than in FY 2014. In 2015, in horticulture, over 52,000 producers achieved \$17.8 million in sales, totaling over 825,000 MT in sales, with targeted horticultural crops showing an aggregate yield increase of 37 percent over the previous year, and producers earned average gross margins of \$3,906 per hectare per cropping cycle, boosting on-farm net income by 88 percent as compared to 2014. FTF will address poverty and stunting in FY 2017 through a suite of interventions, including farmer to market development in rice, maize, and horticulture. Funding will be invested in: farm-to-market roads and other rural infrastructure; food processing and fortification; improved nutrition behaviors; policy analysis and recommendations; research and development; and leadership training.
- Uganda: Agriculture is the mainstay of Uganda's economy, accounting for approximately 27 percent of GDP, employing nearly 72 percent of the labor force. Data indicates a 16 percent decrease in poverty in rural areas, including where FTF works, from 27.2 percent in 2009-2010 to 22.8 percent in 2012-2013. National poverty levels declined from 24.5 percent to 19.7 percent over the same period. FY 2017 funding will support increased access to drought and disease resistant crop varieties,

including Uganda's staple maize, and will scale up research and the adoption of vitamin-enriched staples, such as sweet potatoes. Assistance will also support Ugandan private and public sector institutions to improve the enabling environment for agricultural development, trade, and adaptation to climate change. Funding will help to: increase the production of maize, legumes, and coffee; improve market linkages; expand financial services that support the agriculture sector and provide support for trade-related sanitary standards and quality management systems.

- Zambia: Agriculture is Zambia's second major industry and employs 80 percent of the population. Despite poor rains attributed to an El Nino weather pattern and a decrease in maize yields in FY 2015, compared to the previous year, maize production still had a significant surplus. This is in contrast to prior El Nino years when the country was required to import food aid. Surplus production in a year with poor rains is a testament to the widespread use of improved seeds and conservation agriculture practices. Maize yields for beneficiary farmers averaged 2.43 MT/ha in FY 2015, compared to national averages of 1.75 MT/ha. FY 2017 funding will support Zambian smallholder farmers and will increase food security by focusing on: diversifying agricultural productivity; expanding value chains, market linkages, and small farmers' access to domestic and regional markets; enacting policy reforms to better enable private sector investments; improving economic resilience of the most vulnerable households, with a focus on nutrition and its linkages to agriculture; and increasing the sustainability of Zambia's natural resource base.

Address the Root Causes of Hunger, Poverty, and Food Crises by Investing in Agricultural Development in FTF Aligned Agricultural Programs

Key Interventions:

- FTF requests \$35.0 million in Development Assistance to work with aligned countries to implement agricultural development programs. This is 3.6 percent of the total request.
- Guinea: To address ongoing food insecurity, FY 2017 FTF resources will support farmers with activities aimed at improving production and marketing, as well as household nutrition. Activities will provide training and technical assistance at the local and national levels to improve growth in agriculture. By building sustainable production systems linked to markets, FTF will assist producers in Guinea withstand future shocks.
- Nigeria: The agriculture sector in Nigeria has the potential to reduce poverty and serve as a major productive sector in the economy. Developing the sector enhances opportunities for both skilled and unskilled labor and contributes to regional food security. During FY 2015, over 261,000 smallholders applied improved technologies or management practices, resulting in the production of 763,019 MT of agricultural commodities valued at \$334.0 million, with FTF -assisted households achieving over \$116.0 million in additional sales over baseline sale values. In FY 2017, FTF resources for Nigeria will increase productivity and reduce post-harvest losses for important West African crops, such as rice and cassava. To address the needs of vulnerable groups, funding will support nutrition interventions, access to financial services, and agricultural activities that improve household income and nutrition. Resources will also be used to improve the enabling environment for agricultural growth and business development, including working with the Government of Nigeria to build policy analysis skills, improving the trade environment, and promoting laws and regulations which foster private sector investment and the dissemination of improved agricultural technologies. Improved trade in agricultural products between Nigeria and neighboring countries will benefit the entire region.

- Sierra Leone: To address food insecurity and reduce poverty, the U.S. government has been working with the Government of Sierra Leone, who has made agriculture its top priority. Agriculture has the potential to improve household wealth, generate employment, and trigger private sector development, as the sector employs about 75 percent of the workforce and accounts for 56 percent of Gross National Product. FY 2017 FTF resources will support farmers with activities aimed at improving production and marketing, the enabling environment for private sector investment, and household nutrition.

Expand Local and Regional Trade, Harmonized Regulatory Standards and Practices, and Other Transnational Initiatives for Raising Agricultural Incomes and Productivity at the Household and Community Level and Through Private Enterprise

Key Interventions:

- FTF regional programs will promote expanded access to regional markets; mitigate risks associated with drought, disaster, and disease; and build the long-term capacity of regional organizations to address regional challenges. The FY 2017 request includes \$88.4 million in DA funding for regional programs, representing 9 percent of the total request.
- Regional FTF programs will continue to: help establish and implement common regulatory standards; support trade, tariff, and macroeconomic policy reform; establish and strengthen regional commodity exchanges and associations; coordinate infrastructure investments to support regional development corridors; build and strengthen regional research networks to promote dissemination of low cost and accessible technologies; and support cross-border management of natural resources.
- Regional programs will support the scaling-up of best practices to reduce the vulnerability of communities, including in the dry lands of the Horn of Africa and the Sahel. Activities will also link vulnerable smallholders to markets, diversify incomes, and improve intra-regional trade.

Transformed Production Systems and Improved Nutrition

Key Interventions:

- With \$144.4 million in the FY 2017 request (representing 14.8 percent of the total FTF request), USAID will continue to lead implementation of the FTF Research Strategy by engaging and leveraging research and policy expertise from U.S. universities, international research centers, the private sector, and local institutions in partner countries to solve development challenges. Human and institutional capacity development (HICD) programs related to research, education, extension, and policy advice are an integral component of research and development programs. Research, HICD, technology scaling efforts, and policy expertise are among the most critical elements to provide technologies and opportunities to farmers and other rural poor people to drive the inclusive agricultural growth and improved nutrition needed to achieve the FTF goal of reducing hunger and poverty. These programs aim to improve agricultural productivity, increase incomes, and enhance household nutrition through focused research on the development and dissemination of improved agricultural technologies and best practices, the implementation of enhanced agricultural policies, and targeted human and institutional capacity building.
- Funding will support agriculture and food security policy research, capacity development, and scaling of innovative technologies. Funding will help smallholder farmers adapt to climate change and build resilience; improve the production and processing of safe, nutritious agricultural products; develop new animal vaccines, as well as crops and animals resistant to pests and diseases; integrate small-scale irrigation, mechanization, crop and animal diversification, resource-conserving technologies, and geospatial analysis in smallholder production systems; and strengthen the capacity of partner governments and institutions to achieve inclusive agricultural growth and improved nutrition.

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

Inclusive Agriculture Sector Growth through Market-Based Innovation, Partnerships, Technologies, and Policies

Key Interventions:

- FTF strives to reduce poverty, fight hunger and improve nutrition by increasing the productivity and profitability of smallholder farmers around the world through a diverse portfolio that combines market-led innovation and dissemination of technology, private sector engagement and partnerships, and activities that enable and accelerate private investment, improve access to finance, and provide risk management options to farmers. Through FTF, programs aim to help address the agricultural investment gap in developing countries through activities to catalyze increased private investment, which will provide much needed products and services to smallholder farmers and agricultural value chains, commercialize and scale promising new technologies, create jobs, and raise incomes. The FY 2017 request includes \$37.5 million to support these efforts, representing 3.8 percent of the request.
- FTF will support public-private alliances in sustainable agriculture and improved food security and nutrition. Funding will support new approaches to food security through innovative partnerships that improve market access for food-insecure households in focus countries.
- Markets are critical to improving productivity and profitability for smallholders with the potential to become commercially viable. FY 2017 funding will continue to support innovative market-led programs, including risk-mitigation mechanisms to improve farmers' resilience and access to tailored forms of financial services, including savings, crop insurance, farm inputs finance, and digital financial services.

Strengthened Planning and Implementation of Food Security and Resilience Programming

Key Interventions:

- With \$106.0 million in requested resources, FTF will support regional and country-led efforts to address the root causes of food insecurity and vulnerability among chronically vulnerable rural communities caught at the intersection of poverty, hunger and malnutrition and exposure to shocks and stresses. These programs seek to both improve these well-being outcomes and the ability of households and communities to mitigate, adapt to and recover from shocks and stresses. Ultimately, these activities, along with other Feed the Future programs, will help reduce the need for repeat, large-scale humanitarian food aid responses in areas subject to recurrent crises. This represents 10.8 percent of the total request.
- Funding will support programs that expand economic opportunities, including improving and diversifying livelihoods and increasing the range of microfinance options for vulnerable populations such as insurance and savings. These programs help to reduce vulnerability to production, income, and market disruptions related to droughts, floods, and food price volatility and exacerbated by longer-term stresses such as population pressure and climate change. Finally, these programs strengthen the health and nutrition of vulnerable populations and help strengthen community-based, disaster risk management to enable vulnerable households and communities to more effectively manage through shocks such as drought.

Increased Accountability and Learning through Evidence of FTF Results and Impacts: Monitoring and Evaluation ensures that FTF maximizes results with the resources invested. Funding will support program evaluation, performance monitoring, and knowledge-sharing activities that provide and promote empirical evidence to inform programming and investment decisions.

Key Intervention:

- With \$18.0 million in requested FY 2017 resources, FTF will conduct and support evaluations of FTF programs, implement population-level impact surveys, develop monitoring and evaluation tools for use across the FTF initiative, and help strengthen the statistical systems and capacities of partner countries to generate reliable data for strategic planning and monitoring of agricultural and socio-economic indicators.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Address the Root Causes of Hunger, Poverty, and Food Crises by Investing in Agricultural Development in FTF Focus Countries

Key Interventions:

- The request includes \$34.0 million in Economic Support Funds for FTF focus countries (3.5 percent of the total request). FTF funding will support focus country efforts to refine and implement country-led comprehensive food security strategies to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development.
- Haiti: Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, and nearly a third of the population is food insecure. Agricultural development is central to Haiti's long-term efforts to grow its economy, reduce poverty and hunger, and promote a healthy population. In FY 2015, improved production and commercialization practices significantly decreased the rejection rate of mangoes at export packing houses, contributing to an average 83 percent increase in mango-related income. In 2015, Haiti experienced its strongest drought in 35 years due to El Nino, following several consecutive years of dry conditions. To build resilience to recurrent drought and flooding, the FTF program successfully inaugurated the Riviere Grise water diversion structure in FY 2015, which will irrigate over 8,000 hectares of the Cul-de-Sac plain, benefiting approximately 10,000 farmers. Ongoing climate forecasts estimate drought-related challenges will continue to affect food security across the country during upcoming crop seasons. To address these recurring challenges, FTF investments in FY 2017 will increase agricultural productivity, stabilize watersheds to improve water and soil conservation, and strengthen agricultural markets.
- Liberia: Agriculture accounts for one half of Liberia's GDP, and more than two-thirds of Liberians depend on agriculture for their livelihood. In FY 2015, FTF assisted 19,300 rice farmers in producing and selling rice valued at over \$3.0 million. Support for vegetable farmers increased sales value over 500 percent from FY 2014 – FY 2015. In FY 2017, funding will focus on helping the production and marketing of basic staples, such as rice and cassava; expanding income generating opportunities; and increasing dietary diversity and creating alternatives to bush meat through vegetable horticulture and goat husbandry programs. FTF will promote cross-cutting support in food security, including agriculture policy advocacy and research such as pricing and trade policies; coordinate partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture and private companies to deliver extension services; and will improve market structures such as market price information systems.
- Nepal: The prevalence of poverty and undernutrition are high in the original Nepal FTF zone of influence, comprised of 20 hill and Terai districts in the far-western, mid-western, and western

regions. Approximately 32.5 percent of the target population lives on less than \$1.25 per day and 45.2 percent of children under age two are stunted, compared to national population rates of 24.6 percent for poverty and 41 percent for stunting. In FY 2015, FTF helped over 84,000 farmers (51 percent female) apply improved technologies or management practices on over 76,778 hectares and achieve over \$71.8 million in farm-level incremental sales. After the devastating earthquake which struck Nepal in April 2015, FTF expanded to a second zone of influence in four districts in the central and eastern hills. By integrating focused value chain activities into a larger food security and resilience project, FTF will reach an additional 50,000 direct and over 200,000 indirect beneficiaries. FY 2017 FTF funding will focus on increasing smallholder farmer production of vegetables and improving the production and accessibility of livestock and staple food crops such as rice, maize, and lentils. Funds will improve irrigation systems and promote seed, fertilizer, and technology use to increase overall productivity and household incomes. Training will be provided to smallholder farmers, input service providers, and extension agents from multiple ethnic and caste groups on best production methods, nutrition, hygiene, and female-friendly farming methods. By mitigating food security shocks, FY 2017 funds will contribute to the long-term agricultural development and resilience of the country.

- Tajikistan: Tajikistan’s agriculture sector accounts for 27 percent of its gross domestic product. Yet, Tajikistan is a chronically food insecure country with 26 percent of children under five stunted country-wide and 30 percent of children under five years stunted in the FTF zone of influence. In FY 2015, FTF activities helped to provide improved irrigation services to over 176,000 households. Training on nutrition and maternal and child health reached over 636,000 people and 119,560 children under the age of five. As the result of workshops and mobilization activities on breastfeeding since early 2014, the number of mothers continuing breastfeeding for children 18 to 23 month increased from 36.8 percent to 67.2 percent. FY 2017 funding will promote food security by: improving food production through fostering better inputs, extension, technology, and practices for small-holder farmers; improving household food utilization to address stunting and under-nutrition; reforming rural irrigation systems; increasing the use of improved agricultural inputs; and facilitating linkages among agricultural actors with the goal of increasing the production and profitability of the agriculture sector. Programs will help to strengthen the development of a market economy in Tajikistan through land reform and land market development, as well as increase public demand for implementation of agrarian reforms.

Address the Root Causes of Hunger, Poverty, and Food Crises by Investing in Agricultural Development in FTF Aligned Agricultural Programs

Key Interventions:

- FTF will provide \$41.8 million in Economic Support Funds to work with aligned countries, representing 4.3 percent of the total request.
- Burma: Burma is a resource-rich country with access to large and growing markets, but a quarter of the country’s people still survive on less than \$1.25 per day and 35 percent of children are stunted. Decades of isolation, compounded by cumbersome regulations and unpredictable policies have stifled agricultural development, which continues to employ 66 percent of the population. Following successful elections in November 2015, Burma’s democratic transition will offer significant opportunities to improve food security through key policy reforms and investment in inclusive agriculture sector growth. In FY 2015, Burma’s FTF results in food security policy and value chain development created a foundation for agriculture sector transformation. FTF activities supported a first-of-its-kind inclusive policy development process for the landmark National Land Use Policy, an essential step in recognizing the land rights of Burma’s people. FTF activities also performed assessments to build the evidence base for future agriculture sector reforms, initiated farmer training in good agricultural practices in the soy and coffee value chains, and introduced the innovative

fertilizer deep placement technology. FY 2017 FTF funding will empower small-scale farmers and assist small and medium enterprises to improve livelihoods, alleviate poverty and deepen the country's nascent reforms. Activities will promote increased productivity and producer incomes by expanding farmers' access to agricultural inputs, finance, and markets; work with the public and private sectors; and promote a positive policy enabling environment. Efforts to strengthen the link between food production, nutrition and health will continue with interventions to address the needs of vulnerable groups.

- Democratic Republic of Congo: The DRC is ranked 176 out of 182 in the Human Development Index, and according to the World Bank, has the highest rate of extreme poverty (70 percent) in the world. In FY 2015, USAID co-organized the first international coffee cupping competition in the DRC. International judges awarded scores of high scores to the three USAID-supported cooperatives to signify the coffee is of specialty grade, encouraging greater demand from international buyers and increased sales. Building on coffee production of 45 tons by USAID-supported cooperatives in FY 2014, participant coffee producers increased average farm productivity by over 400 percent to 191 tons of coffee in FY 2015. Coffee sold to international buyers received an average price of \$5.50 per kg, three to four times higher than the price than the price normally received from local traders. Activities in FY 2017 will target staple and cash crops, focusing on enhancing yields from farmer's fields, improving post-harvest processing and value addition, and facilitating market linkages. FTF will engage at the policy and national institution level to build an enabling environment for broader agricultural transformation, helping to increase profitability and facilitate wider adoption of improved practices. USAID expects its investments to increase farmer incomes and provide enhanced community stability, particularly in the conflict-affected eastern DRC.
- Egypt: Nearly 30 percent of Egyptians are employed in the agriculture sector. In Upper Egypt, where most FTF interventions are focused, poverty rates are over 40 percent. In FY 2015, FTF began implementing a new project which aims to improve the livelihoods of rural households in Upper Egypt, including smallholder farmers, laborers, women, unemployed youth, and entrepreneurs by strengthening sustainable, high-value fruit and vegetable supply chains for domestic and export markets. Programs in FY 2017 will seek to: catalyze the production of high value commercial horticulture value chains; improve smallholder productivity; link smallholders to market channels and agribusinesses; and continue to improve compliance with quality standards, such as Global Good Agriculture Practice (Global GAP) and Fair Trade, to improve smallholder access to local and international fresh produce and processed food markets and consequently improve their socio-economic conditions on a sustainable basis. FTF will also support workforce development, youth employment, and improved nutrition behaviors throughout the agriculture sector.
- Georgia: Food security remains an important domestic issue in Georgia. In FY 2015, FTF provided \$1.8 million in grants for 22 agribusinesses (including 10 women-owned businesses), while leveraging nearly \$8.0 million in private sector investment commitments. These investments helped transfer new agricultural technologies to over 57,000 farmers, improved management on over 320,000 hectares of land, and facilitated \$10.4 million in new commercial financing. FY 2017 funding will address competitiveness by increasing the productivity and sales of individual firms. FTF will provide technical assistance to the Government of Georgia to remove constraints to productivity in the business environment; improve agricultural policy analysis and formulation; and enhance agricultural education and extension services. Activities will: support rural enterprise development; link small-scale farmers to agribusinesses; facilitate domestic and regional market linkages; introduce modern value-adding technologies; facilitate access to rural credit; strengthen agricultural associations; support product consolidation and marketing; improve post-harvest handling practices; and expand agriculture storage capacity.

- South Sudan: Despite the challenges in program implementation posed by ongoing conflict, USAID helped to expand domestic production beyond subsistence by supporting improved on-farm management techniques and technologies. In FY 2015, more farmers were able to grow surplus crops, extending production beyond their immediate subsistence needs and, as a result, were able to create a market for staple crops produced in South Sudan's Greenbelt agro-ecological zone. Support for farmer-based organizations and cooperatives helped aggregate surplus production to sell to the World Food Program's Purchase for Progress initiative. FY 2017 funding will enable smallholder farmers, including women, to increase their knowledge of modern farming practices and their access to high-yielding seeds and other agricultural inputs and storage and marketing techniques. FTF will continue expansion of local production to address market needs more broadly and address food security needs, in collaboration with humanitarian efforts.
- Yemen: Agriculture employs over half of the country's economically active workforce and is the foundation of the country's rural society. However, during the past decade, agricultural production has decreased, resulting in food shortages, extremely high dependency on expensive food imports, high unemployment, and increased poverty, hunger and malnutrition. FTF activities in Yemen were suspended in FY 2015 due to escalating insecurity that developed into a devastating civil war. In FY 2017, FTF activities seek to build on continuing humanitarian assistance and address some of the consequences of this crisis on food security and agriculture. Depending on the permissiveness of the environment and priority needs identified in post-conflict assessments, these programs may support agricultural extension services, community-level investments in water, repairs of basic tools and machinery in agricultural areas, and community-level investments in key agricultural value chains to increase crop yields for domestic consumption and improve market access. The specifics of development assistance efforts will also be dependent on governance structures in Yemen in FY 2017.
- Zimbabwe: Although Zimbabwe's economy and food security situations have improved since the economic collapse of 2008/2009, vulnerable households still struggle to either grow or procure sufficient food. The heavy reliance on rain-fed agriculture, weak markets, inefficient policies, and high levels of poverty continue to threaten vulnerable households' ability to either grow or procure sufficient food. In FY 2015, significant portions of the country experienced total or near total crop failure due to a production season marked by erratic rains and long dry spells. FY 2017 funding will continue to promote self-sufficiency of rural households by decreasing the reliance on humanitarian assistance through training in improved technologies and management practices for a variety of high value and staple food crops, dairy, and livestock. Activities will promote market-oriented production, farm-to-market linkages, and increase access to finance for farmers and agribusiness.

Sustain Agricultural Investments through U.S. Cooperation with India on Global Food and Nutrition Security

Key Interventions:

- Through trilateral cooperation efforts, FTF will continue to leverage the significant expertise, research capabilities, investment, and leadership of India for the benefit of FTF focus countries.
- \$3.0 million is proposed to fund FTF strategic partnership programs.
- India: In FY 2015, FTF supported the pilot of cost effective, accessible technologies, such as a solar conduction drier in Kenya. The technology, originally developed in India, is now being used by women's groups in Kenya to process and preserve perishable fruits and vegetables that significantly enhances shelf life and increased market value. FTF programs also leveraged an additional \$1.5 million in private sector funds and facilitated 42 public-private partnerships to increase the scale and longevity of FTF interventions. In FY 2017, FTF will continue to advance triangular cooperation with FTF focus countries in Africa and Asia on capacity transfer and the uptake of innovative technologies, while leveraging additional funding from the private sector and government-to-government initiatives.

Expand Local and Regional Trade, Harmonized Regulatory Standards and Practices, and Other Transnational Initiatives for Raising Agricultural Incomes and Productivity at the Household and Community Level and Through Private Enterprise

Key Interventions:

- FTF regional programs will promote expanded access to regional markets; mitigate risks associated with drought, disaster, and disease; and build the long-term capacity of regional organizations to address regional challenges.
- FTF will continue to address the impact of climate change in Central America through the further integration of climate-smart agriculture activities. Working with Mexico and Canada, \$28.0 million will be used to develop a coordinated plan for these efforts and to catalyze investments by governments and other partners in the region around these activities. Additional details on this multilateral funding are included in the President's Budget as part of the Global Climate Change Initiative.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Nutrition: Nutrition is a key point of intersection between food security and health, and is a key outcome for both the Global Health and FTF Initiatives. Nutrition affects every aspect of human development, and is both a cause and consequence of poverty. Under-nutrition contributes to 45 percent of all deaths among children under five. In May 2014, the USAID Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy was launched, presenting a new model of development that harnesses science and data to inform innovative approaches in nutrition. New analysis of the causes of hidden hunger and under-nutrition has enabled us to strategically target our work in the first 1,000 days from pregnancy to a child's second birthday.

With \$108.5 million, Global Health will provide leadership and technical assistance to priority countries in both the Global Health and FTF initiatives to facilitate the introduction and scale up of nutrition activities, with a focus on the first 1,000 days to achieve maximum impact. Nutrition activities focus on the prevention and treatment of under-nutrition through integrated services that support improved nutrition of pregnant and lactating women; exclusive breastfeeding practices and infant and young child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification through fortified or bio-fortified staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens; and micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition. Investments include expanding the evidence base for nutrition to guide policy reform and better nutrition programs, and building capacity to design, implement, and report on food and nutrition programs while strengthening coordination and integration with other programs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Evaluations provide critical information about how FTF programs are working and what results are being achieved, in line with the USAID Evaluation Policy.

- To date, monitoring and evaluation funds have been used to conduct two rounds of population surveys in FTF countries, assess and build partner country agricultural data and statistical systems, and design and conduct data over 20 impact evaluations. These surveys and evaluations are designed to assess current trends and progress toward FTF goals of reducing poverty and childhood stunting in focus country zones of influence.
- In FY 2015, USAID commissioned an inventory and synthesis of all evaluations conducted on FTF investments to date. The synthesis examines and integrates findings from approximately 200 evaluations and will be used by USAID as evidence to build smarter, more cost-effective programs in FY 2017.
- USAID continues to promote the use of the Gender Integration Framework (GIF) tool to identify

constraints to achieving women's empowerment in the agriculture sector and the programmatic approaches to best address these constraints in current and future programming. The GIF builds on the logic and results of the innovative Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index, which tracks women's empowerment and gender parity across five domains (production, resources, income, leadership, and time use).

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget, Policy, or Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- Funding in FY 2017 will support the incorporation of monitoring and evaluation results in the revisions to country funding levels, based on programmatic and financial performance, to ensure that funding is focused in areas and activities demonstrating the greatest potential to reduce levels of poverty and stunting. It will also focus on nutrition sensitive agriculture to sustain gains in nutrition and to reach FTF's ambitious stunting reduction targets.
- As data on impact indicators are received and analyzed, progress against the FTF goals of reducing poverty and stunting will be assessed and plans will be developed for adjusting country strategies and program implementation to most effectively use resources and achieve country-level targets across the initiative.
- Climate change is bringing new challenges to the agriculture sector. Utilizing the best available science to understand the effect of climate variability on agricultural productivity in FTF assisted countries, FTF will continue to support agricultural development approaches that use resources efficiently, protect and conserve the environment, utilize the best practices and technologies available, and reduce the risk for smallholder farmers.

Feed the Future - Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative - FY 2017

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF
TOTAL	1,086,500	870,800	107,200
Nutrition (GHP Account)	108,500	-	-
State/USAID - Agriculture and Rural Development	978,000	870,800	107,200
Focus Countries	475,500	441,500	34,000
Bangladesh	55,000	55,000	-
Cambodia	8,000	8,000	-
Ethiopia	60,000	60,000	-
Ghana	38,000	38,000	-
Guatemala	17,000	17,000	-
Haiti	9,000	-	9,000
Honduras	15,000	15,000	-
Kenya	40,000	40,000	-
Liberia	7,000	-	7,000
Malawi	16,000	16,000	-
Mali	24,500	24,500	-
Mozambique	19,500	19,500	-
Nepal	11,000	-	11,000
Rwanda	24,500	24,500	-
Senegal	28,000	28,000	-
Tajikistan	7,000	-	7,000
Tanzania	54,000	54,000	-
Uganda	30,000	30,000	-
Zambia	12,000	12,000	-
Strategic Partners	3,000	-	3,000
India	3,000	-	3,000
Regional Programs	116,760	88,360	28,400
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-
USAID Asia Regional	900	900	-
USAID Central America Regional	1,500	1,500	-
USAID Country Support (BFS)	24,260	24,260	-
USAID East Africa Regional	20,000	20,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,000	1,000	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	400	-	400
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,700	2,700	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	10,000	10,000	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	7,000	7,000	-
USAID West Africa Regional	19,000	19,000	-
Office of Global Food Security	28,000	-	28,000
Research and Development	144,400	144,400	-
BFS - Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD)	400	400	-
BFS - Research and Development	144,000	144,000	-
Monitoring and Evaluation	18,000	18,000	-
BFS - Monitoring and Evaluation	18,000	18,000	-

Feed the Future - Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative - FY 2017

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF
Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	37,540	37,540	-
BFS - Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	37,540	37,540	-
Economic Resilience	106,000	106,000	-
BFS - Community Development	80,000	80,000	-
BFS - Disaster Risk Reduction	5,000	5,000	-
BFS - Market Access for Vulnerable Populations	21,000	21,000	-
Aligned Agricultural Programs	76,800	35,000	41,800
Burma	14,000	-	14,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,000	-	4,000
Egypt	4,000	-	4,000
Georgia	3,500	-	3,500
Guinea	6,000	6,000	-
Nigeria	23,000	23,000	-
Sierra Leone	6,000	6,000	-
South Sudan	8,000	-	8,000
Yemen	4,300	-	4,300
Zimbabwe	4,000	-	4,000

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

Global Climate Change Initiative

Initiative Overview

The U.S. National Security Strategy (2015) states:

Climate change is an urgent and growing threat to our national security, contributing to increased natural disasters, refugee flows, and conflicts over basic resources like food and water...Increased sea levels and storm surges threaten coastal regions, infrastructure, and property. In turn, the global economy suffers, compounding the growing costs of preparing and restoring infrastructure. (National Security Strategy (2015), p. 12)

The Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI) helps countries achieve their climate and development goals by growing their economies in a way that reduces emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs), builds resilience to climate-related impacts and disasters, and mobilizes investment for the climate and clean energy solutions of the future. GCCCI programs benefit not only the climate, but also promote broader development and diplomatic objectives. These programs produce important benefits for food security, poverty reduction, health, sustainability, economic development, and regional stability, all of which benefit U.S. security and economic interests, boost the global economy, and further the international Sustainable Development Goals and the Financing for Development agenda.

The GCCCI is comprised of three pillars:

- **Adaptation** programs help poor and especially vulnerable countries and communities build resilience to current and projected weather- and climate-related impacts, such as floods, droughts, long-term water scarcity, sea level rise, and the increased frequency and intensity of major storms. By building resilience to increasingly harsh or unpredictable climatic conditions and the effects of extreme weather events, programs reduce the risk of damage, loss of life, and broader instability that are exacerbated by lack of preparedness. Helping developing countries manage climate- and weather-related risks protects decades of progress in reducing poverty and bolsters economic growth in vulnerable countries.
- **Clean Energy** programs support the development of energy services that promote cleaner air, increase energy access and security, and reduce or avoid GHG emissions. By helping create a policy framework for low-carbon economies and providing technical and financial assistance, these programs leverage additional sources of public and private financing and encourage future replication.
- **Sustainable Landscapes** programs protect the world's remaining tropical forests, support more resilient and sustainable agricultural practices, and enhance land use governance around the world. By helping developing countries reduce deforestation, improve sustainable land management, and promote climate-smart agricultural practices, programs reduce GHG emissions by addressing root causes of deforestation and ensure a level playing field for sustainably produced forest products, including from the United States.

To support these objectives, the FY 2017 Budget requests \$1.3 billion for the GCCCI, of which \$352.2 million is for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), \$631.7 million is for the Department of State (including \$500.0 million for the Green Climate Fund (GCF)), and \$350.4 million is for the Department of the Treasury. The Department of the Treasury's request includes \$250.0 million for the GCF and \$146.6 million for the Global Environment Facility (GEF), of which approximately \$87.9 million is anticipated to contribute to the GCCCI.

The GCCI played a critical role in leveraging action by other countries and helped pave the way for global emission reductions through the historic Paris Agreement at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP-21) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in December 2015 (Agreement). Through the GCCI, the United States provided support to developing countries in preparing their plans for national actions to respond to climate change (called “Nationally Determined Contributions”). The Agreement creates a comprehensive framework for global action under which all countries will act to reduce emissions. The GCCI will continue to support mitigation and adaptation efforts of developing countries by mobilizing climate finance and providing access to data, tools, and skills-based capacity building. These investments not only address emissions and put the globe on a path to cleaner development but also enable the United States to play an active role in helping vulnerable countries develop effective responses to climate change impacts.

State/USAID Programs

Overview

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	478,000	*	483,900
Adaptation	173,900	*	181,323
Clean Energy	180,600	*	196,631
Sustainable Landscapes	123,500	*	105,946

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request	DA	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	483,900	310,300	115,300	45,500
Adaptation	181,323	141,800	35,023	4,500
Clean Energy	196,631	93,000	66,631	37,000
Sustainable Landscapes	105,946	75,500	26,446	4,000

Agency Priority Goal: Low-Emission Development Strategies

The Low-Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) program serves as the focus of the State/USAID Agency Priority Goal for climate change and is a prominent example of inter-agency coordination through the GCCI. Through the Enhancing Capacity for LEDS (EC-LEDS) program and the LEDS Global Partnership (LEDS-GP), the United States works with 26 countries and a network of more than 160 government and non-governmental organizations around the world to support the development and implementation of long-term, economy-wide strategies for sustainable, low-emissions economic growth. This approach involves producing GHG inventories, supporting the development of policies, and implementing cost-effective climate actions that are both good for a country’s development and for reducing GHG emissions. LEDS proved instrumental in helping many developing countries craft their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) in advance of the Paris Agreement. By September 30, 2017, LEDS is expected to achieve 100 country or regional milestones, which will contribute to significant, measurable progress toward achieving domestic and international GHG reduction targets. Achievement of these milestones will also strengthen the capacity of 4,000 developing country government officials and practitioners through participation in the LEDS Global Partnership.

USAID Overview

USAID will invest \$352.2 million in FY 2017 in global climate change programs. In accordance with USAID's Climate Change and Development Strategy, USAID pursues three objectives: 1) Accelerate the transition to low emission development through investments in clean energy and sustainable landscapes ; 2) increase the resilience of people, places, and livelihoods through investments in adaptation; and 3) strengthen development outcomes by integrating climate change in USAID programming, learning, policy dialogues, and operations.

USAID will deepen its engagement in countries that are large global emitters and well-placed to make big changes in how they power their economies. This will include investments in Clean Energy programming in Asian countries in support of the Asia-Pacific region rebalance and African countries to integrate Power Africa and LEADS activities. Strong government signals and low-carbon policies, coupled with the continued drop in solar and wind energy costs, is expected to lead to increased private sector investment in clean energy. USAID also will focus on improving the enabling environment in economies that are relatively smaller and less business-friendly so they are not left behind in the global transition to clean energy solutions.

USAID will address the major causes of deforestation by working with governments, the private sector, and NGOs to improve business practices and land-use management to reduce tropical deforestation and increase economic growth. This includes partnerships with companies to realize the commitments made to stop commodity-driven tropical deforestation under the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020.

To strengthen the resilience of countries contending with a fast-changing climate, and to support the implementation of adaptation priorities and good practices, USAID Adaptation programs will make existing climate data, scientific information, outlooks, tools, and services more accessible to decision-makers and individuals around the world, including to support national adaptation planning processes, which are a fundamental aspect of building resilience. USAID will continue to support the Global Resilience Partnership and work to integrate and leverage Agency efforts related to climate change adaptation and resilience. GCCI central and regional programs will contribute to implementation of Executive Order 13677 regarding Climate-resilient International Development by providing accessible climate change information and technical guidance, in particular to missions and programs lacking in-house climate change expertise.

Department of State Overview

The Department of State will invest \$631.7 million in the GCCI. This includes \$500.0 million for the GCF and \$131.7 million for core GCCI programming through the Bureaus of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Energy Resources, and International Organization Affairs. Department of State funding supports targeted bilateral and plurilateral initiatives as well as key multilateral institutions on climate change. Department of State programs will continue to reinforce U.S. diplomatic efforts through initiatives with key countries such as China and India, and strategically targeted diplomatic initiatives such as the Climate Smart Food Security initiative, the National Adaptation Plans Global Network, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, and the Clean Energy Ministerial. The Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund provides support for developing countries to transition away from ozone-depleting substances (ODS); many of those substances are also potent GHGs. The United States will continue to support the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the principal forum for multilateral climate cooperation. Continued U.S. support for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations is vital to ensure that the climate-related decisions we make domestically and internationally are based on the best available science. U.S. support for the IPCC advances state-of-the art assessments of climate change science and

technology, including through enhanced understanding of global observation systems, climate modeling, building resilience to climate impacts, and mitigating the emissions that cause climate change. The Department of State's ability to work with key developing countries through these programs supports U.S. leadership and is crucial to shaping effective global approaches to both mitigation and adaptation.

Adaptation: Building Resilience to Climate-Related Impacts and Disasters

The FY 2017 request includes \$181.3 million for Adaptation programs administered through State and USAID, in addition to the GCF. Adaptation programs help countries adapt to the impacts of climate change, protect hard-won development gains against the impact of extreme weather events, and contribute to stability and sustainable economic growth. Building resilience is a critical investment that reduces future needs for expenditure on disaster response. The United States will double its grant-based, public climate finance for adaptation through both bilateral and multilateral channels by 2020.

USAID Adaptation Programs

USAID will use \$147.3 million to help 23 countries and nine regions that are most vulnerable to climate change. Under its Climate Change and Development Strategy, USAID prioritizes small island and coastal states, such as Bangladesh, Dominican Republic, Maldives, Mozambique, and Philippines; least developed countries, such as Ethiopia and Mali; and glacier-dependent states, including Colombia, Peru, and Nepal. The Agency's Adaptation Framework approach prioritizes assistance that furthers a country's development agenda while increasing the resilience of people, places, and livelihoods to changes in climate. Through FY 2015, USAID Adaptation programs assisted an estimated 4.9 million stakeholders with making climate-informed decisions and adopting climate-resilient practices. Adaptation programming focuses on making better data available, developing tools and building capacity to make this data accessible and useful for decision-making, improving national and local governance for climate adaptation, and identifying and promoting climate-smart development practices.

USAID's climate adaptation priorities align with good practices for resilience, which include strengthening of adaptation-related institutions, systematic observations and early warning systems, and national adaptation planning. USAID adaptation programs consolidate and improve weather and climate data, and put such information in the hands of those who need it. For example, in Jamaica, USAID supported the development of a drought forecasting tool that increased awareness in advance of the 2014-2015 drought in the Caribbean region. The tool assisted farmers to make harvesting decisions that reduced their losses. SERVIR Global, a partnership with NASA, helps inform national adaptation planning and action by supplying valuable climate and land-use information to decision makers in 37 countries through regional hubs serving Eastern and Southern Africa, the Hindu Kush-Himalaya region, Central America, and the Lower Mekong. In FY 2017, SERVIR expects to launch a new hub in Central Asia. SERVIR has produced more than 60 tailored decision-support tools that integrate satellite data to address flood, frost, and crop forecasting, fire monitoring, disease warning, and other applications, including high resolution land cover maps for eight African countries to provide the first rigorous basis for estimating carbon emissions and supporting sustainable land-use decisions.

USAID Adaptation programs will also continue to improve governance by national and local governments in response to climate change threats. In Indonesia, USAID is helping local water utilities to develop climate-smart water security plans to reduce flooding and improve water supply. In Mozambique, the coastal cities of Pemba and Quelimane are now using an urban information system that draws on climate change vulnerability maps to inform decisions of where to locate new homes and businesses, while a mobile phone-based early warning system developed to help protect the citizens of Pemba and Quelimane is now being used nationwide.

USAID Adaptation programs will also help identify and disseminate effective, adaptive practices. In the Philippines, U.S. assistance in Typhoon Haiyan-affected areas is increasing the resilience of water supply infrastructure that serves many thousands of people, preserving their access to water in the wake of future storms. For instance, in storm-surge and flood-prone areas, water transmission pipes are being elevated or encased using proven design techniques to reduce risk. And in Bangladesh since 2010, USAID has constructed and handed over to school authorities 55 multi-purpose, cyclone shelters with another 45 under development, which will provide shelter to 180,000 people in coastal areas from cyclones, floods, and other natural disasters.

USAID also conducts and promotes climate-risk management, as directed by Executive Order 13677. In FY 2017, GCCI funding will provide guidance, training, tools, platforms for exchanging knowledge and best practices, and targeted technical assistance to USAID missions requiring assistance with climate-risk screening, in-depth assessment, or adjustment. In addition, USAID will incorporate climate resilience into broader development programs using non-GCCI funds. Climate-risk management will help safeguard the billions of dollars of development support that the United States invests in sectors such as health, food security, and infrastructure. In addition, USAID will continue to build upon its climate change integration efforts in key sectors such as agriculture and energy. For example, USAID is supporting the Economic Community of West African States in its efforts to integrate climate change considerations into national agricultural investment plans to increase African food security in the face of climate change.

USAID will incorporate climate change adaptation and humanitarian response work through its Resilience agenda in Asia, the Horn of Africa, and the Sahel. For example, an integrated program in targeted zones of Niger and Burkina Faso in West Africa's Sahel, where chronic poverty, food insecurity, drought, and violent extremism collide, is increasing farmers' capacity to include proven climate change adaptation practices to address many of the biophysical effects expected as a result of climate change. Practices include water harvesting, bio-reclamation of degraded land, conservation farming, farmer-managed natural regeneration, and integrated soil fertility management. Additionally, investments in partnerships such as the Global Resilience Partnership will bring new tools and private-sector players into efforts to reduce the impact of climate shocks and stresses in particularly vulnerable countries by incorporating resilience approaches into humanitarian response and development assistance.

Department of State Adaptation Programs

The Department of State will invest \$34.0 million in Adaptation for core GCCI programs. Through the Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) for Food Security initiative the U.S. government, working with Canada and Mexico, will address the impact of climate change on agriculture in Central America by integrating climate-smart agriculture into their diplomatic dialogues and providing assistance to catalyze the efforts and investments of governments and other partners in the region around climate smart agriculture. Funding for this initiative is attributed to the Adaptation and Sustainable Landscapes pillars of the GCCI, is aligned with the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America, and will support multilateral climate-smart agriculture activities.

In December 2015, the United States announced \$30.0 million in support for a trio of insurance initiatives: the Pacific Catastrophic Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative, expansion of the Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility to cover Central American countries, and the African Risk Capacity insurance program. This was an important step toward the goal G-7 leaders set in 2015 to increase by up to 400 million the number of people in the most vulnerable developing countries who will have access to insurance against the negative impact of climate change hazards by 2020. The Department may utilize FY 2017 funding to support these programs.

The Department will continue to support the National Adaptation Plans (NAP) Global Network to increase the adaptive capacity of partner countries and advance climate-resilient development globally. This support will work toward achieving the adaptation goals and commitments outlined in the 2015 Paris Agreement. Vulnerable countries will work through the network to strengthen their efforts to mainstream adaptation into national development planning and programs, identify priority adaptation actions for implementation and develop proposals for adaptation funding from multilateral sources, such as the GCF. NAP Global Network activities will help rapidly expand the community of practice on national adaptation planning, promoting an integrated approach to addressing climate risks across key economic sectors and across USAID's broader development portfolios.

The State Department's Adaptation funding may also continue support for the U.S.-India Partnership for Climate Resilience. A portion of the Adaptation funding will support the UNFCCC, including the work of the Adaptation Committee, and the IPCC for research and analysis of climate impacts.

Promoting Clean Energy Investment and Access

The FY 2017 request includes \$196.6 million for Clean Energy programs administered through State and USAID in addition to the GCF. Clean Energy programs reduce or prevent GHG emissions from energy production and consumption through three priority areas: 1) low-carbon energy generation; 2) energy efficiency; and 3) energy sector reforms that are preconditions for sustainable clean energy development, including from the private sector. Investment in energy infrastructure in developing countries is expected to exceed \$30 trillion over the next 25 years. GCCI programs work with developing country partners to develop and deploy clean energy alternatives that support sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction; promote secure, diversified, and cost-effective energy supplies; provide trade and investment opportunities for U.S. firms; and reduce GHG emissions for decades to come.

USAID Clean Energy Programs

The President's Budget requests \$118.5 million for USAID to help 14 countries and six regional programs promote clean energy and energy efficiency technologies and practices. Under its Climate Change and Development Strategy, USAID prioritizes major global emitters, such as India, Mexico, South Africa, and Ukraine; energy-insecure countries with rapidly growing emissions, such as Philippines and Indonesia; and regional leaders, such as Bangladesh and Colombia, which are keen to demonstrate the possibilities of low-carbon growth and renewable energy. USAID support enables clean-energy-related reforms necessary for implementing NDCs and fosters transparency and ambition through GHG accounting, reporting and policy analysis.

USAID missions have increasingly integrated technical assistance on finance mechanisms into their programming, to leverage public and private capital for clean energy. In 2015, for example, USAID helped leverage more than \$120.0 million dollars in private sector investment for clean energy in the Philippines for solar photovoltaics and three biomass power plants. In India, more than \$50.0 million dollars were mobilized by USAID support in designing and implementing innovative financing mechanisms, pilot programs, and implementation of clean energy programs by state and central agencies. In addition, USAID assistance helped prepare India to secure \$36.0 million in project feasibility analysis and lending for clean energy technologies from OPIC and USTDA, specifically for off-grid solar PV, grid-connected rooftop solar, smart grids, grid-connected storage, industrial process efficiency, and cleaner fuels. In support of the Caribbean Energy Security Initiative, USAID will also help improve policies and regulations to attract private sector investment for clean energy development in the Caribbean, capitalizing on the fact that renewable energy is increasingly more affordable than imported fossil fuels.

Greening the Grid, a program drawing on Department of Energy expertise, will continue providing technical assistance to energy system planners, regulators, and grid operators to overcome challenges associated with integrating variable renewable energy sources into the grid, including pilot activities in Jamaica, India, South Africa, and the Philippines. In India, the Partnership to Advance Clean Energy will support clean energy investment at the national and state level by helping to create a policy environment that will attract private investment, and Greening the Grid will ensure that these investments can be scaled and integrated at least cost to the system.

USAID will support developing countries' engagement in Mission Innovation, a global public and private endeavor to reinvent and accelerate clean energy innovation scaled to the economic and energy market conditions in developing countries. This will engage developing country and Mission Innovation partners on co-creation and open innovation efforts to research and develop breakthrough clean energy technologies and innovations that can be scaled to varying economic and energy market conditions in participating countries and in the broader world. Through this, USAID will help developing countries design, incubate, and accelerate clean energy technologies that can be scaled into "bankable projects" that enhance and connect energy demand from developing countries to R&D supply, and to entrepreneurs, investors, and businesses that have joined to invest patient capital in early-stage technology development coming out of Mission Innovation countries.

Department of State Clean Energy Programs

The State Department Clean Energy request is \$78.1 million for core programs. FY 2017 priorities for State Department Clean Energy programs include both bilateral and multilateral work. State's bilateral work includes cooperation with China to develop, continue, and expand U.S. participation in the work of the U.S.-China Climate Change Working Group (CCWG), the U.S.-China Clean Energy Research Center (CERC), and other mechanisms. The CCWG includes multiple action initiatives such as heavy-duty and other vehicles; smart grids; carbon capture, utilization, and storage; energy efficiency in buildings and industry; collecting and managing GHG emissions data; climate change and forests; climate-smart / low-carbon cities; and industrial boilers efficiency. The CERC includes multiple research areas including advanced coal technology, clean vehicles, building energy efficiency, and the energy and water nexus. Support for technical dialogue and cooperation on GHG abatement with China was a key factor in China's willingness to make two historic joint announcements with the United States on its climate change actions, which contributed to the successful outcome of the 2015 Paris climate conference. Cooperation with India, the world's third-largest emitter (after China and the United States), will support the U.S.-India Partnership to Advance Clean Energy, which has already mobilized substantial public and private investments in clean energy research and deployment, and adaptation and forest cooperation under the Joint Working Group to Combat Climate Change. Cooperation with Brazil through the U.S.-Brazil Climate Change Working Group will focus on deforestation-reduction efforts as well as clean energy. The State Department will utilize FY 2017 funding to support the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency that was established in conjunction with the 2015 Paris Agreement in order to build institutional and technical capacity on measurement, reporting, and verification of progress by developing countries in achieving their national climate targets.

Other multilateral engagement will include initiatives established through the Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM), the first standing forum of energy ministers specifically focused on accelerating a global market transformation for a broad array of clean energy technologies. Initiatives under the CEM focus on improving global energy efficiency standards for appliances, lighting, and buildings; providing web-based interactive expertise to governments on clean energy issues; and sharing best practices on "smart grid" management. CEM's Super-Efficient Appliance Deployment initiative has resulted in the development of 19 new standards or policies globally to improve the efficiency of lighting, television, and ceiling fans. India's recent adoption of just the LED standards under this initiative is expected to result in savings of as

much as 277 terawatt hours of electricity and 254 MMT CO₂e reductions cumulatively (the equivalent of the annual emissions of 54 million cars) by 2030.

LEDS GP builds upon U.S. bilateral assistance by establishing a global knowledge-sharing platform and network of international experts to compare lessons and develop best-practice LEDS approaches. LEDS is at the heart of the U.S. strategy to help developing countries achieve significant emission reductions, including the targets outlined in their NDCs. The Partnership expands the reach of U.S. support provided to developing countries and promotes coordination with other donor efforts.

Clean Energy funding will continue to address short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) through the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC). The United States helped establish the CCAC in 2012; it has grown from seven original partners to 50 countries and 59 non-state partners who work together to reduce emissions of SLCPs including black carbon, methane, and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). SLCPs cause more than 30 percent of current global warming, millions of premature deaths, and extensive crop losses. The CCAC has leveraged support from other donors and catalyzed action on cleaner heavy-duty diesel engines, energy-efficient brick kilns, and clean cooking stoves and heating. CCAC also supports ongoing efforts to bolster support for an HFC phase-down amendment to the Montreal Protocol. The Department may also continue to work with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) through the Global Methane Initiative (GMI), which focuses on near-term methane abatement and recovery through partnerships between developed and developing countries with strong participation from the private sector, development banks, and other governmental and nongovernmental organizations. To date, the GMI, led by USEPA, has helped achieve nearly 300 million tons of CO₂-equivalent in reductions from more than 600 projects.

The Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund (MLF) provides support for developing countries to transition away from ozone-depleting substances (ODS), but many of the substitute substances are potent GHGs, particularly hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). U.S. leadership under the Montreal Protocol and in the MLF has built a large coalition of support for a Montreal Protocol amendment to phase down HFCs, and governments decided in November 2015 to work to adopt a phasedown amendment in 2016. The request includes an increase for the MLF if an amendment is adopted and in anticipation of such a phase-down, which would result in reductions through 2050 equivalent to approximately two years of current anthropogenic global GHG emissions and potential to avoid half a degree Celsius of warming by 2100. Agreement on an amendment would be one of the international community's most dramatic and concrete climate achievements. Consistent U.S. support to the MLF has been an important element behind the success of the Montreal Protocol, with near universal compliance with reporting and phase-out commitments. From 1991 to 2014 the MLF approved more than 7,190 activities that phased-out over 462,000 tons of ODS in developing countries – integral to the Montreal Protocol's success in reducing global warming more than five times the entire first commitment period of the UNFCCC Kyoto Protocol.

Funding for the UNFCCC, the IPCC, and related bodies continues to support diplomatic and scientific efforts necessary for informing and advancing international action on climate change, including in support of the deployment of clean energy. The Department of State may also support programs focused on leveraging private finance to expand access to clean energy by building on its partnerships with the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the U.S. Trade and Development Agency on programs such as the Global Climate Finance Facility, the U.S.-Africa Clean Energy Finance initiative, and the U.S.-Asia Clean Energy Program; and the Pilot Auction Facility for Methane and Climate Mitigation that the United States helped launch in partnership with the World Bank. Other programs targeted to enhance access to electricity and investment in clean energy include the Climate Technology Center and Network and the Partnership on Women's Entrepreneurship in Renewables.

Additional Department of State programs will promote enabling environments for investment in clean energy and support renewable energy generation and energy efficiency, including geothermal development, with an emphasis on both developing countries with high renewable energy resource potential and high-emitting countries.

The Department will ensure effective program management through a contract for independent program evaluation, in keeping with the Department's Evaluation Policy, to assess outcomes and performance of climate change foreign assistance programs. State will continue to provide support for technical and administrative assistance (including contractor support) to manage, monitor and coordinate implementation of new and existing programs and activities under the GCCI.

Sustainable Landscapes: Conserving Forests and Promoting Sustainable Land Use

The FY 2017 request includes \$105.9 million for Sustainable Landscape programs administered through State and USAID in addition to the GCF. GHG emissions from deforestation, agriculture, and other land use account for one-quarter of emissions worldwide. In developing countries, this figure is closer to 40 percent. For the least developed countries collectively, more than 60 percent of emissions comes from the land sector. In individual developing countries, the percentage of overall emissions may reach 60-90 percent. Sustainable Landscapes activities often represent the greatest opportunity to reduce emissions in particular countries, and often bolster rural economies and increase the resilience of ecosystems. Sustainable Landscapes programs generate critical benefits ranging from more sustainable food production and generation of rural employment to forest protection and biodiversity conservation.

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

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

USAID Sustainable Landscapes Programs

USAID will use \$86.4 million to help twelve countries and five regional programs promote sustainable forestry and land-use management and practices. Programs focus on countries and regions in the Amazon, Congo Basin, and other globally important forests. USAID also directs resources to other countries with high emissions from land use that are committed to acting on the problem, including those participating in the EC-LEDS program, including Bangladesh, Mexico, Vietnam, and Zambia.

USAID strengthens countries' ability to monitor and manage their forests and other landscapes at the national and local levels. This national focus is critical to prevent shifting deforestation from one area of the country to another, while a local focus on livelihoods and markets is essential to sustain good practices. –In Guatemala, efforts to increase access to credit and markets in the Maya Biosphere Reserve

resulted in \$25.0 million in total sales of timber and non-timber forest products and created 3,861 full time equivalent jobs. USAID fostered relationships with environmentally conscious U.S. and European businesses that put a premium on Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified timber products, maintaining FSC certification for the nearly half million hectares of timber and organic certification of 270,064 hectares of Ramon nut, chicle, and allspice. In Mexico, more than one million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) from forestry and land use activities were sequestered or reduced as a result of USG assistance. Mexico is actively working to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation, as well as promoting the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)).-

To help countries implement their forestry and land use-related LEDS goals and other climate targets, USAID will support a number of global programs, such as SilvaCarbon and the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (TFA 2020). USAID will work with a number of other actors under the umbrella of TFA 2020, participating in partnerships with the private sector and civil society in countries such as Indonesia and Colombia, to address high rates of deforestation due to production of palm oil and other commodities. In FY 2015, TFA 2020 launched the Global Secretariat at the World Economic Forum, and USAID supported a new \$8.0 million Global Development Alliance Public Private Partnership in Paraguay to increase sustainability of the soy and beef sectors. USAID is also partnering with TFA 2020 private sector partners to help businesses address critical land tenure and governance challenges in their supply chains with mapping tools that can be shared with other private sector partners.

USAID will identify opportunities for GHG emission reductions from management of agricultural systems and from reducing agriculture's pressure on forests through support to the Collaborative Group for International Agricultural Research, aligning GCCI and Feed the Future priorities. A key outcome will be country case studies that estimate GHG emissions associated with different agriculture development scenarios— that will inform USAID's agriculture investment decisions in the future. This analysis studies particular value chains and management practices in different areas of the planet. It seeks to identify barriers to uptake of climate-smart agriculture practices and systems to inform a realistic assessment of potential benefits, including the potential for these practices to also increase resilience to climate change.

Department of State Sustainable Landscapes Programs

The FY 2017 request of \$19.5 million for Sustainable Landscapes programs through the State Department may support the following activities: The interagency SilvaCarbon program will continue helping developing countries construct robust forest monitoring systems and GHG inventories, develop forest and land-use maps, develop baselines for monitoring, and perform robust monitoring and reporting. Experts who receive technical assistance and training through SilvaCarbon also contribute to international initiatives such as the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. By providing long-term technical support to key countries through advisors placed in-country for several years, the Climate Fellows program will build national capacity to implement REDD+ and other land-based climate programs, preserving forests and reducing GHG emissions.

The Department will support the BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL), which brings together public and private sector resources to address the structural drivers of deforestation and degradation in areas where agriculture is a major cause of deforestation and changes in land use. ISFL has been designed to pioneer linkages between forest and agricultural landscapes in country programs, increasing the capacity of developing countries to achieve and monitor mitigation results at a large scale. ISFL supports structural reforms that underpin many mitigation and development efforts related to land use, but which often go unfunded by project-level interventions.

The Department will also support the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), which assists developing countries in their REDD+ efforts by providing value to standing forests. FCPF supports more than 45 developing countries to create the reforms needed for good governance, financial responsibility, and capacity building to ensure reductions in emissions from the land sector. The FCPF's Carbon Fund has helped develop 18 large-scale emissions reductions programs that, if fully implemented, will protect over 134 million hectares of forest and reduce GHG emissions by up to 300 MMT CO₂e cumulatively – the equivalent of taking 64 million cars off the road for a year.

FY 2017 funding will also enable the State Department to build upon a partnership with the U.S. Department of Agriculture on LEDS that will provide integrated support for Clean Energy and Sustainable Landscapes objectives and help countries reduce their GHG emissions from the agricultural sector. State Department funding may also support bilateral cooperation on forests with Brazil and India.

The Green Climate Fund

State requests \$500.0 million for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) as part of a combined Treasury Department and State Department request of \$750.0 million in FY 2017. The United States made a multi-year pledge of \$3.0 billion to the initial resource mobilization of the GCF; the FY 2016 President's Budget requested \$500.0 million.

Program Description: The GCF is a multilateral trust fund designed to foster resilient, low-emission development in developing countries. The GCF uses a range of financial instruments to support projects across all sectors, including transport, water and other infrastructure, energy generation and efficiency, agriculture, and forestry. The GCF also helps countries mobilize private sector capital and strengthen policy environments. Key features of the GCF include:

- A Dedicated Private Sector Facility (PSF): The GCF will dedicate a significant portion of its resources to private sector projects and mobilizing private finance. As an initial step, the GCF has allocated up to \$700.0 million to competitively-selected funding proposals that will target two strategic objectives: 1) supporting micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries that provide innovative products and services, and 2) supporting innovative financial structures that mobilize capital from institutional investors.
- Broad Donor Base: As a core institution in the global effort to increase resilience and reduce emissions, the GCF is supported by a broad donor base, with \$10.2 billion pledged by 46 governments, including nine developing countries, ranging from Mexico to Mongolia, and four cities and provinces. The GCF will develop policies to accept contributions from foundations and the private sector.
- Global Reach: The GCF will work through a large network of public and private partners—including multilateral development banks, private sector entities, non-governmental organizations, and government agencies—to help it reach communities in developing countries worldwide. The GCF's partners or Implementing Entities are required to pass a comprehensive and rigorous accreditation process to ensure that their financial management, fiduciary standards, and environmental and social safeguards meet GCF requirements.
- Transparency: The GCF is one of the most transparent organizations of its kind. The vast majority of Board documents, including project proposals, are publicly available on the GCF website, and over two hundred civil society and business organizations are accredited to view Board meetings live. Recordings of all Board meetings are put in the public domain after the proceedings. The Board includes active observers from both the private sector and civil society.
- Efficient Setup: The GCF is an independent fund based in South Korea with the World Bank serving as its interim trustee, and is designed to work through a network of existing institutions. As such, it can maintain a relatively lean Secretariat and keep overhead costs low.

How the GCF Promotes U.S. Interests

Supporting the GCF advances U.S. interests in four key areas:

- Supporting National Security: Climate change is a threat multiplier that can exacerbate existing threats to international security, such as competition for natural resources, disease, and civil strife. Many of the world's poorest countries are vulnerable to conflict and among the most vulnerable to climate change. By enabling these countries to build resilience and adapt to changing weather patterns, sea level rise, and extreme events, the GCF will help counter security threats that otherwise could require more costly, reactive interventions. The GCF's resilience investments will also help safeguard billions of dollars of U.S. development support in other sectors, especially health, food security, and infrastructure.
- Leveraging Global Action on Climate Change and Clean Growth: Many emerging markets are among the largest emitters of greenhouse gases (GHGs), and their emissions are growing quickly. Enabling them to transition to cleaner energy sources and increased resource efficiency is essential for the success of our collective effort to keep GHG emissions below dangerous levels under the recent Paris Agreement on climate change. The GCF will help support the implementation of the recently-adopted Paris Agreement, in which all countries commit to putting forward successive and ambitious, nationally determined climate targets and reporting on their progress towards them using a rigorous, standardized process of review.
- Developing New Markets and Reducing Risk of Economic Shocks: Fast-growing developing economies are engines of global economic growth, and key trade and investment partners of the United States. By helping countries to secure needed electricity and increase resource efficiency, the GCF will help to develop markets that are ripe for U.S. export and investment. By improving resilience to extreme weather events in more vulnerable economies, the GCF will contribute to reducing risks of economic shocks that can create humanitarian crises.
- Supporting U.S. Firms: In addition to opening new markets for U.S. exports and investment, the GCF can directly support U.S. companies that are well-placed to participate in the particular sectors in which it invests. For example, of the top 30 markets for U.S. renewable energy exports—as determined by the Commerce Department—more than half are eligible for GCF investments. As has occurred in other multilateral environment funds, the GCF is beginning to directly finance some projects that have U.S. sponsors or use U.S. equipment and services.

Meeting the GCF Commitment

The Treasury Department and the State Department request a total of \$750.0 million for the GCF in FY 2017. It is important for the United States to meet its pledge to the GCF for three key reasons:

- U.S. Leadership: The United States currently has a GCF Board seat and is well-positioned to help make the GCF an effective, well-governed institution with strong fiduciary standards and environmental and social safeguards. Failure to meet our funding pledge would impede U.S. efforts to significantly shape the direction of the new institution.
- Financing the GCF Pipeline: As of late 2015, the GCF had received funding proposals totaling \$1.6 billion, and demand for GCF resources continues to grow. A lack of support from the United States would mean that the GCF would be less likely to prioritize and fund the types of projects that are U.S. priorities.
- Mobilizing Other Contributors: U.S. leadership in the GCF is critical to securing resources from other contributors. In 2016, the GCF aims to develop policies to accept contributions from foundations and the private sector, and U.S. leadership is key to garnering their support.

Achieving and Measuring Results

The GCF results management framework includes three core indicators—emissions reductions, beneficiaries of resilience investments, and additional finance mobilized—plus additional sector-specific indicators. The GCF will continuously improve its performance by learning from regular results reporting as well as evaluations undertaken by its Independent Evaluation Unit, which reports directly to the GCF Board.

The GCF has committed \$168.0 million to its first eight projects and programs. Although that is only a small fraction of what the GCF is likely to commit in 2016, the expected results from these projects demonstrate what the GCF is designed to do in the future. The first eight projects are expected to:

- Reduce cumulative emissions by 6.7 million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent in aggregate;
- Improve resilience of over 3.5 million individuals who are direct and indirect beneficiaries; and
- Help mobilize \$243.0 million in public co-financing and \$235.0 million in private finance.

Project Examples:

- East Africa: In Rwanda, Kenya, and Ethiopia, more than 59 million people lack access to clean, reliable, and affordable electricity. The GCF worked with Acumen Fund—a U.S.-based impact investor—to establish a private equity fund that will invest in early-stage small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in East Africa's off-grid solar sector. The GCF is providing an anchor \$20.0 million equity investment in the fund that has a \$100.0 million target size. The equity fund aims to invest in SMEs that collectively will provide clean energy to 15 million people, at least half of whom live on less than \$2.50 per day, and reduce emissions by 1.5 million metric tons of CO₂ equivalent.
- Latin America and the Caribbean: Increasing energy efficiency is one of the most effective options for reducing emissions and boosting productivity, but a lack of available financing has stunted energy efficiency efforts in Latin America and the Caribbean. Led by the Inter-American Development Bank, an energy efficiency green bond program will issue bonds backed by energy efficiency lending portfolios to attract a new source of finance for efficiency projects. Phase I will support projects in Mexico; Phase II will expand the program to Colombia, the Dominican Republic, and Jamaica. The GCF approved \$20.0 million in financing for Phase I and a \$2.0 million technical assistance grant to develop Phase II. The GCF may allocate up to \$215.0 million in partial credit guarantees and loans to support future phases of this innovative financial structure.
- Malawi: Communities and farmers throughout Malawi are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, particularly droughts. Implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), a GCF project will invest in early-warning systems and boost the capacity of Malawi's meteorological service to integrate climate data into its forecasts and to disseminate this information to vulnerable farmers and communities. The project aims to increase the incomes and resilience of more than three million Malawians and increase productivity in the agriculture and fisheries sectors. The GCF is providing a \$12.3 million grant, supplemented with \$3.8 million from UNDP and the Government of Malawi.

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

FY 2017 Global Climate Change Request

(\$ in thousands)	Adaptation	Clean Energy	Sustainable Landscape	FY 2017 Total
TOTAL State/USAID GCCI Funding	N/A	N/A	N/A	983,900
Green Climate Fund (GCF) *	N/A	N/A	N/A	500,000
Economic Support Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	500,000
OES/Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	N/A	N/A	N/A	500,000
State/USAID GCCI Programs (excl. GCF)	181,323	196,631	105,946	483,900
Development Assistance	141,800	93,000	75,500	310,300
Africa	39,500	13,500	17,500	70,500
Ethiopia	5,000	2,000	-	7,000
Kenya	-	2,000	-	2,000
Malawi	3,000	-	4,000	7,000
Mali	3,000	-	-	3,000
Mozambique	4,000	-	-	4,000
Rwanda	3,000	-	-	3,000
Senegal	3,000	-	-	3,000
South Africa	-	3,000	-	3,000
Tanzania	3,000	-	-	3,000
Uganda	4,000	-	-	4,000
Zambia	-	-	5,000	5,000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	4,000	4,500	500	9,000
USAID Central Africa Regional	-	-	6,000	6,000
USAID Sahel Regional Program	2,000	-	-	2,000
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,000	2,000	-	5,000
USAID West Africa Regional	2,500	-	2,000	4,500
East Asia and Pacific	33,000	18,000	20,000	71,000
Cambodia	4,000	-	3,000	7,000
Indonesia	4,000	8,000	10,000	22,000
Philippines	14,000	4,000	4,000	22,000
Timor-Leste	4,000	-	-	4,000
Vietnam	5,000	3,000	3,000	11,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,000	3,000	-	5,000
South and Central Asia	11,000	15,000	7,700	33,700
Bangladesh	6,000	3,000	4,700	13,700
India	3,000	12,000	3,000	18,000
Maldives	2,000	-	-	2,000
Western Hemisphere	25,800	5,500	16,000	47,300
Dominican Republic	3,000	-	-	3,000
Guatemala	3,000	-	6,000	9,000

FY 2017 Global Climate Change Request

(\$ in thousands)	Adaptation	Clean Energy	Sustainable Landscape	FY 2017 Total
Honduras	3,800	-	-	3,800
Jamaica	3,000	2,000	-	5,000
Peru	3,000	-	6,000	9,000
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,000	-	-	5,000
USAID Central America Regional	3,000	3,000	2,000	8,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	2,000	500	1,000	3,500
USAID South America Regional	-	-	1,000	1,000
USAID Asia Regional	2,500	-	-	2,500
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	5,000	-	-	5,000
DCHA/PPM	5,000	-	-	5,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	25,000	16,000	14,300	55,300
LAB - Global Development Lab	-	25,000	-	25,000
LAB - Data, Analysis, and Research Center (DAR)	-	10,000	-	10,000
LAB - Development Innovation Center (DI)	-	10,000	-	10,000
LAB - Mission Engagement & Operations Center (MEO)	-	5,000	-	5,000
Economic Support Fund	35,023	66,631	26,446	115,300
Europe and Eurasia	-	13,000	-	13,000
Georgia	-	3,000	-	3,000
Ukraine	-	5,000	-	5,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	5,000	-	5,000
South and Central Asia	3,000	2,500	-	5,500
Kazakhstan	-	2,500	-	2,500
Nepal	3,000	-	-	3,000
Western Hemisphere	2,500	10,000	10,904	23,404
Colombia	2,500	4,000	5,000	11,500
Mexico	-	6,000	5,904	11,904
ENR - Energy Resources	-	4,000	-	4,000
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	-	4,000	-	4,000
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	29,523	37,131	15,542	82,196
OES/CC Climate Change (non-GCF)	29,523	37,131	15,542	82,196
International Organizations and Programs	4,500	37,000	4,000	45,500
IO - International Organizations	4,500	37,000	4,000	45,500
IO - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	4,500	4,500	4,000	13,000
IO - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	-	32,500	-	32,500

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

Global Health Initiative

Initiative Overview

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

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

For GHI programs administered by the Department of State and USAID, \$8.6 billion is requested in the Global Health Programs (GHP) account, which represents the highest ever non-emergency request.

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate ²	FY 2017 Request
GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS (GHP)	8,458,110	8,503,450	8,576,500
Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths (EPCMD)	2,049,610	*	2,226,500
Malaria	669,500	*	745,000
Maternal & Child Health	715,000	*	814,500
<i>Of which, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance</i>	<i>200,000</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>275,000</i>
Family Planning/Reproductive Health	528,110	*	544,000
Nutrition	115,000	*	108,500
Vulnerable Children	22,000	*	14,500
Creating an AIDS-free Generation	6,000,000	*	6,000,000
HIV/AIDS	6,000,000	*	6,000,000
<i>Of which, Global Fund</i>	<i>1,350,000</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>1,350,000</i>
Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases	408,500	*	350,000
Tuberculosis	236,000	*	191,000
Global Health Security in Development	72,500	*	72,500
Neglected Tropical Diseases	100,000	*	86,500

¹ FY 2015 Actual includes \$4.16 million transferred in from the International Organizations and Programs account.

² FY 2016 Estimate reflects the funding level for FY 2016 at the Account level. Detailed allocations below the Account level are not available.

The Vision

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

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

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

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

Creating an AIDS-Free Generation: The goal of achieving an AIDS-free generation is a shared responsibility; neither the United States nor any other single entity can accomplish this goal alone. The United States remains committed to: accelerating progress toward the global “90-90-90” targets set forth by the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); the Sustainable Development Goal’s target of ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030; and close collaboration and partnership with host country governments, civil society, multilateral institutions, the private sector, and other stakeholders in these endeavors.

PEPFAR, the largest effort by any nation to combat a single disease, continues to work toward achieving ambitious HIV prevention and treatment targets announced by President Obama by using data to focus on the highest burden geographic areas and populations for maximum impact, while strengthening health systems. With a commitment to transparency and accountability for impact, as well as accelerating access to interventions grounded in the latest science for epidemic control, PEPFAR continues to actively work with partners to control the HIV/AIDS pandemic and, ultimately, achieve an AIDS-free generation.

The FY 2017 request will support targeted global HIV/AIDS efforts by continuing the PEPFAR Impact Fund, directed to countries that take concrete steps to realign their national HIV/AIDS programs using geographic and site-level data, to increase their own share of HIV budgets, and to take greater ownership of data collection and expenditure analysis.

Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases: In addition to work on ending preventable child and maternal deaths and creating an AIDS-free generation, U.S. government efforts will also continue to combat other infectious diseases that threaten the lives of millions of people each year, including tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, pandemic influenza, Ebola, and other emerging threats. The

FY 2017 request includes \$350 million GHP-USAID for programs to fight against – and protect people across the globe from – other infectious diseases.

Achievements:

- As of September 30, 2015, PEPFAR is supporting life-saving antiretroviral treatment (ART) for 9.5 million men, women, and children (of which, 5.7 million are receiving direct support and 3.8 million are benefiting from essential technical support to partner countries).
- In FY 2015, PEPFAR supported HIV testing and counseling for more than 68.2 million people (including more than 14.7 million pregnant women) as well as care and support for more than 5.5 million orphans and vulnerable children.
- As of September 30, 2015, PEPFAR has supported more than 8.9 million voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC) procedures in Eastern and Southern Africa as well as training (including pre-service training) for more than 190,000 new health care workers in PEPFAR-supported countries to deliver HIV and other health services.
- In 2005, under-five mortality in USAID's 24 priority countries was 71 deaths per 1000 live births; by 2015 it had declined to 47 deaths per 1000 live births.
- To date, Acting on the Call to End Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths has helped spare the lives of 2.4 million children and almost 200,000 mothers.
- In 17 of the 19 President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) countries, significant declines in all-cause mortality rates among children under five have been observed – ranging from 18 percent (in both Liberia and Nigeria) to 55 percent (in Zambia).
- Since its inception, PMI has distributed more than 243 million lifesaving antimalarial treatments and more than 102 million insecticide-treated nets. In FY 2014, more than 18 million people were protected as a result of PMI-supported indoor residual spraying.
- From 2006-2014, over \$8.8 billion of drugs for NTDs have been donated by the pharmaceutical industry to USAID-supported countries, resulting in the delivery of more than 1 billion treatments to over 550 million people through USAID integrated programs.

FY 2017 Global Health Programs (GHP) Request

The GHP account funds health-related foreign assistance managed by the Department of State and USAID. The FY 2017 request reflects a comprehensive and integrated global health strategy to implement GHI by taking the investments made through PEPFAR and PMI, and in MCH, family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH), nutrition, TB, NTDs, and other programs, and expanding their reach by linking individual programs in an integrated system of care.

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

Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths

The FY 2017 request provides over \$2.2 billion in pursuit of this goal.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) (\$814.5 million): Funding will support programs that work with country and global partners to increase the wide-spread availability and use of proven life-saving interventions, and to strengthen the delivery systems to help ensure the long-term sustainability of these programs. USAID will extend coverage of proven, high-impact interventions to the most vulnerable populations in high-burden countries.

Funding will support a selection of cost-effective, high-impact interventions, continuing to accelerate the reduction of maternal and newborn mortality, including the introduction and scale-up of new vaccines,

targeted to those children most in need. The FY 2017 request includes \$275.0 million within the overall MCH request for Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, to support the Administration's four-year \$1.0 billion pledge to this vital partner. Resources for Gavi will support the introduction of new vaccines, especially pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines, which have the greatest potential impact on child survival. Other priority child health interventions include essential newborn care; prevention and treatment of diarrheal disease, including increased availability and use of household and community-level water, sanitation, and hygiene; and expanded prevention and treatment of pneumonia, particularly at the community level. Resources will be provided to combat maternal mortality with expanded coverage of preventive and life-saving interventions, such as prevention and management of post-partum hemorrhage, hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, sepsis, as well as contributory causes of maternal death such as anemia. Simultaneously, resources will support efforts to build the health systems capability required to provide functioning referral systems and comprehensive obstetric care. The MCH program will also work to leverage investments in other health programs, particularly family planning and reproductive health, nutrition, and infectious diseases. The request provides increased funding for polio programs in Pakistan which were previously requested and funded under the Economic Support Fund account.

Malaria (\$745.0 million): Consistent with the President's call to end the scourge of malaria, FY 2017 resources will increase support for the comprehensive strategy of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. In addition to the increase to the annual PMI budget, the President's Budget proposes to use \$129.0 million in remaining FY 2015 Ebola emergency funds for malaria programs.

The fight against malaria is making historic gains across sub-Saharan Africa. In countries where insecticide-treated mosquito nets, indoor residual spraying, improved diagnostic tests, and highly effective antimalarial drugs have been scaled up, mortality rates in children under five years of age have fallen markedly. According to the World Health Organization's (WHO's) 2014 World Malaria Report, in Africa, between 2000 and 2013, the estimated number of malaria cases in all age groups decreased from 174 million to 163 million.

The U.S. government's financial and technical contributions, through PMI, have been key in this remarkable progress. In the nearly 10 years since it was launched, PMI has garnered recognition as a highly effective program that successfully combines solid support at the country level with global leadership on malaria prevention and control with other funding and technical partners. In 17 of the 19 PMI countries (Angola, Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia) where at least two data points are available from national household surveys, significant declines in all-cause mortality rates among children under five have been observed – ranging from 18 percent (in both Liberia and Nigeria) to 55 percent (in Zambia).

While a variety of factors are influencing these mortality declines, malaria prevention and control efforts are playing a major role in these reductions. Ninety percent of all malaria deaths occur in sub-Saharan Africa, and the vast majority of these deaths are among children under five. The request provides increased resources for malaria programs to expand PMI. USAID, through PMI, will continue to scale up malaria prevention and control activities and invest in strengthening delivery platforms in up to 27 African countries as well as support the scale-up of efforts to contain the spread of multidrug-resistant malaria in the Greater Mekong region of Southeast Asia and the Amazon Basin of South America. PMI will support host countries' national malaria control programs and strengthen local capacity to expand the use of four highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures, including indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets, artemisinin-based combination therapies to treat acute illnesses, and interventions to prevent malaria in pregnancy, and pilot new proven malaria control

strategies as they become available. Funding will support work with countries to meet pre-elimination and elimination criteria in key sub-national areas. Funding will also continue to support the development of new malaria vaccine candidates, antimalarial drugs, new insecticides, and other malaria-related research with multilateral donors.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$544.0 million): Funding will support programs that improve and expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information as well as other reproductive health care and priority health services. An estimated 222 million women in the developing world have an unmet need for family planning, resulting in 53 million unintended pregnancies annually. Family planning (FP) is an essential intervention for the health of mothers and children, contributing to reduced maternal mortality (through preventing unintended pregnancy), healthier children (through breastfeeding), and reduced infant mortality (through better birth spacing). Activities will be directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number, timing, and spacing of births and toward reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity. Activities will also support the key elements of successful FP programs, including mobilizing demand for modern family planning services through behavior change communication; commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Priority areas include leveraging opportunities to expand services through MCH and HIV platforms; contraceptive security; community-based approaches; expanding access to voluntary long-acting and permanent contraceptive methods; promoting healthy birth spacing; and focusing on cross-cutting issues of gender, youth, and equity. The request provides increased funding for voluntary family planning programs in Pakistan which were previously requested and funded under the Economic Support Fund account.

Nutrition (\$108.5 million): Good nutrition is central to successful development and is the defining link between the Global Health and Feed the Future Initiatives. Undernutrition contributes to almost half of all the deaths of children under five by undermining their health and development. A stunted child is 4.6 times more likely to die from infectious diseases compared to a non-stunted child. Undernutrition leads to irreversible losses to children's cognitive development, resulting in lower educational attainment and lower wages. USAID expands evidence-based approaches to nutrition and supports innovative new approaches that will improve outcomes for the most vulnerable populations. Activities focus on the prevention of undernutrition through integrated services. These include nutrition education to improve maternal diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification through fortified or biofortified staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens; and delivery of nutrition services such as micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition.

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

Creating an AIDS-Free Generation

The GHP account is the largest source of funding for PEPFAR and this account is overseen and coordinated by the Department of State's Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy. The request includes \$6,000.0 million (\$5,670.0 million GHP-State and \$330.0 million

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

Integrated HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care, and Treatment and Other Health Systems Programs (\$4,193.5 million, including \$3,957.5 million in GHP-State and \$236.0 million in GHP-USAID): These resources will support PEPFAR core activities that will advance progress toward sustainable control of the HIV epidemic using a programmatically- and geographically-focused approach in countries with greatest need and, ultimately, achieving an AIDS-free generation. Funding supports a combination of high-impact HIV interventions, focusing on: combination prevention, including antiretroviral treatment (ART), voluntary medical male circumcision, prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT), and provision of condoms; orphans and vulnerable children, including holistic services for families; neglected and hard-to-reach populations, such as children, adolescent girls and young women, and other key affected populations; and health systems, which includes human resources for health, commodity procurement, supply chains, and laboratory systems.

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

International Partnerships (\$1,489.0 million, including \$1,395.0 million in GHP-State and \$94.0 million in GHP-USAID): PEPFAR will continue to expand multilateral engagement with the goal of leveraging the work of multilateral partners to maximize the impact of country programs. Funds requested in GHP-State will support a \$45.0 million contribution to UNAIDS and a \$1,350.0 million contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. This request for the Global Fund, when combined with \$243 million in FY 2016 funds above the President's pledge to the Global Fund's Fourth Replenishment, will allow the United States to contribute nearly \$1.6 billion by 2017 towards a Fifth Replenishment contribution. The GHP-USAID request will support the Commodity Fund, which is used to procure condoms, HIV vaccine development, and major research with worldwide impact, including microbicides research activities.

Oversight and Management (\$197.5 million in GHP-State): FY 2017 resources will support costs incurred by multiple U.S. government agency headquarters including: supporting administrative and institutional costs; management of staff at headquarters and in the field; management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts; and the administrative costs of the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy.

Technical Support, Strategic Information, and Evaluation (\$120.0 million in GHP-State): Funding will be used for central technical support and programmatic costs and strategic information systems that monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. This will increase transparency, oversight and accountability across PEPFAR and its interagency partners. PEPFAR aims to support the expansion of the evidence base around HIV interventions and broader health systems strengthening in order to support sustainable, country-led programs. While not a research organization,

PEPFAR works with implementers, researchers, and academic organizations to help inform public health and clinical practice. Technical leadership and direct technical assistance activities (including scientific quality assurance) are supported for a variety of program activities, including treatment, prevention, and care, as well as cross-cutting efforts such as human capacity development, training for health care workers, and supply chain management.

Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases

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

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) (\$86.5 million): More than one billion people worldwide suffer from one or more neglected tropical diseases that cause severe disability, including permanent blindness, and hinder growth, productivity, and cognitive development. USAID focuses the majority of its NTD support on scaling-up preventive drug treatments for seven of the most prevalent NTDs - schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, and three soil-transmitted helminths. USAID programs use an agency-tested and WHO-approved integrated mass drug administration delivery strategy that will target affected communities using drugs that have been proven safe and effective and can be delivered by trained non-health personnel. Through USAID partnerships with pharmaceutical companies, the vast majority of drugs are donated, valued at close to \$1 billion each year. Expanding these programs to national scale will support the acceleration of global efforts to eliminate lymphatic filariasis and blinding trachoma globally. USAID will continue to work closely with the WHO and global partners to create an international NTD training course and standardized monitoring and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs, and ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals.

Global Health Security (\$72.5 million): In our globalized world, no country is more than a flight away from a dangerous pathogen, underscoring the critical nature of the Global Health Security Agenda. The Ebola epidemic in West Africa demonstrates the potential perils of any country with weak disease prevention, detection, and response capacities, particularly in geographic areas where new public health threats are likely to emerge. To accelerate progress toward a world safe and secure from infectious disease threats, in partnership with other nations, international organizations and public and private stakeholders, the State Department and USAID seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks. Nearly 75 percent of all new, emerging, or re-emerging diseases affecting humans at the beginning of the 21st century originated in animals (zoonotic diseases), underscoring the need for the development of comprehensive disease detection and response capacities that span the traditional domains of animal health, public health, ecology, and conservation. In particular, activities will expand surveillance to address the role of wildlife in the

emergence and spread of new pathogens; enhance field epidemiological training of national partners; and strengthen laboratory capability to address infectious disease threats. Using a “One Health Strategy,” professionals from public health, medicine, veterinary medicine, and wildlife conservation will be engaged to strengthen their capacity to monitor and respond to animal viruses that are becoming threats to public health.

GHP Country-Specific Allocations

Assistance provided through the GHP sub-accounts (GHP-State and GHP-USAID) will support GHI principles, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation. Each of the countries and investments reflected in the chart that follows is essential for achieving the outcomes and objectives envisaged in GHI. The FY 2017 requests for GHP funding are further described in the respective country and program narratives elsewhere in the Congressional Budget Justification and Annexes. Additional details of the HIV/AIDS programs can also be found in the PEPFAR CBJ Supplement.

Global Health Initiative - FY 2017 Request

by Strategic Framework

\$ in thousands	Total	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Tuberculosis	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Global Health Security	Vulnerable Children
TOTAL	8,576,500	6,000,000	745,000	814,500	544,000	108,500	191,000	86,500	72,500	14,500
Africa	4,738,796	3,368,096	576,000	332,800	321,900	68,000	72,000	-	-	-
Angola	41,299	17,299	22,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	23,000	-	16,500	3,500	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	40,804	40,804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	9,000	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	32,860	18,860	9,000	2,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	45,475	45,475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	138,405	138,405	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	193,525	70,175	50,000	40,000	20,350	2,000	11,000	-	-	-
Djibouti	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	319,263	187,213	38,000	42,000	31,550	9,500	11,000	-	-	-
Ghana	72,297	12,297	28,000	12,000	13,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Guinea	17,500	-	12,000	2,500	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	541,680	456,680	35,000	16,000	26,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Lesotho	47,438	47,438	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	30,500	3,500	12,000	8,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	51,000	-	26,000	11,000	14,000	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	158,388	103,488	22,000	14,500	12,700	4,200	1,500	-	-	-
Mali	61,200	4,500	25,000	16,500	11,000	4,200	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	368,601	298,301	29,000	17,000	13,000	6,300	5,000	-	-	-
Namibia	38,513	38,513	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	532,152	356,652	75,000	50,000	37,000	2,500	11,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	101,559	57,559	18,000	10,000	13,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	56,035	4,535	22,000	10,000	15,000	4,500	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	256,050	246,550	-	-	-	-	9,500	-	-	-
South Sudan	55,300	21,800	6,000	18,000	8,000	-	1,500	-	-	-
Swaziland	43,313	43,313	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	493,981	393,581	46,000	16,000	26,400	8,000	4,000	-	-	-
Uganda	409,676	320,176	34,000	16,000	27,500	8,000	4,000	-	-	-

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\$ in thousands	Total	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Tuberculosis	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Global Health Security	Vulnerable Children
Zambia	392,632	334,732	24,000	13,300	13,000	3,600	4,000	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	117,750	93,750	15,000	3,000	2,000	-	4,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	14,000	-	2,500	8,000	2,000	-	1,500	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	8,600	3,600	-	1,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	6,700	-	-	1,500	4,000	1,200	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,600	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	14,400	3,000	-	1,000	10,400	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	207,377	98,877	15,500	33,500	24,000	1,500	34,000	-	-	-
Burma	29,000	10,000	8,000	5,000	-	-	6,000	-	-	-
Cambodia	33,622	12,122	4,500	5,500	5,000	1,500	5,000	-	-	-
China	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	41,000	10,000	-	20,000	-	-	11,000	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	6,200	6,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	31,000	-	-	2,000	18,000	-	11,000	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,000	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	48,142	48,142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	14,913	10,913	3,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	32,615	28,015	-	-	-	-	4,600	-	-	-
Ukraine	31,615	28,015	-	-	-	-	3,600	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Near East	9,000	-	-	5,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	9,000	-	-	5,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	215,244	38,294	-	61,500	71,400	16,800	27,250	-	-	-
Bangladesh	77,000	-	-	30,000	27,000	9,000	11,000	-	-	-
India	47,500	20,000	-	11,500	10,000	-	6,000	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	3,750	-	-	-
Nepal	39,700	3,000	-	15,500	14,400	6,800	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	22,500	-	-	2,500	20,000	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	6,500	-	-	2,000	-	1,000	3,500	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	15,294	15,294	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Global Health Initiative - FY 2017 Request

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\$ in thousands	Total	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Tuberculosis	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Global Health Security	Vulnerable Children
Western Hemisphere	210,785	166,335	3,500	18,750	16,500	5,700	-	-	-	-
Brazil	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	15,113	15,113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	13,000	-	-	3,000	6,500	3,500	-	-	-	-
Haiti	129,213	104,013	-	14,000	9,000	2,200	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	25,917	25,917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	20,992	20,992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	6,250	-	3,500	1,750	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	5,250	-	-	2,250	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	14,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,500
SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	14,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,500
GH - Global Health	474,169	91,919	150,000	81,200	99,900	14,500	36,650	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	549,345	94,045	-	275,000	2,800	2,000	16,500	86,500	72,500	-
Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance	275,000	-	-	275,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health Security in Development	72,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,500	-
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	28,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
Microbicides	45,000	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	86,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,500	-	-
TB Drug Facility	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	13,500	-	-	-
MDR Financing	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
New Partners Fund	2,800	-	-	-	2,800	-	-	-	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	5,000	-	-	4,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Data, Analysis, and Research Center (DAR)	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Innovation Center (DI)	2,000	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC - Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	2,114,419	2,114,419	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Global Health Initiative - FY 2017 Request

by Strategic Framework

\$ in thousands	Total	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Tuberculosis	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Global Health Security	Vulnerable Children
Additional Funding for Country Programs	401,919	401,919	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Partnerships	1,395,000	1,395,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oversight/Management	197,500	197,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	120,000	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender

Initiative Overview

Overview

To achieve successful outcomes for U.S. foreign policy priorities, including eradicating extreme poverty, stability, prosperity, and peace, the FY 2017 foreign assistance budget request supports U.S. promotion of gender equality and advancement of the political, economic, social, and cultural status of women and girls.

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

Policy Framework

Today, a range of policies reflect this strategic focus on gender equality and advancing the status of women and girls to support U.S. foreign policy objectives. The U.S. National Security Strategy specifically recognizes that countries are more peaceful and prosperous when women are accorded full and equal rights and opportunity, and that, when those rights and opportunities are denied, countries often lag behind. The Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development's Joint Strategic Plan (JSP; 2014) and Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR; 2015) identify and integrate a focus on gender equality, making women an integral part of U.S. diplomacy and development—not simply as beneficiaries, but as agents of peace, reconciliation, development, growth and stability.

To realize the vision outlined in the National Security Strategy, the JSP and the QDDR, the Department of State and USAID issued policy guidance on *Promoting Gender Equality to Achieve our National Security and Foreign Policy Objectives* (2012) and *Gender Equality and Female Empowerment (GE/FE) Policy* (2012), respectively. In 2014, Secretary Kerry issued additional policy guidance on *Promoting Gender Equality and Advancing the Status of Women and Girls*, reemphasizing the commitment to gender equality as a top strategic priority. Complementary in scope, these policies require that gender equality be integrated into policy development, strategic and budget planning, program design and implementation, management and training, and monitoring and evaluation of results. USAID followed up the release of its GE/FE Policy with a standalone chapter on gender integration (ADS 205) in the Agency's manual of operational policies and procedures.

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

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

As mandated per both Executive Orders, 2015 marked the three year review to the National Action Plan for Women, Peace and Security and the Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence Globally.

In addition, the U.S. government is preparing to launch the interagency Adolescent Girls Strategy, with input from State, USAID, Peace Corps and MCC, to ensure that adolescent girls are educated, healthy, economically and socially empowered, and free from violence and discrimination, thereby promoting global development, security, and prosperity.

Gender in Strategic Planning and Budgeting

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

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

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

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

The four Gender Key Issues include:

- ***Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Primary***, which includes activities where gender equality or women's empowerment is the principle goal of the activity and fundamental in the activity's design, results framework, and impact;
- ***Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Secondary***, which encompasses activities where gender equality or women's empowerment purposes, although important, are not among the principal reasons for undertaking the activity, but are integrated into key parts of the activity;
- ***Gender-Based Violence (GBV)***, which includes activities aimed at preventing and responding to GBV, that results in physical, sexual, and psychological harm to either women or men, girls or boys. Forms of gender-based violence include, but are not limited to, female infanticide; child sexual abuse; sexual coercion and abuse; neglect; domestic violence; elder abuse; and harmful traditional practices such as child, early and forced marriage, "honor" killings, and female genital mutilation/cutting; and

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

FY 2017 Budget Request: Advancing National Security and Foreign Policy Goals by Advancing Gender Equality and the Status of Women

In the FY 2017 request, \$1.3 billion is attributed to Gender as a Key Issue, with overall gender attributions broken out as follows:

- \$248.9 million for Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Primary
- \$930.9 million for Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Secondary
- \$157.2 million for Gender-Based Violence

The FY 2017 request includes \$133.5 million to advance the empowerment and protection of women and girls in crisis- and conflict-affected environments. These programs seek to strengthen women's participation as political leaders, as well as their capacity as citizens to constructively engage the government in key democratic processes and to contribute to community-based conflict mitigation efforts. In Afghanistan, for example, resources will continue to strengthen women-led civil society groups to develop networking and communications skills and to advocate for women's rights and welfare.

At the intersection of education and gender, and in collaboration with the Office of the First Lady, the Department of State and USAID are requesting a total of \$75.0 million of dedicated funding for the Let Girls Learn (LGL) initiative. The funding includes \$35.0 million in Development Assistance to be used by USAID for the continued development and implementation of the interagency LGL Challenge Fund. Led by USAID's Office for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, this effort will bring together agencies within the U.S. government and external partners to collaborate on integrated solutions and approaches to keeping adolescent girls in school. The remaining \$40.0 million in Economic Support Funds is being requested for Afghanistan for USAID to develop programs and activities that support the education of adolescent girls in that country. In addition, Let Girls Learn involves continued support for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) interventions to reduce HIV infections in young women. These and other investments deepen the U.S. commitment to adolescent girls, helping girls and young women thrive and play a fuller role in their communities and economies.

Investments in women and girls' health, education, and economic opportunities seek to support conditions for stable societies in countries affected by conflict and transition. For example, in order to identify GBV as a cause and consequence of societal breakdown and insecurity and to prevent and respond to this global scourge, programs will mobilize and empower women and men to prevent and mitigate such

violence; work with communities to address norms that perpetuate the acceptability of gender-based violence, and challenge harmful gender-based attitudes and practices; support policies and programs to prevent and respond to gender-based violence; increase access to psychosocial, legal, and health services; and support protection for women, children, and other vulnerable populations in conflict and humanitarian emergencies. The Secretary's Office of Global Women's Issues' resources will support programming in interagency-identified focus countries in which the U.S. government will implement a comprehensive approach to the prevention of and response to gender-based violence.

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

Elevating the status of women in foreign assistance to promote peace and security is just one example of how the U.S. is maximizing dollars and promoting national security and foreign policy objectives. Efforts to integrate gender equality into programs in order to maximize outcomes are clear throughout the FY 2017 budget request – from the Global Health Initiative, which has a particular focus on women, girls, and gender equality in order to improve health outcomes, to the Feed the Future Initiative, which has integrated gender equality and female empowerment objectives into strategy, program design, and monitoring and evaluation.

In addition, S/GWI will continue to lead the Department's integration of gender into operations, diplomatic activities, and foreign assistance programs. S/GWI's foreign assistance resources will be used to continue implementation of the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security and the U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-based Violence Globally. Efforts will include promoting women's participation in reconciliation and peace processes in post-conflict and conflict-affected countries; protecting women and girls from violence; and reducing barriers affecting adolescent girls, including early and forced marriage.

Working in tandem with State, USAID is requesting foreign assistance funding to implement USAID's Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy and accelerate women's leadership activities throughout the Agency. The majority of funding will be programmed to support efforts to reduce gender disparities in access to resources, prevent and respond to GBV, as well as to promote women's leadership and decision-making by developing new activities, and scaling up best practices. USAID will identify Missions poised to implement catalytic activities and provide them with the technical assistance to support integration of these goals into existing portfolios.

Funding will also support innovative partnerships that will leverage other donor and non-governmental resources to advance the rights of women and girls globally; support women's economic empowerment including their increased participation in the job market and as entrepreneurs; increase women's and girls' access to technology; prevent and respond to child, early, and forced marriage and other forms of gender-based violence; and address other gender issues. Foreign assistance will also support specific programmatic objectives related to Women, Peace, and Security. Key interventions in this area will focus on providing practical and strategic support for women's participation in peace processes, political transition, reconstruction, or security initiatives; increasing the protection of women and girls from conflict and crisis-related GBV; promoting women's participation and leadership in efforts to build resilience to recurrent crisis, conflict, and insecurity, such as activities to engage women and girls in community-level violence prevention, countering violent extremism, and adaptation to climate-related shocks/challenges; and strengthening the capacity of civil society actors, including women's organizations, working to address critical gender equality and female empowerment issues in fragile or transition environments.

Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
TOTAL	1,337,198	262,651	330,734	79,855	198,156	377,150	23,925	10,300	15	25,000	29,412
Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment- Primary	248,929	61,284	55,662	3,985	41,268	80,590	5,640	500	-	-	-
Africa	62,725	7,714	48,030	3,681	2,300	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	28	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	48	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	110	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5,067	-	5,000	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2,300	800	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	362	-	-	362	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	13,266	-	13,180	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	850	-	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	2,023	1,500	-	523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	184	-	-	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	23,119	4,840	18,250	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	1,306	-	750	556	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	1,035	-	-	35	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	125	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	1,219	-	500	719	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	257	-	-	257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	321	-	-	321	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	209	-	-	209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	2,300	-	-	-	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	574	574	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	489	350	-	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	356	300	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
Indonesia	83	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission- Asia (RDM/A)	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	424	-	-	24	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	24	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	65,090	-	4,500	-	34,000	26,590	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	28,000	-	-	-	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	7,550	-	-	-	-	7,550	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	10,290	-	-	-	-	10,290	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	750	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	7,500	-	4,500	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	57,608	3,500	550	58	-	53,000	-	500	-	-	-
Afghanistan	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	594	-	550	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	3,500	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	500	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	14	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	8,898	485	2,582	83	1,368	-	4,380	-	-	-	-
Colombia	1,448	-	-	-	1,168	-	280	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	332	-	332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2,250	-	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	23	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	485	485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	4,100	-	-	-	-	-	4,100	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	60	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	2,560	2,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	45,575	45,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	1,260	-	-	-	-	-	1,260	-	-	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Secondary	930,999	189,273	265,081	33,249	126,119	280,845	6,920	100	-	-	29,412
Africa	432,901	117,031	189,337	30,522	11,584	56,165	-	-	-	-	28,262
Angola	11,830	-	11,582	248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	15,000	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	79	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	1,250	-	1,000	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	429	-	-	429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	1,490	-	-	990	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	19,904	-	4,500	604	-	14,800	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	40,541	24,241	4,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,850
Ghana	17,300	14,650	2,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	9,910	1,160	8,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	18,056	4,800	10,000	3,256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	89	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	21,957	-	6,032	-	-	15,925	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	5,975	100	425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,450
Malawi	4,024	2,450	800	774	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	17,100	6,100	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	2,590	500	-	2,090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	31	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	27,607	14,050	11,900	1,657	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	11,511	8,000	3,250	261	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	24,400	5,400	19,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
Sierra Leone	3,780	2,500	-	-	1,280	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	19,440	-	-	-	-	19,440	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	5,253	250	-	5,003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	14,315	-	8,000	315	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	2,824	-	-	-	2,824	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	1,127	-	-	1,127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	59,424	12,950	40,000	6,474	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	3,567	-	1,250	2,317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	37,876	10,095	24,888	2,893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	21,177	-	2,100	1,885	6,230	-	-	-	-	-	10,962
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	1,100	1,000	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	6,945	4,785	2,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	42,265	20,812	9,410	1,249	10,544	-	250	-	-	-	-
Burma	11,750	-	1,800	-	9,900	-	50	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	5,162	2,750	1,910	502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	15,581	10,704	3,930	747	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
Laos	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2,560	1,000	1,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,065	1,065	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	1,423	1,423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	144	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,880	2,370	210	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	13,993	-	400	213	9,320	3,790	170	100	-	-	-
Albania	400	-	-	-	350	-	50	-	-	-	-
Armenia	450	-	-	-	400	-	50	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	590	-	-	-	590	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	1,050	-	-	-	1,050	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,330	-	-	-	4,300	-	30	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1,200	-	-	-	-	1,100	-	100	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
Kosovo	1,877	-	-	-	1,877	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	153	-	-	-	153	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	300	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	640	-	-	-	600	-	40	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	2,653	-	400	213	-	2,040	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	350	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	44,310	-	4,500	-	21,260	18,550	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	6,750	-	-	-	6,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	2,500	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	10,550	-	-	-	-	10,550	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	2,500	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	1,600	-	-	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	3,510	-	-	-	3,510	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	5,500	-	4,500	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	7,000	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	2,400	-	-	-	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	301,201	12,775	50,780	520	34,786	202,340	-	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	195,000	-	-	-	31,500	163,500	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	17,500	10,000	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	13,096	2,700	9,500	396	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	786	-	400	-	386	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	75	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	26,020	-	13,380	-	-	12,640	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	45,700	-	20,000	-	-	25,700	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	600	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	624	-	-	124	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	77,929	28,005	10,654	745	33,575	-	3,800	-	-	-	1,150
Colombia	6,525	-	-	-	6,525	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,904	450	1,454	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	3,920	3,920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
Guatemala	12,645	7,550	3,945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150
Haiti	11,608	-	4,255	203	6,850	-	300	-	-	-	-
Honduras	8,500	8,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1,100	-	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	1,650	1,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	5,100	2,000	-	-	2,600	-	500	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	19,500	-	-	-	16,500	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	2,027	1,485	-	542	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	2,500	1,500	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,650	2,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	2,700	-	-	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	1,050	-	-	-	1,050	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gender-Based Violence	157,270	12,094	9,991	42,621	30,769	15,715	11,365	9,700	15	25,000	-
Africa	61,517	1,900	6,543	38,044	200	13,215	-	1,600	15	-	-
Botswana	809	-	-	809	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	110	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	412	-	-	412	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	7,295	-	2,000	495	-	3,800	-	1,000	-	-	-
Ethiopia	474	100	-	374	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	363	-	-	363	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
Kenya	3,679	-	-	3,679	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	303	-	193	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	1,515	-	-	-	-	1,415	-	100	-	-	-
Madagascar	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	1,138	-	150	988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	2,250	-	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,902	-	-	1,902	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	121	-	-	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	7,421	-	-	7,421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	1,012	300	250	457	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Senegal	1,250	500	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	5,110	500	-	4,610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	8,260	-	-	260	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	616	-	-	616	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	7,535	-	-	7,525	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
Uganda	4,334	-	-	4,334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2,475	-	-	2,475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	1,183	-	-	983	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	7,495	2,754	751	1,507	2,183	-	300	-	-	-	-
Burma	650	-	-	-	550	-	100	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	381	50	279	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	3,712	2,654	-	858	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	597	-	-	597	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,633	-	-	-	1,633	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission- Asia (RDM/A)	472	-	472	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	500	-	-	-	350	-	50	100	-	-	-
Armenia	50	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	350	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
Near East	4,050	-	-	-	2,550	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,750	-	-	-	1,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	500	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	800	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	12,767	1,500	1,250	193	824	1,000	-	8,000	-	-	-
Afghanistan	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2,200	1,500	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	605	-	550	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	424	-	-	-	424	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	500	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	500	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	138	-	-	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	34,681	3,190	1,447	2,877	16,662	-	10,505	-	-	-	-
Colombia	2,517	-	-	-	1,862	-	655	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,017	-	687	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	2,330	2,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2,232	-	-	1,232	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	4,100	-	-	-	-	-	4,100	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	16,550	-	-	-	10,800	-	5,750	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	2,185	610	260	1,315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	2,750	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	510	-	-	-	-	-	510	-	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
Women, Peace and Security (WPS is a non-add to the Gender topline. WPS attributions are embedded within the above Gender categories)	133,590	17,325	1,500	-	47,405	52,490	11,120	3,700	50	-	-
Africa	37,669	11,175	1,500	-	4,374	20,520	-	100	-	-	-
Burundi	50	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	14,620	-	-	-	-	14,520	-	100	-	-	-
Mali	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	10,075	10,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	7,000	-	1,000	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	2,824	-	-	-	2,824	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	6,345	1,000	-	-	5,345	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	5,345	-	-	-	5,345	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	5,435	-	-	-	5,150	25	160	100	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,180	-	-	-	5,150	-	30	-	-	-	-
Georgia	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Moldova	25	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	90	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-
Serbia	40	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
Near East	7,700	-	-	-	700	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	700	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	30,075	-	-	-	1,000	24,945	580	3,500	50	-	-
Afghanistan	14,000	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	2,000	-	-	-
Bangladesh	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	350	-	-	-	250	-	100	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	550	-	-	-	350	-	200	-	-	-	-
Nepal	5,945	-	-	-	-	5,945	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	8,500	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	1,500	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
Sri Lanka	450	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	50	-	-
Tajikistan	180	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	38,886	3,000	-	-	25,836	-	10,050	-	-	-	-
Colombia	636	-	-	-	636	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	1,300	-	-	-	1,000	-	300	-	-	-	-
Honduras	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	32,750	-	-	-	24,000	-	8,750	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,150	2,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	330	-	-	-	-	-	330	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	32,000	*	32,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	32,000	*	32,000	-

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

CTBT International Monitoring System (IMS)

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

Key Interventions:

- The CTBT on-site inspection (OSI) regime involves the deployment of a 40-person team with several tons of equipment to remote areas to carry out a suite of scientific measurements in the field. To aid in the development of this regime, the PrepCom carried out an Integrated Field Exercise in 2014 (IFE14) in Jordan. This exercise built on the previous large-scale Integrated Field Exercise conducted in 2008 in Kazakhstan, as well as numerous tests focused on individual aspects of an OSI. The PrepCom is currently in the process of assembling a detailed evaluation of IFE14 to identify where to focus subsequent OSI development work.
- The IMS is a large-scale, globally distributed system of individual sensing stations. Each station

consists of several large pieces of equipment that must be maintained, repaired, and replaced on an ongoing basis to ensure that data are provided consistently with high quality. The PrepCom is in the process of testing a logistics system, based on the practical experiences of network operation that can provide cost-effective, timely equipment servicing and replacement.

- Rigorous and reliable analysis of quality data is at the core of CTBT verification efforts. The International Data Centre (IDC) is critical to the CTBT's ability to provide information that Member States need to establish whether an ambiguous event has taken place and whether such an event may indeed have been a nuclear explosion. The IDC's current design is based on 1990's computer hardware technology and software. A major project of the PrepCom is a redesign of the IDC to move the software from proprietary, commercially available software and dependencies to an open-source software platform designed for modern computer hardware.
- A system of digitally signing IMS data at the station has been deployed to provide validation of data integrity. The PrepCom is currently implementing a public key infrastructure for managing the encryption keys for signing the data and validating commands sent to the IMS stations. The PrepCom is also progressively implementing validation of the digital signatures for an increasing number of stations into operational data handling processes.
- The development of the IDC has reached the phase where a validation and acceptance test plan needs to be developed. This validation and acceptance test is the capstone that will allow States to verify the capabilities of the IMS-IDC system, to validate that the system fully meets their expectations as an element of the Treaty verification regime, and for them to accept it as an operational system. This capstone requires extensive and rigorous testing, and the validation and acceptance test plan will spell out the necessary testing and the metrics against which it will be measured. The PTS has developed an initial draft of the plan, and is now beginning the task of working with PrepCom members to refine the plan and ensure that it will be a satisfactory and acceptable test series. This work will also involve a series of tests to assess the current state of the system and provide baselines for measurement.

CTBT PrepCom

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

Key Interventions:

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

- Atmospheric Transport models are used to map detections at IMS radionuclide stations back to potential source regions, and also to predict how a debris cloud or noble gas plume will move across the monitoring network, providing a forecast of expected detections. Due to the mathematical characteristics and computational complexities of these models, accurately assessing their uncertainties in a rigorous theoretical manner is potentially intractable. Using known releases of radioactive tracers could provide a means of empirically determining model uncertainty. Data from stack monitoring at isotope production and other nuclear facilities provides specific release data from existing sources without doing additional deliberate releases. Funds will also support the use of stack monitoring data for this atmospheric modelling work.
- Funds will support continued development of regional seismic models for use with Regional Seismic Travel Time software provided to the PTS to give the IDC state of the art capability to seamlessly merge regional seismic and teleseismic data.
- Funds will also enable continued contractor support for the re-engineering of the International Data Centre hardware and software infrastructure.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The PTS provides regular monthly reports to member States on IMS station metrics including the status of station construction, certification, and maintenance; data volume and data quality received from each IMS station; the number of events detected by the IMS stations; the number of radionuclide samples analyzed at Treaty-designated radionuclide laboratories; the results of laboratory proficiency tests; volume of data and products transmitted to each member state; and many other indicators of system performance. Many indicators are also available on a continuous, near-real-time basis through the online Performance Reporting Tool through a secure web portal. These activities, together with PTS activities to develop the On-Site Inspection element of the verification regime, are also briefed to the PrepCom member States by PTS officials. As a PrepCom member State, the United States does not directly participate in the PTS monitoring and evaluation activities; however, 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 and effective verification regime.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a Member State, the United States makes use of current performance reporting by the PTS and 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 contributions in kind based upon an assessment of where performance improvements can be made via such contributions.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2017 Plans: The PrepCom budget is based on the consensus priorities set by the Member States and reflected in an approved biennial program of work, which in turn determines the amount of each State's annual assessment.

State Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

CSO advances the Department of State’s understanding of violent conflict through analysis and planning; monitoring, evaluation, and learning; and targeted, in-country efforts that help the U.S. government anticipate, prevent, and respond to conflict and promote long-term stability. FY 2017 funds will support atrocity prevention (AP) efforts including research, learning, field activities and programs. It is the Department’s only funding request specifically for atrocities prevention. Other foreign assistance funds are sometimes used to support these objectives, but often part of other broader programs, rather than programs primarily designed for atrocities prevention purposes. In 2012, President Obama identified atrocity prevention as a “core U.S. national security interest,” and established the interagency Atrocities Prevention Board (APB) to identify and address atrocity risks. Since then, CSO has helped build the State Department’s strategy on atrocities prevention and serves as the Department’s Atrocities Prevention Secretariat.

FY 2017 is the first time the Department has requested a dedicated foreign assistance budget line for CSO. These funds will contribute to: 1) achieving country impact in at-risk countries; 2) institutionalizing atrocities prevention through training, tools, and lessons; and 3) engaging with bilateral, multilateral, and civil society partners on atrocity prevention.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	-	*	5,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund	-	*	5,000	5,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Economic Support Funds will allow CSO, along with the Department, the Board, and the interagency, to launch three to four new country cases. Each case will involve a field assessment, a risk mitigation strategy, adjustments to existing programs, new interventions, and rigorous monitoring and evaluation. CSO’s monitoring and evaluation is a key part of the bureau’s efforts to develop more effective approaches to managing extreme forms of violence. While there is a broad understanding of the factors that increase atrocity risk, the U.S. government still has limited evidence about what works to reduce atrocity risk, what does not, and why.

Specifically, the funds will support the continuing efforts in Burundi as well as support new engagements in Kenya and in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

Key Interventions:

- ESF funds will be used to support the close out of CSO's four-year Burundi work, including for program support, in-country travel, and final monitoring and evaluation for the programs, including a focus on AP lessons-learned.
- CSO will also use FY 2017 ESF to support Embassy Nairobi to mitigate elections-related atrocities risks in Kenya during the run-up to Kenya's 2017 election. CSO will support analytical efforts in areas at high risk for violence, join interagency assessments, and launch programs in support of Embassy Nairobi’s elections strategy. Within the electoral violence risk context, CSO will also assist Mission Kenya’s efforts to mitigate risks for ethnic conflict.

- CSO will use ESF to develop a \$1.0 million program through an implementing partner to establish and early warning-early response mechanism in one or more key locales in order to mitigate violence risk related to national elections planned in FY 2017. This program will complement diplomatic engagement to address violence risk at the sub-national and national levels.

In addition to Burundi, DRC, and Kenya, focus countries, with FY 2017 ESF, CSO will launch targeted programs in other countries that are experiencing violence or are potentially at risk for atrocities, including the Central African Republic, Burma, Libya, Lebanon, and Yemen.

CSO will also use FY 2017 ESF to support the following activities:

Key Interventions:

- CSO will fund participation by international partners in the Stabilization Leaders Forum to participate in atrocity prevention training developed by CSO and interagency partners.
- Work with international and civil society partners to disseminate best practices and encourage sustained attention on what they can do to prevent atrocities.
- Undertake initiatives arising from a conference on atrocity prevention sponsored by CSO in spring 2016 that focuses on educating international partners on programmatic lessons learned and training in AP best practices; continue convening roundtables with civil society colleagues on how to develop programs to prevent mass atrocities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: CSO believes evaluation and monitoring are essential to assessing performance, making midcourse adjustments when needed, informing programs, documenting impact, and formulating sound policy. CSO has supported rigorous monitoring and evaluation in the past and will continue to apply the same rigor to programs implemented with the requested \$5.0 million. In FY 2014 and FY 2015, CSO monitoring and evaluation included:

- Monitoring and evaluation of two Syria programs, the Integrated Community Security Program and the Access to Justice and Community Security Program (July 2015)
- Together with the State Department Bureau of Near East Affairs, CSO conducted a joint evaluation of media and governance programs in Syria (August 2015)

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: CSO's monitoring and evaluation activities resulted in the following management, process, and programmatic improvements:

- Real-time feedback to multinational efforts to strengthen the moderate opposition's ability to provide security, justice, and unbiased media to populations in territory it controlled.
- Development of new bureau standards for personnel deployment, analysis, planning, programs, and learning.
- Training a cadre of evaluation specialists within the bureau as well as creating an external roster of monitoring and evaluation experts to flexibly meet the bureau's requirements.
- Innovation with regard to real-time monitoring to inform programmatic decision-making.
- Establishment of a mechanism whereby evaluation usage is ensured, and findings and recommendations are employed as appropriate.

With the FY 2017 funding request, CSO expects to help the Department of State and the APB select priority countries based on the level of risk and opportunity for impact. In these countries, CSO will lead atrocity-specific analysis, using the State Department/USAID atrocity assessment framework, and coordinate atrocity prevention planning with relevant embassies worldwide.

State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States has made significant strides over the last decade in degrading al-Qa'ida's (AQ) core leadership, but we continue to face threats from an evolving and dynamic terrorist landscape. These have become more geographically dispersed, as evidenced by the rise of the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in Iraq and Syria and its global affiliates, the movement of an unprecedented number of foreign terrorist fighters (FTF), and an increase in ISIL-inspired and other lone offender attacks by radicalized individuals in Europe and elsewhere. Weak or failed governance, associated in part with the ongoing instability linked to the Arab Spring uprisings, continues to provide an enabling environment for violent extremist groups, notably in Yemen, Syria, Iraq, Libya, Nigeria, Somalia, and parts of South Asia. In addition, Iran continues to sponsor terrorism, especially through its Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps–Quds Force and Lebanese Hizballah.

In his May 2014 West Point speech, President Obama spelled out his vision for sustainable U.S. counterterrorism efforts in this complex threat environment, focused on strengthening governmental, non-governmental, and multilateral partnerships. Effectively addressing the evolving terrorism challenges will require strong, capable and diverse partners who have both the political will and the ability to disrupt and degrade terrorist networks. Our partners play a critical role in defeating ISIL in Iraq and Syria, mitigating the threat posed by tens of thousands of FTFs, many of whom will return to their home countries in the years ahead, and combating other regional terrorist groups. Cooperation from partners is also essential to reducing terrorist fundraising and financial flows, strengthening border security, countering violent extremist recruitment and radicalization to violence, and addressing the conditions that make communities susceptible to violent extremism in the first instance.

Countering violent extremism (CVE) is increasingly recognized as critical component of a comprehensive and sustainable counterterrorism strategy. The United States is working with governments and non-governmental partners to address the spread of violent extremism and the conditions that make communities susceptible to violent extremism, including ISIL's potent brand of terrorism. The White House Summit on Countering Violent Extremism in February 2015 and follow-on process has mobilized international support for a multi-stakeholder action agenda to address the drivers of violent extremism. This action agenda includes partnerships with international organizations, national and local governments, civil society, religious leaders, the private sector and affected communities. Building on this momentum, Secretary Kerry has committed to elevate CVE as a priority within the Department of State and to utilize the CT Bureau as a central locus for efforts to defining and pursuing CVE objectives.

CT works to strengthen partnerships, civilian capacity, and information-sharing around the world to counter evolving terrorist threats and prevent the spread of violent extremism. CT designs, manages, and oversees foreign assistance to build the civilian capabilities of foreign government partners to counter terrorism and violent extremism in an effective, sustainable fashion. CT seeks to build law enforcement and judicial capabilities to mitigate attacks, disrupt terrorist transit, and arrest, investigate, prosecute, and incarcerate terrorists in accordance with the rule of law. To bolster these efforts, CT seeks to promote the leadership of other countries to build capacity in third countries in their regions. CT also seeks to strengthen partnerships and initiatives involving government and non-governmental actors to counter sources of violent extremist messaging, narratives, and recruitment.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	127,618	*	181,000	53,382
Overseas Contingency Operations	30,040	*	98,000	67,960
Economic Support Fund	20,000	*	59,000	39,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	10,040	*	39,000	28,960
Enduring/Core Programs	97,578	*	83,000	-14,578
Economic Support Fund	12,150	*	6,000	-6,150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	85,428	*	77,000	-8,428

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF funds are a crucial tool in CT's efforts to counter violent extremism. The main goal of CT's CVE programming is to deny terrorism new recruits by preventing radicalization to violence, intervening to disrupt active radicalization and recruitment, and promoting the rehabilitation and reintegration of former violent extremists. CT accomplishes this goal by: (1) building resilience among communities at risk of recruitment and radicalization to violence, including community partnerships with law enforcement; (2) countering violent extremist narratives and messaging; (3) increasing partner nation government political will and capacity to pursue CVE strategies; (4) countering radicalization and recruitment in prisons; and (5) promoting rehabilitation and reintegration of former violent extremists. Our efforts continue to focus on countering radicalization and recruitment related to ISIL and FTFs, while addressing long-term drivers of violent extremism in line with the White House CVE Summit's Action Agenda.

Working with USAID and other partners, CT develops and supports programs that can build the resilience of particular communities and populations to violent extremist radicalization and recruitment. This includes providing positive alternatives to at-risk communities and providing alternative peer networks and opportunities for at-risk youth. ESF funds will be used to provide training to youth in leadership and community engagement, and in the creative uses of media for CVE. Again, building off the CVE Summit process, we will support local civil society organizations, educators, religious leaders and women to prevent and intervene in radicalization through community engagement activities. Women can provide a first line of defense against radicalization and recruitment to violence. ESF funds will be used to help partners develop and implement counter-radicalization and recruitment plans- including national CVE strategies which can play a significant role in framing and guiding country-level CVE efforts. CT is increasing its focus on building national and local government CVE capacity, which is essential for the sustainability of our efforts.

CT also supports programming to discredit violent extremist messaging and support positive, alternative narratives. ESF funds will be used to support influential civil society leaders as they work to undermine the appeal of violent extremist groups, especially ISIL and AQ affiliates, and to delegitimize their narratives; our support will continue to amplify local voices that undercut the legitimacy of violent extremists, including victims and survivors of terrorism, former violent extremists and foreign fighters, and civil society and religious leaders.

Key Interventions:

- ESF will be used to expand CVE’s counter-narrative and counter-messaging programming to delegitimize the ideology, narratives, tactics, and recruitment efforts of ISIL and other violent extremist groups, targeting in particular communities in the Levant, Gulf, North Africa, Western Balkans and Southeast Asia that are significant sources of foreign fighters. This will focus on the amplification of local voices to: (1) counter violent extremist narratives online, via traditional media, and through direct engagement; (2) enhance their technical capacity to reach broader audiences regarding the threat of violent extremism; and (3) promote their own, positive alternative narratives.
- ESF will be used to strengthen civil society efforts to address violent extremist radicalization and recruitment in specific communities, with a focus on regions where there is active terrorist recruitment.
- ESF will support civil society and government efforts to prevent and intervene in radicalization and recruitment to violent extremism - as well as to support rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremists and returned and returning foreign fighters, particularly on the community level.
- CT will leverage ESF to continue to support *Hedayah*, the international center for CVE excellence in Abu Dhabi, as it delivers specialized CVE training to relevant government institutions and civil society groups. *Hedayah* capacity building efforts will pay particular attention to supporting implementation of the GCTF's de-radicalization initiative, as well as existing GCTF CVE good practices.
- CT will also continue to use ESF funds to support the work of the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF), the multilateral CVE grant-making fund based in Geneva. GCERF funds small-scale, community-based projects in a range of countries affected by ISIL and other violent-extremist radicalization. GCERF CVE programming areas include women's empowerment, education, civil society, youth and media.
- Funds will also be used to support ESF-related, CVE program development, program management, and monitoring and evaluation.

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

Counter Terrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF): \$59.0 million in ESF Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funds will enable the United States to significantly expand our partnerships and programs to address the full life cycle of radicalization to violence in key regions. This \$59.0 million request is complementary to the \$21.0 million request for NADR-ATA-OCO funds under the CTPF.

Countering and preventing violent extremism is a critical part of our addressing the increasingly diffuse and dynamic threat environment that we face. In line with the White House CVE Summit Action Agenda, this funding will enable us to significantly expand CVE activities in the following areas:

- Strengthening the role of women and youth;
- Strengthening community-police dialogue, trust, and partnerships;
- Weakening the legitimacy of violent extremist messaging and promoting alternative narratives;
- Amplifying religious and civil society voices against violent extremism;
- Preventing radicalization in prisons and rehabilitating and reintegrating violent extremists;
- Promoting political and economic opportunities for communities vulnerable to radicalization; and
- Enhancing development and stabilization efforts in communities susceptible to violent extremism.

Efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism will be based on the most current assessments and will prioritize those areas where threats are acute, including where safe-havens already exist, places associated with emerging threats, and areas where terrorists exploit underlying political and socio-economic weaknesses.

Precise programming allocations and key interventions will be determined by an interagency process based on our assessment of the threat, our partners’ capabilities, and critical civilian gaps.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

CT's NADR-funded programs are designed to cultivate civilian partners around the world capable of dealing with terrorist challenges within their borders effectively within a rule-of-law framework. In weak states, terrorists can cultivate safe havens and operate across borders, thereby threatening national and regional stability. CT designs, oversees, and manages programs to build the capacity of civilian actors to detect, disrupt, and deter terrorist activities, as well as prosecute and incarcerate terrorist suspects while respecting human rights and engaging vulnerable communities. CT's NADR programming focuses on countries and regions that serve as sources of financing, recruitment, transit, or safe haven for terrorist organizations and individuals affiliated with such groups.

There are five major anti-terrorism programs funded through the NADR accounts and managed by CT: the Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program, the Counterterrorism Engagement with Allies (CTE) program, the Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) program, the CVE program, the Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI), and the Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP).

ATA: From prevention of terrorist attacks to responding to and mitigating terrorist attacks, ATA helps partner nations build critical capabilities of law enforcement personnel across a wide spectrum of counterterrorism skills. NADR/ATA funds will continue to provide training courses, consultations, mentorships, seminars, and equipment relevant to investigations, border security, protection of critical targets, leadership and management, regional coordination and cooperation, critical incident response and management, and cyber security. As terrorist networks continue to adjust their tactics and strategies, ATA will continue to adapt and refine its counterterrorism training initiatives to meet evolving threats. The justification for country-specific ATA funding levels can be found in the regional perspectives section of the Congressional Budget Justification. This funding request, totaling \$30.0 million in FY 2017, covers crucial program support and administration costs that allow the ATA program to remain dynamic and state-of-the-art in order to address evolving terrorist threats.

Key Interventions:

- ATA funds requested will support new course development, including course revisions and rewrites, course evaluations, IT software for various visual specialist projects, and ongoing curriculum development/oversight-related travel.
- ATA funds totaling approximately will be used for program administration and support, including telecommunications, shipping, multimedia services, translations, and fleet management. Funds will also support the ATA classroom and boardroom audio-visual equipment, various systems equipment, and general supplies for training activities, and will fund contractor salaries, travel, and management of the ATA warehouse, where materials procured for train and equip programs are staged and inspected for quality control and compliance with applicable laws and regulations before being transported to end users.
- Funds will also go towards conducting capabilities assessments and program evaluation and monitoring activities, to ensure that programs are building the capacity of partner nations and CT is meeting its stated goals and objectives.
- Additional funds will be used for training delivery oversight to purchase critical training support equipment, legally mandated End Use Monitoring of equipment containing controlled items, and FTE management travel cost associated with the Training Delivery Divisions need to conduct oversight of instructional course delivery and quality control of instructor presentations/capabilities.

CTE: CTE program funds are used to build the capacity of regional, multilateral, and international bodies to promote effective counterterrorism policies and good practices, as well as build political will and capacities among foreign government officials and civil society. Working with and through regional and multilateral bodies has multiple benefits by increasing the engagement of U.S. partners and allies,

reducing the financial burden on the United States, and enhancing the legitimacy of U.S. and partner counterterrorism efforts. In FY 2017, CTE funding will support a spectrum of CT initiatives aimed at building the capacity of foreign partners as well as regional and multilateral bodies to: (1) effectively and fairly dispose of terrorism cases through a range of criminal justice tools; (2) counter the global phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters by implementing UNSCR 2178 (3) strengthen border security, including through enhanced traveler screening and information-sharing; (4) address the life cycle of radicalization to violence; and (5) implement the UN Global CT Strategy and UN Security Council resolutions related to counterterrorism.

CTE funds help ensure the necessary international architecture is in place to address evolving terrorism threats, particularly by investing in the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) and related institutions. Since its launch in 2011, the GCTF brings together civilian-focused CT policymakers and practitioners from different national departments and agencies to set priorities, mobilize resources, and assist partners in becoming more capable. GCTF continuously identifies essential CT priorities and trends and develops good practices in a variety of CT disciplines as a way to help guide and inform countries' responses to the emerging threats and trends. In addition, the GCTF is an important venue for identifying new capacity-building opportunities and facilitating improved coordination among donors in an effort to develop more coherent and strategic international engagement in key countries and regions. The Forum has inspired the establishment of three international institutions, all of which now exist as independent institutions: International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law (IJJ), GCERF, and *Hedayah*. CTE either directly or indirectly supports efforts to promote these institutions and build their capacity to play an integral role in countering terrorism and violent extremism.

Key Interventions:

- CTE funding will support programs at the IJJ in Malta to train police, prosecutors, parliamentarians, judges, and prison officials from transition countries on a variety of criminal justice topics.
- CTE funding will support the GCTF's Administrative Unit, which plays a key role in the operations of the Forum. In addition, funding will support some of the GCTF's six working groups (Criminal Justice and Rule of Law; Detention and Reintegration; Foreign Terrorist Fighters; CVE; Sahel Region Capacity-Building; and Horn of Africa Region Capacity-Building).
- CTE funding will continue to support innovative and responsive efforts that are implemented by multilateral and regional organizations, such as but not limited to the UN's Office on Drugs and Crime Terrorist Prevention Branch, the UN's Counterterrorism Implementation Task Force, the UN Counterterrorism Centre, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development. A portion of this funding will support CTE program development, program management, and monitoring and evaluation.

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

The CTF program will focus primarily on "priority" countries: those affected by terrorist financing who have the political will to address the problem. CTF funding will be used to help host countries build their AML/CFT legal frameworks to meet the international standards established by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the UN, including establishing and implementing sound financial regulatory systems covering both the formal and informal sectors; developing effective financial intelligence units

that can identify illicit financing, analyze suspicious transactions, and disseminate information; and equipping law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and judges to investigate and develop evidence to prosecute and adjudicate AML/CFT cases.

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

Key Interventions:

- CT will continue to fund CTF-focused Resident Legal Advisors at U.S. embassies in priority countries who focus on building national and regional AML/CFT legal frameworks.
- CT will also use funds to implement training that involves assessments, training, mentoring, and train-the-trainer components to bolster and sustain the capacity of priority countries to investigate and prosecute terrorist financing, to stem illicit cross-border financial crimes, and to strengthen the capacity of those countries to confiscate and properly dispose of assets from TF investigations.
- Funds may also be used to international organizations, NGOs, and federal agencies to provide assessments, typologies, and mentoring.
- A portion of the funds will be used for program development, program management, and monitoring and evaluation.

CVE: CT uses NADR funding to build the CVE capacity of law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners, complementing ESF-funded programs. NADR-funded community-oriented policing projects support law enforcement in trust-building activities with at-risk communities through mentoring, leadership, and violence-prevention activities. CT will focus these efforts in key countries dealing with ISIL and other violent extremist recruitment. CT will continue to use NADR funds to provide technical assistance to justice sector officials on countering radicalization and recruitment in prisons and promoting the rehabilitation and reintegration of incarcerated violent extremists and returned and returning foreign terrorist fighters. We will also place more focus on supporting criminal justice prevention and alternative approaches to those who have been radicalized or recruited but have not yet mobilized to commit or support terrorist acts.

Key Interventions:

- NADR funds will expand CVE's community-oriented policing efforts in countries where ISIL and other violent extremists are actively recruiting and radicalizing, and where CVE-specific police engagement with at-risk communities is not otherwise supported; CT will closely coordinate with INL in key countries of overlap. These efforts will support implementation of the GCTF Good Practices on Community Engagement and Community-Oriented Policing as Tools to Counter Violent Extremism.
- CT will use NADR to build law enforcement capacity to: (1) use traditional and social media to develop and disseminate counter-narratives or messages to violent extremist ones; (2) partner with civil society on CVE initiatives; and (3) coordinate and work with non-law enforcement civilian ministries and agencies on CVE activities; illustrative, non-law enforcement government partners include ministries of education, youth, religious affairs and social development.
- CT will also continue to use NADR to support training for prison and detention officials on how to recognize and mitigate signs of radicalization to violence in their facilities, as well as training in how to work with incarcerated terrorists to disengage from violent extremist behavior and sustain that disengagement post-release.

- Funds will also support NADR-funded CVE program development, program management, and monitoring and evaluation.

TIP: CT uses TIP funding to provide a state-of-the-art border security system, known as the Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System (PISCES), and associated host-nation training to 18 key CT priority countries to help them identify, disrupt, and deter terrorist travel. In FY 2015, approximately 200,000 passengers per day were processed through PISCES systems around the world. In FY 2015, the number of Ports of Entry (POEs) using upgraded biometric PISCES systems to process travelers increased from 102 to 110, making 74 percent of active PISCES POEs biometrically enabled. The increased use of biometrics has greatly strengthened the ability of PISCES partner countries to detect or deter terrorists traveling under alias identities or false documentation. They have also further constrained terrorist groups' efforts to plan and implement operations, and to establish safe havens.

TIP funding will support the expansion of PISCES programs to other high-CT-priority countries, potentially including Cameroon, Tunisia, Jordan, Moldova, Kuwait, Albania, Nepal, Albania, and the Philippines, as resources, security, and political conditions permit. In FY 2015, Comoros became the 19th country to sign a Memorandum of Intent (MOI) to accept the deployment of the PISCES system. CT has received an increasing number of requests by current partner nations for additional PISCES installations and enhanced capabilities for PISCES to interface and network with host nation and international databases. In FY 2015, TIP continued to deploy PISCES portable systems, a transportable and self-contained version of the PISCES system, to partner countries in East Africa, Macedonia, Iraq, and Afghanistan. This portable system is a cost-effective way for partner nations to expand border screening to remote locations lacking the facilities and infrastructure needed to support a fixed PISCES system. TIP funding will be used to expand the use of such portable systems at key land border-crossing points, in addition to development work associated with enhancing the existing software baseline with new features. In FY 2015, TIP piloted a back-up solar power generation system at two locations in Kenya. Upon successful completion of the solar pilot, the program intends to selectively expand the use of solar power at PISCES installations at remote locations where commercial power is unreliable or unavailable.

Key Interventions:

- With the requested funds, CT will support software and hardware upgrades needed to maintain the system as a state-of-the-art border control system in existing partner countries, offer PISCES to new partners, selectively expand the PISCES footprint based on CT priority, and respond to partner requests for new information sharing capabilities.
- After the September 2013 Westgate Mall attack in Kenya, PISCES partner nations including Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania indicated interest in system enhancements that would allow them to share selected data regionally in a secure, near real-time environment. In response, TIP has invested \$2 million in FY 2014 NADR funds to develop and pilot a capability in PISCES for International Information Sharing Partnerships (IISP). With the IISP, PISCES would establish a multinational platform to support enhanced CT cooperation.
- TIP will expand the deployment of second and third generation PISCES Portable systems in key CT partner nations, with an emphasis on East, West Africa and the Middle East.
- Based on results of a planned pilot for an Advanced Passenger Information (API) capability, TIP will incorporate API capability into the PISCES baseline and offer it to PISCES partner nations on a cost-sharing basis.
- A portion of requested funding will support TIP program development (including the option of providing a U.S.-generated watch list), program management, and monitoring and evaluation.

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

Counter Terrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF): Building upon the FY 2016 CTPF program, this \$21.0 million in NADR-OCO funds will build sustainable partnerships and employ targeted interventions to contain, counter, and prevent terrorism and violent extremism as part of the CTPF initiative. The request builds on existing authorities but provides the Department with flexibility to transfer funds to other State Department foreign assistance accounts to support three strategic objectives: (1) Preventing and Countering Terrorist Safe Havens; (2) Addressing Foreign Fighter Flows; and (3) Countering Iranian-Sponsored Terrorism. Additional funding for CTPF (\$59.0 million) is also requested under the ESF account to allow the United States to broaden partnerships with other governmental actors, sub-national authorities, and civil society organizations in these regions that can help provide the necessary civilian security to those most vulnerable to brutal terrorist actions and prevent radicalization to violent extremism.

NADR-ATA-OCO CTPF Funds will be used to support partner efforts to counter terrorist recruitment networks in the Middle East, North Africa and the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, South and Central Asia, and other select regions. These projects will be calibrated to address complex threats and local conditions. Programs will build the CT capacity of our law enforcement and justice sector partners to respond to and manage terrorist threats in a rule of law framework, and more broadly address the underlying conditions fueling violent extremism. CTPF funds will be targeted towards regions, countries, communities, and other relevant actors where a serious or emerging terrorist threat exists that endangers U.S. interests, is likely to destabilize a viable partner, or will undermine regional stability.

Funds will be used to support partner efforts to stop the radicalization and recruitment of foreign fighters to join groups such as Al-Nusrah or the Islamic State of Iraq and to prepare for foreign fighters' potential return. Funds will support efforts to help partner governments develop and implement appropriate legal regimes, address terrorist travel via targeted train and equip programs, and expand ongoing GCTF initiatives and rehabilitation programs.

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

Precise programming allocations and key interventions will be determined by an interagency process based on our assessment of the threat, our partners' capabilities, and critical civilian gaps.

RSI: RSI allows the State Department and its missions abroad to develop programs that can fill strategic gaps not covered by other enduring programs and promote more regional initiatives and goals. For example, CT is currently using RSI funding to support implementation of a regional strategy to counter Boko Haram in the Lake Chad Basin region. CT will continue to use RSI funds to address the most urgent and emergent terrorism challenges the U.S. and our allies face. CT uses RSI funding to foster regional law-enforcement cooperation and advance innovative capacity-building programs.

Key Interventions:

- CT will support programming to fill gaps in regional strategies to enhance law enforcement CT efforts and to counter terrorist radicalization and recruitment.
- Assistance and mentor-based training to foreign prosecutors, investigators, and judiciary to develop capacity to better investigate, prosecute, and handle terrorism and complex crime cases.
- Support for regional initiatives tackling priority CT issues such as countering the foreign terrorist fighter threat, kidnapping for ransom, and border security.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: CT remains committed to improving the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of its activities and continues to make strides in managing for results. Over the past two years, the Bureau has established sub-regional strategic planning groups that have established discrete strategic objectives for which program managers are developing theories of change. This has been of critical assistance in the start of the monitoring and evaluation cycle – program planning – and provides a framework within which CT will be able to conduct both programmatic and strategic evaluations to determine progress towards these objectives.

CT has two funded two large-scale evaluations in FY2015 and plans to fund another two to three in FY 2016. CT's evaluation of the Foreign Emergency Support Team (FEST) will be completed before the end of the CY2015, and is the first evaluation of CT's Operations Office. CT's comprehensive evaluation of the ATA program, the first of its kind to examine the entire process from strategic planning to implementation and management/administration, will conclude in April 2016. CT is also planning on evaluations of the CVE program, as well as other larger areas of CT activity. In addition to the bureau-level evaluations, several of CT's individual projects have funding set aside for discrete project evaluations, the results of which will inform and improve future CT programming.

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

- The ATA program conducted 11 capabilities assessments in FY 2015 that looked at ATA assistance in each country at all levels, from policy and strategy to implementation and operations, including partner nation political will and sustainability of the training provided. These assessments were designed to inform the overall direction of a country program and ensure the country program is being implemented effectively given the country's unique law enforcement system.
- Independent evaluations were also carried out for twelve ATA courses in FY 2015. Evaluations measure all aspects of learning and focus on whether the course goals and learning objectives are properly reflected in course content and the Course Design. The findings, best practices, and lessons learned have been incorporated into course and curriculum design and will improve ATA's ability to achieve results.
- CT and DS created a new country planning initiative, derived from CT's sub-regional strategic planning effort. The new Country Implementation Plans outline realistic and measurable program objectives, and identify the supporting activities necessary to achieve these objectives. This approach will facilitate greater program awareness and a more enhanced ability to monitor activities and progress.
- CVE programming continues to require 5 percent of project budgets be dedicated to monitoring and evaluation. In addition, several of the projects have summative evaluations included in the budget, which will provide much needed insight into this high-priority area of programming.
- TIP endeavors to schedule a managerial visit to each PISCES country on an annual or a bi-annual basis depending on the country's priority and prevailing security conditions. During these managerial visits, program managers meet with Embassy and host nation officials to seek candid feedback on system performance, discuss planned system improvements and agree on a work program and schedule for the coming year. These managerial visits allow for closer monitoring, evaluation, and alignment of U.S. and host nation program goals.
- Starting with projects funded with FY 2014/2015 CTE funding, CT urges continuous monitoring and evaluations through detailed project monitoring plans that include indicators, data collection methods, frequency of data collection, baseline data and project targets. Moreover, CT is actively encouraging implementers funded with CTE to include in project budgets sufficient funding to undertake independent mid-project and final evaluations. Furthermore, CT staff conducts site visits and monitoring trips to gauge program activities. The staff provides detailed feedback to the implementers to utilize in the project.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: CT recently stood up an Office of Strategy, Plans, and Initiatives (SPI) to review on an ongoing basis how the Bureau's programs and activities are advancing the Bureau's strategic goals, strategic objectives, and performance goals. In FY 2016, SPI will oversee a contract to enhance the Bureau's capacity to monitor and evaluate its overall progress toward achieving overarching and region-specific strategic goals and objectives.

CT has funded two evaluations that will have direct impact on budget and programmatic choices, and plans in the coming year to fund another two to three evaluations of similar scope and impact on the Bureau approach and resources. CT's evaluation of the CT/OPS office of the Foreign Emergency Support Team (FEST), which will be completed before the end of the CY 2015, will yield both staffing and budgetary recommendations that will shape that office for the coming years. This evaluation is examining the FEST and how it has been used, and not used, over the past decade to provide recommendations on how CT should staff and fund the FEST.

The second ongoing evaluation, a comprehensive evaluation of the Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program will provide guidance on three levels – strategic, programmatic, and administrative – and should result in adjustments to the budget, planning and program implementation processes. That evaluation will conclude in April 2016, and it is expected that recommendations will substantially alter portions of the program, and result in a more informed and consistent strategic planning process and more effective program implementation and management.

CT is also planning on large-scale, holistic evaluations of the CVE program, as well as other larger areas of CT activity, possibly to include CTF programming. As with the FEST and ATA evaluations described above, CT will request that the evaluators provide critical insights and guidance on programmatic design and direction. In addition to the bureau-level evaluations, several of CT's individual projects have funding set aside for discrete project evaluations, the results of which will inform and improve future CT programming. This is especially useful for CVE programming, which is a challenge that is both relatively new and difficult to address. These individual project evaluations will ensure that subsequent efforts have benefitted from the knowledge and insights learned by these projects.

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

CT program managers and leadership conduct regular site visits, the majority of which yield information that improves programming and in some cases the broader policy objectives. Some examples:

- A recent site visit to a Partner Nation led to removal of two strategic objectives and a refocus of the other objectives on more discrete, priority areas.
- Site visits to North Africa led to the development of comprehensive country strategies for Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria that more coherently address identified gaps in each of those countries counterterrorism agencies.
- A trip to Indonesia resulted in the development of a comprehensive border and information sharing country program to address gaps in Indonesian interagency, and international collaboration and on this vital cog in the struggle to detect, deter, report, and prosecute the illicit travel of foreign terrorist fighters.

State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	78,500	*	75,000	-3,500
Democracy Fund	75,500	*	-	-75,500
Economic Support Fund	3,000	*	75,000	72,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

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

Key Interventions:

- The Global Transitional Justice Fund will continue to fund innovative programs to support accountability for human rights violations and atrocities. Programs will help to combat impunity and create the foundation for stable democratic transitions by engaging citizens in transitional justice processes that restore their relationship with formerly abusive state institutions.
- U.S. assistance will provide support to political parties to strengthen their issue-based work with constituencies for which civil society organizations advocate.
- DRL will continue to fund programs that prevent and mitigate atrocities through urgent conflict mediation and early warning programs, as well as forensic documentation of mass atrocities.
- Activities will assist civil society and other relevant stakeholders to advance fundamental labor rights and acceptable conditions of work in support of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement between the United States and eleven other countries. DRL will spend \$3.5 million toward this effort, including \$1.5 million for Vietnam, \$1.25 million for Mexico, and \$0.75 million for global funds that will be programmed based on needs at the time.

DRL will continue to provide quick programmatic responses to human rights crises and unforeseen openings to promote positive reforms and promote human rights. DRL will provide U.S. leadership in promoting a free and open Internet and will continue to sustain its support in China.

Other DRL programs will continue to support advocacy for robust legal protections against discrimination and hate crimes; teach tolerance and acceptance; build capacity to advocate regarding human rights issues, and to monitor and document human rights violations; and direct assistance to victims of invidious discrimination and hate crimes.

Internet Freedom:

The FY 2017 request includes \$21.5 million for DRL's Global Internet Freedom programs to support those on the front lines advancing a free and open Internet. Programming is guided by the Department of State's Internet freedom strategy, in consultation with Congress. Assistance is divided into four priority areas: (1) technology to enable open and uncensored access to information and communication; (2) helping users, particularly in hostile environments, both online and offline to better protect themselves by enabling them to share content with each other and the outside world through digital training and support, thereby lessening the opportunity for interference by repressive regimes; (3) supporting policy and advocacy projects that target countries with sufficient political space for advocacy but which are moving in a non-democratic direction on Internet freedom; and (4) overall research on the state of Internet freedom and evaluations of existing Internet freedom initiatives. For FY 2017, DRL intends to use \$5.0 million to support a new programming effort – the Leading Internet Freedom Technology (LIFT) initiative – which would take advantage of unique opportunities to support promising next-generation anti-censorship and secure communication technologies in the context of new and acute cyber threats.

The total amount of the FY 2017 Internet freedom request is \$30.5 million. This funding is allocated across two bureaus within the Department of State, with \$21.5 million in DRL and \$7.0 million in the Near East Affairs Bureau's Near East Regional Democracy program, as well as \$2.0 million for the US Agency for International Development.

Key Interventions:

- DRL will support core technologies and software libraries that can be easily integrated with existing anti-censorship tools to make them more effective and secure.
- LIFT will catalyze a generational leap in technologies that counter Internet repression.
- DRL will sponsor digital safety trainings, tools, and materials that teach journalists and human rights activists how to guard their communications to avoid politically motivated reprisals.
- U.S. assistance will support strategic Internet freedom advocacy mentoring to organizations that have an opportunity to positively influence policy in countries where freedom of expression online is at risk.
- Publication of reports on the state of Internet freedom in different countries and corporate social responsibility with respect to technology and human rights.

Rapid Response Funds:

The United States will provide \$9.0 million in DRL funds to support a range of rapid response programs that provide quick financial and technical support to human rights defenders, civil society organizations, as well as individuals who are severely persecuted for their religious beliefs, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

Key Intervention:

- DRL will support the following rapid response funds in FY 2017: Lifeline (provides emergency assistance to civil society organizations); Dignity for All (for LGBT activists); Justice Defenders (to

assist human rights lawyers); Protection for Journalists Initiative (to provide training on how to operate safely in difficult environments); and the Global Gender-Based Violence Initiative (for survivors of the most egregious cases of gender-based violence).

China:

The United States will provide \$10.0 million in DRL funds to support the development of civil society, rule of law, freedom of information and expression, and public participation. These efforts will work toward developing a fair legal system in China and transparent and accountable governance, and will bolster the ability of Chinese citizens to participate meaningfully in government decision-making. It also will fund a range of projects that complement U.S. policy of principled engagement and emphasize areas where financial support from the Chinese government is improbable, i.e. protecting populations at risk. Programs will promote the rights of the most marginalized members of Chinese society, including ethnic minorities, religious minorities, migrant workers, persons with disabilities, and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) persons.

Key Intervention:

- The United States will fund programs that support the rule of law and civil society, including religious freedom, labor rights, and the rights of vulnerable populations. Programs will help China's legal system become more transparent, fair, and accessible—such as through developing the legal profession and empowering workers to negotiate with employers—and support civil society's efforts to give voice to citizens' needs, including through strengthening civil society organizations' technical skills.

International Religious Freedom:

The United States will provide \$3.75 million in DRL funds to support international religious freedom programming. DRL will support interfaith cooperation and counter religious intolerance and violent extremism by supporting programs that help civil society and governments develop and implement legal and policy protections to safeguard religious freedom. Programs also will help to ensure accountability for religious-based violence, advocate for legal protections for religious minorities, and promote societal respect for religious diversity. DRL also will provide support and resources to religious freedom defenders and victims of religious freedom abuses in countries where governments persecute, harass or silence individuals for their beliefs. Other programs will address expressions of intolerance, apostasy laws, and anti-blasphemy laws. DRL funding has helped increase public awareness of religious freedom issues through media outlets and opinion makers.

Key Intervention:

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

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2015, DRL staff conducted site visits of grants in more than 30 countries and as well as domestic site visits of grantees headquartered in the United States. Since DRL maintains a robust program portfolio in Pakistan, China and, the Bureau uses foreign assistance to support program monitors based in Beijing, Islamabad and in Baghdad, Basra and Erbil to supervise program activities and monitor grantees.

DRL requires grantees to develop comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plans, and provide quarterly narrative reports on program activity progress. DRL is providing technical assistance to some of the newest organizations to enable them to measure impact and capture the results of their work. To assess the effectiveness and results of programs, DRL strongly encourages all grantees to include an external evaluation (mid-term and/or final) in their work plan.

In FY 2015, DRL conducted several external evaluations assessing niche DRL programs at the portfolio level. DRL developed a comprehensive results framework and performance management plan on our work in the most closed societies, and assessed the effectiveness of programming in DRL's areas of expertise. Several external evaluations awarded at the end of FY 2015 are underway. In addition, DRL initiated technical assistance to grantees implementing programs in difficult operating environment to build their monitoring and evaluation skills. Finally, a portion of program funds will be used to facilitate grant administration to ensure program accountability, and to monitor grants worldwide.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: During DRL's reviews of ongoing grants, the Bureau's Program Management staff assesses how well each grant is progressing relative to its proposed objectives and examines the successes and challenges of each grant with their grant officer representative. These discussions inform DRL's annual planning process and prioritization of the use of available funding. The annual review identifies challenging or problematic programs, and highlights successes and good practices that can potentially be implemented in another country or region. Grantees that include a mid-term evaluation in their work plan are encouraged to consider the evaluator's recommendations and make adjustments to the project activities to improve results. DRL reviews the recommendations and lessons learned from final evaluations conducted on any grants.

The findings and recommendations from the independent evaluations commissioned by DRL inform programmatic decisions. DRL has adopted the practice of using the evaluation findings of program portfolios to shape the development of a results framework or at least a program strategy for those portfolios. The results framework or program strategies are serving as the basis for determining what types of projects that DRL will support in the upcoming years. DRL has strengthened its efforts to become more inclusive and responsive to marginalized populations as a direct result of the FY 2015 evaluation of our foreign assistance work with marginalized populations. DRL is also designing its forensic and transitional justice programs more effectively after an external review of our programs in this domain.

Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

ENR programs support improved energy sector governance and transparency, technical engagement to address challenges involved in developing unconventional gas resources, power sector reform and development to support the expansion of access to electricity, and clean energy development through the creation of enabling environments for investment in renewable generation. Together, these programs counter poverty and lack of development resulting from a lack of access to energy, poor resource development, or both. ENR programs support and complement key diplomatic and policy engagements and Administration and Department initiatives, including the North American Leaders Summit, U.S. Strategy for Engagement with Central America, Caribbean Energy Security Initiative, U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Energy Partnership, Lower Mekong Initiative, Global Climate Change Initiative, good governance components of Power Africa, U.S.-Mexico High Level Economic Dialogue, U.S.-Colombia High Level Partnership Dialogue, and Connecting the Americas 2022.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	8,685	*	17,000	8,315
Economic Support Fund	8,685	*	17,000	8,315

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ENR directs ESF funding to countries where energy assistance needs go unmet by other donors or where non-U.S. government assistance can be best leveraged, stretching ESF for greater impact. ENR energy assistance programs are integral parts of our diplomatic and technical engagements in priority countries and regions such as Ukraine, Central America, and the Caribbean. These programs directly support ENR's strategic goals of promoting clean and sustainable energy by mobilizing finance, and promoting stability, transparency, and reform of global energy markets. ENR's ESF further promotes American leadership in renewable energy and energy efficiency under the clean energy pillar of the Global Climate Change Initiative and in the President's Climate Action Plan, through the development of enabling environments for investment in renewable energy generation and improved efficiencies in power markets, transmission, distribution, and end use.

Strengthen Energy Sector Governance, Access, and Reliability in Emerging Economies and Build Governments' Capacity to Safely and Sustainably Develop and Utilize their Energy Resources

Key Interventions:

- The Power Sector Program (PSP – \$6.5 million) assists countries in expanding energy access, stimulates development and deployment of renewable energy, and brings financial solvency to power sectors through targeted technical assistance. Lack of access to a reliable and sustainable energy supply is a significant source of insecurity and an impediment to economic growth in many developing countries. PSP assistance stimulates the flow of private capital into emerging power markets by strengthening regulatory and economic frameworks and supporting power links between countries. In the Western Hemisphere, PSP assistance will advance low carbon and less carbon intensive development, including natural gas; renewable energy development, such as geothermal; and electrical interconnection. It will strengthen the regional energy market in Central America and promote energy efficiency and renewable energy development and trade. U.S. assistance in Asia will provide legal,

technical, economic, and regulatory analysis and assistance to enable the development of regional markets, investment in power and gas infrastructure, regional regulatory planning for sustainable development, integration of clean energy and energy efficiency, and power trade. In Africa, the PSP will support optimizing the use of low-carbon resources, facilitating national and regional interconnection, building regulatory and governance capacity, and increasing investment in power sector infrastructure, complementary to programming by Power Africa. The PSP supports reforms that foster cross border trade and help to develop frameworks that bolster the efficacy of the Southern African Power Pool. Increased power trade among Southern African countries will enable more efficient resource development and enable progress towards a transcontinental electricity grid.

- The Energy Governance and Capacity Initiative (EGCI – \$5.5 million) assists countries with emerging or rapidly expanding oil and gas sectors on sustainable and transparent sector management to benefit national economic development. U.S. assistance will provide legal and technical guidance to support the implementation of reforms and policies that will promote good governance in the energy sector and promote a commercial environment that attracts responsible investment. Such assistance may include technical training in oil and gas resource identification, resource assessment methodology, best practices related to geological/geophysical data analysis; environmental management, land use planning and leasing; and financial management issues associated with energy development, including revenue forecasting, collection issues, and budgeting processes.
- Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII - \$4.0 million) programs promote the development of enabling environments for investment in clean energy. ENR will support renewable energy generation and energy efficiency with an emphasis on both developing countries with high clean energy resource potential and high-emitting countries in which gains can be made from fuel switching and improved energy efficiency. This includes continuation of the Geothermal Development Program (GEODE), which will further U.S. foreign policy objectives to combat climate change, increase energy access, combat energy poverty, and strengthen energy security. The GEODE will partner with universities, U.S. government agencies, and international donors focused on geothermal development to help developing countries: 1) explore financial hedging instruments for early stage geothermal project financing; 2) support the use of new or innovative technology to reduce risk during exploration; 3) provide technical, policy, and project management capacity building, including land management training.
- The Unconventional Gas Technical Engagement Program (UGTEP – \$1.0 million) assists countries seeking to develop their unconventional natural gas resources safely and responsibly. It helps governments understand the complexities associated with resource management; the need to develop appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks; and the unique safety, environmental, and social challenges associated with resource development. The UGTEP may provide assistance related to unconventional gas opportunities in Asia, the Middle East, Europe and Eurasia, the Western Hemisphere, and in South Africa.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: ENR’s program implementation is informed and improved by ongoing monitoring and evaluation of its programs.

- ENR requires implementing partners to provide quarterly performance and financial reports, including performance analysis that describes activities undertaken and progress toward the objectives outlined in the work plan for each country based upon the criteria noted in interagency agreements, grants, and contracts.
- ENR’s UGTEP was evaluated in FY 2015. Results included recommendations to build on established interagency coordination and ensure that the UGTEP aligns its human and financial resources to best meet objectives.
- ENR’s PSP will be evaluated in FY 2016.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: ENR is implementing recommendations from the UGTEP evaluation on improving the effectiveness of interagency coordination; focusing on the components of UGTEP programming host governments find most useful; and matching the number of countries to UGTEP capabilities.

- Based on monitoring recipient needs and in-country circumstances, EGCI assistance to Somalia will shift away from legal support and toward resource and revenue sharing assistance as, (1) resource and revenue sharing arrangements are needed for a successful petroleum law and (2) the World Bank will provide legal support assistance.
- The PSP has strengthened donor coordination through the development of coordination matrices for Central America, Vietnam, and the Caribbean for PSP and counterparts in respective organizations. The coordination matrices help to ensure that different donors' activities are complementary.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strengthen Energy Sector Governance, Access, and Reliability in Emerging Economies and Build Governments' Capacity to Safely and Sustainably Develop and Utilize their Energy Resources:

U.S. assistance will promote stability, transparency, and reform within the global energy sector and support bilateral engagements with governments of countries that are emerging and rapidly expanding producers to improve the capacity to manage the technical, financial, legal, regulatory, environmental, and social aspects of upstream hydrocarbon sectors; engage governments seeking to develop their unconventional natural gas resources safely and responsibly in order to build capacity to develop appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks and to address the complexities and unique safety, environmental, and social challenges associated with these resources; and provide targeted technical assistance to expand energy access, stimulate the development and deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency, and bring solvency to power sectors. Together, these programs counter poverty and slow economic development resulting from a lack of access to energy, poor resource development, or both.

A sizable proportion of the world's population lacks basic access to energy services. Countries without access to a reliable and sustainable energy supply experience reduced economic growth in relation to their potential. During the next 25 years, the world will need trillions of dollars in new investments in electricity generation, transmission, and distribution in order to meet global demand and replace aging systems. Establishing policies that create an enabling environment for private sector investment and pave the way for large-scale infrastructure is critical to accelerating market transformation. Geothermal energy accounts for less than 0.5 percent of global power supply despite its advantage as a baseload renewable resource that can combat climate change and enhance grid reliability. Creating an enabling environment for global geothermal development is essential considering: 1) the unique manner in which geothermal energy can complement other renewable energy technologies; 2) the significant investment requirements in power sector generation needed to sustainably meet global demand during the next 20 years; 3) the pressure that new development of conventional resources places on our climate.

U.S. assistance will also address traditional sources of generation. Although oil and gas endowments provide countries tremendous opportunities for economic growth, they can be difficult for governments to manage responsibly for national benefit. The unique technical and economic factors associated with natural resource extraction make this sector particularly prone to corruption, mismanagement, and conflict, which can create a cycle of underdevelopment from which it can be difficult to escape. Governments need the institutional capacity and political will to manage these sectors responsibly. The increasing use of natural gas in the global energy mix, which has been brought about partly by the ramp up of unconventional gas production in the United States, presents opportunities for greater diversification of gas markets and strengthening global energy security and economic stability as well as achieving environmental risk mitigation objectives. The unique U.S. experience with respect to its shale gas development, combined with its long-standing development of tight gas and coal bed methane, has made the United States well positioned to share lessons learned and best practices for responsible development of unconventional gas resources.

Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy (S/GAC)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) represents America’s commitment to saving lives and changing the very course of the global pandemic and the shared responsibility of all global partners toward achieving an AIDS-free generation. After more than a decade, PEPFAR is in what may be its most challenging, but exciting, phase yet—focusing on sustainable control of the epidemic. The FY 2017 request reflects the ongoing U.S. commitment to PEPFAR, consistent with the PEPFAR Stewardship and Oversight Act of 2013, a bipartisan law signed by President Obama on December 2, 2013. As the largest component of President Obama’s Global Health Initiative (GHI), PEPFAR activities will continue to be carefully and purposefully integrated with those of other health and development programs where diseases are geographically overlapping and synergies are possible. Implementation of PEPFAR is led by the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy (S/GAC). PEPFAR’s foreign assistance budgets for countries are included in the respective operating unit narratives, and a table describing all PEPFAR assistance is also provided below. Additional details on activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided by S/GAC in a Supplemental Justification, which shall form an integral part of the Congressional Budget Justification and its annexes. In FY 2017, PEPFAR will continue to work in close collaboration and in partnership with host-country governments, civil society, multilateral institutions, the private sector, and other stakeholders toward sustainably controlling the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,071,494	*	2,114,419	42,925
Global Health Programs - State	2,071,494	*	2,114,419	42,925

Global Health Programs (GHP)

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

In FY 2017, PEPFAR will continue to support the Obama Administration’s commitment to the goal of achieving an AIDS-free generation. This will include by pursuing the bold course that President Obama set by announcing new PEPFAR HIV prevention and treatment targets for 2016 and 2017 at the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015, including for the first time a reduction in HIV incidence in young women. PEPFAR is committed to meet the President’s challenge that, by the end of 2017, PEPFAR will support 12.9 million people with life-saving treatment—nearly doubling the number of individuals supported on treatment by PEPFAR from 2013 to 2017; provide a cumulative total of 13 million male circumcisions for HIV prevention; and reduce HIV incidence by 40 percent among adolescent girls and young women within the highest burden geographic areas of ten sub-Saharan African countries—the first time ever that the U.S. government has set such a target.

To reach these ambitious new targets and to help partner country attain the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS' (UNAIDS) ambitious 90-90-90 global goals—90 percent of people with HIV diagnosed, 90 percent of them on anti-retroviral therapy (ART), and 90 percent of them virally suppressed by 2020—PEPFAR is employing a data-driven approach that strategically targets PEPFAR resources to the geographic areas and populations with the greatest HIV/AIDS burden, maximizing the impact of these investments. In partnership with organizations, other donor nations, civil society, and multilateral institutions such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund), the U.S. government will continue to play a leadership role in ending this devastating epidemic.

The FY 2017 request will support targeted global HIV/AIDS efforts by continuing the PEPFAR Impact Fund, directed to countries that take concrete steps to realign their national HIV/AIDS programs using geographic and site-level data, to increase their own share of HIV budgets, and to take greater ownership of data collection and expenditure analysis.

In FY 2017, to advance progress toward controlling the epidemic and, ultimately, achieving an AIDS-free generation, PEPFAR is committed to sustain and expand its efforts. Led by its strategic vision—PEPFAR 3.0—we are using data to do the Right Things, in the Right Places, Right Now. This means expanding access to a combination of HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care services that are most effective and efficient in preventing new HIV infections and saving lives. This includes: prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission (PMTCT), ART, voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC), HIV counseling and testing (HCT), and condoms. It also means targeting our resources and HIV/AIDS services to the geographic areas and populations with the highest HIV/AIDS burden, including at the sub-national level. Finally, it means positioning countries to control their epidemics faster than they would otherwise. Globally, with business as usual, the world is headed toward 28 million new HIV infections in the next 15 years; conversely, by using data to focus HIV/AIDS efforts and act with urgency, the global community can fundamentally change the course of the epidemic.

Children, adolescents, young women, and other key populations will remain a priority for PEPFAR's investment and action in FY 2017. PEPFAR will accelerate efforts to prevent HIV infections and ensure treatment among those who need it most. This includes through PEPFAR's ongoing implementation of the its Accelerating Children's HIV/AIDS Treatment (ACT) initiative, which aims to provide 300,000 more children with access to lifesaving ART by the end of 2016, and its DREAMS Partnership, which aims to reduce new HIV infections in adolescent girls and young women in 10 countries. In the first year PEPFAR has increased the treatment of children by more than 150,000, keeping on track to achieving our focused goal. All of PEPFAR's efforts will be data-driven from the national level down to the most granular site level where the services are being provided to best guide programmatic decision-making and strengthen sustainability and quality. PEPFAR also will expanded access to viral load testing to ensure that individuals have effective treatment, increase its transparency with data to support mutual accountability and innovation, and address stigma and discrimination, including harmful laws and policies that reduce access to essential health services including for HIV.

In FY 2017, the U.S. government, through its support for PEPFAR and its contributions to the Global Fund, will continue to be the leader in the global HIV/AIDS response. Yet, no single entity can achieve an AIDS-free generation alone. All partners must share responsibility and strengthen their resolve to make this possible. PEPFAR will further strengthen its partnerships with host governments, other donor nations, the private sector, civil society, including the faith community, and multilateral institutions. PEPFAR also will pursue and monitor greater, deeper, and broader engagement of those most affected by the epidemic to improve program accountability and impact. In addition, PEPFAR will enhance its focus on sustainability—ensuring that when countries have scaled up interventions and reached epidemic control, the services, systems, financing, and policies required to maintain that control are readily available to PEPFAR beneficiaries and partner countries.

Working closely with its partners, PEPFAR has saved and improved millions of lives. As of September 30, 2015, PEPFAR is supporting life-saving ART for 9.5 million men, women, and children (of which, 5.7 million are receiving direct support and an additional 3.8 million are benefiting from essential technical support to partner countries). In FY 2015, PEPFAR supported HIV testing and counseling for more than 68.2 million people (including more than 14.7 million pregnant women) as well as care and support for more than 5.5 million orphans and vulnerable children. Further, as of September 30, 2015, PEPFAR has supported more than 8.9 million VMMC procedures in Eastern and Southern Africa as well as training (including pre-service training) for more than 190,000 new health care workers in PEPFAR-supported countries to deliver HIV and other health services.

Thanks to these collective efforts, an AIDS-free generation is no longer a distant dream – it is in sight. Yet, PEPFAR’s work is far from done. Every week, more than 2,800 children and 20,000 adults die from HIV/AIDS. Every week there are nearly 35,000 new HIV infections nearly 7,000 per week in young women. We can and must do even better. In FY 2017, working together—with a focus on doing the right things, in the right places, right now—we will.

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

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

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund): The Global Fund is an essential partner in the fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), and malaria. The U.S. government’s contribution to the Global Fund helps achieve our bilateral program results, reach more people with quality services, leverage contributions from other donors, expand the geographic reach of our investment, and promote shared responsibility among donors and implementers in financing a country’s response to the three diseases. The U.S. government—a founding member of the Global Fund and its first and largest donor—continues to play a leadership role in ensuring the success of this important international effort, principally through the continued push for increased efficiency, impact, and value for money at the Global Fund through all stages of its funding model.

The FY 2017 budget request includes \$1.350 billion for the U.S. contribution to the Global Fund. This request, when combined with \$243 million in FY 2016 funds above the President’s pledge to the Global Fund’s 4th Replenishment, will allow the United States to contribute nearly \$1.6 billion by 2017 towards a Fifth Replenishment contribution. This is the first year of the Global Fund’s Fifth Replenishment period (2017-2019) and the request reinforces to traditional and new donors the U.S. government’s confidence that the Global Fund is a smart investment as they consider pledges. It also coincides with implementation of the Global Fund’s next five-year strategy for 2017-2021.

The Fifth Replenishment and five-year strategy come at a pivotal time in the fight against the HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria, particularly as all partners work to end the three epidemics by 2030 in accordance with SDG 3. To reach these targets, the U.S. government will work with the Global Fund Secretariat and partners to ensure the next strategy focuses on doing the right things, in the right places, right now. Successfully reaching targets hinges on other partners joining the U.S. government in meeting our shared responsibility to politically and financially support the Global Fund.

The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS): The U.S. government plays an active role in the governance and oversight of UNAIDS through its participation as a Member State in UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board (PCB) meetings. In this forum, the U.S. government continues to promote evidence-based policies that ensure effective and efficient use of funds and resources to respond to the global HIV/AIDS epidemic.

The FY 2017 budget request includes \$45.0 million for UNAIDS. The UNAIDS Secretariat coordinates the efforts of UN agencies to mobilize political and financial resources, advocate for political and policy change, hold donors and other stakeholders accountable for results, and empower agents of change, including civil society, to make available strategic information for planning to ensure that resources are targeted where they deliver the greatest impact. UNAIDS also engages national leadership in support of country-owned responses that are integrated with national health and development efforts.

PEPFAR continues to work closely alongside UNAIDS. In FY 2017, PEPFAR and UNAIDS will ensure strong coordination at the HQ, regional, and country levels to operationalize the UNAIDS Fast-Track approach towards the achievement of the 90-90-90 targets. The UNAIDS Fast-Track approach is highly aligned with PEPFAR's mission and provides an important advocacy platform for moving domestic and other HIV resources towards the most impactful investments.

Technical Support/Strategic Information/Evaluation: The FY 2017 request of \$120.0 million includes funding for central technical support and programmatic costs, as well as strategic information systems that monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions, increasing transparency, oversight and accountability across PEPFAR and its interagency partners. Through these programs and systems, PEPFAR works to support the expansion of the evidence base around HIV interventions, as well as broader health systems strengthening in order to support sustainable, country-led programs. While not a research organization, PEPFAR works with implementers, researchers, and academic organizations to help inform public health and clinical practice. Technical leadership and direct technical assistance activities (including scientific quality assurance) are supported for a variety of program activities, including: antiretroviral treatment, prevention (including sexual transmission, mother-to-child transmission, medical transmission, and testing and counseling), and care (including programs for orphans and vulnerable children and people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS), as well as cross-cutting efforts such as human capacity development, training for health care workers, and supply chain management.

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

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

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

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

President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief			
	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
(\$ in millions)	Actual	Estimate	Request
HIV/AIDS Bilateral	5,220	*	5,210
<u>State and USAID HIV/AIDS</u>	<u>4,650</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>4,650</u>
USAID GHP HIV/AIDS	330	*	330
State GHP HIV/AIDS	4,320	*	4,320
<u>HHS HIV/AIDS</u>	<u>562</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>560</u>
CDC HIV/AIDS	128	*	128
NIH HIV/AIDS Research	434	*	432
<u>DOD HIV/AIDS</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>-</u>
TB Bilateral	242	*	195
USAID GHP TB	236	*	191
Other USAID TB (TBD)	6	*	4
Global Fund Multilateral	1,350	*	1,350
State GHP	1,350	*	1,350
PEPFAR TOTAL	6,813	*	6,755

For FY 2016, detailed allocations for State-USAID below the Account level are not available.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: PEPFAR is expanding the collection of information regarding program evaluations and assessments for FY 2015, relative to data collected in FY 2014. This information will improve and strengthen the ability to evaluate performance and to lay the groundwork for improved program effectiveness and efficiency as the PEPFAR initiative continues to evolve:

- **Program Evaluations**: More than sixty PEPFAR-funded evaluations have been completed to date. Forty-three evaluation reports are currently publically available. In addition, the PEPFAR Evaluation Standards of Practice, a common definition of evaluation and list of eleven standards of practice to which all PEPFAR evaluations must adhere are published on the PEPFAR website (see www.pepfar.gov). All future PEPFAR evaluations should adhere to these standards.
- **Annual Program Results**: In FY 2015, 32 countries and four regional platforms submitted Annual Program Results (APR) reports to headquarters documenting program results achieved during the

fiscal year. Countries reported results on up to 23 programmatic and 8 national indicators, based on the activities funded. The FY 2015 APR results were measured against targets set in the country operational plans, regardless of what fiscal year funds were used to reach those targets. Furthermore, six and twelve month site-level data were analyzed in conjunction with epidemiologic data to ensure PEPFAR programs are focusing on delivering and scaling up services in alignment with the distribution of the burden of disease in country and within prioritized populations.

- Expenditure Analysis: In FY 2015, PEPFAR continued to institutionalize its pioneering expenditure tracking and analysis (EA) methodology into routine reporting. In this last year, all PEPFAR programs produced annual financial indicators for use in financial monitoring and analysis. EA data for FY 2015 will represent all programs and all countries, providing the first indications of EA trends.

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

- The routine annual reporting of the EA exercise provides new data and financial indicators, (i.e., U.S. government unit spend per result (patient on treatment for one year; person tested and identified positive for HIV; etc.) for country team managers to use as a planning tool to gain greater efficiencies. These data are available to be analyzed and utilized to measure performance in association with budgets. In pilot studies, program managers have reported that the data have allowed for a better assessment of the efficiency of partners, especially if they are responsible for multiple outputs. The greatest utility for these data are at the local level, where they can be considered in the complexity and location of service delivery sites and the magnitude of complementary funding supports. Use of the data also promotes more strategic alignment of PEPFAR funds with those of host nation governments and other donors by better defining PEPFAR spending by region and program area. FY 2015 data will allow the monitoring of trends in these results (although with only two data points), and how expenditures mirror the realignment of program effort toward the defined high disease burden areas. This information is critical to ensure the appropriate shifts in programming in concert with the larger framework of the pivot.
- The analysis of program achievements at the site level for HIV testing together with an enhanced review of the epidemiologic data in country has allowed PEPFAR programs to critically assess programs that have tested zero positive patients or have had a low yield of positives tested within the past 6 or 12 month periods. PEPFAR teams have been asked to carefully reexamine the support being provided to these sites and to discontinue support to low-yield sites, if necessary, to ensure the focus is where the epidemic is and that resources are targeted accordingly. This will allow for the re-focusing of resources and expansion of high impact services to the areas and populations where the greatest impact can be made. This same practice will occur using the FY 2015 data to document progress in the program shifts defined in the previous year. If anomalies are identified, these will trigger a closer examination of country data and development of appropriate remediation to these problems.

State International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	155,821	*	147,220	-8,601
Overseas Contingency Operations	7,500	*	-	-7,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,500	*	-	-7,500
Enduring/Core Programs	148,321	*	147,220	-1,101
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	148,321	*	147,220	-1,101

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

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

Alien Smuggling and Border Security: The FY 2017 request will continue prior efforts with international and regional organizations and the U.S. inter-agency to support global programs and regional activities around the world to reduce freedom of movement by violent extremists and other illicit organizations. Programs will deliver foreign assistance training and technical assistance projects in the following areas: (1) raise global border security and related anti-crime capacity; (2) raise international standards in border security; (3) help countries adopt and implement these standards; (4) combat the smuggling of migrants and support implementation of the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; (5) foster international cooperation and coordination; and (6) build the capacity of law enforcement and border security institutions.

Anti-Money Laundering and Financial Crimes: With FY 2017 funds, INL will continue to support global and regional capacity building programs, working with international and regional organizations, the U.S. inter-agency, and/or the private sector.

Key Interventions:

- Training and technical assistance will promote the following: 1) helping countries adopt and effectively implement the Financial Action Task Force standards; 2) improvement of international information sharing and cooperation related to financial crime investigations and prosecutions; 3) enhanced capacity in asset forfeiture, maintenance, and disposition; 4) development and promulgation of information-sharing networks to further jurisdictions' cooperation; 5) enhancement of jurisdictions' ability to ascertain and address their specific anti-money laundering/countering the financing of terrorism risks; and 6) building countries' ability to use financial patterns and information to detect and dismantle criminal threat enterprises and organizations of all kinds, including by conducting and carrying forward strategic analysis.
- Develop the capability of both regulators and law enforcement in the areas of pursuing investigations and prosecutions, analytical capacity, and stopping cross-border crimes. Such programs will respond in other ways as appropriate to threats as they arise, addressing the threat to the U.S. and the international financial system posed by money launderers and terrorism financiers.

Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership (CAP): With FY 2017 funds INL will provide criminal justice technical expertise on international law enforcement, corrections, training, justice issues and security sector reform and countering violent extremism. Criminal justice systems failing to serve the needs of their community, that are abusive and ineffective, can push an individual towards a violent ideology. Subject matter experts will assist U.S. embassies and missions to assess, plan, implement, and measure the impact of INL assistance programs that help reform criminal justice systems. INL will tap into U.S. criminal justice expertise available through outreach and INL partnerships with courts, prosecutors, law enforcement, ports, corrections departments and organizations; and help bring that expertise to bear in INL programs around the world. To further support and improve the quality of INL programs, funds will also focus on pre-deployment training for INL advisors, promote the participation of women in INL programs, and continue to refine the quality of curricula that support INL program efforts.

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

Cybercrime and Intellectual Property Rights: FY 2017 funds INL will develop and fund innovative law enforcement capacity building programs consistent with the President's International Strategy for Cyberspace and the goals set by the White House Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator. These training programs will target foreign law enforcement entities in key developing countries to address "gaps" in their capacity and laws. INL will also continue to support a program to place Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordinators (IPLECs) in locations around the world. The regional IPLECs help coordinate U.S. training assistance in their region while also mentoring partner enforcement agencies and fostering cross border cooperation. INL will also seek synergies among its cybercrime, intellectual property, and other programs, given the expanding role cyber criminals can play in facilitating other kinds of crime.

Demand Reduction: INL will support regional training on effective methods to prevent and reduce drug use and related violence, including but not limited to violent extremism, as substance use disorders can render populations more vulnerable to radicalization or recruitment by violent organizations. INL's demand reduction activities help address the National Drug Control Strategy funding priorities.

Key Interventions:

- Facilitate host-country development of national-level mechanisms to credential addiction counselors and prevention specialists.
- Support the continued development of gender-sensitive training curricula for women with substance use disorders as well as related technical assistance, research and demonstration programs.
- Fund the development and implementation of the world's first drug treatment and prevention protocols for drug addicted children and adolescents as well as effective drug-free community coalition programs, which bring citizens together to prevent and reduce drug use and crime among youth. INL will also support an empirically-based impact/outcome evaluation of a treatment initiative designed to reduce drug use and related problems.

Fighting Corruption: With FY 2017 funds, INL will sustain efforts to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and other international anti-corruption frameworks that contain binding legal standards. Programs will support efforts to expand the multilateral fight against kleptocracy and continue U.S. government participation in multilateral anti-corruption monitoring mechanisms.

Key Interventions:

- Support the Review of Mechanisms of the UNCAC, the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and the Council of Europe Group of States Against Corruption, as well as a similar regional treaty and non-treaty frameworks.
- Continue to provide support for regional initiatives, which bring together like-minded countries for targeted multi-country trainings, peer learnings, and policy mentoring. This will be complemented by subject-matter specific programming that benefits from high-level commitments and attention in fora such as the G20, G7, APEC and other frameworks.
- Support, as required, for joint regional activities including support of priority bilateral relationships. Funds will continue to support programs that advance objectives related to kleptocracy/grand corruption, such as programming for international cooperation on asset recovery.
- Develop or expand programs, as required, partnering with the private sector and/or civil society. Reduce the personal experiences with corruption, including paying fees for government services, which can be a driver of violent extremism.

International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA): The FY 2017 request will support the work of the established ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, and San Salvador, as well as continuing to pursue the development of a new ILEA in the Middle East and North Africa region. These institutions provide relevant, timely and quality training to counter transnational criminal activities, including wildlife trafficking and CVE. INL will fund the U.S. government contribution to the operations expenses for these facilities and support staff and oversight costs, in addition to the course related costs for development and delivery of the ILEA curricula. INL will also support the White House's Shared Security Partnership initiative by facilitating regional cooperation and capacity building through strategic training for criminal justice officials at the West Africa Regional Training Center in Accra, Ghana. Funding will also support operating, staff and oversight expenses for the facility.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$1,000,000 for combating wildlife trafficking will continue INL programming in support of regional training for wildlife investigations at the International Law Enforcement Academies in Bangkok and Gaborone.

Interregional Aviation Support: FY 2017 funds will sustain centralized aviation services in support of INL's overseas aviation programs in Central America, Colombia, Peru, Pakistan, and Afghanistan,

including central management and oversight of technical functional areas such as operations; training; flight standardization; safety; maintenance; and logistics; and a centralized system for acquiring, storing, and shipping parts and commodities in support of all of these overseas locations. This program provides professional aviation services to INL's programs overseas, including counternarcotics and border security program elements in the Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform program area.

International Organizations: The FY 2017 request will continue to support the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Organization of American States' Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS/CICAD). UNODC and OAS/CICAD programs strengthen foreign government justice sector capacity so they can attack drug trafficking and transnational crime groups directly, disrupting organizations, arresting their leaders, and seizing assets. Programs through UNODC and OAS/CICAD will also enhance international cooperation among states to help eliminate safe havens for criminal groups.

Key Intervention:

- Facilitate conferences and other meetings open to member states, thus beneficiaries may include all assistance eligible 179 State parties to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 184 State parties to the 1961 UN Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 183 State parties to the 1971 UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 188 State parties to the 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances as well as the 34 member states of the OAS.

International Organized Crime: With FY 2017 funds, INL programs will work to advance the objectives of the President's National Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime, through programs to strengthen international partnerships and capacities; facilitate the sharing of information and best practices across jurisdictions; build international cooperation and public-private partnerships; and raise awareness and/or understanding of the costs of transnational organized crime on communities, governments, and economies. FY 2017 funding will also support the strengthening of organizational and operational capacity and cooperation regionally to combat wildlife trafficking in source, transit and destination countries.

Key Intervention:

- Support to focus on training and technical assistance on: 1) strengthening legislative frameworks; 2) enhancing law enforcement and investigative capabilities; 3) supporting cross border law enforcement cooperation and 4) developing prosecutorial and judicial capacity.

International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support (IPPOS): IPPOS is an initiative to support countries to prepare for deployments of well-trained and equipped specialized police units and individuals to peacekeeping and stabilization operations. Police deployments to multilateral operations help to stabilize conflict-affected areas quickly and support the implementation of UN Security Council mandates. FY 2017 funds will help build partner countries' capacity to train and deploy police peacekeepers in a timely manner, support equipment and training center needs, continue to develop internationally-accepted doctrine and training standards, and assist the UN and regional organizations with the coordination, policy, and projects related to the improvement of policing in peacekeeping operations.

Washington-Based Program Development and Support: The FY 2017 request will ensure sufficient domestic management, contract, and financial oversight and internal controls to administer and oversee INL's programs. This funding will cover the annual costs of direct hires, consultants, and contracted support personnel; travel and transportation; equipment rentals; communications and utilities; and other support services including procurement and financial management.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In accordance with the Department's Bureau Evaluation Policy, INL developed a Bureau Evaluation Plan, laying out all priority evaluations that will place through FY 2018. In FY 2015, INL conducted three evaluations which yielded a total of 49 recommendations which focused on strategic planning and alignment and monitoring and evaluation efforts, amongst others.

The following evaluations are expected to be completed in FY 2016:

- Central America Regional Security Initiative: Counternarcotics, Rule of Law and Human Rights
- Philippines: Stability Operations and Security Sector Reform
- West Bank/Gaza: Stability Operations and Security Sector Reform

INL anticipates completion of the following evaluations in FY 2017:

- Peru: Counternarcotics
- West Bank/Gaza: Rule of Law and Human Rights

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

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

- Development of four program management guides to inform INL program design and implementation
- Development of a Human Capital Development Plan to establish a professional development program for INL employees
- Drafting of over 100 Standard Operating Policies and Procedures relevant to audits/reviews, budget formulation, budget execution, contract administration, human resources, and monitoring
- Expansion of field training and knowledge-sharing platforms to better inform program managers and leadership on the status of projects and programs
- Positive performance evaluations of INL's demand reduction programs led to the replication of the projects in other regions and countries

With the FY 2017 request, INL expects to achieve the following key programmatic impacts:

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

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

INL's PD&S funds ensure domestic and overseas administrative operations, oversight, and management associated with all INL foreign assistance programs. INL is requesting \$170.068 million in PD&S funds in the FY 2017 CBJ. INL PD&S costs include:

- **U.S. Personnel** - The overseas PD&S budget pays salaries and benefits of U.S. Direct Hire, contractual, and When Actually Employed program oversight, management, and administrative personnel.
- **Non-U.S. Personnel** - The overseas PD&S also covers salaries, benefits, and allowances for non-U.S. personnel such as Locally Engaged Staff who support and administer numerous programs at Post.
- **International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)** - The ICASS program makes available a full range of administrative services at overseas posts. These include motor pool operations and vehicle maintenance, travel services, reproduction services, mail and messenger services, information management, reception and telephone system services, purchasing and contracting, human resources services, cashiering, vouchering, accounting, budget preparation, non-residential security guard services, and building operations. ICASS fees are charged proportionally to all Embassy tenants based on mission size.
- **Program Support** - INL's program support ensures an adequate level of administrative support for bureau operations and includes: office equipment purchases and rentals, telephone services, printing and reproduction, contractual services, materials, supplies, furnishings and equipment. Program support also includes staff travel.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Program Development and Support by Program

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	153,712	*	170,068
Africa	7,121	*	10,482
Central African Republic	-	*	306
Democratic Republic of the Congo	334	*	708
Kenya	560	*	312
Liberia	994	*	1,060
Somalia	183	*	476
South Africa	236	*	148
South Sudan	721	*	1,000
Tanzania	30	*	-
African Union	-	*	50
State Africa Regional	4,063	*	6,422
East Asia and Pacific	4,060	*	4,847
Burma	584	*	800
China	50	*	30
Indonesia	889	*	938
Laos	490	*	525
Mongolia	-	*	20
Philippines	800	*	800
Thailand	976	*	1,023
Timor-Leste	20	*	30

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Vietnam	31	*	231
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	220	*	450
Europe and Eurasia	6,686	*	7,172
Albania	157	*	313
Armenia	686	*	754
Azerbaijan	185	*	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	65	*	150
Georgia	1,357	*	1,475
Kosovo	1,200	*	1,125
Macedonia	440	*	430
Moldova	840	*	925
Montenegro	475	*	510
Serbia	74	*	40
Ukraine	1,207	*	1,450
Near East	12,993	*	15,170
Egypt	475	*	600
Iraq	1,000	*	-
Lebanon	1,416	*	1,560
Libya	13	*	80
Morocco	998	*	1,000
Syria	162	*	165
Tunisia	1,235	*	1,965
West Bank and Gaza	6,494	*	8,600
Yemen	1,000	*	1,000
NEA Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	200	*	200
South and Central Asia	39,359	*	37,401
Afghanistan	29,930	*	26,000
Bangladesh	14	*	15
Kazakhstan	547	*	587
Kyrgyz Republic	415	*	783
Nepal	135	*	725
Pakistan	6,411	*	7,200
Sri Lanka	-	*	20
Tajikistan	1,461	*	1,582
Turkmenistan	72	*	72
Uzbekistan	119	*	152
Central Asia Regional	255	*	265
Western Hemisphere	53,493	*	60,854
Colombia	9,000	*	8,000
Haiti	3,200	*	3,657
Mexico	11,700	*	14,000
Peru	5,387	*	5,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	24,206	*	30,197
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	30,000	*	34,142
INL - Program Development and Support	30,000	*	34,142

International Organizations (IO)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2017 request of \$332.9 million for the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account will advance U.S. strategic goals across a broad spectrum of critical areas by supporting and enhancing U.S. multilateral engagement, as well as leveraging resources from other countries. The United States provides voluntary contributions to international organizations to accomplish transnational goals where solutions to problems can best be addressed globally, such as protecting the ozone layer or safeguarding international air traffic. In other areas, such as development programs, the United States can multiply the influence and effectiveness of its own assistance through support for international programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	340,010	*	332,900	-7,110
International Organizations and Programs	340,010	*	332,900	-7,110

International Organizations and Programs (IO&P)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): ICAO’s Aviation Security Program strengthens worldwide civil aviation security by enabling ICAO to evaluate the security of national civil aviation systems, provide assistance to countries not currently meeting international standards, and promote tighter counterterrorism measures. Funds for the ICAO Aviation Security Program will support the activities of the Universal Security Audit Program. Regular audits are essential to the maintenance and security of the international civil aviation system. U.S. support for ICAO helps States and regions address areas in which security measures are lacking and build capacity to maintain appropriate security measures. FY 2017 funding will help ICAO increase the number of countries that fully comply with international security standards and practices. U.S. contributions to this program will advance the Department’s strategic objective of Overcoming Global Security Challenges through Diplomatic Engagement and Development Cooperation.

Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCOFIL): The U.S. contribution to HCOFIL will support technical assistance implementation work for countries implementing conventions to which the United States is a party, including the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction and the 1993 Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption. This voluntary contribution directly supports the United States’ continuing efforts to support the multilateral process established by The Hague Abduction Convention for U.S. citizens attempting to return children from foreign countries where they have been wrongfully abducted. This contribution would also support the Adoption Convention by providing safe, legal and transparent adoptions of children by U.S. citizens who chose to adopt internationally. A contribution to the Voluntary Fund support HCOFIL’s efforts to provide technical assistance and other expertise to help promote the implementation and operation of The Hague children’s conventions and other Hague agreements.

International Maritime Organization (IMO) and Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP): The U.S. contribution to IMO will support the

activities of the Maritime Security Program, which helps promote and maintain maritime security worldwide, including by combating piracy. The U.S. contribution supports long-range identification and tracking of vessels, container security, international shipping and port facility security, and counter-piracy activities and training. FY 2017 funds will support assessments of countries' implementation of the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code. This helps maritime nations maintain marine infrastructure resilience and combat piracy at sea. These funds may also support IMO security audits – which will be mandatory for all IMO Member States in 2017, many of which remain unaudited - that identify security gaps and necessary improvements to inform IMO's work. U.S. contributions to the Maritime Security Program will advance the Department's strategic objective of Overcoming Global Security Challenges through Diplomatic Engagement and Development Cooperation.

FY 2017 funding for ReCAAP will allow the continued participation and favorable standing of the United States in the ReCAAP Information Sharing Center, which facilitates sharing of information on incidents of piracy and armed robbery at sea. U.S. contributions to ReCAAP advance the Department's strategic goals of ensuring safety and security of international civilian shipping and supporting broader objectives of the Rebalance strategy (promoting respect for international law and standards of behavior, improving good governance, deepening relations with allies, partners and emerging powers, and building regional maritime domain awareness and security capacity).

Organization of American States (OAS) Fund for Strengthening Democracy: The OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy mobilizes international efforts to support democracy and the protection of human rights in the Western Hemisphere. The Fund has succeeded in providing critical financial support for special OAS missions to address political crises in OAS Member States through conflict resolution, electoral observation missions and technical assistance missions. FY 2017 funds will help the Fund's efforts to strengthen democratic institutions, including legislatures, judiciaries, electoral bodies and political parties at both the national and subnational level, in accordance with the principles enshrined in the Inter-American Democratic Charter. The Fund also provides critical funding for the protection and defense of human rights in the region through its annual contribution to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), which seeks to strengthen the IACHR and the inter-American human rights system at a time when some governments seek to undermine the region's democratic gains. The Fund also advances U.S. policy objectives to address increasing challenges to freedom of expression by funding the work of the Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression which sheds light on violations by governments in the region. U.S. funding also supports OAS political missions when crises emerge in OAS member states in order to preserve democracy and the rule of law. FY 2017 funds provide the U.S. Mission to the OAS with leverage to advance OAS reforms, consistent with the "Organization of American States Revitalization and Reform Act of 2013" (P.L. 113-41).

United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF): UNDEF provides targeted support to promote democracy through projects to advance civil society, including in nations where the United States has limited influence. UNDEF provides small grants to non-governmental organization projects that promote democracy, human rights, and fundamental freedoms, including in priority areas such as women, youth, and free media – all critical to democratic governance. FY 2017 voluntary contributions to UNDEF will advance U.S. values, global stability, security, and positive political evolution to democratic systems of governments worldwide. U.S. contributions to UNDEF will advance the Department's strategic goals by allowing the United States to maintain its strong influence and in addition will continue U.S. participation on the UNDEF Advisory Board.

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR): OHCHR promotes and protects human rights worldwide through its well-respected human rights monitoring, advocacy, and technical assistance. Through its 13 country and regional offices, and new offices as needed, including in Honduras, OHCHR works closely with partners at the country and local levels in order to ensure that

states implement their international human rights obligations and commitments. OHCHR supports human rights treaty bodies and the special procedures mandates of the Human Rights Council (including top U.S. priorities such as the commissions of inquiry for Syria and Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the special rapporteurs on Iran and Belarus). This contribution to OHCHR's core budget will support the office's efforts to build states' capacity to promote and protect human rights, to advocate on behalf of victims of human rights violations and abuses, and to monitor human rights situations globally. The U.S. contribution will also enable OHCHR to support activities such as additional human rights monitoring missions to supplement peacekeeping missions.

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

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT): The UNVFVT provides funds to organizations providing psychological, medical, social, legal, and financial assistance to victims of torture and members of their families. The goals of the UNVFVT are to help victims of torture cope with the after-effects of the trauma they experienced, reclaim their dignity, and become reintegrated into society. The UNVFVT is widely recognized as an effective mechanism for meeting the needs of victims of torture, strengthening civil society, and promoting accountability. U.S. contributions to the UNVFVT will support its direct assistance to the victims of torture, addressing urgent needs of survivors of victims in countries including Syria, Iraq, and Cambodia, and underscoring the commitment of the United States to eliminate the practice of torture worldwide.

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

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): UNICEF strives to ensure the survival and well-being of children throughout the world. UNICEF focuses on seven priority areas: Health; HIV/AIDS; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene; Nutrition; Education; Child Protection; and Social Inclusion, which are critical to the success of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. This contribution will support the core budget of UNICEF, which supports the infrastructure needed to develop local institutional capacity and provide goods and services directly to the world's most disadvantaged and excluded children and their families. Core funding also contributes to UNICEF's efforts to coordinate and harmonize its operations with other UN agencies, and to strengthen transparency and accountability, including through results based management. Core funding also enables UNICEF to quickly respond to crises, the number and scale of which has been unprecedented in recent years.

United Nations Junior Professional Officer (JPO) Program: U.S. participation in the JPO program advances the Department's strategic goal of placing highly qualified American citizens in positions within the UN and its entities that are of strategic interest to the United States. The Bureau of International Organization Affairs has participated in the JPO program since 2012. Currently, there are three Department of State funded JPOs at the UN, all of whom are working in critical assignment areas. For example, a U.S. funded JPO working in the Conduct and Discipline Unit of the Department of Field Support develops guidance and provides oversight of the UN's efforts to eliminate sexual exploitation and abuse of vulnerable people by UN peacekeeping personnel, an initiative that the United States supports and regards as critical to the credibility and success of UN peacekeeping. Other Department bureaus and U.S. government agencies participate in JPO programs at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), among others. Selected JPOs are young professionals hired at the entry level for assignments that are typically two years in duration. JPOs serve as international civil servants and are considered staff members of the international organization.

International Development Law Organization (IDLO): IDLO promotes the rule of law in developing countries. IDLO has expertise in institution building, promoting access to justice and legal empowerment; knowledge of diverse legal systems; and extensive research on rights and justice. This contribution to IDLO's core budget will support its substantive goals to promote well-functioning, responsive legal institutions; empowering citizens to be aware of their rights and to be able to access judicial and legal services; legal systems that enable fair, sustainable development outcomes, helping to build confidence in the justice sector by supporting legal and institutional reforms and promoting good governance, particularly in countries emerging from conflict or moving towards democracy. IDLO has implemented programs for the U.S. Department of State in Central America, Eastern Europe, West and East Africa, and Asia. In Afghanistan, a U.S. funded project trained prosecutors nationwide on the implementation of the country's new violence against women legislation. IDLO's new program in Ukraine is enabling reform of the Prosecutor General's Office to emphasize efficiency and transparency. IDLO's new program in Honduras is working to reduce the homicide rate through the formulation of a juvenile justice policy and the training of justice sector workers to support the rehabilitation and reintegration of detainees and prisoners.

International Chemicals and Toxins Programs: Activities related to international chemicals management and toxic substances protect human health and the environment, including the health of American citizens who are impacted by poor management of chemicals abroad. Support for these activities is particularly important now with the anticipated entry into force of a binding agreement on mercury and ongoing policy negotiations under the Montreal Protocol on addressing alternatives to ozone depleting substances. This contribution will support a range of UN Environment Program-linked activities related to chemicals, waste, and ozone layer protection, including: the new Minamata Convention on Mercury, the UNEP Mercury Program; the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol for the Protection of the Ozone Layer; the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent, Basel Convention on Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes; and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management.

International Conservation Programs: International Conservation Programs support multilateral conventions and organizations that promote and implement science-based measures to conserve and sustainably manage the Earth's economically and ecologically important ecosystems, natural resources, and species. Recent successes by the conventions and organizations include commitments and activities to combat wildlife trafficking, slow deforestation, enhance food security, improve the scientific basis on which to make policy decisions, and strengthen civil society. International Conservation Programs supports the ongoing implementation of eight multilateral conventions and organizations that help developing countries counter pressures that undermine conservation, coordinate global efforts to avoid

gaps and duplication in activities, and preserve the good standing and influence of the United States in these organizations. Programs supported under this contribution include the: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, International Tropical Timber Organization, Forest and Farm Facility hosted by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations Forum on Forests, International Union for the Conservation of Nature, and Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E): In compliance with existing regulations and standards on monitoring and evaluation, M&E funds will be used to identify trends, measure changes, and capture knowledge to improve program performance, promote effectiveness, and increase transparency. Findings will foster learning and help to promote improvements in program planning and design. Evaluations will supplement existing methods including independent assessments to ensure broad coverage of recipients of contributions to international organizations and programs, and will focus on recipient organizations' results achieved through planned programs and projects, including compliance by member states with commitments made pursuant to treaties, conventions, and other multilateral agreements where fulfillment of those commitments is necessary to achieve the intended results of the programs and projects. Where practical, evaluations will be undertaken jointly with other U.S. government agencies or donor countries to share burden and expense. This contribution will also support the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN). MOPAN's mission is to evaluate the effectiveness of major multilateral organizations receiving official development assistance by generating, collecting, analyzing and presenting relevant and credible information on the organizational and development effectiveness of evaluated organizations. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) provides a fixed secretariat function for MOPAN, and facilitates knowledge sharing on multilateral aid effectiveness with OECD's Development Assistance Committee. By evaluating multilateral organization performance jointly with other donor countries through mechanisms such as MOPAN, the United States minimizes the cost and duplication of bilateral reviews, achieves maximum effect by leveraging common goals, and reduces the burden on organizations. MOPAN will evaluate a total of 26 multilateral organizations at headquarters and in about 30 program countries over a four-year period spanning 2015-2018.

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)/ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): U.S. leadership in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Global Climate Observation System (GCOS), and the Intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations (GEO) is a key component of the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII). Funds for the UNFCCC will help ensure that countries around the world mitigate greenhouse gas emissions; promote transparency, including measurement, reporting, and verification; and foster low-emission climate-resilient development consistent with the new international agreement reached in 2015 applicable to all countries. U.S. support for the IPCC advances state-of-the-art assessments of climate change science and technology, including through enhanced understanding of global observation systems, carbon sequestration, and climate modeling and their implications. Funding to the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) ensures continued coordination of climate observations around the world and will contribute to GCOS's annual status report, planning for implementation and related technical panels and regional workshops that are necessary for the effective and efficient collection and archiving of global climate observations. U.S. support for GEO contributes to the global effort to promote timely and open access to earth-observing data, which bolsters national capacities to prepare for and respond to climate change as well as natural disasters. This funding also enables the United States to support OECD work on tracking climate finance, which is critical to understanding and enhancing the effectiveness, private sector leverage, and transformational impact of U.S. international support.

Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund: The Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF) helps developing countries meet their obligations to phase out ozone-depleting substances (ODS). The Montreal Protocol is generally considered the most successful Multilateral Environmental Agreement in existence, with universal adoption of binding commitments. As a structure for sharing the burden of the ODS phase-out, the MLF plays a critical role in achieving compliance that is credited with turning the momentum toward a restoring the ozone layer by the middle of the 21st Century. This contribution will also support activities that assist developing countries achieve targets in their plans toward implementation of a 35% reduction of hydro chlorofluorocarbons (HFCs) by 2020. Given the recent agreement of Montreal Protocol Parties to address HFCs, funding will support new work on ODS alternatives such as import and export licensing requirements, reporting systems, inventories, and national-level policy development. This HFC-related funding will be made available if a Montreal Protocol HFC phasedown amendment is adopted.

Organization of American States (OAS) Development Assistance Program: The OAS Development Assistance Program protects America's security and prosperity by helping citizens of Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries pursue a development path toward poverty eradication and away from extremism through technical cooperation programs that provide policymakers and economic actors in LAC countries with tools and skills to address country-specific challenges. The sharing of best practices from these programs contributes to region-wide sustainable development objectives. These programs also advance initiatives adopted by the Presidents and Heads of Government in the Summits of the Americas, as well as initiatives and policies adopted at the Inter-American Ministerial related to labor, energy, competitiveness, education, small and medium enterprises, environmental protection, science and technology, tourism, social development, and culture.

United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat): UN-Habitat promotes socially and environmentally sustainable urban areas that provide adequate shelter, access to potable water, sanitation, and health, economic, and social services for all. This contribution to UN Habitat's core budget supports the infrastructure necessary to support UN-Habitat's projects and activities, and also supports management reforms that will improve UN-Habitat's overall ability to meet evolving global urbanization challenges with impacts on political, economic, social, environmental, and health security. In order to help UN-Habitat fulfill its potential as an international organization and a bilateral partner, the Department is working with UN Habitat to improve its management, increase accountability and transparency, and refine its new strategic focus, particularly in project planning and evaluation.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP): UNDP is the lead development agency of the United Nations, focusing on poverty, democratic governance, environment, and crisis prevention and recovery. This contribution to UNDP's core budget will support UNDP's administrative functions and basic development programming, enabling UNDP to deliver assistance programs worldwide and in countries of particular foreign policy interest. UNDP has recently restructured its management, streamlining administrative functions and reassigned headquarters staff to the field to reduce costs and enhance program work. An ambitious restructuring plan has cut staff by 10% overall and 30% in headquarters posts of New York and Geneva, merged two policy bureaus into one, and shifted dozens of positions from management to expert level. The Department is working with UNDP management to strengthen oversight functions at UNDP, including independent evaluation, audit, and ethics offices, to ensure that UNDP programs continue to produce good and measurable results and the organization operates with the highest transparency and accountability standards.

Internet Governance Forum (IGF) Trust Fund: The annual IGF provides a forum for governments, businesses, activists, and users to discuss Internet-related public policy issues on an equal footing. The IGF is a platform for exchanging information and ideas, networking between all stakeholder groups and, sharing best practices. Importantly, the IGF provides a forum for international engagement on Internet

issues, without the need to produce a negotiated outcome document that would exclude the input and views of non-governmental Internet stakeholders, as promoted by some authoritarian countries in order to give governments more control of the Internet. The U.S. contribution will help the United States remain an authoritative voice in the IGF planning and preparatory processes, helping to ensure that IGF remains a multi-stakeholder and balanced global forum for all stakeholders to engage on Internet-related issues.

United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP): UNEP is the lead UN entity on environmental issues, including helping to shape the international environmental agenda, advocating for the environment, promoting creation and implementation of environmental policy instruments, and assessing environmental conditions and trends. UNEP plays an important role in developing international agreements, facilitating scientific assessment of global, regional, and national environmental conditions, and building capacity in developing countries to implement environmental policy. The bulk of this contribution to UNEP will go to the Environment Fund, which provides core funding for UNEP's program of work in focal areas such as climate change, disasters and conflict, ecosystem management, environmental governance, environmental review, chemicals, waste and air quality, and resource efficiency. This contribution will also support UNEP's work to improve air quality, reduce marine plastic debris, and support national efforts to fight illegal wildlife trafficking, among others.

The Regional Seas Program for the Pacific (SPREP) is closely aligned with, but not administered by, UNEP. SPREP facilitates engagement with Pacific islands on environmental issues of mutual concern, such as global climate change, marine pollution and biodiversity conservation. This contribution will also support UNEP's Caribbean Environment Program's Cartagena Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment, as well as coral reef programs.

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (UN Women): UN Women works to advance gender equality and women's empowerment worldwide including increasing women's economic empowerment; ending violence against women; promoting women's leadership and political participation; and advancing women's role in peace and security. This contribution will support UN Women's core budget which supports the infrastructure necessary to for programs in the field and efforts to implement policies and programs that advance the status of women globally. UN Women is working to improve women's political participation by helping break through structural barriers and roll-back discriminatory laws and institutions that limit opportunities to run for office. UN Women is working in an unprecedented number of countries to promote laws and policies against various forms of violence and help women win access to free or affordable essential health, police, justice, and social support services. UN Women also plans to enhance women's ability to secure decent jobs, accumulate assets, and influence institutions and public policies that affect determining growth and development.

United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund): The UN Trust Fund awards high-impact grants – primarily civil society organizations – for projects that reduce and eliminate violence against women and girls. For example, a Trust Fund grantee in Colombia, where up to 70 percent of indigenous women suffer violence, is providing psycho-social and other support to indigenous women who have suffered violence. Another grantee is working to hold law enforcement authorities accountable for responding to violence against women and girls in India. This contribution will expand the UN Trust Fund's efforts to support civil society organizations, governments, and UN country teams to expand access to services of women and girls who have survived violence and strengthen the implementation of laws, policies, and action plans on violence against women and girls.

United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary General for Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG): The Office of the SRSG was established by the Security Council in response to the detrimental impact that sexual violence in conflict has on communities and efforts to promote peace and security and

rebuilding once a conflict has ended. The SRSB serves as the United Nations' spokesperson and political advocate on conflict-related sexual violence, as well as the chair of the network United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict. This contribution may be used to address eight priority countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina; Central African Republic (CAR); Colombia; Cote d'Ivoire; Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); Liberia; South Sudan and Sudan. While six of the eight priority countries are in Africa, this problem is widespread and the Office of the Special Representative is also engaged on this issue in Asia and the Pacific (in Cambodia for residual cases from the Khmer Rouge period) and the Middle East (Syria).

United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF): The PBF supports programs and organizations that seek to build a lasting peace in countries emerging from conflict. The PBF focuses its funding in four priority areas in post-conflict contexts: support to implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue; promotion of coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict; revitalization of economic growth; and reestablishing essential administrative services. The PBF currently supports 222 projects in 22 countries, including Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali and South Sudan. The PBF is one of the most effective multilateral instruments for providing funding needed for activities in countries in and emerging from crisis. Since its establishment the PBF has provided more than \$415 million through almost 300 projects in support of national efforts to build and sustain peace. This contribution will support the peace agreement in South Sudan, expanded UN stabilization work in Somalia outside Mogadishu, institution building activities as UN missions draw down in Liberia and Haiti, and financing of activities related to the Colombian peace process. The PBF advances U.S. strategic priorities of contributing to post-conflict stabilization and strengthening the capacity of governments, national/local institutions and transitional or other authorities.

United Nations Department of Field Support (DFS): DFS provides dedicated logistical support to UN peacekeeping and special political missions in the field, including in the areas of finance, logistics, information communication and technology, human resources and general administration. This support is necessary for personnel in peacekeeping and special political missions to perform their missions 90 percent of procurement and 55 percent of UN Secretariat staff serve in peacekeeping and special political missions in the field. This contribution will support reviews that DFS is conducting of key business processes in response to the recommendations in the High Level Panel Report on Peace Operations. The High Level Panel Report contains a wide array of recommendations that would lead to improvements in the way that the UN Secretariat, including DFS, operates in the field. Promoting reforms such as these will increase the flexibility and responsiveness of field missions that are delivering peacekeeping mandates.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP): The VCP promotes technical collaboration by providing equipment, services, training, or education to build capacity of developing countries to produce higher quality data and forecasts related to climate, water, and weather. Such technical collaboration is of high importance to the United States because the National Weather Service relies on meteorological and hydrological data from outside its borders for forecasting severe weather and extreme climate, and for international air travel. Parts of the U.S. national economy, such as shipping, power and agriculture depend on weather and climate data from other parts of the world. This contribution will support activities related to the collection of: critical information on natural and man-made disasters that affect life, safety, water use, and crop yields around the globe; data needs related to civil aviation, marine navigation, and changes in climate and freshwater availability. U.S. contributions to the VCP advance the Department's strategic goal of Strengthening America's Foreign Policy Impact on our Strategic Challenges.

World Trade Organization (WTO) Technical Assistance: The main objective of Trade Related Technical Assistance (TRTA) provided by the WTO Secretariat is to build long-lasting human and institutional

trade capacity and to enhance ownership through training and technical cooperation for WTO Members. TRTA is primarily geared towards government officials from developing and least-developed countries and acceding countries, although the audience can also include representatives from civil society, academia and the private sector. The U.S. contribution to WTO technical assistance trade-related activities serves both to underscore U.S. commitment to the multilateral, rules-based international trade regime, and to help developing countries take advantage of the opportunities to promote growth, combat poverty, and increase stability.

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA): OCHA coordinates the provision of international humanitarian assistance for some 57 million people globally, including people affected by the serious conflicts in Syria, South Sudan, and Yemen crises. Continued U.S. financial support for OCHA's core budget will enable it to strengthen the international humanitarian architecture making it more effective, coordinated, and inclusive. Given the unprecedented number of humanitarian crises, OCHA will continue to implement its strategy to cultivate new humanitarian donors and to engage new governments in international humanitarian assistance work. Moreover, OCHA will continue to strengthen its private-sector engagement, increasing outreach to individual corporations and building relationships with key private-sector institutions and leaders. OCHA will also improve outreach with regional bodies to improve coordination and communication and continue to provide expert policy guidance to UNSC Member States on numerous resolutions, offer expert briefings on protection of civilians, humanitarian access, and other issues, and advance disaster risk reduction efforts, particularly as it pertains to the new framework under negotiation.

Department of Political Affairs (DPA): DPA plays a central role in United Nations efforts to prevent and resolve deadly conflict around the world. DPA monitors and assesses global political developments with an eye to detecting potential crises before they erupt and become costly to contain. DPA provides logistical support for UN envoys who are deployed around the world to facilitate political dialogue in some of the world's toughest political crises. In Libya, the UN's envoy brokered the signing of a historic political framework agreement among the rival parties that will pave the way for the establishment of a unity government. In Syria and Yemen, UN envoys have advanced efforts to bring conflicting parties together for political discussions. In Burundi, the UN's special adviser to the Secretary-General is moderating discussions between the government and opposition forces. And in Burkina Faso, the UN's regional envoy played an essential role in defusing a coup against the transitional government, paving the way for national elections and the formation of a new, democratic government. This contribution will support DPA's capacity for crisis response, ensuring that the United Nations is capable of rapidly deploying mediators and other peacemaking expertise to the field and cooperating more closely with regional organizations on the frontlines of conflicts. Resources will also contribute directly to UN efforts to promote peace and prevent conflict by coordinating UN electoral assistance activities, supporting the Organization's work to prevent terrorism and violent extremism and providing staff support to the UN Security Council.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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

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

Highlights of recent management reforms include:

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

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

The contributions funded by this account provide funding for multilateral institutions that support global solutions; therefore, it is quite difficult to determine the extent to which the organization's performance is attributable to the U.S. contribution. The overarching priority of foreign assistance through IO&P contributions is to advance U.S. policy by working through results-driven, transparent, accountable, and efficient international organizations. The IO Bureau requests funding for voluntary contributions to organizations and programs through the IO&P account for programs that support U.S. interests and for programs that the United States believes meet minimum standards for accountability, transparency, and performance. The programs to be funded through the IO&P in FY 2017 meet these standards.

State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	203,140	*	201,566	-1,574
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	203,140	*	201,566	-1,574

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): The IAEA is essential to U.S. efforts to prevent nuclear proliferation and terrorism and to promote the peaceful and safe use of nuclear technology around the world. It is in the U.S. national interest to ensure that the IAEA has the resources and capabilities to detect and deter both the diversion of nuclear material to military uses and any undeclared nuclear material or activities. The IAEA's assessed Regular Budget has not kept pace with increased demands on its programs, and so the IAEA depends heavily on the extra-budgetary contributions of IAEA Member States, including the United States. The FY 2017 Request for U.S. voluntary contributions to the IAEA is \$89.8 million. Funds may be used to support the full range of IAEA activities not covered by the IAEA regular budget.

U.S. efforts to ensure compliance with international nuclear obligations -- and to deter noncompliance -- are heavily dependent on IAEA verification activities which, in turn, depend heavily on extra-budgetary support, especially through the U.S. voluntary contribution. In particular, the IAEA requires extra-budgetary support for its essential role in monitoring Iran's nuclear commitments under the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) concluded among the United States, China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom (coordinated by the European Union), and Iran. Also, as expanding peaceful nuclear energy programs increase demands on the IAEA safeguards program, requested FY 2017 funding will help ensure that the Agency has the financial, technical, and human resources needed to maintain high nonproliferation standards. Of particular importance to the long-term effectiveness of IAEA safeguards is the modernization of the Agency's safeguards information technology (IT) system, which will increase the efficiency of day-to-day work and the security of safeguards information.

IAEA programs that ensure that high standards of nuclear safety are implemented over nuclear materials and facilities also depend on voluntary contributions from the United States and other Member States. The U.S. voluntary contribution likewise provides funding for IAEA activities promoting access to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, encompassing assistance to countries interested in nuclear power and applications in areas such as human health, water resource management, food and agricultural security, and earth and marine science. Further, the U.S. share of the IAEA's Technical Cooperation Fund and the State Department's support of the IAEA's Peaceful Uses Initiative are funded through the U.S. voluntary contribution. U.S. support in this area, while assisting the IAEA materially in carrying out its full set of activities, also demonstrates concretely the U.S. commitment to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty provisions regarding peaceful cooperation in the field of nuclear energy, and secures political support for nonproliferation and for the IAEA from other Member States.

Key Interventions:

- The United States will provide across-the-board support for the IAEA's Department of Safeguards, including the development and procurement of equipment, training of inspectors and staff, analysis of samples, and the modernization of IT infrastructure. This support is critical to ensuring that the IAEA is able to develop and maintain advanced safeguards technologies and procedures, as well as implement effective safeguards at an ever-increasing number of locations.
- The United States will provide resources to support the IAEA's role in monitoring Iran's nuclear commitments under the JCPOA, essential for verifying that Iran is fulfilling those commitments.
- The United States will support the continued implementation of the IAEA's Nuclear Security Plan for 2014-2017 and other IAEA activities that help keep weapons-usable nuclear material out of the hands of terrorists and carry forward the objectives of the Nuclear Security Summits.
- The United States will support IAEA efforts to promote a systemic approach to nuclear safety, including by: enhancing the ability of countries to regulate their nuclear facilities and radiation activities; strengthening radioactive waste management; ensuring the safe transport of radioactive material; and strengthening the control of radioactive sources. The IAEA is uniquely suited to strengthening nuclear safety measures globally in light of the lessons learned from the accident at the Fukushima nuclear power plant.
- The United States will support IAEA efforts to renovate the Nuclear Applications Laboratories at Seibersdorf, Austria, which are central to the IAEA core mission of helping Member States gain access to nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes. This long-delayed capital investment is partially funded through the IAEA's Regular Budget, but extra-budgetary contributions are required to cover the balance.
- 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 United States will also provide in-kind contributions that support critical IAEA work, for example, through technology development, analytical support, training courses, and the facilitation of U.S. experts' participation in IAEA meetings abroad, including as instructors. U.S. funding also covers the provision of cost-free U.S. experts to the IAEA in support of all its activities.

Global Threat Reduction (GTR): GTR programs reduce the risk that terrorists or proliferant states will obtain access to WMD-applicable expertise, equipment, and materials. GTR enhances the biological, chemical, and nuclear security of partner countries through programs that secure dangerous pathogens; strengthen capacity to disrupt and deter chemical terrorism threats; reduce insider nuclear threats; and teach security best practices to scientists, technicians, and engineers with WMD-applicable expertise. GTR uses its centrally-managed funds to counter enduring and emerging WMD threats of this kind worldwide. A major focus is on activities that address the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al Qaeda, their affiliates, and other terrorist groups. In FY 2017, GTR will continue to prioritize resources in high-threat countries where terrorists can exploit materials, equipment, and expertise to

develop WMD. GTR will implement high-impact WMD threat reduction activities in the Middle East and North Africa (to include Egypt, Iraq, Turkey, and Yemen), and South and Central Asia (to include Afghanistan, India, and Pakistan). In FY 2017, GTR activities will also focus on chemical and biological security, as well as appropriate outreach on security issues to the nuclear technical community in priority countries. The FY 2017 Request for GTR is \$67.0 million.

GTR contributes to several Presidential initiatives and priorities, such as the counter-ISIL strategy, the Global Health Security Agenda, the Prague Agenda toward a world without nuclear weapons, and Chemical Weapons Convention universality. In addition to its priority efforts in the Middle East, North Africa, and South Asia, GTR will address threats in Southeast Asia (including Indonesia), Sub-Saharan Africa (including Nigeria), and Latin America (including Brazil). GTR will also continue to engage scientists with dual-use skills in the former Soviet Union through support to the International Science and Technology Center in Kazakhstan and the Science and Technology Center in Ukraine. GTR regularly reviews biological, chemical, and nuclear threat trends and may devote resources to new countries or regions in response to emerging biological, chemical, or nuclear risks. Finally, requested FY 2017 funding will support administrative and travel costs in support of GTR programs.

Key Interventions:

- GTR will prevent the acquisition of dangerous chemicals through its Chemical Security Program (CSP), the U.S. government's primary effort aimed at reducing chemical threats internationally. GTR's robust programming will mitigate chemical threats from ISIL and address emerging threats in new priority countries as needed. GTR activities may include: outreach to law enforcement and chemical distributors to promote best practices to prevent the theft, diversion, or illicit acquisition of weaponizable chemicals; training law enforcement and other government stakeholders to detect, delay, and deter chemical weapons attacks; and engaging scientists having chemical weapons-applicable expertise to reduce the likelihood that they will collude with or inadvertently assist terrorists or proliferant states. CSP will continue to support training for partner country representatives to identify and address national-level chemical security risks, and conduct related investigation and prevention operations; support partner country civil defense authorities to properly use real-time field-deployable chemical agent detectors; strengthen university and industry chemical laboratory capabilities to track, minimize, and secure dual-use chemical materials and equipment; and build awareness of insider theft and diversion risks among chemical laboratory and industry security managers and staff.
- GTR will reduce the threat of terrorist acquisition of biological materials, equipment, and expertise that could be exploited to develop a biological weapon through implementation of its Biosecurity Engagement Program. In FY 2017, GTR activities will include securing pathogens, promoting biosecurity best practices at laboratories that handle or store dangerous biological material, training law enforcement and other government stakeholders to detect and prevent bioweapon plots, and engaging scientists with dual-use expertise to reduce the likelihood that they will conspire with or inadvertently assist terrorists or proliferant states. GTR will also promote responsible bioscience ethics; support secure and safe efforts to detect and control infectious disease; enhance compliance with international biological nonproliferation frameworks and regulations; increase the use of diagnostic practices that reduce bioterrorism risks; strengthen laboratory security for facilities storing dangerous pathogens; promote accountable inventorying of pathogens; and strengthen personnel reliability practices of biological scientists and their institutions. GTR will continue to support trainings and engagements with partner country representatives from the government, non-government, and university sectors to ensure implementation of laboratory biorisk management best practices. GTR's FY 2017 programmatic activities will directly support the Global Health Security Agenda, which prioritizes biosecurity to prevent bioterrorism.
- GTR's Partnership for Nuclear Security (PNS) engages priority country nuclear operators, regulators, and security services to mitigate the risk that non-state actors could divert nuclear material,

technology, or expertise to terrorists or proliferant states. In FY 2017, GTR will assist partner countries to establish trustworthiness programs, mitigate insider threats, and strengthen nuclear security culture practices through technical trainings with nuclear scientists, technicians, engineers, operators, and related security services. These activities may emphasize: applying and assessing nuclear security culture in technical operations; delivering advanced nuclear security culture training (emphasizing strong policies and procedures) for nuclear technical workforces; enhancing security vetting procedures at nuclear facilities; and providing material support for senior facility managers in nuclear technical organizations to implement behavioral observation programs and practical insider threat mitigation strategies.

Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT): WMDT advances international nuclear security by enhancing global capabilities to prevent terrorist acquisition and use of nuclear/radiological materials. The ongoing occurrence for more than 20 years of nuclear and radiological material trafficking highlights the very real threat that terrorists or other malicious actors are seeking to acquire these dangerous materials. Through the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) and the Counter Nuclear Smuggling Program (CNSP), WMDT works with partner governments to address this threat and improve capabilities to: investigate nuclear or radiological material smuggling; locate and secure materials on the black market; arrest and prosecute those smuggling or seeking to acquire nuclear or radiological material; and respond to a nuclear or radiological terrorist incident. WMDT seeks to strengthen counter-nuclear smuggling capabilities in countries that are vulnerable to nuclear or radiological material smuggling and increase political commitment to nuclear security. These efforts also implement U.S. commitments from the National Security Summits. Recent press reporting that the country of Georgia arrested three people smuggling Cesium shows the impact of WMDT's work to advance Georgia's capacity to investigate, arrest, and prosecute smugglers. The FY 2017 Request for WMDT is \$6.2 million.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$1.9 million of requested WMDT funds will be used to lead and monitor the development and implementation of the work program for the GICNT, which the United States (through the ISN Bureau), co-chairs; organize workshops and exercises that promote fundamental best practices in the areas of nuclear detection, nuclear forensics, and emergency response and mitigation; and ensure active participation by partner countries in these events. In FY 2017, the GICNT will play an increased role in implementing key priorities from the Nuclear Security Summit process and will execute activities that build on the outcomes of the June 2016 GICNT Tenth Anniversary High-Level Meeting, where senior leaders are expected to identify emerging nuclear security challenges that would benefit from further GICNT focus. Requested funding will also support the web-based Global Initiative Information Portal, which is the GICNT's secure communications system used to share information and support GICNT activities. In FY 2017, the GICNT will continue to emphasize practical activities, such as workshops, exercises, and experts meetings, to promote the exchange of best practices and lessons learned, and will promote the integration of core capabilities across disciplines and at the national, regional, and international levels. GICNT activities will also focus on key fundamentals for exercise design, implementation, and self-assessments to help partners gain expertise for developing and improving national-level exercise programs. Requested FY 2017 funding will also provide for administrative costs and travel in support of GICNT activities, including for key developing countries.
- Approximately \$4.3 million of the requested funding will be used by CNSP to support capacity-building efforts in priority partner countries to: develop counter-nuclear smuggling investigative skills; develop sustainable nuclear forensics capabilities; strengthen and develop best practices to prosecute nuclear/radiological material smugglers; and develop national nuclear and radiological material smuggling response plans. Specifically, CNSP will use the following types of engagements to further these goals: multilateral trainings, workshops, or forums for prosecutors and judges; and national nuclear/radiological smuggling response plan exercises or drafting sessions.

CNSP will also develop and organize introductory curricula to establish sustainable training programs in partner countries to help develop national procedures to identify, investigate, and arrest criminals attempting to smuggle nuclear/radiological materials. Another key area CNSP will focus on is advancing nuclear forensics capabilities through developing a pilot project to train the next generation of nuclear forensic scientists and providing practical hands-on training. Countries for engagement will include those that have signed Counter-Nuclear-Smuggling Joint Action Plans, as well as others assessed to be vulnerable to nuclear and radiological material smuggling. Requested FY 2017 funding will also provide for administrative costs and travel in support of CNSP projects.

Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS): To prevent WMD proliferation and destabilizing accumulations of conventional weapons, EXBS helps foreign government partners establish and implement strategic trade controls and related border security systems consistent with international standards. The EXBS program is active in countries that possess, produce, or supply sensitive items and materials, as well as countries through which such items are likely to transit. EXBS assistance focuses on developing partner countries' capacities in five critical areas: legal and regulatory frameworks, interagency-based licensing systems, enforcement procedures and tools, industry outreach mechanisms, and interagency coordination/international cooperation. In FY 2017, EXBS plans to have 55 bilateral partner countries and 14 'graduate' partner countries. Requested funding includes \$18.6 million for the EXBS program's centrally managed funds, which covers the advisor management program; assessments, evaluations, and training; engagement and sustainability efforts; global, regional, and thematic events; equipment maintenance and repair; and general program administration and support. (Note: Justifications for bilateral and regional EXBS program funding can be found in the Regional Perspectives section of this Congressional Budget Justification. The FY 2017 Request for the entire EXBS program is \$60.0 million.)

Key Interventions:

- EXBS will employ approximately 24 in-country advisors, two dedicated EXBS Advisor positions for South Asia, and 47 locally-employed staff who coordinate in-country capacity-building efforts, maintain close working relationships with partner governments, provide support to Washington-based program managers, and ensure EXBS assistance is used to good effect. In addition, EXBS will employ approximately 15 specialized trainers who assist in the delivery of customized trainings for partner countries on an as-needed basis.
- EXBS will periodically assess strategic trade control systems in existing and prospective partner countries.
- EXBS will update existing training materials, as well as develop new training materials, to ensure its technical assistance keeps pace with a dynamic and evolving threat environment.
- EXBS will sponsor global, regional, and thematic conferences that focus international attention on pressing strategic trade and border control issues, such as catch-all controls, brokering, transit and transshipment, intangible transfer of technology, and financing of proliferation-related activities. A portion of the program's centrally managed funds may be used to provide assistance to countries for which bilateral funds are otherwise unavailable.
- EXBS will assist partners that have otherwise 'graduated' from the program to prevent backsliding and conduct limited engagement with countries for which bilateral funds are otherwise not requested, including Bahrain, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Taiwan, the United Arab Emirates, and other countries as needs arise. This focus on sustainability continues to demonstrate good results, as EXBS graduate partners increasingly take on mentor and regional leadership roles, providing training, sharing of best practices, and facilitating cross-border exchanges to support and reinforce EXBS bilateral assistance programs.
- EXBS will maintain equipment previously provided to partner countries and provide technical support for users of the Tracker automated licensing system, which is specifically designed to assist

foreign government officials with administering national export control systems. A portion of the program's centrally managed funds may be used to provide equipment, including to countries for which bilateral funds are otherwise unavailable.

- EXBS will leverage the clout and access of international and multilateral organizations, such as the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Customs Organization (WCO), and the multilateral export control regimes, by supporting their efforts to strengthen their capacity to establish and help countries implement international norms for strategic trade controls. For example, EXBS has funded development and delivery of enforcement tools by the WCO, including development of a cargo targeting system, best practices guidance, and enforcement training. A portion of the program's centrally managed funds may be used to cover participation of international and multilateral organizations in EXBS activities, and to fund the participation of EXBS partner countries and other countries in activities hosted by multilateral organizations.
- EXBS will support analytical efforts of academic and non-governmental organizations to further develop mechanisms and tools that enhance the ability of EXBS partner governments to effectively regulate strategic trade, including internal compliance tools, end-user screening tools, and targeting tools. A portion of the program's centrally managed funds may be used to commission research that supports EXBS capacity-building objectives, including studies to illustrate economic benefits resulting from implementation of comprehensive strategic trade controls in transshipment countries, proliferation typologies studies, and program measurement and program evaluation studies.
- EXBS will support development of an international pool of experts that will provide targeted legal, licensing, and enforcement technical consultations to EXBS partner countries to supplement EXBS bilateral assistance.
- EXBS will develop and utilize program measurement tools and evaluation efforts to ensure that EXBS assistance is reaching its objectives.
- EXBS will fund appropriate administration and oversight costs, including travel, in support of program goals and objectives.

In addition to these program centrally managed activities, requested FY 2017 bilateral and regional funding will support priorities such as:

- Providing inspection and detection equipment for border areas in Ukraine and Georgia, and increasing support to the Baltic Republics in detecting and interdicting WMD and related items at the borders.
- Expanding efforts to strengthen border security in the Middle East, and establishing transit/transshipment and brokering controls to prevent proliferation.
- Advancing legal/regulatory controls on the export, transit, and transshipment of dual-use items in Southeast Asia, and strengthening enforcement capacity.
- Promoting harmonization of strategic trade controls with multilateral export control regimes in South Asia, and increasing enforcement capacity to detect, interdict, and prosecute illicit trade.
- Supporting select EXBS partner countries as they transition from assistance recipients to assistance providers.

The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF): The 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. The NDF is a contingency fund that responds rapidly to vital nonproliferation and disarmament opportunities, circumstances, or conditions that are unanticipated or unusually difficult. Requested funding of \$20.0 million for FY 2017 will allow the NDF to continue its efforts to destroy, eliminate, demilitarize, or neutralize weapons and enabling materials; support interdiction activities, the safeguarding of sensitive materials, and border security; and support other high-priority projects to halt and deter the proliferation of WMD and destabilizing conventional weapons.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: GTR examines both the impact of programmatic activity and partner country progress towards prototypic WMD security end-states. Annually, GTR funds the use of a metrics tool that measures the biological, nuclear, and chemical security culture in priority countries. These data provide a snapshot of national and institutional progress towards a robust and sustainable security culture that would reduce the risk that terrorists or proliferators could obtain WMD-applicable expertise, equipment, and materials. GTR also contracts an annual effectiveness study that provides a comprehensive and systematic evaluation of the impact of GTR's chemical, biological, and nuclear security programs within a particular country. In addition to these two main mechanisms, GTR activities include after-action evaluations, before- and after-activity assessments, and other tools to better understand the effectiveness of GTR's WMD threat reduction activities.

WMDT collects standardized and specific evaluation data upon completion of each GICNT activity to obtain feedback, identify key best practices and future priorities, and assess partner nations' intent to utilize lessons learned and best practices to enhance their national capabilities for combating nuclear terrorism. WMDT develops internal after-action reports to evaluate the effectiveness of activities in meeting stated objectives. In addition, WMDT develops products that highlight an activity's key outcomes, best practices, and next steps that are made available on the GICNT's web portal and shared at future activities to benefit all partners, including those unable to attend the activity. For CNSP, WMDT conducts post-event evaluations and analysis, formal evaluative reports at the completion of events, surveys several months after events have been completed, and post-project assessments to determine if project objectives were met. WMDT analyzes each of these GICNT and CNSP reports and products to make budgetary decisions and to design follow-on activities that build on each event's success and address remaining gaps and challenges identified by partners.

EXBS monitoring and evaluation is a four-level process. On the operational level, EXBS collects regular activity-level performance data from its implementing partners using a standardized activity performance monitoring survey. These metrics assess the effectiveness of EXBS training content and delivery in meeting participants' needs and inform future selection of EXBS training methods and tools. For example, EXBS conducts surveys of conference participants to determine if the substance and focus of the conference reflected current nonproliferation challenges and produced increased understanding and improved cooperation. EXBS uses this performance feedback in planning future training and conferences. Second, EXBS annually collects uniform program-wide data to feed into indicators that measure progress achieved in each partner country in each of the assistance pillars. These indicators assess the development of new legal measures, evidence of licensing, engagement with domestic industry, cooperation with partners, and evidence of export control investigations and prosecutions. Third, EXBS conducts periodic external assessments of national strategic trade control systems in partner countries using the Revised Assessment Tool (RAT) methodology (an EXBS-funded and -developed tool). The RAT employs a 419-point survey to assess a given country's legal authorities, licensing, enforcement, and industry outreach capabilities for conformance with international standards. The RAT methodology allows longitudinal evaluation of progress in assessed EXBS partner countries and is used for internal planning purposes in tailoring EXBS assistance to close remaining gaps. Starting in FY 2016, RAT assessments will also formally analyze each country's system against EXBS graduation criteria. Finally, EXBS conducts periodic performance evaluations; the EXBS Advisor program is the subject of the most recent one.

To ensure tight management controls, the NDF has requested annual audits by the Office of the Inspector General that began in March 2014. The 2014 audit focused on programmatic management, contracting, and integrity of financial data. The 2015 audit focused on select management controls, project

implementation, and financial controls. Currently, the NDF uses up to five percent of its fiscal year appropriated funds for administrative and operational purposes. In addition, the NDF project close-out team reviews projects on which work has been completed. NDF's finance team's review, in conjunction with the project managers' oversight, demonstrated efficient project monitoring and evaluation, resulting in the timely closure of completed projects, and the return of approximately \$66.0 million to NDF availability to date. The office has also embarked on an automated financial data reconciliation process, which will enable it to continue to improve the quality and accuracy of its monetary resources.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: GTR utilizes the metrics tool to inform the allocation of budgetary resources to areas of greatest threat. Last year, GTR obtained baseline data for a select group of priority countries. Over time, GTR's evaluation studies will highlight progress towards building a sustainable WMD security culture and may also identify countries where strategic reassessment is needed. To date, effectiveness studies have demonstrated the efficacy of GTR's multi-pronged approach of engaging government stakeholders to encourage national standards and reform, and also training and supporting scientists and professional societies at the institutional level. For example, in partner countries where national legislation is weak, GTR is strengthening security culture at key institutions and facilities. GTR works in countries with austere and dynamically evolving security environments. On a year-to-year basis, changing governments and active terrorist threats can impede or reverse previous progress.

WMDT draws from prior year evaluations to improve the design and conduct of both GICNT and CNSP activities, products, and workshops. For example, based on an identified need to promote interagency cooperation and communication within a national response framework, GICNT continues to focus its activities on cross-disciplinary training exercises that highlight model ways of addressing issues. Also, based on evaluation feedback, GICNT has continued to: incorporate more opportunities for participants to be involved in the development of exercises and outcomes documents; share products, guidance, and other important background materials with registered participants in advance of an event to enable effective preparation; and distributes 'take-home' versions of tabletop exercises for all participants to organize exercises domestically following the GICNT events. GICNT is also developing thematic series of events to ensure continuity between each event in the series and that all activities build upon one another strategically to continue enhancing partners' capabilities. WMDT uses prior-year surveys and after-action reports to inform budget decisions about new CNSP-funded engagements and to modify trainings and workshops to meet goals. CNSP has begun using follow-up surveys of trained personnel to identify who has shared the information with their colleagues and how they are applying the lessons learned to their daily work. These surveys have assisted with identifying: further areas of training need; if the training fills gaps; and if a return on investment can be identified with trained individuals applying or passing on the training they received. WMDT also considers whether CNSP projects have aided in qualifying countries as a 'regional expert,' thereby enabling them to share their experiences and expertise within multilateral fora such as the GICNT.

Proliferators and their networks operate globally, seeking vulnerable points in the global supply chain to exploit. EXBS assistance is designed to develop national capabilities to effectively regulate trade in controlled items, prevent or interdict illicit trafficking, and identify and penalize violators. To that end, EXBS evaluates the type of threats to be addressed and the effectiveness of the remedies identified to address these threats. EXBS conducts national RAT assessments to determine supplier and diversion risks in EXBS partner countries, examine existing national legal authorities and institutional capabilities to manage these risks, and propose recommendations for EXBS action to prevent proliferation of sensitive goods, technologies, and equipment. In this way, RAT assessments help influence prioritization of EXBS resources to implement specific types of activities in every partner country. In FY 2016, EXBS will conduct a total of 16 comprehensive RAT assessments of strategic trade control systems, including ten in-country assessments and six 'tabletop' assessments. At a minimum, each

comprehensive assessment will address laws, regulations, institutions, implementation, and training in the areas of licensing, enforcement, government outreach, and international commitments. The reports will also assess the implementation and enforcement of export control legislation/regulations in the existing Free Trade Zones.

EXBS assessment data indicate that implementation of advanced strategic trade controls -- such as catch-all controls, intangible technology transfer controls, and transit/transshipment controls -- remains challenging for many EXBS partner countries. As a result, EXBS is prioritizing development of institutional capabilities to implement and enforce such controls. EXBS performance monitoring data has generated programmatic investments in two areas that EXBS will continue to pursue in FY 2017. The first is expanding EXBS offerings in industry outreach, including: updating or developing new end-user screening and risk management tools and internal compliance measures for industry use; expanding outreach to key industry sectors at risk of exploitation by proliferators, such as financial institutions; and educating its EXBS Advisors about best practices in industry outreach to enable them to become effective advocates of reform. Second, EXBS is leveraging efforts of international organizations to sustain effective implementation and enforcement of strategic trade controls. To that end, EXBS will continue to extend its collaboration with international and multilateral organizations, including the UN Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Customs Organization, to promote norms compliance and development of operational tools that help countries achieve those norms. For example, in FY 2016, EXBS will fund the second global strategic trade enforcement exercise organized by the World Customs Organization to enable EXBS partner governments to generate leads in the investigation of strategic trade control violations.

Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

ForeignAssistance.gov

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

Foreign Assistance Evaluation Activities

F coordinates reporting on State and USAID foreign assistance evaluation activities as well as oversees the implementation of the Department of State's evaluation policy on behalf of the Deputy Secretary of State. In this role, F provides overall guidance and technical assistance in implementing the policy - working with bureaus on best practices and lessons learned. Funds for evaluation activities will be used to support an evaluation funds competition to F directed evaluations and/or systematic reviews of emerging issues as well as collaborative evaluations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	31,500	*	4,031	-27,469
Overseas Contingency Operations	30,000	*	-	-30,000
Complex Crises Fund	30,000	*	-	-30,000
Enduring/Core Programs	1,500	*	4,031	2,531
Economic Support Fund	1,500	*	4,031	2,531

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

\$2.75 million in program funding is being requested to improve aid transparency by supporting the continuity of the www.ForeignAssistance.gov Program. \$1.3 million in program funding is being requested to support evaluation activities, including collaborative evaluations.

Key Interventions:

- Funding for www.ForeignAssistance.gov supports the collection and standardization of detailed planning, financial, and programmatic foreign assistance data from all U.S. government agencies that fund or implement aid programs to improve aid transparency, aid effectiveness, and accountability.
- Funding also supports the regular maintenance and operations of the public-facing website, www.ForeignAssistance.gov, as well as improving the website's functionality, user experience, and educational materials.
- Funding ensures that the U.S. government is supporting and engaged with stakeholder groups on complying with the IATI requirements including producing consistent, machine-readable reports.
- Funding also supports an evaluation funds competition aimed at supporting F directed evaluations and/or systematic reviews of emerging issues and encouraging collaborative evaluations within State and other agencies.
- Funding supports F directed evaluations and/or systematic reviews of emerging issues in foreign assistance.

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

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Combating trafficking in persons is a U.S. government priority and a key issue for the Department of State. U.S. foreign assistance funding requested by J/TIP supports programs addressing the “3Ps”: prosecution of traffickers; protection of victims; and prevention of human trafficking. Human trafficking is modern slavery and deprives people of their basic human rights, threatens our national security, yields negative public health and economic consequences, creates instability in families and communities, corrupts and distorts global supply chains and economic markets and undermines the rule of law. The Office’s mission of leading the United States’ global efforts to combat modern slavery supports the Department’s and USAID’s Joint Strategic Goal of Advancing Democracy and Human Rights and Strengthening Civil Society, as well as the QDDR Strategic Priorities of Promoting Open, Resilient, and Democratic Societies and Advancing Inclusive Economic Growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	20,723	*	20,723	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	20,723	*	20,723	-

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)'s strategic priorities include: strengthening foreign governments’ effectiveness in fighting human trafficking; advancing anti-trafficking policies and strategies within the Department of State and in the United States, multilateral, and private sectors; and supporting civil society and private sector efforts to combat modern slavery. Foreign assistance programs provide one of the primary tools to advance these goals. J/TIP’s foreign assistance aligns with the Department’s strategic goals to counter threats to the United States and the international order and to advance civilian security around the world. It supports U.S. government efforts to help foreign governments become more stable, prosperous, and democratic.

J/TIP’s FY 2017 funding priorities are guided by the findings of the annual *Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP Report)*, with the goal of assisting those countries on the lower tiers of the *TIP Report* (Tier 2, Tier 2 Watch List, and Tier 3) to achieve compliance with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act’s (TVPA) minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in persons. Resources are directed to countries that demonstrate political will to address the deficiencies noted in the *TIP Report*, but lack the economic resources and technical expertise to do so.

Anti-Trafficking Programming

The Office administers a competitive grant process and looks to fund non-governmental organizations (NGO) and public international organizations (PIO) that demonstrate expertise in anti-trafficking activities. J/TIP works closely with the Department’s functional and regional bureaus, U.S. embassies, the Department of Labor, and USAID to strategically select country and regional programs to implement anti-trafficking programs.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support a range of NGO and PIO programs with an emphasis on cross-cutting projects – those that address multiple elements of the 3Ps. The Office’s programming is aimed at strengthening government responses in Tier 3 and Tier 2 Watch List countries, as well as some Tier 2 countries.
- Funding will prioritize projects that lead to self-sustaining anti-trafficking programs or that train government officials and/or local NGO staff to become trainers.
- Funding will also advance prevention and protection-focused programming in countries such as Burma, Central African Republic, DRC, Ethiopia, Honduras, India, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mexico, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, and Thailand.
- U.S. assistance will continue to train law enforcement and criminal justice sector personnel to more effectively investigate, prosecute, and hold criminally liable those involved in human trafficking. The Office advance prosecution-focused programming in countries such as Bangladesh, Belize, Belarus, Burma, DRC, Egypt, India, Laos, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Suriname, Thailand, Tunisia, and Ukraine.
- U.S. assistance will also seek opportunities for regional programming, including in: East Africa; the Lake Chad Basin Region (Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Niger); the Sahel; Southeast Asia; and Central America.

Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA)

J/TIP’s T&TA provides targeted assistance to enhance foreign government and/or civil society capacity to combat human trafficking. For example, many T&TA projects focus on strengthening legal and institutional mechanisms for combating trafficking or training law enforcement and judicial sector officials who are involved in combating the crime. T&TA requests typically come from partner governments or U.S. embassies seeking assistance on behalf of their host governments. T&TA is generally focused on countries ranked as Tier 2, Tier 2 Watch List, and Tier 3 in the most recent *TIP Report*. The FY 2017 request will allow J/TIP to respond, in a timely and targeted manner, to anti-trafficking needs in a specific country or region.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will prioritize foreign assistance consistent with the needs articulated in the most recent *TIP Report* and focuses on countries with a ranking of Tier 3, Tier 2 Watch List, and in some cases, Tier 2, where governments have the political will to improve their response to trafficking, but lack the economic resources and technical expertise to address the problem.
- Funding will provide support to develop, strengthen, or implement legislation that would adequately hold traffickers accountable for their crimes and provide necessary protections to victims.
- Funding will also maintain targeted training to enhance victim protection, increase victim identification, and support the establishment of national referral mechanisms and institutionalization of human trafficking data collection and reporting frameworks.
- U.S. assistance will support targeted training to enhance the capacity of criminal justice officials to conduct victim-centered investigations and prosecutions. In particular, J/TIP will emphasize targeted law enforcement training and technical assistance to help build stronger trafficking cases for prosecution.

Emergency Victim Assistance Fund

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 amended the TVPA to establish the creation of an emergency fund to respond to urgent global needs. This fund enables J/TIP to respond globally to provide rapid emergency assistance to victims - often within hours or days. The fund is also available for broader Department and U.S. government crisis response efforts. The FY 2017 request will continue to support these activities.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will continue to partner with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to implement emergency victim assistance response funding.
- Through IOM, U.S. funding will provide emergency assistance on a case-by-case basis for individuals identified as trafficking victims overseas. Services may include: shelter; medical treatment; psychological support; and legal aid, as well as family tracing, repatriation, and reintegration assistance.

Administration and Oversight (A&O)

J/TIP leverages support from non-U.S. government resources to magnify the impact of its resources and avoid duplication of effort. J/TIP uses its A&O to ensure effective oversight and successful implementation of its foreign assistance programming. The FY 2017 request will continue to support these activities.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support contractor staff.
- U.S. assistance will also fund external evaluations to examine the effectiveness of at least two projects in accordance with the Department's Evaluation Policy.
- Funds will increase its internal process and performance evaluations on its smaller grant projects as it implements its evaluation strategy.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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

Close oversight of awarded projects enables J/TIP to ensure effective use of foreign assistance. Performance monitoring and assessment is accomplished through: routine desk audits and/or site visits that include management and technical assistance; reviewing regular programmatic and financial progress reports; and frequent and routine correspondence with grantees. With FY 2017 funds, J/TIP plans to continue these project monitoring practices. In general, the Office's monitoring plans call for projects to be visited at least once per program cycle, which means that approximately one third of J/TIP's grants will receive on-site monitoring in FY 2017. Oversight also includes the use of common performance indicators for all anti-trafficking programs. Analysis of these indicators is used to identify the most effective programs and information about best or promising practices, which are disseminated to others in J/TIP and within the U.S. government to those who are working on anti-trafficking issues.

The Office continues to implement the Department's Evaluation Policy and developed an office evaluation strategy for FYs 2015-FY 2017.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: J/TIP seeks to strengthen results-based management in its budget and programmatic decision-making processes. Toward that end, it is working to leverage the outcomes of its own monitoring and evaluation efforts as well as data collected by J/TIP implementing partners through their monitoring and evaluation processes. The Office has recruited a Franklin Fellow to refine the Office's evaluation methods and recommend improvements to better quantify their impact. J/TIP is also working with the Under Secretary for Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights (J) Planning, Performance, and Resources unit to institutionalize monitoring and evaluation systems and processes that are standardized to the extent possible across J bureaus and offices.

In implementing its evaluation strategy, J/TIP will focus its FY 2017 evaluation efforts on the U.S.-Ghana Child Protection Compact (CPC) Partnership, which is a flagship program. The Office is working with its CPC Partnership stakeholders to establish a programmatic baseline and plans to fund an external performance evaluation in FY 2017, as well as a final evaluation when the program is completed. The Office will also select at least one more long-term project for an external evaluation during FY 2017. Finally, J/TIP is working with its current and prospective implementing partners to better measure the outcomes of short-term T&TA projects.

State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	140,422	*	632,294	491,872
Economic Support Fund	140,422	*	632,294	491,872

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Concerted Action to Achieve Deep Cuts in Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Climate Change (\$582.2 million): The OES request supports investments in adaptation, clean energy, and sustainable landscapes through the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI). The GCCCI helps countries achieve their climate and development goals by growing their economies in a way that reduces greenhouse gases (GHGs), builds their resilience to climate-related impacts and disasters, and mobilizes investment for the climate and clean energy solutions of the future. GCCCI programs also promote broader development and diplomatic objectives. These programs produce important additional benefits for food security, poverty reduction, health, sustainability, economic development, and regional stability, all of which benefit the U.S. security and economic interests, boost the global economy, and further the Sustainable Development Goals.

Key Interventions:

- Green Climate Fund (GCF): The FY 2017 request includes \$500 million for the GCF through OES as part of a combined Treasury Department and State Department request of \$750.0 million. The United States pledged \$3 billion, not to exceed 30 percent of total confirmed pledges, to the initial resource mobilization of the GCF. The GCF is a multilateral trust fund designed to foster resilient, low-emission development in developing countries. The GCF uses a range of financial instruments to support projects across all sectors, including transport, water and other infrastructure, energy generation and efficiency, and land use, including agriculture and forestry. The GCF also helps countries mobilize private sector capital and strengthen policy environments. Additional information on the GCF is available in the GCCCI narrative in this CBJ Appendix.

- OES Adaptation Programs (\$29.5 million): Through the Climate Smart Agriculture for Food Security initiative the U.S. government, working with Canada and Mexico, will address the impact of climate change on agriculture in Central America by integrating climate-smart agriculture into their diplomatic dialogues and providing assistance to catalyze the efforts and investments of governments and other partners in the region around climate smart agriculture. Funding for this initiative is attributed to the Adaptation and Sustainable Landscapes pillars of the GCCI, is aligned with the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America, and will support multilateral climate-smart agriculture activities.

In addition, vulnerable countries will work through the National Adaptation Plans (NAP) Global Network to strengthen their efforts to mainstream adaptation into national development planning and programs. NAP Global Network activities will help rapidly expand the community of practice on national adaptation planning, promoting an integrated approach to addressing climate risks across development portfolios, and will support developing countries' efforts to develop proposals for funding from multilateral sources such as the GCF. OES adaptation funding may also continue to support the U.S.-India Partnership for Climate Resilience. Funding may also be used to support climate risk insurance initiatives, providing coverage to help respond to severe climate-related events in developing countries.

- OES Clean Energy Programs (\$37.1 million): OES's support for technical dialogue and cooperation on GHG abatement with China was a key factor in China's willingness to make two historic joint announcements with the United States on its climate change actions, which contributed to the successful outcome of the 2015 Paris climate conference. OES will continue and expand the work of the U.S.-China Climate Change Working Group, the U.S.-China Clean Energy Research Center, and other bilateral mechanisms. OES will also support the U.S.-India Partnership to Advance Clean Energy, which has already mobilized substantial public and private investments in clean energy research and deployment, and related cooperation under the Joint Working Group to Combat Climate Change. Cooperation with Brazil through the U.S.-Brazil Climate Change Working Group will include a focus on clean energy. FY 2017 funds will also support the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency in order to build institutional and technical capacity on measurement, reporting, and verification of progress by developing countries in achieving their national climate targets.

Initiatives established through the Clean Energy Ministerial will continue to improve energy efficiency standards for appliances, lighting, and buildings, provide web-based interactive expertise to governments on clean energy issues, and support sharing best practices on "smart grid" management. The Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS GP), together with the Enhancing Capacity for LEDS program is at the heart of the U.S. strategy to help developing countries achieve significant emission reductions. The LEDS GP builds upon U.S. bilateral LEDS assistance by establishing a global knowledge-sharing platform and network of experts to compare lessons and develop best-practice LEDS approaches.

The Climate and Clean Air Coalition will reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) including black carbon, methane, and hydrofluorocarbons. SLCPs cause more than 30 percent of current global warming, millions of premature deaths, and extensive crop losses. The State Department may also continue to work with the Environmental Protection Agency through the Global Methane Initiative, which focuses on near-term methane abatement and recovery.

OES may continue to support programs focused on leveraging private finance to expand access to clean energy by building on its partnerships with the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the U.S. Trade and Development Agency on programs such as the Global Climate Finance Facility, the U.S.-Africa Clean Energy Finance initiative, and the U.S.-Asia Clean Energy Program; and the

Pilot Auction Facility for Methane and Climate Mitigation that the United States helped launch in partnership with the World Bank. Other programs targeted to enhance access to electricity and investments in clean energy include the Climate Technology Center and Network and the Partnership on Women's Entrepreneurship in Renewables.

OES will ensure effective program management through a contract for independent program evaluation to assess outcomes and performance of climate change programs. OES will continue to utilize ESF to provide support for technical and administrative assistance (including contractor support) to manage, monitor and coordinate implementation of new and existing ESF-funded activities under the GCCI.

- OES Sustainable Landscapes Programs (\$15.5 million): OES will support the interagency SilvaCarbon program, which helps developing countries construct robust forest monitoring systems and GHG inventories, develop forest and land-use maps, develop baselines for monitoring, and perform robust monitoring and reporting. By providing long-term technical support to key countries through advisors placed in-country, the Climate Fellows program builds national capacity to preserve forests and reduce GHG emissions. FY 2017 funding will enable the State Department to build upon a partnership with the U.S. Department of Agriculture on cross-cutting programming on Low Emission Development Strategies that will support Clean Energy and Sustainable Landscapes objectives and help countries reduce GHG emissions from the agricultural sector. OES may also support bilateral cooperation on forests and deforestation reduction with Brazil through the U.S.-Brazil Climate Change Working Group and with India under the Joint Working Group to Combat Climate Change.

OES will support the BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL), which brings together public and private sector resources to address the structural drivers of deforestation and degradation in areas where agriculture is a major cause of deforestation and changes in land use. ISFL has pioneered linkages between forest and agricultural landscapes in country programs, increasing the capacity of developing countries to achieve and monitor mitigation results at a large scale. Finally, OES will support the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), which assists developing countries in building capacity and designing plans for their Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) efforts and thereby providing value to standing forests. FCPF supports more than 45 developing countries to create the reforms needed for good governance, financial responsibility, and capacity building to ensure reductions in emissions from the land sector.

Strengthened Science, Space, Technology and Innovation Partnerships

Key Interventions:

- Global Science Partnership Programs (GSPP): GSPP teaches technical and business skills to scientists, engineers, researchers, and innovators to advance their careers and ability to address key global challenges. GSPP builds an understanding of the importance of science, technology, and innovation in knowledge-based economies and builds connections in the international scientific community. For example, the project on advancing careers of women in science in Africa has led to those who received training conducting similar networking and skills building trainings in their countries after the initial event. GSPP spurs economic growth, fosters transparency and accountability, and promotes prosperity and stability.
- Global Innovation through Science and Technology Initiative (GIST): GIST will use \$2.4 million to empower youth to be engines of economic growth through technology entrepreneurship skill development, mentorship, and financing opportunities. By helping science and technology entrepreneurs acquire skills and financing, the United States can spur economic development and

shared prosperity, forge valuable partnerships, and broaden the reach of the U.S. innovation ecosystem. The program reaches entrepreneurs in over 130 emerging economies around the world through an online interactive platform, a global competition, on-the-ground training activities, and mentorship. Since its launch in 2011, GIST has engaged with more than 2.8 million innovators and entrepreneurs around the world, providing training to over 5,000 startups that have generated more than \$110.0 million in revenue.

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

Key Interventions:

- Trade and Environment: OES will use \$24.15 million to support the U.S. trade agenda by implementing environmental cooperation programs, of which \$17.65 million will support Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) countries and \$6.5 million will support other free trade agreement (FTA) partner countries (Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Panama, Peru, Colombia, Morocco and Jordan). OES will fund U.S. contributions to support environmental FTA commitments, including secretariats and other programs that increase public participation, strengthen environmental laws, bolster enforcement of those laws, and improve private sector environmental performance, among other things. OES will rapidly deploy foreign assistance to support new TPP partners, strengthening their compliance with environmental provisions, securing the strategic partnership, and opening markets for U.S. business. Strong environmental cooperation helps create a more level playing field for U.S. business and promote markets for U.S. exports of environmental goods and services. Since 2004, the United States has worked with our FTA partner countries to implement 714 policies, laws, or regulations that promote sustainable natural resource management, conservation, and environmental protection.
- Regional Initiatives: Regional Initiatives complement U.S. diplomatic efforts to address environmental and scientific challenges through international partnerships in strategic regions, such as the Lower Mekong and the Arctic. Efforts include the regional Environment, Science, Technology and Health (ESTH) Hub program, under which our embassies identify and engage in strategic programming with partner governments, regional institutions, the private sector, or civil society to promote cooperation in environmental, science, and health issues. Activities fostered under this programming build international cooperation in areas such as combatting wildlife trafficking, promoting marine conservation, and collaborating to improve public health.
- Mercury: Mercury is a toxic chemical with significant negative health effects, particularly for children and women of childbearing age. All 50 states have active advisories urging residents to exercise caution when consuming certain fish due to their high levels of methylmercury. An estimated 70 percent of the total mercury deposited in the United States comes from global sources. Improving the ability of developing countries to reduce mercury pollution will benefit U.S. public health. U.S. assistance of \$0.7 million under this program catalyzes greater global action to reduce transboundary mercury pollution from the most significant sources during this particularly critical time as countries establish the necessary domestic measures to enable ratification and implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, concluded in 2013. The activities funded by the OES Mercury Program will help reduce mercury emissions, with a focus on the artisanal and small-scale gold mining sector, the largest source of transboundary mercury pollution. Programs will establish and strengthen sustainable initiatives in key countries to improve their chemicals management capacity, facilitate effective implementation of the Minamata Conventions, reduce demand for mercury, and increase capacity to develop and implement comprehensive mercury emission reduction strategies. The OES Mercury Program will continue to leverage substantial outside resources, including from the Global Environment Facility and from local governments and NGOs, making its financial impact at least seven times greater than allocated funds.

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

Key Interventions:

- South Pacific Tuna Treaty: OES will use \$21.0 million to meet an annual commitment under an Economic Assistance Agreement (EAA) associated with the 1987 South Pacific Tuna Treaty. The U.S. commitment under the EAA is fulfilled through funding support to the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency, which distributes the assistance to countries in the South Pacific. This assistance supports sustainable use of fisheries resources, increased food security, and enhanced relations with Pacific Island states. It has also benefited the U.S. economy by promoting access for U.S. vessels to some of the most lucrative fishing grounds in the world, which in turn supports employment opportunities for Americans. The funding will ensure the United States can meet its commitments to Pacific Island partners and maintain U.S. engagement in the region as work continues to renew or restructure the South Pacific Tuna Treaty, which will promote American jobs and economic development in the Pacific Region.
- Ocean: Assistance will promote actions that sustain fish stocks, reduce marine pollution, and address ocean acidification by developing partnerships in international fora with the private sector, NGOs, international organizations, and other countries. Sustained growth in carbon dioxide emissions contributes to ocean acidification, which threatens fragile marine ecosystems and the coastal economies that rely on fisheries, ecotourism, and related economic opportunities provided by these unique environments. By collaboratively engaging with international partners, this programming will address these challenges by sharing best practices, identifying the mutual benefits of oceans resources, and catalyzing action through education, technical knowledge sharing, and cooperation.

Improved Water Quality and Access

Key Intervention:

- Global Water Programs: The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that by 2025, more than two-thirds of the world's population are likely to be living in water-stressed conditions that will impact social and economic development. Water scarcity and poor water quality increase disease, undermine economic growth, limit food production, and threaten peace and security in many regions of the world where the United States has strong strategic interests. Utilizing \$0.7 million OES will focus on building international political commitment and catalyzing action to increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation, improving water resources management (including for food and energy production), and promoting cooperation on shared waters in regions where water is, or may become, a source of tension. This will include supporting diplomatic and civil society efforts to promote peace and cooperation in key regions like the Nile and Mekong, and partnerships that strengthen U.S. capacity to address international water challenges.

Increased Pandemic Preparedness and Improved Global Health

Key Intervention:

- OES Health Programs: Public health emergencies cost lives and threaten economic stability, national security, and the development potential of nations. FY 2017 programs will strengthen health systems to respond to public health threats, particularly infectious disease events. OES health programming consists of targeted training of key partners to improve global capacity to detect, assess, report, and respond to public health emergencies, in keeping with the interrelated priorities of advancing global health security, fully implementing the International Health Regulations, and strengthening global capacity for emergency response to infectious disease outbreaks. Proactive U.S. involvement in global health can aid in predicting emerging challenges and improving understanding of the interconnectedness of factors affecting the health of humans, livestock, wildlife, and the environment.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: OES continues to strengthen internal capacity for managing and evaluating performance. Site visits to monitor program progress have strengthened the rigor and documentation of those reviews. OES will continue to utilize ESF to provide support for technical and administrative assistance (including contractor support) to manage, monitor, and coordinate implementation of new and existing ESF-funded programs and activities. OES will continue to train personnel in evaluation management, methods, and design, and will remain focused on strengthening the process of awarding, monitoring, and evaluating all financial instruments.

Beyond regular assistance monitoring, several notable monitoring and evaluation activities were undertaken in FY 2014 and FY2015:

- OES entered into a contract for a formative evaluation to support the validity and reliability of performance measurement monitoring across all GCCI pillars and funded projects to support data quality and outcomes. This three-year evaluation activity will underpin data quality relative to the reporting and monitoring of programmatic outcomes. An ongoing evaluation of the OES trade and environment capacity building program continues to strengthen the impact of programming by working directly with project implementers. Results to date include the development and implementation of standardized data collection and reporting templates, as well as customized indicators and project management plans, which have enhanced the effectiveness of implementers in achieving program impacts.
- Two ongoing evaluation contracts established at the end of FY 2014 include: (1) a review of the Climate Renewables and Deployment Initiative and the Clean Energy Ministerial that addresses achievements of these programs in order to document outcomes and identify approaches that resulted in notable successes under the current program models; and (2) an evaluation of the approach and methodology used by the Nexus Dialogue on Water Infrastructure Solutions program relative to intended outcomes and the identification of improvements for similar policy-focused programs in the future. These two evaluations were in their final stages at the beginning of FY16. Final reports were received in January 2016.
- The U.S.-Africa Clean Energy Finance initiative evaluation awarded at the end of FY 2015 will inform State and interagency partners on the performance and outcomes of the program and how it has led to increased investment and infrastructure in clean energy and reduced greenhouse gases. An evaluation of the Lacey Act Amendment programs will study the effectiveness of OES program activities and how they fit with the rest of the U.S. government's effort to combat illegal logging. Evaluation results are expected at the end of FY 2016.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The evaluation of mercury reduction and storage programs provided useful feedback for strengthening the design of future programs, including preliminary scoping and initiation and data capture and reporting. Insights gained from this evaluation are assisting program offices in the design, solicitation, selection, and implementation of future projects. OES is further strengthening grantee reporting by identifying opportunities for grantee training, and will continue to work with highly qualified local implementers to strengthen local capacity to address mercury in artisanal and small-scale gold mining.

OES initiated a multi-year, third-party formative evaluation to support high quality performance measurement monitoring across all GCCI pillars to help ensure high quality results across all projects. While the formative evaluation is ongoing, interim work has strengthened the data collection and management systems and processes utilized by program implementers and provided comprehensive assessment of data quality under GCCI standard performance indicators. These efforts have informed and contributed to the development and incorporation of improved data collection guidance into reporting and reinforced program monitoring activities, ultimately supporting high quality results reported under the GCCI.

State Political-Military Affairs (PM)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

In addition to the funds noted below, the request includes transfer authority to allow the Department to contribute additional funding to the Global Security Contingency Fund (GSCF) in FY 2017, as required. The GSCF is a shared Department of State-Department of Defense authority that provides for joint program funding, formulation, planning, and approval of programs designed to address emergent challenges and opportunities in a partner's security sector in order to enhance that country's capabilities to conduct border and maritime security, internal defense, and counterterrorism operations; or to participate in or support military, stability, or peace support operations, consistent with U.S. foreign policy and national security interests. In FY 2017, the Departments of State, in concert with the Department of Defense, will continue to implement the GSCF authority and execute GSCF programs in multiple countries while monitoring and evaluating their impact.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	205,454	*	189,141	-16,313
Overseas Contingency Operations	39,165	*	20,100	-19,065
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	*	-	-7,000
Peacekeeping Operations	32,165	*	20,100	-12,065
Enduring/Core Programs	166,289	*	169,041	2,752
Foreign Military Financing	69,575	*	70,000	425
International Military Education and Training	5,510	*	5,500	-10
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	24,849	*	18,000	-6,849
Peacekeeping Operations	66,355	*	75,541	9,186

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

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

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2017 request of \$67.0 million supports the operating costs required to administer military assistance and sales programs in security assistance offices overseas.
- \$3.0 million supports the PM Bureau's efforts to monitor and evaluate military grant assistance programs.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Key Intervention:

- The FY 2017 request of \$5.5 million primarily supports operating costs and curriculum development at the E-IMET school houses.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Funds requested for the Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) centrally managed resources support activities vital to national security by reducing the dual threats of illicit availability of conventional weapons and accidental explosion of conventional munitions, as well as supporting foreign policy goals to remediate unexploded ordnance (UXO). This request supports a continuing priority program to reduce the global threat of illicitly-held or at-risk man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS) through safe and effective reduction. This funding also will cover global CWD capacity building efforts (such as developing training aids and standards to help partner nation security forces improve physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) capacity); 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, and miscellaneous administrative fees). These programs complement bilateral, multilateral and regional CWD programs in over 40 countries that reduce threats associated with landmines and other explosive remnants of war; destroy poorly-secured, unstable, or otherwise at-risk conventional weapons and munitions stockpiles; and improve PSSM and related practices to reduce the threats of illicit weapons proliferation and humanitarian disasters.

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2017 request will support reducing the risks associated with excess, poorly-secured, and otherwise at-risk MANPADS, which, if diverted to violent extremist organizations or terrorists and utilized against civilian or military aviation, could have disastrous security and economic consequences.
- The request will also allow the United States to respond rapidly to emerging conventional weapons-related threats posed by unforeseen political developments and conflicts; enhance partner nation CWD capabilities; and provide emergency assistance to mitigate the humanitarian consequences of conventional weapons-related disasters (such as catastrophic munitions depot explosions).

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

PKO resources will support peace operations, counterterrorism, and maritime security capacity building programs. The request includes funds for the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), which strengthens international capabilities to effectively execute United Nations (UN) and regional organization peace operations. GPOI is the primary global mechanism to address the U.S. government's commitments to build peace operations capacity in partner countries, many of whom pledged additional forces and capabilities at the 2015 Summit. FY 2017 GPOI funds will continue to build sustainable, self-sufficient peace operations training capacity in partner countries and provide support (including equipment and technical assistance) to enable countries to deploy to UN and regional peace operations. Additionally, FY 2017 GPOI funds will support the development and employment of critical enabling capabilities (e.g., logistics, engineering, medical capabilities), as well as promote the role of women in peace operations. Finally, funds will continue to underwrite an evaluation and metrics mechanism, including measures of effectiveness, to ensure GPOI is achieving its goals efficiently and effectively.

PKO funds will also support the new Maritime Security Technical Experts Program (MSTEP) which will support advisory and training support for select maritime security capacity building efforts globally.

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

Key Interventions:

- \$61.0 million in the FY 2017 request will support the Department of State's dedicated global peacekeeping capacity building program, GPOI.
- The FY 2017 request includes \$20.1 million to increase military counterterrorism capacity in key TSCTP partner countries.
- The FY 2017 request includes \$0.5 million to support training and advisory maritime security requirements as part of MSTEP.
- The FY 2017 request includes \$14.0 million to support security sector reform as part of the SGI.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) - OCO

PKO OCO funds will continue to support the military capacity building component of the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) program, a multi-faceted initiative designed to counter terrorist threats, strengthen regional capacity, promote interoperability, and facilitate coordination between West and North African nations. Increased funds will help address the more recent threat of Boko Haram. PKO funds for TSCTP will support advisory assistance, military professionalization efforts related to CT

capacity building, modest infrastructure improvement, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the West and North African regions. PKO funds will also support monitoring and evaluation of the TSCTP program.

Key Intervention:

- The FY 2017 request includes \$20.1 million to increase military counterterrorism capacity in key TSCTP partner countries.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2017, PM will expand its monitoring and evaluation program designed to improve the overall effectiveness of the military assistance activities funded through the FMF and IMET accounts. Started in FY 2015, the bureau's FMF/IMET monitoring and evaluation program is being built on three primary components. First, PM is implementing a system for monitoring strategic indicators over time to identify changes in the strategic-level security environment and to inform strategic programming decisions and to serve as high-level measures to guide assessment and evaluation. Second, PM is guiding the development and monitoring of a set of military capability indicators, to help refine military assistance program objectives at the country level. Lastly, a set of targeted performance evaluations will be explored to examine the impact of military assistance activities on specific partner country security capabilities, identify lessons learned for improving security assistance, and help determine whether U.S. program activities or other factors contribute to the changes in the established country level objectives.

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

PM's approach to CWD monitoring and evaluation is a combination of formal reporting, independent host government reviews, and field visits. All CWD implementing mechanisms (grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts) contain specific objectives against which implementers must report quarterly using standardized metrics. PM/WRA has developed a standard operating procedure for creating monitoring and evaluation plans tailored to reflect the degree of risk associated with a given award, and contain the oversight mechanisms necessary to mitigate risks to acceptable levels while minimizing taxpayer risks. Each issued grant and cooperative agreement must have an accompanying risk assessment and monitoring plan regardless of dollar value, duration, or scope. On program substance, host government agencies (national mine action centers for humanitarian demining and relevant security agencies for small arms/light weapons projects) will independently inspect the implementer's work and certify its completion, either verifying or disputing the progress cited in the implementer's quarterly program report. Additionally, PM program officers and U.S. embassy officials conduct frequent field visits to current and past project sites to verify reporting accuracy. On technical monitoring, PM/WRA conducts on-site visits to substantiate sound financial management, program progress, and compliance with laws, regulations, and policies.

When GSCF projects are designed and planned through the interagency consultations, stakeholders and implementers identify and agree to stated GSCF outcomes and indicators to be monitored and evaluated by a third-party contractor. During FY 2016, monitoring and evaluation frameworks are being

developed and/or implemented for GSCF-funded projects in the Philippines and Ukraine, as well as Regional West Africa (Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria) project to counter the threat of Boko Haram and some activities under the African Peacekeeping Rapid Response Partnership initiative (Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda) under the GPOI program. This framework includes the collection of baseline data at the point of project commencement, monitoring of funded activities, and will enable PM to assess GSCF activities and evaluate their impact and performance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation of global and bilateral FMF and IMET programs will focus on tracking high-level evidence of movement toward the achievement of specific predetermined strategic objectives, as well as systematic past performance, through in-depth evaluations. Monitoring will help establish activity baselines, performance tracking, and to identify areas for more in-depth evaluation. Evaluations, once completed, provide insight into progress toward stated goals, but also how the security assistance activities create changes that support desired outcomes. The monitoring and evaluation of FMF and IMET programs will be used to improve the overall effectiveness of military grant assistance, inform resource allocations, and provide accountability by ensuring that resources address requirements that serve broader U.S. foreign policy objectives and promote U.S interests around the world. These efforts will also place significant emphasis on the development of baseline analyses, with a goal of gathering evidence for assessing the impact of security assistance activities.

Since FY 2005, the GPOI program, through training and equipping activities, has facilitated the deployment of over 200,000 peacekeepers from its partner countries to numerous UN and regional peace operations around the world. As a result of this success, the GPOI program has shifted its focus more toward increasing national peacekeeping capacity building. While FY 2017 funds will continue to provide training, equipment, and sustainment of peacekeeping troops, activities will focus on strengthening the capabilities of partner countries to train their own peacekeeping units by supporting the development of national peace operations trainer cadres and training centers, and by supporting enhancement of critical enabling capabilities that address identified UN and regional peace operations gaps. GPOI's evaluation/metrics mechanisms have enabled PM to identify the types of assistance each GPOI partner requires to become self-sufficient. This enables the United States to target resources for those activities that would fill the gaps that currently prevent GPOI partners from becoming self-sufficient in peace operations training. As a result of the evaluation of specific activities in certain countries, the Department of State has reprogrammed GPOI funding from some countries to others that have been more successful.

FY 2015 TSCTP PKO launched a monitoring and evaluation program to evaluate the effectiveness of prior year and current year TSCTP PKO programs. FY 2015 was focused on post-baseline assessments, designing the result and performance monitoring framework and creating an interagency portal. M&E efforts occurring in FY 2016 will help inform future TSCTP PKO funded allocations and programs.

Through the CWD program and its precursors, the United States has provided humanitarian mine action assistance to more than 90 countries since the inter-agency program's formal inception in 1993. When a country reaches the assistance "end state," either it has developed sustainable, indigenous mine-action capacity to independently handle any remaining landmine issues or it has achieved "mine-impact free" status (free from the humanitarian impact of landmines and other explosive remnants of war). Since 2000, the program has directly helped 23 countries to achieve mine-impact free status or otherwise develop self-sufficient mine action capabilities. The CWD program also has made substantial progress in fighting the illicit trafficking of SA/LW and conventional munitions. Since 2003, the program has reduced over 34,000 MANPADS, and destroyed 1.8 million SA/LW, and 95,000 tons of munitions worldwide.

State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Today’s humanitarian crises are unprecedented, both in severity and duration. Through PRM’s global programs, the U.S. government seeks to protect and assist the world’s most vulnerable people, including refugees, conflict victims, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants. With MRA funding, the United States is the leading donor to key multilateral responders, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). PRM’s humanitarian diplomacy helps to get aid and protection to those in dire need, and to promote long term solutions such as voluntary return, local integration, and resettlement. PRM manages the Refugee Admissions Program, which resettles refugees throughout the United States. PRM’s other responsibilities include shaping international migration policy in an era of increasingly complex migration trends. PRM advances international population policies that improve women’s health through its bilateral and multilateral diplomacy and its work with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Finally, PRM collaborates with Department of State regional bureaus, USAID, the World Bank, and other stakeholders to integrate humanitarian relief and development assistance, and ensure that development planning includes populations of concern.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	3,109,000	*	2,848,600	-260,400
Overseas Contingency Operations	2,127,114	*	1,916,003	-211,111
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	-	*	40,000	40,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	2,127,114	*	1,876,003	-251,111
Enduring/Core Programs	981,886	*	932,597	-49,289
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	50,000	*	10,000	-40,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	931,886	*	922,597	-9,289

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)

The ERMA fund enables the President to provide humanitarian assistance for unexpected and urgent refugee and migration needs. The FY 2017 enduring request of \$10.0 million will allow the United States to respond quickly to urgent and unforeseen needs of refugees and other populations of concern in areas where Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) has not generally been utilized to date.

The FY 2017 request also includes \$40.0 million under the OCO heading for needs related to populations impacted by conflict. Details of the FY 2017 OCO request for ERMA are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) - OCO

The ERMA fund enables the President to provide humanitarian assistance for unexpected and urgent refugee and migration needs. The FY 2017 OCO request of \$40.0 million will allow the United States to respond quickly to urgent and unforeseen needs of refugees and other populations of concern, with a particular emphasis on populations impacted by conflict.

Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)

The world is struggling with humanitarian crises that are unprecedented, both in severity and duration. Through PRM's global programs, the U.S. government seeks to protect and assist the world's most vulnerable people including refugees, conflict victims, IDPs, stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants. Programs funded through the MRA account save lives and ease suffering, uphold human dignity and reflect the American people's steadfast belief in assisting those in need. By also helping to stabilize volatile situations, this assistance forms an essential component of U.S. foreign policy. The FY 2017 enduring MRA request of \$922.6 million will fund contributions to key multilateral organizations such as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross, and to non-governmental organizations that address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and resettle refugees in the United States. Programmatically, these resources will focus on areas where OCO has not generally been utilized to date, including for administrative costs, and the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program. MRA-funded programs meet basic needs to sustain life; protect and assist to the most vulnerable, particularly women and children; assist refugees with voluntary repatriation, local integration, or permanent resettlement in a third country; and foster the humane and effective management of international migration policies.

The FY 2017 request also includes \$1,876.0 million under the OCO heading for humanitarian needs, with a particular emphasis on populations impacted by conflict. Details of the FY 2017 OCO Request for MRA are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Key Interventions:

- **Overseas Assistance:** MRA programs aim to save lives and ease suffering, protect vulnerable populations, achieve durable solutions for those displaced by conflict, and exert leadership in the international community. Through \$307.6 million in funding, PRM provides humanitarian assistance in response to complex emergencies and protracted displacement, as well as supports the voluntary return and local integration of refugees and IDPs. PRM-supported programs are designed to identify and protect the most vulnerable, such as single heads of households, children, the elderly, and the disabled to ensure that they have equal access to life-sustaining goods and services. Strategies to protect the beneficiaries from harm and to protect their rights are incorporated into multiple sectors including: water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, food, health and nutrition, education, livelihoods, and camp management. Coupled with diplomatic efforts, these programs seek to: prevent the forcible return of refugees to a place where their lives or freedom would be threatened; negotiate access for humanitarian agencies to operate safely and reach people affected by conflict; resolve protracted refugee situations; prevent and reduce statelessness; promote adherence to international humanitarian and human rights law; and help vulnerable people maintain their dignity by advocating for opportunities that promote self-sufficiency. In addition, PRM's core support to multilateral partners allows them to respond quickly and effectively when a crisis hits.
- **Refugee Admissions:** Resettlement is a key element of refugee protection and an important solution when repatriation and local integration are not possible. The United States has the world's largest resettlement program and welcomes the most vulnerable refugees from many backgrounds. The \$567.5 million will fund international and non-governmental organizations to help refugees and certain other categories of special immigrants to resettle in communities across the United States.
- **Humanitarian Migrants to Israel:** The \$7.5 million funding request will help find durable solutions for populations of concern by maintaining U.S. government support for relocation and integration of Jewish migrants, including those from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Africa, to Israel.
- **Administrative Expenses:** PRM oversees all programs funded through MRA enduring and OCO appropriations, as well as any funding drawn from the U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) account. The \$40 million in funds requested for FY 2017 will ensure strong monitoring and oversight of critical humanitarian programs. The largest portion of administrative expenses will cover the salary, benefits, and travel costs of U.S. direct hire staff, including regional refugee coordinators posted in U.S. embassies around the world.

Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) - OCO

The FY 2017 MRA–OCO request of \$1,876.0 million will fund humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs, including emergency shelter, medical care, protection and assistance to the most vulnerable, such as survivors of gender-based violence, with a particular emphasis on populations impacted by conflict. These funds will support multilateral organizations, including the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross, and non-governmental organizations as they respond to the immense needs of conflict victims. MRA–OCO programs aim to save lives and ease suffering, protect vulnerable populations, achieve durable solutions for those displaced by conflict, and exert leadership in the international community. PRM provides humanitarian assistance in response to complex emergencies and protracted displacement, as well as supports the voluntary return and local integration of refugees and IDPs. PRM-supported programs are designed to identify and protect the most vulnerable, such as single heads of households, children, the elderly, and the disabled to ensure that they have equal access to life-sustaining goods and services. Strategies to protect the beneficiaries from harm and to protect their rights are incorporated into multiple sectors including: water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, food, health and nutrition, education, livelihoods, and camp management. Coupled with diplomatic efforts, these programs seek to: prevent the forcible return of refugees to a place where their lives or freedom would be threatened; negotiate access for humanitarian agencies to operate safely and reach people affected by conflict; resolve protracted refugee situations; prevent and reduce statelessness; promote adherence to international humanitarian and human rights law; and help vulnerable people maintain their dignity by advocating for opportunities that promote self-sufficiency.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: PRM continued to strengthen monitoring and evaluation of its humanitarian programs in FY 2015. Activities included:

- An annual week-long Monitoring and Evaluation Training Workshop for new Washington-based and overseas staff. In 2015, the course included segments on effective desk and field monitoring of NGOs and international organizations; monitoring protection and humanitarian aid programs in and out of camps, and in dangerous environments; programs aimed at stopping sexual exploitation and abuse; and collaboration with development agencies.
- Monitoring and evaluation trainings offered to PRM staff throughout FY 2015 also covered unique protection and assistance needs of disabled people, livelihoods programming, enhanced monitoring for high risk partners, and techniques for understanding and using evaluations.
- A third party contract to monitor PRM-funded programs in Iraq that are located in areas difficult for U.S. government employees to visit due to security restrictions.
- Independent external evaluations:
 - o Completed: PRM funded an evaluation of its livelihoods programming in Ethiopia and Burundi. Findings noted that livelihoods programming often lacked assessments needed to effectively improve beneficiaries' economic well-being. Recommendations outlined strategies for making better decisions on livelihoods programming with NGO and IO implementers.
 - o Ongoing and Started: PRM awarded a contract for an external evaluation to examine best practices in promoting accountability and preventing malfeasance at Refugee Support Centers (RSCs) in Jordan, Egypt, Turkey, Ecuador and Kenya. These centers play a critical role in refugee resettlement. PRM also commissioned an evaluation on the effectiveness of its programs to better equip the Government of Colombia to protect and assist internally displaced persons.
 - o Planned: At the end of FY 2015, PRM issued a request for proposals for an evaluation exploring the effectiveness of education, health, and shelter services for Syrian refugees in Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan.
 - o PRM evaluation reports and follow-up action plans are publicly available on the State Department website: <http://www.state.gov/j/prm/policyissues/prmfund/234850.htm>

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

- As a result of its evaluation of livelihood programming, PRM instituted substantial changes in its guidelines for NGOs applying to Notice of Funding Opportunities, including new requirements for programs implementing livelihoods programming. The evaluation also produced tools for drafting notices of funding opportunities, reviewing proposals, and field monitoring. Findings also informed PRM's dialogue with and monitoring of UNHCR as it takes significant steps to improve access to livelihoods for refugees living in camps and cities around the world.
- PRM expanded its use of standardized indicators for performance management of NGO programs. Previously only programs in the health and livelihoods sectors used standardized indicators. In FY 2015 the Bureau established standardized indicators for programs in the areas of protection, shelter and settlements, WASH, nutrition and food security and core relief items.
- Informed by the utility of PRM's third party monitoring in Iraq, PRM proceeded with plans for a third party monitoring contract in Afghanistan.
- PRM enhanced requirements on accountability to affected populations. NGOs submitting both proposals for PRM funding and quarterly reports are now required to include detailed information on how beneficiary feedback will be collected and used to inform program decisions throughout the life cycle of a program. PRM is working with other donors and its major IO partners to establish requirements for IO reporting on accountability to affected populations.
- Although the evaluation of Refugee Support Centers is still underway, the RSC in Istanbul is taking steps based on interim recommendations. The RSC simplified and streamlined messaging to refugees on the resettlement process; clarified and strengthened mechanisms for its staff to submit anonymous and confidential reporting of malfeasance; developed plans for yearly Code of Conduct refresher courses; and created a formal policy for fund-raising to support particularly vulnerable refugees.

Assistance Programs in Africa

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate ²	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	15,000	*	-	-15,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance - Overseas Contingency Operations	600,520	*	500,000	-100,520

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

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

The FY 2017 MRA request for Africa will enable the Bureau to support programs and operations that save lives and ease the suffering of African refugees, IDPs, and victims of conflict and statelessness. Africa is home to nearly 4.8 million refugees and asylum seekers and 12 million IDPs. Eighty-five percent of Africa's refugees and IDPs have fled from crises in Burundi, the Central African Republic (CAR), the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Libya, Mali, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan. Those countries' neighbors absorb most of these refugees, sometimes hosting refugees from more than one country. Chad, for example, is simultaneously coping with refugees from Nigeria, the CAR, and Sudan's Darfur region, while Ethiopia is hosting refugees from Eritrea, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan. Refugee numbers have risen by more than one million since the start of 2014, as conflicts raged in the CAR, South Sudan, Nigeria, and most recently Burundi. North African countries are also hosting growing numbers of Syrian refugees as well as Sub-Saharan refugees and migrants trying to reach Europe. Chaos in Libya has prompted and provided opportunities for many to attempt dangerous Mediterranean crossings. MRA funds will support UNHCR's operations to provide protection and assistance and find durable solutions for populations of concern in nearly every country across the continent. The request also will support ICRC operations in over 40 countries in Africa to protect and assist conflict victims and to promote compliance with international humanitarian law. Humanitarian needs are expected to remain high in FY 2017 due to stubbornly protracted conflict and violence in such places as South Sudan and the DRC. At the same time, PRM and the organizations it supports see opportunities for refugees to voluntarily return home, even in parts of Somalia, and to be locally integrated in countries like Zambia. Top priorities include maintaining first asylum, keeping refugee and IDP sites secure and neutral, preventing gender-based violence in all its forms, achieving humanitarian access in conflict zones, biometrically registering refugee populations for protection and accountability purposes, reaching minimum standards of assistance for those people who need aid, promoting self-reliance whenever possible, achieving maximum social cohesion between refugees and hosts, and sustaining voluntary returns by helping ensure that basic services are available when and where refugees return home.

Assistance Programs in East Asia

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	72,875	*	54,600	-18,275

The FY 2017 MRA request will enable humanitarian partners to save lives and alleviate suffering in the East Asia region by funding programs that protect and assist refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs, stateless persons, and other victims of conflict. These include Burma’s Rohingya and Kachin populations, who continue to face persecution and violence, highly vulnerable North Koreans outside the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK), Uighurs throughout the region, and the growing number of urban refugees and asylum seekers in detention in Thailand and Malaysia.

Burmese are the single largest IDP, refugee, and asylum seeker group in East Asia. Conflict and systematic persecution continue in Rakhine, Kachin, and northern Shan States in Burma. More than 816,000 Burmese refugees, asylum seekers, and other persons of concern are scattered throughout Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Bangladesh, India, and China; more than 800,000 stateless Rohingya remain in Burma’s northern Rakhine State and some 560,000 are IDPs or living in IDP-like situations in Burma. The FY 2017 MRA request will help UNHCR and ICRC improve humanitarian conditions for Burmese, Rohingya, and other vulnerable ethnic minorities within Burma, for those displaced by conflict, and the growing number who are urban refugees, asylum seekers, and vulnerable migrants in Thailand, Malaysia, and elsewhere in the region. Continued MRA support will enable international and non-governmental organization partners working in Bangladesh, Malaysia, and along the Thailand-Burma border to meet the basic humanitarian needs of refugees and asylum seekers until conditions within Burma allow for their safe, voluntary, and sustainable return. The Bureau will lead by engaging in humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy with the Burmese government to address root causes of displacement and with host governments in the region to protect the rights of refugees, IDPs, and vulnerable migrants.

Assistance Programs in Europe

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	59,385	*	-	-59,385
Migration and Refugee Assistance - Overseas Contingency Operations	-	*	32,900	32,900

The FY 2017 MRA request will address ongoing humanitarian needs of displaced and vulnerable people in Ukraine, the Balkans, and the Caucasus. It will also help non-Syrian refugees in Turkey. In addition to providing humanitarian aid, overseas assistance programs in Europe will support efforts to strengthen asylum regimes and reduce statelessness. Over 3.2 million people in Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia are displaced or stateless, and nearly one million refugees and migrants fleeing violence and strife in the Middle East, Afghanistan and Africa transited through the Western Balkans in CY 2015, and migration through the region is likely to continue. The requested FY 2017 funding will provide protection and assistance to save lives and alleviate suffering in a region coping with ever larger numbers of people who will need support and opportunities for integration.

Ongoing violence in Eastern Ukraine has driven nearly 1.9 million people from their homes and left 3.1 million in need of assistance inside the country and across the region. MRA-funded programs will help internally displaced persons, conflict victims, and refugees in neighboring countries get access to emergency assistance, social services, shelter, livelihoods, and psychosocial programs to foster self-sufficiency. This request will also support IDP returns to Eastern Ukraine, where possible, and aid vulnerable IDPs in Georgia who are unable to return to the occupied regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

In the Balkans, MRA funded programs will provide assistance to the over 360,000 people uprooted by the Balkan conflicts of the 1990s who have not returned home. This includes thousands of Roma, Ashkali, and Egyptian minorities who remain in need of durable solutions.

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

Assistance Programs in the Near East

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate ²	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	72,000	*	-	-72,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance - Overseas Contingency Operations	864,220	*	1,270,203	405,983

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

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

The FY 2017 request will maintain core support for UNHCR, ICRC, and UNRWA activities throughout the Near East region, supporting the Bureau's primary goal of providing humanitarian assistance that saves lives and eases suffering. It will fund protection and assistance programs for Iraqi refugees, conflict victims, and displaced persons inside Iraq. It will also sustain essential humanitarian programs run by international organization and NGO partners in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and Turkey to meet Iraqi refugees' basic needs. The crisis in Iraq continues to worsen. The UN estimates that as of December 2015, 8.6 million Iraqis inside the country need assistance and 3.2 million are internally displaced. The request anticipates growing needs of vulnerable Iraqis, particularly IDPs, due to ongoing conflict and displacement.

The conflict in Syria has left more than 250,000 dead and approximately 13.5 million in need of humanitarian assistance. Roughly 6.6 million Syrians are displaced inside the country, and more than four million are refugees. The fighting rages on, and military activity has surged, despite recent steps toward a political solution. PRM's FY 2017 request anticipates ongoing and significant humanitarian needs as millions of Syrian refugees remain in neighboring states or try to reach North Africa and Europe. Millions of IDPs and conflict victims will continue to lack regular access to food, health care, clean water, sanitation, and adequate shelter and their situation is likely to continue to deteriorate. PRM funding will help address the effects of this protracted crisis, including the pressing need to educate refugee children, provide psychological counseling, and aid communities that host refugees as their resources dwindle and local infrastructure becomes overwhelmed. The FY 2017 request will maintain robust support to the Syrian humanitarian response efforts, primarily through the OCO request. PRM funding, in keeping with the Bureau's goal to exert humanitarian leadership in the international community, will prioritize support to UNHCR, UNRWA, and ICRC to reinforce their critical response roles inside Syria and the region. Funding will also support the work of additional international organizations, UN agencies and NGOs, assisting refugees and conflict-affected individuals in neighboring countries.

The FY 2017 request includes support to UNRWA. UNRWA provides education, health care, relief and social services, and emergency assistance to approximately 5.2 million Palestinian refugees in Gaza, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and the West Bank. The United States is UNRWA's largest bilateral donor and MRA funding to UNRWA is essential to the organization, which remains an indispensable counterweight to extremism and a force for stability in the region. FY 2017 funding will support UNRWA's General Fund, the Emergency Appeal for Gaza and the West Bank, and UNRWA's response to the Syria crisis.

The FY 2017 request also includes support for approximately 2.5 million Yemeni IDPs and millions of conflict victims affected by the conflict. This aid will focus primarily on providing shelter, food and water, medical care, and protection, primarily through UNHCR and ICRC, as well as other international organizations.

Assistance Programs in South Asia

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate ²	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	16,460	*	-	-16,460
Migration and Refugee Assistance - Overseas Contingency Operations	101,372	*	72,900	-28,472

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

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

Afghanistan and Pakistan remain top foreign policy priorities given increased violence and insecurity. The FY 2017 request will continue support for Afghan refugees and returnees displaced throughout the region, for Pakistanis displaced internally and for Pakistanis who have sought refuge in Afghanistan to escape violence in Pakistan. Afghanistan has an estimated population of more than 1 million IDPs, and some 2.5 million Afghan refugees live in Pakistan and Iran, making them one of the largest refugee populations in the world. The FY 2017 request includes funding to meet basic needs of Afghan refugees, returnees, and IDPs. At the same time, MRA funded partners will continue to work with the Afghan government to transition international humanitarian programs to local and national authorities. The security situation in Pakistan is also expected to remain uncertain in FY 2017. As of late 2015, more than 1.2 million people remained internally displaced and nearly 240,000 Pakistanis had fled to Afghanistan to escape military operations in the northwest. While access remains challenging, humanitarian assistance helps instill confidence in civilian-led government institutions and mitigates the influence of extremists.

Humanitarian protection and assistance programs in South Asia also address the needs of Tibetan and Bhutanese refugees, asylum seekers, and stateless populations in Nepal, Tibetan and Sri Lankan refugees in India, returning refugees and internally displaced persons in Sri Lanka, and urban refugees and asylum seekers in all three countries. The FY 2017 request will continue to meet the basic needs of the Tibetan community in Nepal including protection and reception services for safe transit of Tibetan refugees to India and support for infrastructure, livelihoods, education, and water and sanitation for the longer-staying refugee community. Three-quarters of the estimated 10,000-13,000 long-staying Tibetans who have lived in Nepal for decades have no identity documents, and the estimated 3,500 with registration cards have no legal right to work, access education, or other legal rights. In India, assistance for Tibetans will continue to meet the health and education needs of the population with an increasing focus on livelihoods and long-term sustainability. In Sri Lanka, FY 2017 humanitarian programs will focus on urban refugees and asylum seekers given their precarious status and vulnerability to deportation and refoulement.

Assistance Programs in the Western Hemisphere

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	47,765	*	45,300	-2,465

¹ In addition, \$7.0 million of re-programmed ESF funds was used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to Colombian refugees and internally displaced persons.

Decades of ongoing violence in Colombia has displaced more than 6.5 million people, approximately 12 percent of Colombia’s population. The MRA request supports protection and assistance for an estimated 30,000 newly displaced Colombians inside Colombia and for more than 350,000 Colombian asylum seekers and refugees in Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama, and Costa Rica. The Colombian government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) have made significant progress toward peace, however most observers predict a spike in violence following the signing of a peace agreement as other armed actors fight for territory and resources previously controlled by the FARC. The FY 2017 request recognizes significant resources the Government of Colombia is devoting to the reintegration of IDPs as the country continues to implement its Victims and Land Restitution law. The legislation provides immediate, emergency and transition humanitarian assistance to victims of the conflict, eighty-five percent of who are IDPs. Given this commitment by the Colombian government, MRA funding will focus on supporting Colombian refugees in neighboring countries and providing replicable model programs for IDPs in Colombia. The FY 2017 request also supports efforts to strengthen refugee protection in Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama and Costa Rica, countries with the highest populations of Colombian refugees in Latin America.

The FY 2017 request will also fund the regional programs of UNHCR, IOM, and ICRC to protect and assist other refugees, stateless persons, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons, and other vulnerable migrants throughout the region. This includes unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. PRM funding to IOM and UNHCR in Mexico and Central America will support capacity building for Central American and Mexican officials and civil society to identify, screen, protect, and assist vulnerable migrants, and will strengthen the Mexican government’s asylum system. In the Dominican Republic, PRM funding to IOM and UNHCR will assist civil society, international partners, and the Dominican government in aiding vulnerable migrant communities and those at risk of statelessness. The FY 2017 request enables the U.S. Department of State to meet its commitment to support the Migrant Operations Center at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base under Executive Order 13276. The Department is responsible for migrants determined to be in need of protection and assistance with their initial resettlement in third countries.

Protection Priorities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate ²	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	178,882	*	186,587	7,705
Migration and Refugee Assistance - Overseas Contingency Operations	146,002	*	-	-146,002

¹ In addition, a portion of the FY 2014 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds were used to respond to emergency needs.

² In addition, a portion of FY 2015 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds will be used to respond to emergency needs.

The FY 2017 MRA request supports the core capabilities of key humanitarian partners to protect and assist refugees, internally displaced persons, stateless populations, and vulnerable migrants. It also advances the U.S. government's broader UN reform agenda by promoting changes that will help these partners prevent and respond to conflict. MRA funds support the headquarters operations of UNHCR and the ICRC, providing these critical responders with the flexibility to act quickly and effectively when crises erupt, maintain staffing and monitoring in increasingly insecure environments, and enhance accountability through results-based management reforms. This request supports global humanitarian and U.S. government priorities, such as increasing the capacity of multilateral and NGO partners to address gender-based violence, protect vulnerable women, children, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) refugees; improve the humanitarian response in cities and towns; apply best practices in collecting, analyzing, and using beneficiary feedback; and use of innovative research and independent evaluations to build the evidence base for effective humanitarian programming and diplomacy.

The FY 2017 MRA request also makes it possible to respond to emergencies in a fluid humanitarian environment where needs reached record levels in 2015. PRM programmed more than \$260 million in FY 2015 from the Protection Priorities Emergency Needs line to respond to turmoil, conflict and displacement in Iraq, Nigeria, Burundi, Yemen, Sudan, South Sudan, and Libya, and elsewhere.

Migration

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	27,265	*	21,110	-6,155

The FY 2017 request supports the U.S. government objectives of protecting and assisting asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants, advancing orderly and humane migration policies, and enhancing security and stability and promoting fundamental human rights. MRA funds support national and regional efforts to build the capacity of governments to develop and implement effective migration policies, to protect and assist asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants and to discourage irregular migration. Record numbers of people are on the move everywhere. The increase in mixed populations of refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons, unaccompanied children, and victims of human trafficking, make this funding all the more vital. The 2015 European migration and refugee crisis shined a spotlight on migration issues and created opportunities for needed reforms. These include steps to modernize international institutions and advance national efforts to make international migration more safe, orderly and humane. The FY 2017 request provides modest but essential funding for assistance to some of the most vulnerable migrants, primarily through the International Organization for Migration (IOM). These include programs to protect and assist victims of xenophobic attacks, human trafficking, and other human rights abuses. The FY 2017 request also includes funds for the U.S. government’s assessed contribution to IOM.

Administrative Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	38,000	*	40,000	2,000

The FY 2017 request includes resources to cover the administrative expenses of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM). Administrative funds support salaries, travel expenses, and other necessary administrative costs. These funds allow the Bureau to effectively and responsibly manage humanitarian assistance programs funded through the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account and enable the Bureau to conduct the diplomacy that is essential in advancing U.S. government humanitarian objectives.

In FY 2017, the Bureau expects to continue overseeing programs in protracted humanitarian situations across the globe. These programs aid Burmese refugees in Thailand, Colombian refugees in South and Central America, Afghan refugees in Pakistan, among others. The Bureau also expects to continue supporting significant emergency humanitarian operations in Syria, Iraq, Yemen, South Sudan, and elsewhere. PRM's emergency response depends on adequate administrative support to carry out needs assessments and oversee operations. When crises emerge, Bureau staff is often deployed to U.S. embassies in the region, working with host governments and implementing partners to advance U.S. foreign policy objectives and provide sound oversight and management of foreign assistance programs. The FY 2017 request level reflects the increased requirements necessary to ensure effective management, monitoring, and evaluation of the response to mounting global humanitarian needs. Performance management remains at the heart of the Bureau's mission, and enables it to provide funding according to need and to meet the simultaneous imperatives of providing assistance that is effective, efficient, and sustainable. The FY 2017 request provides continued investment in staff necessary to effectively manage assistance programs to meet the needs of the largest number of people displaced by conflict since World War II. It includes an active monitoring and evaluation training program to enable staff to better assess the impact of U.S. government programs. With this request, the Bureau's administrative costs remain low, at less than 2 percent of the overall MRA request of \$2,798.0 million.

Humanitarian Migrants to Israel

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	10,000	*	7,500	-2,500

Since 1973, the U.S. government has helped vulnerable Jewish migrants from the former Soviet Union (FSU), Eastern Europe, Africa, and the Near East, resettle in Israel. The FY 2017 MRA request for Humanitarian Migrants to Israel supports this relocation and integration of humanitarian migrants through the United Israel Appeal (UIA). In FY 2017, the Jewish Agency for Israel (JAFI), UIA's implementing partner, expects to bring approximately 11,000 migrants to Israel from Russia, Ukraine, Ethiopia, and other countries. U.S. Department of State funding supports services for these migrants, including pre-departure assistance, travel to Israel and short-term or transitional housing for vulnerable migrants, particularly for Ethiopians. The funding also provides language, preparatory, and vocational education, including for unaccompanied youth, as well as independent monitoring of the program.

Refugee Admissions

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	394,254	*	567,500	173,246

Achieving durable solutions for refugees, including third-country resettlement, is a critical component of the U.S. Department of State’s work. The FY 2017 request will support the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program. This is an important humanitarian undertaking. It demonstrates America’s compassion for the world’s most vulnerable refugees, those who cannot be locally integrated or safely return home. MRA resources will be used to fund the costs of processing refugee applications overseas, and provide transportation, and initial reception and placement (R&P) services to all refugees admitted through the program. These include housing, furnishings, clothing, food, medicine, employment, and social service referrals. The FY 2017 request will support the admission of larger numbers from many nations, including Syrians, Iraqis, Congolese, and Somalis, and provide additional funding to bolster UNHCR’s capacity to complete more refugee referrals. The request includes a modest increase in the R&P grant to keep pace with inflation and maintain adequate support for refugee families during their initial weeks in the United States.

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

The number of refugees to be admitted in FY 2017 will be set after consultations between the Administration and the Congress before the start of the fiscal year, although Secretary Kerry announced in September 2015 that the Administration would seek to admit at least 100,000 refugees in FY 2017. The request also includes funding to provide refugee benefits to Iraqi Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) applicants and their families as mandated by the Refugee Crisis in Iraq Act of 2007 and to Afghan SIV applicants and their families as mandated by the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009.

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	50,000	50,000	10,000	-40,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance - Overseas Contingency Operations	-	-	40,000	40,000

The ERMA Fund enables the President to provide humanitarian assistance for unexpected and urgent refugee and migration needs worldwide. The FY 2017 request of \$50.0 million will allow the United States to respond quickly to urgent and unexpected needs of refugees and other populations of concern.

Over the past five fiscal years, an average of \$30.7 million was drawn from ERMA annually to address unexpected refugee and migration needs.

In **FY 2015**, there was no funding drawn from the Fund.

In **FY 2014**, \$50.0 million was drawn from the Fund:

- \$50.0 million provided shelter, health care, education, and protection to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in South Sudan and South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries.

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

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

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

- \$10.0 million provided shelter, protection, and health and nutrition assistance to IDPs in Mali and Malian refugees throughout the region.
- \$26.0 million addressed the humanitarian needs of Sudanese refugees in South Sudan and Ethiopia who fled conflict in the Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States of Sudan.

In **FY 2011**, \$52.6 million was drawn from the Fund:

- \$12.6 million addressed the needs of those displaced as a result of violence and insecurity in Côte d'Ivoire, including shelter, protection, and water/sanitation support.
- \$15.0 million supported humanitarian needs resulting from unrest in Libya, including emergency evacuation of third country nationals.
- \$15.0 million provided assistance and protection to those affected by conflict in Côte d'Ivoire and Libya.
- \$10.0 million provided critical humanitarian assistance to Somali refugees in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Djibouti, including emergency nutritional support, access to water, health care, and essential non-food items.

Special Representatives

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	14,100	*	16,000	1,900
Economic Support Fund	14,100	*	16,000	1,900

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women’s Issues (S/GWI): S/GWI’s request of \$10.0 million includes up to \$5.0 million to continue the Global Women, Peace, and Security Initiative (GWPS) and up to \$5.0 million for gender-based violence (GBV) programing. Funds requested for GWPS will support programs that promote women’s participation in peace-making and security, protect women and girls from violence and exploitation, and enable women to participate in reconciliation and peace processes in post conflict and conflict countries. Funds for GBV activities will implement the objectives of the U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence Globally, including to help create, support, and expand program efforts in interagency-identified focus countries in which the U.S. government will implement a comprehensive approach to the prevention of and response to GBV. In support of a strategic approach to adolescent girls and the interagency Let Girls Learn initiative, S/GWI resources will also address the challenges adolescent girls face, such as cultural norms about the options available to girls, lack of economic opportunity, and harmful practices such as early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation/cutting.

Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues (S/CCI): The S/CCI request of \$5.0 million will support Department of State training and capacity building efforts designed to implement the President’s *International Strategy for Cyberspace*. This will support the U.S. commitment to an open, interoperable, secure, and reliable information and communication infrastructure that supports international trade and commerce, strengthens international security, and fosters free expression and innovation. The United States seeks a cyberspace environment that rewards innovation; empowers individuals; strengthens communities; builds better governments; expands accountability; safeguards human rights and fundamental freedoms; enhances personal privacy; and strengthens national and international security. S/CCI will use the requested foreign assistance funds to conduct training and direct capacity building programs related to performing cybersecurity due diligence, strengthening Internet governance and public policy, developing the Internet and ICTs for economic growth, deterring cybercrime and promoting norms and confidence building measures in cyberspace.

Special Representative for Global Partnerships (S/GP): The S/GP request of \$1.0 million will broaden the efforts to engage private sector and civil society partners to achieve foreign policy objectives and development goals. This includes funding to continue S/GP’s Leveraging, Engaging, and Accelerating Partnerships (LEAP) Fund piloted in FY2015. LEAP incubates new partnerships and scales up existing

partnerships that directly advance the Secretary's top policy priorities, such as climate change, countering violent extremism, and global health. LEAP allows S/GP to help other operating units leverage private sector resources and enables S/GP to socialize and institutionalize within the Department the model of using partnerships to do development, in direct support of the State-USAID Joint Strategic Goal Framework. Funding will also continue current programs to harness the power of diaspora communities to promote development in their countries of heritage; fostering entrepreneurship; developing solutions to international oceans issues in developing nations; and engaging in outreach to promote STEM education in developing nations. Funding will also support the growing startup and innovation ecosystems across Africa, the Middle East, Latin America. S/GP will continue to convene and leverage private sector funds to expand activities into other countries and sectors, catalyze new projects to create innovative solutions, collaborate with our partners to maximize the impact of projects, and cultivate new partnerships and networks in the world as well as work with other bureaus and agencies throughout U.S. government, in order to institutionalize public-private partnerships.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: S/GWI grantees must demonstrate that monitoring and evaluation (M&E) procedures are in place before receiving funds. S/GWI provides assistance to implementing partners to create effective M&E plans. S/GWI requires interim reporting on all funded projects, and tracks projects' specific indicators via the S/GWI Program Monitoring and Reporting System. External evaluation is required with detailed explanations for monitoring each project objective against results' indicators. Building on evaluations conducted in 2016, S/GWI will continue joint evaluations with regional and functional bureaus and offices on gender programming. S/GWI collaborates with its colleagues in Washington and in embassies around the world at each stage of the grant cycle. This includes reviewing grantees' quarterly reports for accuracy, adopting proper mechanisms for open communication, and providing the tools and resources needed to conduct meaningful site visits to assess the implementation of grant activities. In FY 2017, S/GWI will continue to provide regional trainings to stakeholders and anticipates conducting up to ten site visits for programs supported under the Full Participation Fund and GWPS.

S/CCI grantees must demonstrate and include monitoring and evaluation procedures in their work plans before receiving funds. By utilizing the foreign assistance funds received in FY2013 and FY2014, S/CCI continued to develop and implement a cybersecurity capacity building project in Sub-Saharan Africa. This project aims to increase the overall level of cybersecurity preparedness and response capability in international partners by supporting the development of Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs). S/CCI continues to receive monthly reporting on activities, progress and funding that are used to monitor each project objective against the result indicators/deliverables. In the initial stage of the project, to assess and frame future engagements, S/CCI required from the grantee a written report on existing entities and any efforts currently underway to develop CSIRTs in Sub-Saharan Africa, as well as case studies of previously developed CSIRT capabilities in identified region(s) and countries. Utilizing the findings from the previous fiscal years, the grantee has identified Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire as target countries to engage in CSIRT development and plans to continue identifying more countries and sub-regions within Sub-Saharan Africa which can facilitate the expansion of CSIRT engagement.

S/GP develops monitoring and evaluation plans for all of its grantees. S/GP completed its first evaluation on The Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves (GACC) partnership followed by an in-house, no-cost evaluation of its Fishackathon initiative. The results of the Fishackathon evaluation are helping inform the planning process for the third annual Fishackathon. In addition, the evaluation on GACC broadly evaluated the process of forming a successful partnership from beginning to end and S/GP is

taking the results and incorporating them into general partnership planning. In Africa, S/GP plans to monitor the usage of online tools, participation, and investments in a partnership to encourage technology entrepreneurship on the continent. In addition, the office plans qualitative and quantitative assessments of new programs launched from the IdEA platform, an S/GP partner, including business competition programs, science and technology partnerships, and volunteer and philanthropy partnerships.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: S/GWI conducted a retrospective evaluation of small grants awarded in FYs 2010/2012 to assess the effectiveness of projects and to develop recommendations for future funding cycles. The evaluation found that projects that address gender-based violence (GBV) should ensure the intervention includes an economic empowerment component; it is key to incorporate capacity building or skills training to provide women with the means and confidence to take action against violence. The evaluation also revealed the importance of integrating GBV support systems and resources through program work by making multiple inter-linked services available. GBV programs with interlinked services like legal linked with medical or medical linked with social services proved to be an effective approach for beneficiaries as opposed to stand alone mechanisms. Findings such as these serve as best practices, enabling S/GWI to program effectively and contributing to S/GWI's decision to dedicate resources specifically to GBV programming in FY2017. The FP Fund aimed to increase both the number of females who reported more self-efficacy and the number of community members who agreed with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities. Only interventions that yield results will continue to receive funding. In FY 2016, S/GWI conducted a joint evaluation with the Africa Bureau on women, peace and security programs in Africa. Findings from this evaluation will inform future Global Women, Peace, and Security investments both in Africa and other regions. S/GWI also plan to evaluate four regional posts and two domestic offices which received FP Funding.

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

S/GP will continue monitoring all S/GP partnerships and programs to assess and ensure all partnerships are functioning as they should be. S/GP also will use the results of the evaluation as a roadmap to assist in the strategic planning process of partnerships at large. There is no structure or formula that will determine how a partnership will succeed and the findings and partnerships model that will come out of the evaluation will further aid in the process. In addition, S/GP will develop strategic guidelines from the successes and failures of our public-private partnerships, which help inform future decisions and actions.

USAID Bureau for Food Security (BFS)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Although global hunger continues to decline, nearly 800 million people suffer from chronic hunger, while 45 percent of child deaths worldwide are attributable to undernutrition. The Feed the Future (FTF) initiative is the United States' contribution to a global effort that supports country-owned processes to improve food security. As the lead agency for the President's FTF initiative, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) coordinates the United States' whole-of-government approach to addressing global hunger and undernutrition.

BFS leads the Agency's work to reduce poverty and hunger by accelerating agriculture-led growth and achieving nutrition outcomes, with a particular focus on smallholder producers, collaborating with a diverse group of private-sector and civil-society partners to ensure that resources are aligned to achieve these objectives. BFS programs advance FTF objectives of poverty alleviation and reduction in child stunting by using science and technology to address critical agricultural challenges, by leveraging private sector investments across the agricultural value chain, and by providing USAID Missions with technical support to implement comprehensive food security programming at the country level. BFS additionally works to reduce long-term vulnerability to food insecurity, specifically in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel, through programs that build household and community resilience to production, income, and market disruptions. The Bureau works with partner countries to strengthen their capacity to plan, budget, monitor and consult with stakeholders concerning food security and nutrition. BFS ensures that cross-cutting issues such as nutrition, climate smart agriculture, gender, and natural resource management are integrated into both Mission strategic plans and country implementation.

BFS also supports the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, a public-private partnership platform established during the U.S. G-8 presidency in 2012, to leverage responsible private investment in agriculture through specific commitments from African governments, development partners, and private companies. BFS supports the objectives of the New Alliance through FTF funding and program commitments that promote policy reforms, help to mobilize responsible private sector investments, and build mutual accountability and inclusiveness.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	342,660	*	330,200	-12,460
Development Assistance	342,660	*	330,200	-12,460

Development Assistance (DA)

BFS will provide technical and operational leadership to the FTF initiative, which has the objective of reducing the numbers of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger and undernutrition. The Bureau's efforts will focus on the provision of high quality technical assistance and other support to U.S. Missions implementing FTF; monitoring and evaluation; facilitating partnerships with the private sector, other donors, and civil society stakeholders; and supporting targeted research to develop and scale up technologies and interventions that have the greatest potential to sustainably reduce hunger and poverty.

Increased Accountability and Learning through Evidence of FTF Results and Impacts

Key Interventions:

- \$18.0 million is requested for Monitoring and Evaluation activities, including developing statistical systems of partner countries to improve the quality and frequency of agricultural data collection and use.
- FTF will strengthen the capacity of partner countries to collect and analyze valid and reliable statistics for strategic planning, including economic and agricultural productivity indicators, demographic data and other measures of the country's status and welfare.
- Funding will support program evaluation, performance monitoring, and knowledge-sharing activities that provide critical empirical evidence to inform programming and investment decisions across the FTF.
- BFS will conduct impact evaluations to determine the measurable effects of innovative FTF investments and identify development approaches that are highly efficient and cost effective. BFS will conduct performance evaluations to examine the results, constraints, and lessons-learned from FTF project implementation. In support of the FTF Learning Agenda, BFS will support platforms that capture new learning in food security and agricultural development, disseminate it among practitioners, USAID mission staff, country partners and other donors, connecting those actors and improving their knowledge base to improve development outcomes around the world. Using a knowledge-driven approach to food security and agricultural development, efforts will extend and multiply the impact of learning developed through agricultural development research and practice.
- In 2015, BFS created new tools to strengthen FTF accountability and learning, such as the launch of the Abbreviated Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index, the creation of two new guidance volumes on FTF surveys and evaluations, and additional functions to tag geographic information of activities in the initiative monitoring system. BFS provided technical assistance and oversight to 18 focus missions to conduct surveys and analyze data that assess impact to date in target areas; BFS funded and managed surveys in seven of those focus countries.

Inclusive Agriculture Sector Growth through Market-based Innovation, Partnerships, Technologies and Policies

Key Interventions:

- In FY 2017, \$37.5 million is requested to support the development of market and partnership innovations. USAID will continue to collaborate with other donors and the private sector to address food safety issues to advance trade, improve public health, and enhance food security and nutrition outcomes. Funding will support public-private alliances in sustainable agriculture and improved food security and nutrition by promoting inclusive market growth.
- FY 2017 funding will support Mission-level diagnostic work on enabling and constraining factors related to the agribusiness enabling environment, provide rapid mobilization of expert teams, and develop and implement training and knowledge management.
- FY 2017 funding will be used to identify opportunities for nutrition interventions and partnerships with the private sector at each stage along the value chain, from food production to storage, processing to distribution, retail, marketing and food preparation.
- In FY 2015, USAID increased private sector investment in the agricultural sector, promoted scaling and commercialization of new agricultural technologies, and improved the agricultural enabling environment. In order to achieve these objectives, USAID focused on four areas: finance, investment, and risk; public-private partnerships; commercialization of technologies and innovations; and markets and trade.
- In FY 2015, USAID launched a partnership to provide working capital loans to small and medium enterprises in the agriculture sector across Sub-Saharan Africa that work directly with smallholder farmers growing local food crops. Also in FY 2015, USAID supported a multi-donor effort designed

to demonstrate how specific products and services can expand the reach of financing for smallholder farmers. Activities include targeted market research, product development and testing, and investment facilitation in the smallholder finance market.

- FTF's Partnering for Innovation activity enables entrepreneurs to bring new, shelf-ready technologies that benefit smallholder farmers into markets. In FY 2015, three new private sector partnerships were awarded with \$1.2 million of USAID's resources, which leveraged an additional \$4.5 million in private sector funds. In total, 15 technology commercialization awards have been made since the start of the activity.

Transformed Production Systems and Improved Nutrition

Key Interventions:

- \$144.4 million is requested to support Research & Development.
- FY 2017 funding will support agriculture and food security policy research, capacity development, and scaling of interventions and technologies that help smallholder farmers increase productivity and production, adapt to climate change and build resilience. This will be accomplished through developing new climate-resilient cereal and legume varieties with enhanced yield, stress tolerance and disease resistance; identifying new approaches to increasing the production and consumption of critical, nutrient-rich legumes and animal source foods to boost household nutrition and incomes, especially for women; and by helping farmers assess and adopt water and labor saving innovations, such as improved irrigation practices and appropriately scaled-machinery.
- Research on the production and processing of safe, nutritious agricultural products will be closely linked to extension and outreach, and to an ongoing learning agenda on factors affecting household nutrition, with a goal of preventing undernutrition, especially in women and children. The research and learning agenda includes improving access to and utilization of fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, dairy and legumes, and understanding the influence of environmental factors, such as water contamination and mycotoxins, which may contribute to stunting through their impact on the immune system and the body's ability to utilize nutrients.
- FTF Innovation Labs will draw on the expertise of top U.S. universities and developing country research institutions to tackle some of the world's greatest challenges in agriculture and food security. Funding will support research, capacity development, and scaling of safe and effective technologies that address current and future challenges posed by a changing climate and the need to feed a growing global population. No less than \$32.0 million of the FY 2017 request will support the FTF Innovation Labs.
- FY 2017 funding will harness U.S. scientific expertise and emerging molecular tools to develop new animal vaccines, and crops and animals resistant to pests and diseases that cause significant production losses in FTF countries, but also potentially in the United States.
- Through a transformative approach focused on the entire farming system, FY 2017 funding will support research on technology development and sustainable integration of small-scale irrigation, mechanization, crop and animal diversification, resource-conserving technologies, and geospatial analysis in critically important smallholder production systems.
- Funds will support analyses of African regional trade, inputs, land and other policies and the development of regional action plans to promote trade and economic opportunities and efficient markets for smallholders. Funding will also support research on a suite of policy impact studies, farm-level land and input studies, and new research on policy enabling environments to promote agricultural value chains.
- FY 2017 funding will support the capacity of scientists, educators, researchers and policy-makers and will strengthen agricultural research, education, and extension institutions, ensuring that food and agriculture systems in developing countries are capable of meeting new climate and food security challenges, and that women, especially, are poised to provide leadership in agricultural research, private-sector growth, policy development, education, and extension services.

- FY 2017 funding will continue to support the adoption of key agriculture technologies at scale through public and private partnerships, and will increase the sustainability of supply of new seed varieties by supporting seed enterprises and seed companies to promote, sell and deliver these improved varieties.
- USAID will continue to incorporate climate smart agriculture to reduce the effect of climate variability on agricultural productivity, while also promoting climate resilient international agricultural development and food security. USAID will continue to invest in nutrition sensitive agriculture that promotes nutrient-rich value chains and sustain gains in nutrition to reach FTF's ambitious stunting reduction targets.
- In FY 2015, the FTF Innovation Lab for Grain Legumes worked to improve the long-term potential for children and economies to grow strong and healthy. In Guatemala, the Innovation Lab and its partners increased production of nutritious beans using improved soil fertility and pest management practices, distributed disease-resistant bean varieties adapted for high elevations, and improved harvest and incomes for smallholder farmers. In Malawi, where nearly half of children under the age of five are stunted, the Innovation Lab brought physicians and scientists together to investigate whether consuming beans and cowpeas – as a complement to other traditional staples like maize, cassava and sorghum – can help reduce disease-related malnutrition in young children by improving gut health.
- In FY 2015, partners made progress in demonstrating effectiveness and adapting technologies to developing country farming systems. Partners at Cornell University and the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute completed the first year of commercial release of a genetically engineered insect resistant eggplant in Bangladesh, significantly reducing the use of hazardous pesticides.
- Research co-funded by USAID and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation led to the development of an innovative approach to addressing Africa-wide constraints on seed supply in FY 2015. This approach was vetted widely with global and African seed experts and will achieve major improvement in seed policy and seed systems in up to twelve African countries.
- BFS assisted Missions to expand their scaling efforts during FY 2015, including sorghum and millet varieties in Mali, improved seeds and conservation agriculture in Zambia, and maize and legumes in Tanzania, based on sustainable intensification research outputs supported by BFS in previous years. Over 10,000 rural households directly participate in sustainable intensification research providing a robust foundation for field validation of results, which are then scaled up to achieve population-scale impacts.
- In FY 2015, continued in-depth engagement at leadership level with the African Union and the New Partnership for Africa's Development has helped shape a workable approach to implementing the ambitious Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) heads of state goals for African agriculture, food security, climate smart agriculture, nutrition, and trade.
- Political commitments – such as through the New Alliance for Food Security, CAADP commitments, Burma's newly elected reform government, and the Central American Central American Integration System political commitment on food security provide opportunities for strong program, civil society, and private sector engagement on key policy issues critical to achieving FTF goals.
- In Bangladesh, USAID engaged with key decision-makers within the Ministry of Agriculture and funded technical capacity building activities. The resulting, policy improvements strengthened sanitary and phytosanitary capabilities and improved the country's ability to prevent and combat threats to the health of both humans and agricultural crops.
- The African Women in Agricultural Research and Development Program (AWARD), is a professional development program that strengthens the research and leadership skills of African women in agricultural science, empowering them to contribute more effectively to poverty alleviation and food security in sub-Saharan Africa. In FY 2015, 215 African women agricultural researchers benefited from professional development through mentorship, leadership training, and scientific skill development. This program is co-funded by USAID and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation,

- with seventy-five U.S. universities participating in training degree candidates.
- In FY 2015, the Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia (CSISA) project worked to expand access to sustainable intensification technologies that benefit farmers, such as mechanization and irrigation, aquaculture and seed distribution. Through the CSISA Mechanization and Irrigation project in Bangladesh, resource-conserving and labor saving farm machines such as axial flow pumps, seed and fertilizer drills, rice transplanters and reapers have been introduced in southern Bangladesh.
- Modernizing Extension and Advisory Services, an extension capacity development platform, addressed gaps in extension delivery systems, strengthened the capacity of front-line extension agents in market-oriented skills, and strengthened agricultural IT platforms as extension tools in FY 2015. Agricultural education and training (AET) capacity development best practice publications were developed and disseminated on the topics of women in AET, challenges and opportunities for AET in post-conflict sub-Saharan Africa, and agricultural vocational education in developing countries.

Strengthened Planning and Implementation of Food Security and Resilience Programming

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2017 request includes \$106.0 million for economic resilience programs that will expand economic opportunities for vulnerable populations, including improving and diversifying livelihoods and increasing the range of microfinance options, such as insurance and savings. These programs will help to reduce vulnerability to production, income, and market disruptions related to droughts, floods, and food price volatility, as well as longer-term stresses such as population pressure and climate change. They also strengthen the health and nutrition of vulnerable populations and will help bolster community-based disaster risk management, enabling vulnerable households and communities to more effectively manage the next shock that will inevitably come.
- Within the economic resilience programming, \$80.0 million is requested for the Community Development Fund (CDF) to support community-based development activities in chronically food insecure populations to complement Title II non-emergency food assistance, including for monetization, in those cases where in-kind food assistance is not a necessary component of the program or local procurement of food is more appropriate and efficient. CDF resources are provided to partners eligible for Title II funding and are targeted to vulnerable communities in areas with high concentrations of chronic hunger, helping to bridge humanitarian and development objectives through expanded support for productive safety nets, livelihood diversification, microfinance and savings, and other programs that reduce vulnerability to production, income, and market disruptions.
- FY 2017 funding will support technical analysis; training; knowledge generation and management; innovation partnerships, such as the Global Resilience Partnership with the Rockefeller Foundation and the Swedish International Development Agency; and global learning exchanges. Funding will also ensure that gender and nutrition are effectively addressed and incorporated into programs aimed at improving food security and building resilience.
- Funding will provide technical support to local, national, and regional institutions that are helping to build the resilience of vulnerable and food insecure populations.
- The FY 2017 request includes \$24.3 million for country support to allow BFS to (1) support USAID missions in developing effective and impactful FTF programs through targeted technical assistance and learning; (2) help countries develop an enabling policy environment for private investments that lead to increased agricultural productivity and more efficient markets; (3) help to implement USAID's Gender Equality and Female Empowerment policy throughout FTF programs in Washington and in the field; (4) test and scale new technologies, management practices, and communication methods; (5) improve nutrition practices through a broad spectrum of activities; (6) support the continued scale up of climate smart agricultural practices. FY 2017 funding will also support the development and implementation of voluntary standards that provide avenues for local producers to improve the quality and increase the value of their products in order to access local, regional and global markets.
- In FY 2015, CDF programming in Uganda helped improve access to markets and financial services

for over 14,000 farmers. These programs also expanded the reach of health and nutrition behavioral change programs to over 10,000 men and women, helped dramatically reduce conflict incidence, and helped establish youth leadership forums. In Malawi, CDF programs helped establish over 70 commercially oriented farming groups, as well as increased access to village savings and loans, identified sites for watershed management, and expanded the reach of extension services on conservation best practices and 265 health and nutrition care groups. The program in Malawi also helped to mitigate the impact of flooding through seed distribution to enable replanting and ensure the viability of the subsequent season's crops.

- In FY 2015, funding supported the Horn of Africa Resilience Learning Platform (RLP), which works with regional organizations in East Africa to develop strategies for coping with food insecurity and promotes long-term solutions as a buffer against shocks. The RLP delivered a number of critical studies on livelihood diversification and the use of in-built contingency mechanisms that enable development programs to address acute humanitarian needs known as Crisis Modifiers. The RLP also convened a series of regional learning events on resilience for USAID and development partners.
- FY 2015 funding supported the Global Resilience Partnership between USAID, the Rockefeller Foundation and the Swedish International Development Agency. The Global Resilience Partnership's first global resilience challenge resulted in 18 awards to challenge teams made up of academic, private sector, and non-governmental organization partners to test and scale innovations to help build resilience to recurrent crises in the Horn of Africa, Sahel, and Asia.
- FY 2015 funding also supported programs aimed at improved food security and building resilience in Haiti, Guatemala, Niger, Burkina Faso, Malawi, Uganda and Nepal through the CDF. These programs support the transition from humanitarian relief to sustainable development through their focus on people and places that are subject to recurrent crisis. By reducing the need to monetize food assistance, these resources also increase the availability of Title II emergency food aid — contributing to USAID's ability to effectively respond to food security crises world-wide.
- FY 2015 Economic Resilience funding enabled the expansion of activities in Nepal into areas impacted by the April 2015 earthquake, as part of USAID's developmental response to that devastating event.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: BFS undertook several monitoring and evaluation activities in FY 2015:

- Monitoring and evaluation funds were used to conduct two rounds of population surveys in FTF countries, assess and build partner country agricultural data and statistical systems, and design and conduct data collection for 14 rigorous impact evaluations.
- In FY 2015, USAID commissioned an inventory and synthesis of all performance evaluations conducted of FTF investments to date. The synthesis examines and integrates findings from approximately 200 evaluations conducted by interagency partners under the framework of the FTF Learning Agenda.
- In FY 2015, USAID promoted use of the Gender Integration Framework (GIF) tool to identify constraints to achieving women's empowerment in the agriculture sector and the programmatic approaches to best address these constraints. The GIF builds on the logic and results of the innovative Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI), which tracks women's empowerment and gender parity across five domains (production, resources, income, leadership, and time use).
- In FY 2015, USAID made continued improvements to the FTF Monitoring System (FTFMS), the interagency platform for performance monitoring of FTF investments at projects. For example, a geo-tag function was added to the FTFMS to allow users to see where activities are operating within a country and better link activity results with other data within the country. Over 1,000 users across FTF reported data on over 500 activities in the FTFMS during FY 2015.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by BFS informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- Monitoring and evaluation findings will support revisions to country funding levels, based on programmatic and financial performance, to ensure that funding is focused in areas and activities demonstrating the greatest potential to reduce levels of poverty and stunting. It will also focus on nutrition sensitive agriculture to sustain gains in nutrition and to reach FTF's ambitious stunting reduction targets.
- As data on impact indicators are received and analyzed, progress against the FTF goals of reducing poverty and stunting will be assessed and plans will be developed for adjusting country strategies and program implementation to most effectively use resources and achieve country-level targets across the initiative.
- Climate change is bringing new challenges to the agriculture sector. Utilizing the best available science to understand the effect of climate variability on agricultural productivity in FTF assisted countries, FTF will continue to support agricultural development approaches that use resources efficiently, protect and conserve the environment, utilize the best practices and technologies available, and reduce the risk for smallholder farmers.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased Accountability and Learning through Evidence of FTF Results and Impacts: BFS leads the M&E function for the FTF initiative. Funding supports program evaluation, performance monitoring, and knowledge-sharing activities that provide critical empirical evidence to inform programming and investment decisions.

Inclusive Agriculture Sector Growth through Market-Based Innovation, Partnerships, Technologies and Policies: FTF aims to significantly reduce hunger, poverty, and malnutrition. This requires improving agricultural productivity, expanding markets and trade, and increasing the economic resilience of vulnerable rural communities. Success requires a system that facilitates access to inputs, finance (including tools for managing risk), and markets for all stages of the value chain. By leveraging private-sector resources and expertise, FTF will increase commercialization of technologies, improve the agriculture and nutrition enabling environment, and promote inclusive market growth.

Transformed Production Systems and Improved Nutrition: Investments in agriculture and food security research respond to critical global and regional priorities and generate a continuous flow of new technologies and other innovations—and better host country policies—that lead to higher levels of productivity, nutritional security and incomes for small- and medium-scale producers in FTF countries. The FTF Research Strategy guides USAID's agriculture and food security research investments and promotes expanded collaboration among U.S. university-led FTF Innovation Labs, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, national and regional agricultural research systems, and the private sector.

BFS also provides technical assistance to field missions in scaling results, addressing climate change, and integrating nutrition and gender into food security programming. HICD interventions through fellowship programs, institutional strengthening mechanisms, and the FTF Innovation Labs help to build sustainable partner country capacity to build the agricultural sector.

Strengthened Planning and Implementation of Food Security and Resilience Programming: BFS provides overall leadership on regional and country food security issues such as agricultural inputs and financing, and increasing the role of women in agriculture. BFS supports technical analysis, training, knowledge management, and global learning exchanges; and helps Missions design and implement agricultural, resilience, and nutrition assistance programs.

USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

DCHA brings together wide-ranging technical expertise and operational capabilities essential to advancing democracy, building resilience, tackling fragility, and saving lives.

During emergencies, DCHA provides life-saving humanitarian assistance and, in response to large-scale disasters, is able to deploy expert teams that draw upon the full spectrum of the U.S. government’s capabilities. DCHA is responding to four Level 3 crises in Syria, Iraq, South Sudan, and Yemen. Level 3 is the UN’s designation for the most severe and large-scale humanitarian crises. Humanitarian assistance needs are expected to increase globally.

After a disaster, DCHA promotes a rapid and durable recovery by supporting livelihoods, markets, and the sustainable provision of basic services. DCHA will continue to work with implementing partners and regional bureaus and Missions to evaluate and engage in joint planning in areas or sectors where development programs could address long-term development issues and result in a decreased need for humanitarian assistance. DCHA promotes peaceful political transitions by strengthening civil society and respect for human rights, facilitating reconciliation, supporting effective democratic governance, and fostering the resumption of basic economic activity in countries experiencing political crisis or emerging from authoritarianism or conflict.

With a view toward sustainable peace and development, DCHA addresses underlying grievances that cause instability and conflict, supporting effective governance and the rule of law, and the resumption of basic economic activity in countries that are experiencing political crisis or are emerging from authoritarianism or conflict. DCHA promotes peaceful political transitions by strengthening civil society and respect for human rights, facilitating reconciliation efforts, supporting effective institutional development for greater democratic governance, and supporting the establishment and consolidation of inclusive and accountable democracies.

DCHA’s work supports economic, social, and political development, and helps protect development gains from being rolled back by disasters and conflict, thereby furthering U.S. national security. DCHA’s commitment to fostering democracy and human rights, and providing humanitarian assistance promotes and reflects core American values. DCHA aims to build resilience to shocks and crises in chronically vulnerable populations as well as to empower and protect the most vulnerable and marginalized groups.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,195,103	*	3,246,247	1,051,144
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,355,000	*	1,914,600	559,600
Complex Crises Fund	-	*	20,000	20,000
International Disaster Assistance	1,335,000	*	1,832,000	497,000
Transition Initiatives	20,000	*	62,600	42,600
Enduring/Core Programs	840,103	*	1,331,647	491,544
Complex Crises Fund	20,000	*	10,000	-10,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Democracy Fund	55,000	*	-	-55,000
Development Assistance	109,494	*	63,147	-46,347
Economic Support Fund	21,900	*	-	-21,900
Global Health Programs - USAID	19,500	*	14,500	-5,000
International Disaster Assistance	560,000	*	125,000	-435,000
P.L. 480 Title II	7,209	*	1,104,000	1,096,791
Transition Initiatives	47,000	*	15,000	-32,000

Complex Crises Fund (CCF)

The FY 2017 request of \$10.0 million for CCF will be used to support activities to prevent or respond to political, social, and economic challenges and crises in areas where OCO has not generally been utilized to date. USAID-managed funds are targeted to countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict, violence, or instability, or present an unanticipated opportunity for progress in a newly emerging or fragile democracy. CCF is a flexible funding resource enabling the U.S. government to rapidly respond to unforeseen and evolving contexts that if left unaddressed threaten long-term development gains, foreign policy priorities, and national security interests. Projects aim to address and prevent root causes of conflict and instability through a whole-of-government approach and include host government participation, as well as other partner resources. It is a critical tool for prevention activities.

In the past year, CCF funds have provided critical support for programs in Ukraine, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Burma, and Lebanon. In Sri Lanka and Ukraine, CCF funds bolstered political transitions. In the Central African Republic funds have fostered community peace-building and atrocity prevention. CCF is helping to mitigate rising sectarian and host community-refugee tensions in Lebanon. In Burma, it is supporting the return and resettlement of Rohingya households living in camps for internally displaced persons.

Complex Crises Fund (CCF) - OCO

The FY 2017 request of \$20.0 million for CCF-OCO will be used to support activities to prevent or respond to political, social, and economic challenges and crises. USAID-managed funds are targeted to countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict, violence, or instability, or present an unanticipated opportunity for progress in a newly emerging or fragile democracy. CCF is a flexible funding resource enabling the U.S. government to rapidly respond to unforeseen and evolving contexts that if left unaddressed threaten long-term development gains, foreign policy priorities, and national security interests. Projects aim to address and prevent root causes of conflict and instability through a whole-of-government approach and include host government participation, as well as other partner resources. It is a critical tool for prevention activities.

In the past year, CCF funds have provided critical support for programs in Ukraine, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Burma, and Lebanon. In Sri Lanka and Ukraine, CCF funds bolstered political transitions. In the Central African Republic funds have fostered community peace-building and atrocity prevention. CCF is helping to mitigate rising sectarian and host community-refugee tensions in Lebanon. In Burma, it is supporting the return and resettlement of Rohingya households living in camps for internally displaced persons.

Development Assistance (DA)

The Center of Excellence on Democracy, Human Rights and Governance (DRG Center): The DRG Center plans to use the requested \$34.1 million to advance high-level Agency priorities in the areas of Global Labor, Vulnerable Populations, Elections and Political Transitions, Civil Society, and Human Rights including Countering Trafficking in Persons (CTIP). These efforts will support the establishment and consolidation of inclusive and accountable democracies, as well as support civil society within the context of democratic backsliding or closing spaces. Through the DRG Center's strategically focused learning agenda, it will also advance thought leadership by applying best practices to development programming and rapid-response technical assistance through a targeted set of global awards. The DRG Center will continue to lead the Agency's integration of DRG principles across all development sectors to amplify impact and sustain results; this approach will help ensure programs are focused on local priorities and are locally-led.

The DRG Center will continue to play an influential and coordinating role across the U.S. government, particularly with the State Department. It will also continually look for collaborative opportunities with NGOs, academic institutions, and increasingly, with private sector actors to help leverage funding. As the Agency's technical experts on democracy, human rights, and governance, the DRG Center will also continue to administer training programs, strengthening technical capabilities in the field and in within the interagency by promoting the latest learning and approaches, including Local Solutions.

Key Interventions:

- The bureau will provide \$23.1 million to contribute to and advance key Administration priorities such as the President's Stand with Civil Society Initiative, Local Solutions, DRG Integration, the Global Women's Leadership Program, C-TIP, LGBTI, Youth, and Indigenous Peoples programming.
- \$1.9 million will provide protection, care and support to vulnerable populations, both child and adult, including civilian victims of war and torture survivors.
- \$4.2 million in funding will support the Elections and Political Processes (EPP) fund to support unanticipated elections and political transitions.
- Funds will be used to leverage host-country based regional organizations to support elections and political transitions through a regional elections and political transitions mechanism.
- The bureau will continue to support the Global Labor Program to promote labor rights as a key element of democratic governance and poverty reduction.
- \$3.0 million will be used to support LGBTI populations by protecting their physical security and political and civil rights and working for the equality of opportunity and non-discriminatory access to public goods and services.
- Funds will be used to curb democratic backsliding and "closing space" and adjust to a rapidly changing civil society sector via the Civil Society Innovation Initiative (civil society Hubs for impact and innovation).
- The bureau will continue to advance work to protect human rights activists, bloggers, journalists, and civil society organizations online through digital security techniques under the Information Safety and Capacity project.
- Activities will include strengthening institutions and systems that enable the rule of law and prevent human rights violations through enhanced security sector accountability, legislative strengthening, local governance and anticorruption.
- The bureau will continue to invest in Women, Peace, and Security focus countries, including advancing women's roles in peacebuilding and transition processes and building resilience to crisis and conflict through women and girls' empowerment.
- The bureau will continue to collaborate with the donor community and leverage partner investments that can enable global-scale up of DRG programming.
- Work will continue across the Agency to implement USAID's Integration Action Plan, signed by the

Administrator in January 2015, which includes integrating DRG principles and practices into other sectors and political economy analysis.

- The bureau will continue to advance the DRG learning agenda based on hard evidence to better inform and program the Agency's over \$2.0 billion dollar investment under GJD. DRG will draw upon lessons learned to continually refine the skills of the DRG cadre and to further advance the incorporation of DRG principles throughout USAID's development portfolio.

Office of Food for Peace (FFP): The request of \$13.9 million in DA funding provides critical support to DCHA's humanitarian and development food assistance programs through technical assistance, training, and early-warning systems. These funds are essential to DCHA's ability to respond to crises effectively, efficiently, and expeditiously.

For technical support, the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA-3) Project helps to strengthen U.S. capacity to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate Title II programs. FANTA-3 research includes community and livelihood resilience in risky environments, agriculture-access-nutrition linkages, integrating food assistance with other U.S. programs, emergency, and therapeutic feeding focusing on the prevention of malnutrition in children under two years of age, and the relationship between gender and food security. Additional support to USAID partners includes the advancement of monitoring and evaluation efforts and capacity building of local partners. DA resources support food security and technical experts on FFP staff, improving the design of new food assistance programs, improving market analysis of food assistance interventions, and providing support to field-based USAID staff.

The Humanitarian Assistance Support Contract (HASC) provides staff support for the award and management of grants and cooperative agreements for emergency and development food assistance programs. HASC staff also assist with the procurement of Title II commodities, communications, and training.

The Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) provides objective, evidence-based analysis to help government decision makers and relief agencies plan for, and respond to humanitarian crises and produces forward looking reports on more than 36 of the world's most food-insecure countries. FEWS NET currently maintains 22 field offices as well as a remote monitoring network.

Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA): With a request of \$5.0 million, ASHA will support USAID's mission of partnering to end extreme poverty and promote resilient, democratic societies by providing tangible assistance to civil society institutions that demonstrate the ideas and practices of the United States in health and education abroad. With a focus on science and technology, inclusive civil society, and gender equality and women's empowerment, ASHA projects simultaneously further sustainable development and build greater mutual understanding between the people of other countries and the people of the United States. The FY 2017 funding level is critical to enable ASHA to strengthen institutions through capital improvement projects and the procurement of advanced scientific, medical, and educational equipment.

Key Interventions:

- In Egypt, Lebanon, and the West Bank, funding provides secondary schools and universities with technology for education in the arts, media, and the sciences, allowing students to express themselves, develop a commitment to independent inquiry and the free exchange of ideas and go on to leadership roles in their countries, the region, and globally.
- In Sub-Saharan Africa, funding allows centers of excellence in health and education to become more sustainable and expand their reach, allowing local experts to benefit from exposure to the ideas and practices of the United States and build the capacity of civil society locally to meaningfully improve outcomes in health and education.

Office of Program, Policy and Management (PPM): The FY 2017 request includes \$7.1 million for PPM activities, including \$2.1 million to support the implementation of the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (WPS). Funds will be used to make strategic investments in USAID WPS focus countries, including: 1) programming that advances women's role in critical peacebuilding and transition processes; strengthens the prevention of and response to gender-based violence in countries affected by crisis; and builds resilience to crisis and conflict through the empowerment of women and girls; and 2) support for training, technical assistance, and monitoring and learning activities that help missions integrate WPS objectives into their broader portfolios. In FY 2017, activities will be designed to address specific gaps, challenges, or opportunities identified in the 2015 review of the U.S. National Action Plan and will build on recommendations, lessons learned, and best practices from mid-cycle portfolio reviews of current WPS programming.

Key Interventions:

- Provide practical or strategic support for women's participation in peace processes, political transition, reconstruction, or security initiatives.
- Increase the protection of women and girls from conflict and crisis-related gender-based violence (GBV) and trafficking in persons.
- Promote women's participation and leadership in efforts to build resilience to recurrent crisis, conflict, and insecurity, such as activities to engage women and girls in community-level violence prevention, countering violent extremism, conflict mitigation, disaster risk reduction, and adaptation to climate-related shocks/challenges.
- Improve accountability for GBV and strengthen holistic access to justice for survivors.
- Strengthen the technical and organizational capacity of civil society actors, including women's organizations, working to address critical gender equality and female empowerment issues in fragile, conflict-affected, and transition environments.

PPM also requests \$5.0 million for global climate change adaptation programming. This programming will contribute to the Presidential Initiative and the USAID Strategy for Climate Change and Development through an integrated bureau-wide focus on the needs of the most vulnerable. DCHA's climate change programming identifies and strengthens fragile systems, and builds resilience for the most vulnerable. In the face of growing impacts of extreme weather, DCHA will support programs in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, Asia, and the Middle East that further the Agency's understanding of the connection between climate change, disasters, food security, conflict, and instability and how adaptation strategies can be applied to reduce associated risks and build broader social and institutional resiliency. These climate change investments will be carefully coordinated and integrated with other DCHA investments in humanitarian assistance, disaster-risk reduction, democratization, crisis and recovery, as well as with the Famine Early Warning System. In addition, in compliance with Executive Order 13677, DCHA will support analytic work to assess our development programs for any significant climate change risks and make any needed adjustments to enhance the sustainability of development outcomes.

Key Interventions:

- Build resilience among the most vulnerable by connecting disaster risk reduction efforts with adaptation planning to create sustainable interventions that take into account not just current conditions but expected future circumstances.
- Empower civil society and governments in climate-challenged states to make difficult adaptation decisions in an inclusive, legitimate manner.
- Build the capacity of decision-makers to use climate information to support adaptation measures for the most food insecure.
- Enhance the capacity of the most vulnerable to assess their risks from climate shocks and stresses and design innovative interventions that mitigate harmful effects.

- Improve the Agency’s ability to address climate-related drivers of conflict and strengthen sources of resilience to foster stability.

Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation (CMM): The requested FY 2017 funding level of \$3.0 million will support U.S. government foreign policy and national security objectives to prevent and mitigate conflict and violent extremism as envisioned in the 2015 National Security Strategy and Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review. CMM supports state-of-the-art peacebuilding approaches, conflict-sensitive development and humanitarian assistance programs, and evidence-based policies and strategies related to fragility, conflict, and violence. CMM’s work contributes to supporting inclusive and accountable democracies to advance freedom, dignity, and development, and to enhancing effective, coordinated response to crises, fragility, and political opportunities.

Key Interventions:

- CMM will lead applied research and analysis activities that generate new learning and synthesize existing data to develop technical leadership products that help USAID and other partners in the development and humanitarian assistance communities translate cutting-edge knowledge in conflict, fragility, and resilience into field-based practice and quality results. Work will include country-specific conflict assessments, fragility and instability risk analyses, technical briefs and toolkits.
- CMM will deliver high quality training in analyzing, understanding, and applying conflict and fragility dynamics to support the design and implementation of more effective peacebuilding and sector-specific programming in conflict-affected, fragile states. In addition, these state-of-the-art training materials will be broadly disseminated to support best practices among other partner organizations that implement development and humanitarian assistance activities.
- As part of its strategic agenda to identify and promote evidence-based learning, CMM will continue support for program evaluations that explore the effectiveness of theories of change and related interventions for programming in key areas such as people-to-people peacebuilding and countering violent extremism.
- CMM staff will contribute expert technical assistance and support to USAID operating units and the U.S. government interagency – and will advocate within international fora – to develop and implement policies and programs to lessen conflict, address fragility, and bolster resiliencies at the country and global level.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

The DRG Center will manage \$14.5 million in Global Health Funds to continue to support the Displaced Children and Orphans fund (DCOF), as well as the Center for Children in Adversity (CECA) under the Action Plan on Children in Adversity (APCA). DCOF and CECA programs focus on children affected by war, children with disabilities, and other disenfranchised children by providing support to reinforce coping strategies and work within family and community structures in the midst of conflict, crisis, or economic stress. DCOF has also developed programs to strengthen the economic capacities of vulnerable families to help provide for their children’s needs. DCOF is also participating in a pioneering effort to develop and strengthen national child protection systems and is helping build networks of key actors to improve policies and develop state-of-the-art programming.

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2017 request includes \$13.0 million to support the implementation of DCOF and \$1.5 million to support APCA implementation in priority CECA programs globally;
- Funding will be used toward strengthening child protection systems;
- Funding will support networks of key actors to improve policy and programming to benefit vulnerable children and families;
- Funds will also provide CECA coordination of the APCA across nine federal agencies and 30 departments.

International Disaster Assistance (IDA)

The FY 2017 IDA enduring request of \$125.0 million will provide funds to save lives and reduce suffering in, and mitigate and prepare for natural and complex emergencies overseas through food assistance, disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance, including activities that transition to development assistance programs and disaster preparedness/risk reduction activities, with a focus on areas where OCO has not generally been utilized to date. The IDA request will enable the U.S. government to meet humanitarian needs quickly and support mitigation and preparedness programs, as well as provide emergency food assistance.

The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA): OFDA will administer \$95.0 million to respond to humanitarian needs resulting from natural disasters, civil strife, food insecurity, and prolonged displacement of populations. Programs support humanitarian responses to disaster-affected and conflict-affected individuals and internally displaced persons, providing a foundation for recovery and the advancement of development and stability. By reducing the impact of disasters, programs alleviate suffering and save lives. This funding level will be used for protracted complex emergencies, disaster risk reduction activities, and responses to new and sudden onset disasters, and related operational costs. With International Disaster funds, the U.S. government provides safe drinking water, basic health services, shelter, household commodities, seeds, tools, and livelihood assistance to tens of millions of people in approximately 70 countries each year.

In addition, USAID is responsible for certain necessary recurring and non-recurring costs for providing U.S. disaster assistance under the Compact of Free Association between the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). Recurring costs are approximately \$1.0 million annually, funded from IDA. These costs include pre-positioning of emergency relief supplies, full-time staff based in the region to coordinate with government officials in both FSM and RMI, and agreements with disaster assistance implementing partners. These funds are in addition to the Development Assistance provided through USAID's Asia Bureau.

Key Interventions:

- OFDA will undertake activities to respond to emergency needs in complex, man-made and natural disasters.
- OFDA will coordinate across USAID bureaus to enhance the resilience of disaster-affected communities and prepare for disasters. Building resilience to shocks and crises in chronically vulnerable populations results in cost savings over the long-term, and effectively leverages and links humanitarian accounts and development investments.

FFP: USAID's FFP will administer \$30.0 million for emergency food response. IDA resources enable the U.S. government to respond effectively and efficiently by using the right tool at the right time to respond to emergency situations and food insecurity with a range of interventions, including local and regional purchase of agricultural commodities, food vouchers, cash transfers, and cash for work programs.

Key Intervention:

- FFP will provide cash-based emergency food assistance in response to natural disasters or new complex emergencies, enabling an immediate response to shocks.

International Disaster Assistance (IDA) - OCO

The FY 2017 IDA-OCO request of \$1.832 billion will provide funds to save lives and reduce suffering in, and mitigate and prepare for natural and complex emergencies overseas through food assistance, disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance, including activities that transition to development

assistance programs and disaster preparedness/risk reduction activities. The IDA OCO request will enable the U.S. government to meet humanitarian needs quickly and support mitigation and preparedness programs, as well as provide emergency food assistance.

OFDA: OFDA will administer \$1.001 billion of the \$1.832 billion request of International Disaster Assistance (IDA) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funds. The funding will be used to respond to humanitarian needs resulting from natural disasters, civil strife, food insecurity, and prolonged displacement of populations. Programs support humanitarian responses to disaster-affected and conflict-affected individuals and internally displaced persons, providing a foundation for recovery and the advancement of development and stability. By reducing the impact of disasters, programs alleviate suffering and save lives. The funding will be used for protracted complex emergencies, disaster risk reduction activities, responses to new and sudden onset disasters, and related operational costs. With IDA OCO funds, the U.S. government provides safe drinking water, basic health services, shelter, household commodities, seeds, tools, and livelihood assistance to tens of millions of people in approximately 70 countries each year.

Key Interventions:

- Interventions in response to large-scale, protracted emergencies will continue to be a priority in FY 2017. OFDA anticipates that there will be numerous continuing complex emergencies in inaccessible and insecure environments that dovetail with major U.S. government's strategic priorities, including Syria and Iraq.
- OFDA will continue to provide protection assistance, including support for prevention and response to gender-based violence, as an integral part of the vital, life-saving humanitarian assistance IDA supports.

FFP: FFP will administer \$831.0 million for emergency food assistance worldwide. The IDA-OCO request ensures that the U.S. government can efficiently and effectively meet emergent food needs in ongoing complex emergencies and humanitarian crises. IDA-OCO resources allow USAID to support the most appropriate and effective food assistance interventions for these crises such as local and regional purchase of agricultural commodities, food vouchers, and cash transfers.

Key Interventions:

- FFP will continue to provide emergency food assistance in response to complex emergencies in the Middle East (Syria, Iraq, and Yemen), Somalia, the Central African Republic, and West Africa in 2017. In these difficult operating environments, cash-based programming can shorten procurement times or allow implementing partners to support local markets impacted by conflict.
- As vulnerable populations in East and Southern Africa recover from the effects of 2016's El Nino, FFP will use market-based approaches to stimulate recovery and transition activities.
- FFP will provide market based emergency food assistance in response to natural disasters or new complex emergencies, enabling an immediate response to shocks.

P.L. 480 Title II

Title II of the Food for Peace Act authorizes the provision of U.S. food assistance to meet emergency food needs around the world, and funds development-oriented programs to help address the underlying causes of food insecurity. Funding for Title II is appropriated to the U.S. Department of Agriculture and is administered by USAID.

The FY 2017 Title II request includes funding for development programs, complemented by resources requested in the DA account under the Bureau of Food Security's Community Development Fund. Together, these resources support development food assistance programs' efforts to address chronic food

insecurity in areas of recurrent crises using a multi-sectoral approach to reduce poverty and build resilience.

The balance of the FY 2017 Title II request will be used to provide emergency food assistance in response to natural disasters and complex emergencies. In an emergency, when people face severe food insecurity, Title II emergency programs save lives, boost the resilience of disaster-affected communities, and support the transition from relief to recovery. This food, including specialized, processed commodities, provides life-saving assistance and nutritional support to millions of vulnerable people facing disasters and food insecurity overseas.

The request would allow the use of up to 25 percent of these resources, valued at \$337.5 million, for market-based food assistance for emergencies including the local or regional procurement of agricultural commodities, use of food vouchers, or use of cash transfers. This allows USAID to make emergency food aid more timely and cost-effective, improving program efficiencies and performance. It is estimated that these market based approaches will allow USAID to assist approximately two million more emergency beneficiaries annually with the requested resources.

Key Interventions:

- Continue implementation of development food assistance programs in 12 countries while soliciting applications for new development assistance programs in four countries.
- Activities designed to increase the resilience of food insecure communities are routinely integrated into development and emergency food assistance programs.
- FFP will provide specialized food products including ready-to-use foods, and fortified rice, to prevent and treat malnutrition. High energy biscuits will be available for programming in the immediate aftermath of a natural disaster or for displaced populations on the move.
- FFP will continue to meet to food needs in protracted emergency situations into FY 2017.

Transition Initiatives (TI)

The FY 2017 request of \$15.0 million for the TI account will be used to address opportunities and challenges in conflict-prone countries and assist the transition toward sustainable development, peace, good governance, and democracy, with a focus on areas where OCO has not generally been utilized to date.

TI funding will support catalytic programs targeting political crises, preventing and mitigating conflict, and addressing stabilization needs in countries important to U.S. foreign policy. TI funds will support fast, flexible, short-term assistance to help government and civilian partners advance peace and democracy. TI funding will target foreign policy priority countries where OTI acts as a first responder to engage quickly and robustly and where additional contingency funds are less readily available.

Examples of assistance include: addressing underlying causes of instability and violent extremism, support to key transitional processes such as elections and constitutional assemblies, promoting central government responsiveness to local needs, civic participation programs, media programs raising awareness of national issues, and conflict resolution measures.

Transition Initiatives (TI) - OCO

The FY 2017 request of \$62.6 million for the TI-OCO account will be used to address opportunities and challenges in conflict-prone countries and assist the transition toward sustainable development, peace, good governance, and democracy.

TI funding will support catalytic programs targeting political crises, preventing and mitigating conflict, and addressing stabilization needs in countries important to U.S. foreign policy. TI funds will support fast, flexible, short-term assistance to help government and civilian partners advance peace and democracy. TI funding will target foreign policy priority countries where OTI acts as a first responder to engage quickly and robustly and where additional contingency funds are less readily available.

Examples of assistance include: addressing underlying causes of instability and violent extremism, support to key transitional processes such as elections and constitutional assemblies, promoting central government responsiveness to local needs, civic participation programs, media programs raising awareness of national issues, and conflict resolution measures.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: DCHA is currently implementing a second round of Reconciliation Fund evaluation activities, with a focus on better understanding the interaction of religious identities, conflict dynamics, and peacebuilding in people-to-people programs. FY 2017 funding will help support the third round of Reconciliation Fund evaluations managed by the Bureau. The specific technical focus will be determined based on new learning opportunities or evaluation questions that arise during program implementation. FY 2017 funding will also support a rigorous evaluation of a field-based countering violent extremism program in partnership with a USAID mission.

DCHA has completed three impact evaluations (IEs) involving USAID DRG programs in Ghana, Uganda, South Africa, Zambia, Peru, Paraguay, Haiti, and Georgia. Through FY 2016-2017, DCHA will design and initiate up to 10 additional IEs for USAID DRG programs in Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, and Africa. DCHA has also completed 10, and is carrying out an additional 11, performance evaluations on both mission-managed programs, and on DCHA-managed global DRG programs, such as: 1) the Legal Enabling Environment Project aimed at creating environments conducive for non-governmental organizations to operate freely; 2) and the Consortium for Elections and Political Process project, which has provided over \$600.0 million dollars of elections and political process support globally through the National Democratic Institute, the International Republican Institute, and International Foundation for Electoral Systems over the last six years. In addition, DCHA has completed, or is conducting a series of rigorous surveys and has made 12 grants to academics for critical research in the DRG sector, including Countering-Trafficking in Persons programs.

DCHA centrally manages quantitative, population-based baseline evaluation surveys for all new development food assistance programs, funded with Title II and Community Development Fund resources. Additionally, DCHA centrally manages final evaluations, measuring progress against baseline data in key sectors including nutrition outcomes, agricultural production, and economic growth.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: DCHA routinely utilizes Reconciliation Fund evaluation results to identify best practices in people-to-people programming and shape future solicitations. In addition, evaluation findings and recommendations can help inform technical guidance, training materials, and USAID mission program designs related to conflict management and mitigation, as appropriate.

DCHA's DRG-related impact evaluation initiative is answering pressing questions USAID missions have about what works in their programs, what to scale up, and what approaches do not yield optimal results in particular settings. For example, current evaluations examine the relative efficacy of national government versus civil society-advocated anti-corruption efforts; determine what forms of information campaigns increase voter turnout and enable citizens to hold elected officials accountable post-election;

and identify the types of information that catalyze citizens to proactively engage with local government to improve service delivery. These questions are central to the design of many USAID programs. Having rigorous, tested answers will improve the impact of USAID programs.

DCHA anticipates using a new model for development food assistance programming in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Awards issued in 2016 will follow a “Refine and Implement” approach, where baseline data will be used in a consultative process with implementing partners to refine and adjust program activities, delivering better food assistance outcomes over the length of the five-year program. Additionally, the third phase of the Food Aid Quality Review (FAQR) will examine the cost effectiveness and programmatic efficiency of specialized nutritional products and accompanying programmatic interventions in food assistance programming.

DCHA continues to strengthen its management and oversight of CCF activities by requiring a mid-cycle review (a form of performance monitoring) of CCF-country portfolios that are approximately half-way through their implementation. The MPR serve as an important external evaluative process to help make relevant programmatic and management adjustments before the project has ended – a critically important approach in the kinds of rapidly changing environments where CCF typically operates. The mid-cycle review also advances the broader DCHA and USAID Learning Agenda by allowing best practices experienced in one complex operational environment to be employed appropriately across the global CCF portfolio. In FY 2014 and FY 2015, reviews were conducted in Nepal, Jordan, the Maldives, Ukraine, Niger, and the Central African Republic. Reviews of the Burundi and Democratic Republic of the Congo portfolios are planned.

Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) - Major OFDA Disaster Responses by Country
International Disaster Assistance (IDA) *
Obligations (\$ in Thousands)

Country	FY 2014 OFDA	FY 2014 FFP	Disaster Type	FY 2015 OFDA	FY 2015 FFP	Disaster Type
Afghanistan	25,685	2,500	Complex Emergency	25,706		Complex Emergency
Algeria					3,500	Refugees
Angola	5,430		Food Security			
Bangladesh		1,500			1,941	Refugees
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,517	300	Flood			
Burkina Faso	2,382	1,000	Food Security	1,600		Food Security
Burma	4,061	9,500	Complex Emergency	5,661	13,000	Complex Emergency
Burundi		3,321	Food Security			
Cameroon		5,000		2,094		Complex Emergency
Central African Republic	37,070	13,984	Complex Emergency	37,413		Complex Emergency
Central America Region		1,000			5,000	Drought
Chad	13,685	8,059	Complex Emergency	9,843	3,000	Complex Emergency
Democratic Republic of the Congo	50,109	12,006	Complex Emergency	49,200	17,757	Complex Emergency
Ecuador		2,176			2,100	Refugees
El Salvador		1,000	Drought			
Ethiopia	22,267		Complex Emergency	19,256		Complex Emergency
Guatemala		5,100	Drought			
Haiti					3,900	Drought
Honduras		3,900	Drought			
India	2,385	1,458	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon	100		Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon
Iraq	18,250	10,500	Complex Emergency	70,408	27,500	Complex Emergency
Jordan					2,000	
Kenya	1,000	30,000	Food Security	7,885	12,000	Food Security
Madagascar				100	1,999	Flood
Malawi	4,898		Food Security	1,850	2,500	Flood
Malaysia				1,245		Flood
Mali	19,617	15,626	Complex Emergency	16,242	17,595	Complex Emergency
Mauritania	5,670	5,174	Complex Emergency		4,947	
Micronesia				12,031		Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon
Mozambique		1,500	Flood	1,050	2,000	Flood
Nepal		2,368	Refugees/Flood	33,529	6,500	Earthquake
Niger	11,766	33,998	Complex Emergency	10,152	17,900	Complex Emergency
Nigeria	7,044		Complex Emergency	12,397	17,782	Complex Emergency
Pakistan	13,403	11,542	Complex Emergency	13,844	42,000	Complex Emergency
Philippines	35,242	11,497	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon	876		Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon
Rep. of Congo		1,000	Refugees		1,000	Refugees
Rwanda		5,500	Refugees		8,500	Refugees
Senegal		1,000	Conflict	2,993	3,145	Food Security
Serbia	1,968		Flood			
Somalia	45,679	48,808	Complex Emergency	52,029	37,814	Complex Emergency
South Sudan	119,934	15,591	Complex Emergency	110,041	2,680	Complex Emergency
Sri Lanka				150	679	Landslide
Sudan	65,264	40,492	Complex Emergency	63,072	39,757	Complex Emergency
Syria **	298,051	536,362	Complex Emergency	303,152	580,924	Complex Emergency
Uganda		13,000			9,000	Refugees/Drought
Ukraine	6,651		Complex Emergency	25,607	10,000	Complex Emergency
Vanuatu				1,027	1,000	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon

Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) - Major OFDA Disaster Responses by Country
International Disaster Assistance (IDA) *
Obligations (\$ in Thousands)

Country	FY 2014 OFDA	FY 2014 FFP	Disaster Type	FY 2015 OFDA	FY 2015 FFP	Disaster Type
West Africa Region	37,902		Ebola Outbreak	716,644	90,600	Ebola Outbreak
West Bank/Gaza	5,447		Complex Emergency			
Yemen	34,858	15,000	Complex Emergency	62,030	14,815	Complex Emergency
Zimbabwe		5,956			4,500	Drought
Other Disaster Responses						
Africa Region	1,691			50		
Asia Region	940			350		
Europe / Middle East Region	100					
Latin America / Caribbean Region	250			450		
Preparedness / Mitigation / Planning	152,391			141,891		
Operations / Program Support	72,147			96,311	10,458	
Grand Total	1,125,753	876,718		1,908,277	1,019,793	

* Figures above include USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and Office of Food for Peace (FFP) obligations of regular International Disaster Assistance (IDA) funds and IDA Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funds. In addition to funding listed above, in FY14 OFDA obligated \$5.013M in ESF funding for West Africa Ebola, and \$0.103M in Title II funding for the Yemen Complex Emergency.

** Includes funding provided to WFP's Regional EMOP targeting Syrian refugees in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey.

Transition Initiatives – Funds appropriated for FY 2015 (U.S. Dollars)				
Country	Description	Dates	Est. Budget (\$000)	
			TI	Non-TI
AFRICA				
Côte d'Ivoire	Consolidating greater social cohesion and political stability in Cote d'Ivoire prior to and immediately after the October 2015 presidential elections.	Start: 9/2011 Exit: 4/2016	TI: 6,619	2,000 EPP
Mali	Supporting the national-level peace process while restoring a sense of normalcy in strategic areas in the North and countering violent extremism through inclusion of marginalized communities.	Start: 5/2013 Exit: 4/2016	TI: 245 TI-OCO: 2,507	0
Niger	Supporting and strengthening the ability of Nigerien communities, especially youth, to withstand extremism and instability caused by regional conflicts through building social cohesion among local actors, communities and the Nigerien government.	Start: 8/2014 Exit: 8/2016	TI: 2,478 TI-OCO: 1,514	0
Nigeria	Diminishing the conditions that allow Boko Haram to exist and flourish.	Start: 9/2014 Exit: 9/2018	TI: 2,514 TI-OCO: 1,985	1,000 ESF 5,000 CCF 3,860 DA 751 DFID
South Sudan	Mitigating the further spread of communal violence and rising tensions in critical areas where conflict may have national implications.	Start: 7/2013 Exit: 1/2016	TI: 451	21,533 ESF
ASIA				
Afghanistan	Strengthening resiliency of Afghan communities by increasing cohesion within and between communities, supporting peaceful and legitimate governance processes and outcomes, and countering violent extremism.	Start: 7/2009 Exit: 3/2016	TI: 604	3,000 ESF
Burma	Addressing urgent transition needs and fostering greater participation in peace and reform processes through support to government, civil society, and other key stakeholders.	Start: 9/2012 Exit: 8/2016	TI: 3,063	4,500 ESF
Pakistan	Supporting stability and security, countering violent extremism, and building a foundation for political and social development in conflict-prone communities in Pakistan.	Start: 10/2007 Exit: 9/2018	TI: 165	46,510 ESF
EUROPE AND EURASIA				
Ukraine	Complementing ongoing USAID efforts to create a prosperous and stable Ukraine by responding to the crisis in the East and helping the Government of Ukraine engage citizens in the reform process and promote national unity.	Start: 5/2014 Exit: 7/2017	TI: 5,412 TI-OCO: 3,398	2,900 ESF
LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN				
Honduras	Supporting civil society engagement and the strengthening of alliances between communities and government institutions to reduce violence.	Start: 7/2012 Exit: 8/2016	TI: 1,288	9,600 ESF
Colombia	Enhancing Colombian readiness to implement rapid response programming during the critical 36-month period after peace accords are signed with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas.	Start: 7/2015 Exit: 7/2018	TI: 5,999	6,000 ESF
MIDDLE EAST				
Lebanon	Strengthening resilience in Lebanese communities to more effectively cope with destabilizing factors of the Syrian crisis.	Start: 10/2007 Exit: 9/2017	TI: 3,232 TI-OCO: 4,334	2,000 ESF 5,000 CCF
Libya	Strengthening foundations for sustainable peace by strengthening civil society and fostering social trust between and within communities.	Start: 7/2011 Exit: 8/2017	TI: 188 TI-OCO: 3,013	0
Syria	Supporting Syrians who are building inclusive, accountable and responsive institutions that address community needs.	Start: 1/2013 Exit: 8/2018	TI: 829 TI-OCO: 1,420	14,800 ESF 20,420 IDA
Yemen	Supporting government and civil society actors to engage in an inclusive and peaceful political transition through targeted assistance in key rural and urban areas.	Start: 3/2010 Exit: 3/2016	TI: 59 TI-OCO: 1,825	0
MULTI-COUNTRY PROGRAM SUPPORT (Costs not attributed to a single country program)			TI: 5,821	
Washington, DC Program Support for Worldwide Programs			TI: 12,051	
TI No-Year funds adjustment*			-4,025	
TOTAL FUNDS: FY15 TI: 47,000 FY15 TI-OCO: 20,000 Non-TI: 148,875				
A Macedonia program was also begun at the very end of FY 2015.				
*This adjustment includes: 1) funds from prior fiscal year; 2) funds used in next fiscal year; and 3) collections, recoveries, and reimbursements.				
FY2015: TI/TI-OCO allocations based on \$67 million appropriation. Non-TI funding totals \$148.875 million.				

USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3) provides a global perspective, evidence-based expertise, and sustainable solutions in our sectors to accelerate the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) collective impact on development outcomes.

E3 is the technical leadership and field support hub for worldwide activities in 12 technical sectors. E3 reinforces the Agency's collective impact on development outcomes by providing a global perspective, evidence-based expertise and sustainable solutions to support USAID's programs and policies on economic growth, trade, infrastructure and energy, education, urban services, civil society, natural resource management, global climate change, water, gender equality and women's empowerment. In FY 2017, the Bureau will continue to use data-driven analysis to support Agency design processes and build upon its research and rigorous evaluation agenda to improve the effectiveness of Agency strategies and programs. In support of the Agency's goal of reducing poverty and promoting resilient and democratic societies, E3 has pioneered the use of strategic tools such as the Development Credit Authority (DCA), mobilized private capital and fostered innovation through its management of the Agency's Grand Challenges for Development in education, energy, and water, and a technology challenge in Forestry and Biodiversity. In FY 2017, the Bureau will continue support for the development and use of innovations and strategic tools, while investing in robust evidence-gathering to design cutting-edge programs that ensure achievement of results.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	241,336	*	254,266	12,930
Development Assistance	203,520	*	244,766	41,246
Economic Support Fund	37,816	*	9,500	-28,316

Development Assistance (DA)

FY 2017 funding will support key interventions in a wide range of sectors to achieve Agency objectives.

- **Broad-Based Economic Growth:** In line with the QDDR recommendations, E3 staff will conduct constraints-to-growth diagnostics in selected countries in conjunction with the Department of State and other interagency and international partners to identify barriers to inclusive economic growth. This will help to prioritize interventions that lead to more effective and sustainable results. E3 will also work to support sound economic governance and domestic resource mobilization in partner countries. Technical assistance will help countries to generate taxes and other revenue so that partner countries can take control of their own development. E3 funded assistance will help partner countries ensure that their resources are being used in an efficient and accountable manner that will enhance development in targeted sectors. E3 will provide technical analysis in the form of cost benefit analysis and cost effectiveness analysis to ensure that USAID projects are effective, and improve the livelihoods of the poor and get high value for money. This analysis will take place across a variety of development sectors such as agriculture and health, and will reflect U.S. government priorities such as global climate change.

- Trade: In FY 2017, USAID will support developing countries to help integrate traders into the global trading system and expand trade and economic opportunities. Specifically funds will assist developing country governments to undertake reforms that decrease the time and costs to trade such as streamlining, and increasing predictability and transparency of border procedures. USAID will work collaboratively with international organizations, such as the International Trade Center, International Finance Corporation, and with other U.S. government agencies such as the U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Trade and Development Agency, to provide developing country reformers access to global expertise related to trade policy and trade facilitation reforms. USAID will use \$5.0 million in FY 2017 funds to pursue public private partnerships to support trade facilitation activities working with the World Economic Forum, the International Chamber of Commerce and the Center for International Private Enterprise. Activities may be implemented in countries which may include special notification countries such as Burma, Cambodia, Guatemala, Honduras, Pakistan and Tunisia.
- Development Credit Authority: In 2017, E3 will use partial credit guarantees to unlock private financing to support USAID development outcomes throughout the world. The \$3.0 million will be used to mobilize up to \$100.0 million in private sector financing into innovative and impactful cross-border transactions, as well as to scale the size and impact of single-country guarantees. E3 anticipates that these guarantees will support a variety of USAID development priorities that include: 1) stimulating private commercial finance to projects and communities that support building resilience to recurrent crises in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability (i.e., natural disaster, disease, and conflict); 2) mobilizing private capital for small and medium enterprises to expand cross-border trade and deepen financial markets that support the emergence of middle class consumers; 3) supporting the U.S. government priority of tackling global climate change by reducing the risks of lending to projects that improve the management of tropical forests, promote environmentally-friendly agricultural practices, and support sustainable fisheries; 4) expanding critical services (i.e., water, sanitation, health and hygiene) to those living in distressed and vulnerable communities by focusing lending toward project finance in the infrastructure sector; and 5) helping municipalities and sub-sovereign government entities finance their own development (i.e. through guaranteed bond issuances). Additionally, DCA will play an important role in the whole of government effort to expand U.S. engagement in Central America.
- Private Capital and Microenterprise: Using FY 2017 funds, E3 will mobilize private capital to enhance and accelerate the USAID's development objectives. While demand for private investment in developing countries is expanding, mobilizing private capital at scale to support development objectives remains a challenge. Using USAID tools and resources to catalyze investments by financial, corporate, and other private sector partners, E3 will serve as a knowledge hub and service center to support the mobilization of capital and technical know-how from the private sector to further the Agency's mission of ending extreme poverty. E3 will work to strengthen USAID's business model and focus our resources on incentivizing investment from private sector and host country sources of capital in microenterprises, entrepreneurs, infrastructure projects, service providers, and other enterprises that will generate sustainable improvements to the lives of those living in extreme poverty. The Bureau will deepen USAID's knowledge and skills base on how to structure and execute transactions through training, sharing of best practices and hands-on support by prioritizing locally led investment, financial inclusion, and access to finance for small and medium enterprises. E3 will create a network of USAID staff based in overseas missions to ensure that missions have the capabilities necessary to effectively engage with investors and financiers and incorporate private investment into their mission strategies and programming. The Bureau will also work with other U.S. government agencies to accelerate transactions in key sectors and regions. E3 will continue to develop focused partnerships with non-traditional partners, such as pension funds, sovereign wealth funds, philanthropists, and other institutional investors (including from developing countries).

Advisory support will be provided to both governments and the private sector to help incentivize private sector investment opportunities in support of the USAID's goals. E3 will continue to provide technical assistance to innovative projects incorporating microfinance and inclusive finance techniques, and will manage, support, and report microenterprise activities and requirements.

- Infrastructure: Infrastructure provides a critical foundation for inclusive, sustainable growth and is essential to achieving USAID's development objectives across a wide range of sectors including health, education, and the environment. E3 provides broad professional architect-engineer services, post-disaster reconstruction support and construction risk management of the USAID global construction portfolio with an estimated value of more than \$2 billion per year (2014 USAID Construction Assessment). This includes an E3 managed Architect-Engineer Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity contract with a \$600.0 million maximum ordering limit, available to all USAID missions to assist with infrastructure needs. Additionally, E3 provides technical leadership on emerging and cross-cutting infrastructure issues, specifically in the area of energy and urban services. E3 will expand access to clean energy services by enabling private sector investment, modernizing electric utilities, and testing and scaling clean energy solutions and business models. E3 will also pilot work with USAID missions to help the urban poor adapt to the impacts of climate change. E3 will continue to support implementation of the Agency's "Sustainable Service Delivery in an Increasingly Urbanized World" policy by enabling missions to access short- and long-term technical assistance and training to improve urban and local service delivery and governance.
- Education: E3 will leverage its technical expertise, partnerships, and global perspective to guide and influence the education sector in the developing world, advancing the Agency's development outcomes. The Bureau will focus on the three main strategic priorities for USAID investment in the education sector: improving reading skills for children in primary grades; improving the ability of tertiary and workforce development programs to generate workforce skills relevant to a country's development goals; and increasing equitable access to education for learners in crisis and conflict environments. E3 will continue the support that has contributed to the achievements of USAID investments worldwide under the Education Strategy: 30 million individual learners reached in reading programs; 440 thousand youth and adults employed through workforce development programs; and learning opportunities and access to education for 1.1 million children and youth living in conflict or crisis-affected environments who would otherwise be out of school. E3 will promote evidence-based interventions to be used by USAID missions and development partners to develop effective education programming, including through continued growth and support for communities of practice, which have grown over the past year to include over two thousand education practitioners and stakeholders. E3 will support research, evaluations, knowledge management, training, and professional development activities for education sector staff. E3 programs will support education data collection and analysis, with a focus on learning outcomes as well as cost analysis, in order to improve and guide decision-making and interventions. The Bureau will foster and support partnerships with donors, the private sector, and other stakeholders to take on pressing challenges within the sector, including improving and increasing accessibility of global education data, improving the responses to education in emergencies, and increasing the availability of books and high quality teaching and learning materials. E3 will also continue to engage with multilaterals, including the Global Partnership for Education, to leverage funding and improve collaboration.
- Water: In FY 2017, USAID will lead efforts to achieve the goals outlined in USAID's Water and Development Strategy and to implement the provisions of the Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2014 to increase the number of people gaining access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services. A communications and knowledge management activity will: promote evaluation, innovation, and research to measure and amplify the development impact of water programs; develop and disseminate detailed information on the Agency's WASH activities, programs and partnerships;

and, identify and promote technical best practices for the sector. E3 will focus its efforts on developing new tools and support mechanisms to strengthen the ability of host countries and USAID missions to sustain water-related investments over time. This will be strengthened by new tools for leveraging public and private financing to support the maintenance of ongoing increased WASH services. A new effort on water scarcity will deepen the understanding of the impact of increasingly variable rainfall in priority countries, and develop approaches for adapting to impact of climate change while ensuring sufficient quantity and quality of water to meet human needs across multiple sectors (including domestic, environmental, agricultural, energy and industrial). E3 will continue to leverage strategic partnerships like the Water and Development Alliance (WADA) with Coca Cola, Sanitation and Water for All (SWA), and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Interagency Agreement to access unique technical expertise while maximizing the impact of water and sanitation-related investments. Ongoing sustainability and related monitoring and evaluation activities will meet statutory requirements and enhance the long-term impact of USAID WASH and water management programs. In FY 2017, USAID aims to provide 4,037,653 people with access to improved water and 2,875,055 people with access to improved sanitation. E3 will support research to increase the efficient use of weather for food production and enhance food security.

- Global Climate Change: Developing countries are projected to emit more greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions annually than developed countries starting in 2017 (Battelle Memorial Institute, 2007). Thus, they must be part of the global effort to reduce emissions. Developing countries are also highly vulnerable to the impacts of changing climate and will need to increase their ability to adapt to changing conditions. E3's purpose is to increase Agency and partner country capacity to plan for, develop and implement climate-resilient low emissions development to manage the effects of climate change and drive sustainable economic growth. To that end, E3 will guide and support Agency participation in the U.S. Enhancing Capacity for Low Emissions Development Strategies program (EC-LEDS). E3 also will support the Agency's implementation of Executive Order 13677 on Climate-Resilient International Development, which requires missions to address climate risks in their strategies and project designs. To prepare the Agency for a new climate change and development strategy, E3 will lead a review of the accomplishments and lessons learned from the 2012 USAID Climate Change and Development Strategy. Public-private partnerships will be used to spur investments in cost-effective, low-carbon, energy-efficient and sustainable technologies and practices. In response to field demand, one or more climate change field support mechanisms will be launched to support the design, implementation, and evaluation of missions' climate change and climate change integration programs. E3 will provide global technical leadership or services in quality climate change data and information, private sector and urban climate finance and adaptation, communications, knowledge management, outreach, and training. As the Agency begins to address and manage climate risk at all stages of the program cycle, E3 will continue to provide practical, climate change and development training and disseminate timely and useful climate information and programming guidelines in a variety of formats.
- Adaptation: E3 will use \$25.0 million to support adaptation programs that will strengthen the resilience of climate-vulnerable states; support climate risk management strategies and climate finance readiness; improve access to climate data; and support implementation of actions to reduce the risk of climate impacts. E3 will support the Agency's Resilience Agenda in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa. E3 will use \$7.0 million to help missions meet the climate risk management requirements of the Executive Order on Climate Resilient International Development through training, and tools on climate-risk-screening, in depth-assessment, and adjustment in country development strategies and project designs. E3 will provide \$4.0 million in technical support to missions in about 25 countries in areas such as vulnerability and adaptation assessments, national and municipal adaptation planning, and monitoring and evaluation. E3 will provide support for global climate services, bringing information into proactive decision-making processes in agriculture, water

management, urban planning, and disaster risk reduction. For example, using \$1.5 million through a global partnership with NASA, E3 will increase the use of earth observation information and geospatial technologies in decision-making related to food security, water and disasters, weather and climate, and land use and ecosystems in four regions reaching more than 40 countries. E3 will also support climate risk management strategies, and promote enhanced access to climate finance and climate finance readiness to scale up adaptation action. E3 will identify and test models that strengthen land tenure and resource governance as they relate to successful mitigation and adaptation interventions. E3 will create, expand, and communicate the results of evidence-based knowledge around best land tenure and property rights practices. In response to shifting socio-economic trends, E3 will also develop a program in Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in Urban Areas with a possible focus on municipal finance strategies, data and decision support for risk management and planning, and sub-national mitigation and adaptation strategies using \$1.5 million.

- **Clean Energy:** E3 will use \$16.0 million for clean energy programs. The Paris Agreement on climate change creates a comprehensive framework for global action under which all countries will act to reduce emissions, and countries have submitted “Nationally Determined Contributions” (NDCs), which outline pledged commitments by countries to reduce the growth of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In FY 2017, using \$2.0 million E3's Clean Energy programs will help countries implement their NDCs and Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS), prioritizing those opportunities that will have the greatest impact on reducing GHG emissions and have the potential to deliver transformational change. E3 will help missions and partner countries improve, scale-up, and evaluate clean energy investments that not only slow the growth of GHG emissions but increase access to energy and improve air quality and energy security. E3 will support grid integration of renewable energy to ensure that this energy is used, scaled, and continues to attract investment. Support will be delivered via technical assistance, training, and partnerships with U.S. regulators and utilities. Through the Sector Reform and Utility Commercialization Program, E3 will work to build stronger electric utilities and optimize the regulatory and operational environment for clean energy. Through the Powering Agriculture Grand Challenge, the Bureau will continue to support innovative application of clean energy in irrigation, refrigeration, and other agricultural value-added activities. E3 will provide technical assistance to help scale up private sector-led renewable energy and energy efficiency programs and support increased consumer financing and the development of new clean energy business models. Through the Energy Sector Technical Leadership program, E3 is developing a broad range of capacity building training activities to strengthen the expertise of USAID staff and developing country partners.
- **Sustainable Landscapes:** E3 will use \$14.3 million to support sustainable landscapes programs. In some developing countries, emissions from land use change, deforestation, and agriculture can make up as much as 80 percent or more of current national emissions. These emissions often represent lost and wasted assets due to illegal logging, clearing or breaking land, excessive use of inputs and soil carbon loss. While rural people and many economies depend upon natural resources for their livelihoods, current practices and trends are not sustainable from either the local economy and ecosystem or global emissions' perspective. A landscapes approach can alter the outdated binary choice model of trees or crops by considering interrelated opportunities for food, fodder, alternative livelihoods, rehabilitation of degraded lands, and agroforestry that values forest ecosystems and agricultural productivity, as well as benefits such as water retention, water quality and maintaining carbon storage. Achieving these better development and environment outcomes will require policy reform, demonstration of better practices, and technology to facilitate land management and emissions monitoring. In FY 2017, USAID Sustainable Landscapes programs will provide \$2.0 million to help countries implement their NDCs and LEDS, prioritizing opportunities with the potential to have the greatest impact on reducing GHG emissions (present and future) and have the potential to deliver transformational change. Public-private partnerships to reduce

commodity-driven tropical deforestation will build on this work and help companies reliant on palm oil, timber and other commodities to realize their commitments under the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (TFA 2020). The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), with E3 support, will conduct essential research on innovations that sequester carbon and reduce emissions from the land sector using \$1.0 million. E3 will work with U.S. government partners in several EC-LEDS countries to improve forest management by increasing information and analysis of data such as forest cover and deforestation trends. E3, with the Environmental Protection Agency, will build capacity in up to 16 EC-LEDS countries to measure and report on their greenhouse gas emissions from land use change. E3's Land Potential Knowledge Systems project will support a long-term, sustainable increase in resilience and land productivity by integrating local knowledge with global datasets and providing options through mobile applications for sustainable intensification of existing lands, restoration of degraded lands and conversion to agriculture only on lands with high land potential productivity and low degradation risk. The Tenure and Global Climate Change Project will carry out assessments to ensure tenure considerations are incorporated into developing national Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and LEDES strategies. E3 will continue implementation of a program to measure and enhance the impact of biodiversity and forestry programs through improved knowledge, evidence-based programming, and adaptive management.

- Biodiversity: E3 will continue to lead USAID in implementing Executive Order 13648 and the National Strategy for Combatting Wildlife Trafficking by addressing the increased threat of illicit trade in wildlife. E3 will invest over \$4.0 million in activities that combat wildlife trafficking. Activities will strengthen law enforcement and compliance, promote regional and interagency coordination in combating trafficking, and expand public private partnerships. Since wildlife trafficking is a logistics and transport-intensive activity, E3 will support an innovative partnership to disrupt wildlife trafficking by reducing the use of legal transportation supply chains. E3 will also seek strategic partnerships to improve biodiversity conservation and development through the integration of biodiversity and development as well as wildlife trafficking anti-corruption activities. E3 will utilize an Interagency Agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to access additional technical expertise for biodiversity conservation and wildlife trafficking activities. The Bureau will support the Presidential Initiative on Combating Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing and Seafood Fraud, as well as the Lacey Act, which bans trade in illegally sourced wildlife or timber. As USAID's lead in implementing its Biodiversity Policy, E3 will contribute to the integration of biodiversity with other development sectors by supporting increased evidence for the value of biodiversity conservation and will improve the systems, processes and capability within USAID to effectively integrate biodiversity values into development practices. E3 will continue to measure and enhance the impact of biodiversity and forestry programs through improved knowledge, evidence-based programming, and adaptive management. E3's partnership with the Center for International Forestry Research will advance a biodiversity research agenda with respect to the intersection of biodiversity with food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture. E3 will continue to support training, communications, and knowledge management activities.
- Land Tenure and Resource Management: As a cross-cutting issue, secure land rights and strengthened resource governance are integral to achieving U.S. government development objectives. Specifically, insecure land tenure and weak resource governance has proven to be a significant hindrance to addressing global climate change and has contributed to decreasing biodiversity. Using \$1.5 million in FY 2017 funds, USAID will ensure continued support for high-quality impact evaluations to build the evidence base for the Agency's support to improved land tenure and land governance. Using FY 2017 funds, E3 will leverage strategic private capital resources to enhance and accelerate the Agency's development objectives by disseminating best practices and lessons learned on securing land and resource rights. USAID will carry out integrated activities, through the

Tropical Forest Alliance 2020, that support private sector partners in clarifying the rights and responsibilities of local stakeholders within target commodity supply chains to reduce the pressures that lead to deforestation and forest degradation. Using \$2 million in FY 2017 funds, USAID will continue to strengthen the land and property rights of smallholder farmers, ethnic communities, women, artisanal and small-scale miners, and other vulnerable groups by supporting local organizations, including civil society organizations, that work at the village level on boundary and resource demarcation, land use planning, dispute resolution, and environmental protection. A new land and resources governance effort will also address the impact of land governance on achieving development goals and will use integrated approaches, such as systems modeling coupled with geospatial science and technology, to help understand differences in access to resources, especially for women and other vulnerable populations. E3 will continue to support training, communications, and knowledge management activities by developing new tools to educate host countries and USAID missions on securing land and resource rights. Lack of secure land tenure limits access to formal credit in many regions, which is a significant barrier to achieving inclusive economic growth. In FY 2017, E3 will couple secure land tenure technical assistance with value-added credit guarantees to promote productive land use and increase livelihoods.

- Gender: E3 will continue to provide training, tools and technical support across the Agency, with special emphasis on E3 sectors, to integrate gender equality and female empowerment into USAID initiatives, programs, performance monitoring, and evaluation. E3 will also manage training, strategic communications and knowledge management activities related to gender equality, female empowerment, and gender-based violence. E3 will use \$35.0 million to continue to administer the Let Girls Learn Challenge Fund in support of the whole-of-government Let Girls Learn initiative to address the range of factors that prevent adolescent girls from completing their education by ensuring a quality education, reducing barriers to access, including harmful practices and attitudes, and empowering adolescent girls. Of these funds, up to \$10 million will be available for potential interagency transfers in support of Let Girls Learn. E3 will support transformative, evidence-based breakthroughs and solutions that elevate existing programs, including in areas of conflict and crisis, leverage public-private partnerships, and challenge organizations and governments to commit resources to lift up adolescent girls worldwide. USAID will use \$12.0 million to focus on new and ongoing activities to reduce gender disparities and gender-based violence, as well as to promote women's leadership, by identifying and scaling up best practices and developing new activities for women and girls to realize their rights, determine their life outcomes, and influence decision-making. E3 will provide incentive funds, training, and technical assistance to support integration of these topics into mission portfolios and strategies. Through new and ongoing partnerships, E3 will leverage the expertise and funding of other international donors, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to generate knowledge, evidence, and activities that promote women's economic empowerment and access to technology; prevent and respond to harmful traditional practices, such as child, early, and forced marriage and other forms of gender-based violence; and address other gender equality issues. An example is the SPRING Accelerator, a partnership with the U.K. Department for International Development and the Nike Foundation, designed to accelerate economic empowerment for 200,000 girls in eight countries in Africa and Asia by delivering technical and financial support to early stage enterprises developing life-enhancing products and services that enable girls to safely learn, earn and save.
- Local Sustainability: E3 seeks to strengthen development outcomes by building host country ownership and aligning development initiatives with the priorities of the local population. The Bureau will foster more sustainable and locally-led development by strengthening the ability and cohesion of networks of local actors such as civil society organizations, cooperatives, credit unions, academic institutions, philanthropies, and professional associations as well as the government and private sector to work together to solve pressing development problems of common interest.

Through the Small Grants Program, the Bureau seeks to test and refine a number of hypotheses related to locally-owned and-led development. Through this program, the Bureau works with competitively selected missions to design and implement programs to pilot these innovative approaches to promoting local sustainability. As the research and development hub of the Local Solutions effort, the Bureau will continue to carry out research concerning ways to identify and capitalize on local capabilities, mobilize local actors and resources to address development issues, and identify ways to effectively monitor and evaluate progress towards local solutions and sustainability. Also, E3 will continue to address key challenges facing cooperatives and credit unions by strengthening their ability to serve their members. The Bureau will refocus the Cooperative Development Program to strengthen the ability of member-owned cooperative organizations and credit unions to better ensure local ownership and sustainability of the projects they carry out. Finally, through the Limited Excess Property Program, the Bureau works in partnership with U.S. and International Private Voluntary Organizations and USAID missions to enable various U.S. government agencies to transfer their surplus supplies and equipment to charitable organizations (such as schools and hospitals) in the developing world, thereby providing a cost-effective way to strengthen local capacity, achieve humanitarian purposes and increase public diplomacy. With just \$450,000, E3 leverages approximately \$30.0 million in excess property contributions.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

FY 2017 funding will support fiscal transparency, trade facilitation, and trade promotion.

Key Interventions:

- **Fiscal Transparency Innovation Fund (FTIF) Program:** Since 2013, E3 and the Department of State's Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB) have provided assistance to help improve fiscal transparency to over 20 countries. The FTIF funded with \$4.5 million will continue to support projects that enhance: 1) governments' capacity to develop and execute comprehensive, reliable, and transparent budgets; 2) citizens' visibility into state expenditure and revenue programs; and 3) citizens' ability to advocate for specific issues related to government budgets and processes. The FTIF will build on recent progress achieved in partner countries as documented by an external evaluation, including the establishment of routine budgeting procedures, increased fiscal accountability, and improved public understanding of the good governance of public resources.
- **Trade Promotion:** Using \$5.0 million in FY 2017 funds, USAID will help developing countries to reduce the time and cost to trade, spurring economic growth and poverty reduction. Activities will support the adoption of practices that increase transparency and predictability of moving goods, expand opportunities for private-sector input in decision making, and conform to international best practices. Innovative partnerships with local host country business communities, governments, and the international private sector will be crafted to expand and deepen trade and investment opportunities. Activities may be conducted in special notification countries such as Burma, Cambodia, Guatemala, Honduras, Pakistan and Tunisia.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

In partnership with the MCC and the Department of State, E3 is also providing leadership on the Partnership for Growth initiative. E3 also supports the USAID Administrator in her role on the MCC and OPIC Boards of Directors.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: E3 conducted several monitoring and evaluation efforts in FY 2015 which are summarized below:

- The Bureau completed its second sectoral synthesis and in-depth review of 117 Agency evaluations published between January 2013 and September 2014 of projects related to E3 technical sectors. This study examined projects results, key lessons learned, areas for improvement, and innovative practices for gender equality, women's empowerment, private sector engagement and governance. The results of this analysis were widely shared with other parts of the Agency to promote utilization. In addition to sector specific findings, a key overall finding of this study was that the quality of evaluations reports has improved on multiple criteria.
- In FY 2015, E3 developed the USAID Global Climate Change Institutional Capacity Assessment, a structured tool for assessing an institution's capacity to address climate change. This tool facilitates performance monitoring and is useful for evaluation.
- In FY 2015, E3 continued to support the development of an impact evaluation for the USAID/Cambodia Save the Children Integrated Nutrition, Hygiene, and Sanitation Program. The resulting evaluation, being implemented through the E3 Analytics and Evaluation mechanism, tests the combined impact of WASH and nutrition integration, which will contribute to the growing body of evidence on the integration of WASH and nutrition as well as specific methods for successful integration.
- E3's Measuring Impact (MI) program combines project evaluations and technical assistance to increase the Agency's capacity to measure and evaluate the impact of biodiversity and natural resource management (NRM) programs. MI provided support to several priority missions for biodiversity, including Peru, South America Regional, Vietnam, and Madagascar for program planning as well as integrated programming. MI launched a cross-mission learning program on sustainable livelihoods, and finalized several research reports on gender and NRM governance, nutrition and wild fisheries, and constituency building for conservation. MI developed an interagency theory of change for combating wildlife trafficking, and identified indicators for missions to report on programming around that theme. MI also sponsored an Ebola mapping event and developed research priorities for risk predictions.
- During FY 2015, E3 continued to manage the coordination and data collection process for impact evaluations in the Kyrgyz Republic and India to generate rigorous evidence in future years on effective solutions for women's entrepreneurship. During FY 2015, the research partner conducted interviews and a survey at the end of the activity in the Kyrgyz Republic. Early evidence suggests that bundled assistance (finance, training, and mentoring) is more effective than the sum of the components alone, and that mentoring is more valued than finance by participants. This learning will be used to influence the design of future projects.
- E3 conducted an evaluation of the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emissions Development program. As a result, two new standard indicators were added to capture development co-benefits and estimate the potential, post-project greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions and sequestrations of USAID's sustainable landscape programs. These and other monitoring and evaluation tools and reports were posted on Climatelinks, a dedicated USAID page on climate change knowledge.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: E3 reached important conclusions and, with field mission support in some cases, took targeted action based on the efforts noted above and similar monitoring and evaluations efforts. For example:

- In FY 2015, E3 conducted a study of the Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development (PRADD II) program on land use cover change on an abandoned diamond mining concession in northern Côte d'Ivoire. The spatial analysis led to a more in-depth planning study carried out jointly by PRADD II and the government planning authorities. This latter assessment will contribute to the

clarification of land use and land rights within this diamond mining area and is also redefining the legal status of the land. Dialogues are advancing with the private sector on a possible public-private partnership for the artisanal diamond mining sector in Côte d'Ivoire. The modeling exercise will help determine the most appropriate locations for mining vis-a-vis other land uses. A pilot fish farming venture has successfully expanded from one to three sites in villages in Côte d'Ivoire.

- E3 conducted a mid-term evaluation of the Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon (ICAA) Phase II, USAID's long-term regional initiative to reduce deforestation, promote better natural resource governance and increase the quality and sustainability of the population's livelihoods in the Amazon region. The evaluation found that ICAA was largely delivering on its promise of protecting biodiversity and promoting sustainable livelihoods, but was missing significant opportunities to deepen and expand the program's reach, effectiveness, and sustainability. The evaluation team recommended that opportunities for improved cooperation and coordination be identified and capitalized on immediately and that future phases of the ICAA program anticipate and develop structures for coordinated action. These changes could result in more significant impacts and sustainable outcomes for future iterations of ICAA.
- E3 launched two randomized control trials (RCTs) of education projects in partnership with the Zambia and Ethiopia Missions. These RCTs will produce new evidence about different models of parental and community engagement to improve reading outcomes. All individual level data collected is disaggregated by sex and analyses will include understanding how participation and outcomes vary by student and teacher characteristics.
- E3 conducted a year-long review through its Measuring Impact contract to improve how USAID measures the effectiveness of its Combating Wildlife Trafficking (CWT) interventions. As a result, E3 developed a toolkit elaborating 10 major strategies for CWT, theories of change for each strategy, and indicators for monitoring key results. This laid the groundwork for cross-mission learning initiatives and recommendations as well as two new foreign assistance standard indicators. It also informed thinking on monitoring and reporting progress of the U.S. National CWT Strategy.
- In FY 2015, E3 led the Agency review of USAID's implementation of the U.S. government's Gender Based Violence (GBV) Strategy by conducting content analysis of the GBV Key Issue narratives in past Performance Plan and Reports, a staff survey of internal stakeholders, and an external stakeholder event. This evaluation will be widely disseminated and used to guide future efforts to prevent and respond to GBV. E3 also oversaw completion of a research report on lessons learned to support scale-up of GBV programs. The report was published and launched in Spring 2015, and will be a resource to support USAID staff to design or identify successful projects with future scale-up in mind.

LAB - Global Development Lab

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Global Development Lab is at the heart of USAID’s modernization. By leading USAID’s drive to apply science, technology, innovation, and partnerships (STIP) to development challenges, the Lab is increasing cost effectiveness and accelerating development impact. It partners with world-class experts from corporations, finance, non-governmental organizations, universities, and science and research institutions to develop answers to specific development challenges – then brings solutions with the greatest evidence of impact, sustainability and cost effectiveness to millions of people. The Lab is implementing its programs under five objectives: Science; Technology; Innovation; Partnership; and Agency STIP Integration. These objectives align closely with the Lab’s five centers, which were used as a basis for previous budget justifications, and provide a clearer indication of what the funds are intended to achieve.

The Lab operates through a two-part mission:

- To produce breakthrough development innovations by sourcing, testing, and scaling proven solutions to reach hundreds of millions of people;
- To accelerate the transformation of the development enterprise by opening development to people everywhere with good ideas, promoting new and deepening existing partnerships, bringing data and evidence to bear, and harnessing scientific and technological advances.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	126,000	*	170,000	44,000
Development Assistance	120,000	*	165,000	45,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,000	*	5,000	-1,000

Development Assistance (DA)

With DA funds the Lab will disrupt existing development problems with the best innovations (e.g. pay-as-you-go solar home systems), tools (e.g. e-payments, geospatial analysis), and approaches (e.g. tiered-evidence funding, pay for performance, adaptive management) from new and diverse actors; use hard evidence and rapid iteration to continuously improve as the Lab develops the most promising solutions; and work across the Agency and with partners to mainstream proven solutions to reach global impact.

Science Objective: Increased Use of Scientific Research and Evidence to Inform Better Development Policy and Programs and Improve Development Outcomes

Key Interventions:

- The Partnerships for Enhanced Engagement in Research (PEER) program will support approximately 40 new collaborative research projects led by developing country scientists and engineers who are partnered with American scientists. PEER projects will address development challenges and provide tools, technical assistance, and more than 200 research opportunities for students. The Lab will support development-relevant research and help researchers apply their research findings to public

policy. PEER ultimately builds the research capacity of host countries and supports new research to significantly improve the available solutions to development problems.

- USAID will establish a new research and development effort through the Global Climate Change Initiative and the Global Development Lab that will support developing countries' engagement in Mission Innovation, a global public and private endeavor to reinvigorate and accelerate clean energy innovation scaled to the economic and energy market conditions in developing countries. USAID will work with U.S. and developing country universities and academic communities to research and develop clean energy technologies that can be scaled into "bankable projects."
- Through the Higher Education Solutions Network (HESN) and follow-on university partnerships, the Lab will engage universities for sourcing, testing and scaling development interventions and methodologies and tap into research and academic partners to support strengthening the science and technology ecosystem.
- The Lab manages USAID's participation in the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) Fellowship program. This highly competitive program recruits scientists and engineers to work with federal agencies, contributing their knowledge and analytical skills while learning first-hand about science and technology policymaking. The Agency hosts AAAS scientists in Washington and in Missions overseas, strengthening the Agency's science and technology capacity.

Technology Objective: Advance the Use of Enabling Technologies and Data-Driven Approaches to Empower Underserved Communities and Improve the Effectiveness of the Development Enterprise

Key Interventions:

- USAID will work to overcome barriers that prevent proven solutions such as Digital Financial Services and Real-Time Data management systems from reaching the poor in an entire region or continent.
- The Lab will expand international coalitions around digital development through the newly formed Digital Impact Alliance (formerly called the "mobile hub"), which advances policy solutions to expand digital infrastructure in developing countries. This partnership will offer strategic, collaborative grants and technical expertise, alongside industry and non-profit partners.
- The Digital Inclusion program advances access and use of the internet to enable local communities to improve livelihoods, incomes, and quality of life for their residents and businesses.
- The GeoCenter will provide geographic analyses and other data visualization tools to help USAID Bureaus and Missions with strategic planning and decision making. The Lab will train 150 Agency staff in the application of data analysis for development programming, and provide support to a network of 45 Agency Data Specialists around the world.
- The Lab will expand the use of data-focused innovations such as ground-based sensor technologies for more real-time monitoring and evaluation of development programs and provide tools and technical support for long-term forecasting and scenario analysis.

Innovation Objective: Adoption of High Impact Development Solutions and Effective Use of Innovation Models and Design Practices Increased

Key Interventions:

- The Lab will support new Development Innovation Ventures (DIV) activities across a spectrum of product stages, from proof-of-concept to widespread use. DIV resources create opportunities for entrepreneurs, private companies, academics, and nongovernmental organizations to test and refine solutions to development challenges. Through a tiered-evidence funding approach, DIV manages risk by increasing funding only when a solution has sufficient evidence to demonstrate cost effectiveness, impact, and feasibility to sustainably reach millions of people.

- The global community will continue to incorporate the DIV model into the Global Innovation Fund (GIF), with a consortium of international donors joining forces to provide support, including USAID, DFID, Sida, Australia, and the Omidyar Network.
- The Lab will fund approximately 50 new innovations through the Grand Challenge for Development (GCD) and Innovation Incentive programs. GCDs remove critical barriers to international development progress by calling on the global community to discover, test, and accelerate innovative science and technology solutions to specific global challenges. The Lab will also disseminate innovation incentive programs throughout USAID’s portfolio.
- USAID will establish a new research and development effort through the Global Climate Change Initiative and the Global Development Lab that will support developing countries’ engagement in Mission Innovation, a global public and private endeavor to reinvigorate and accelerate clean energy innovation scaled to the economic and energy market conditions in developing countries. USAID will help developing countries design, incubate, and accelerate clean energy technologies that can be scaled into “bankable projects.”
- The Lab will test and validate new innovation models and design practices, build USAID capacity to integrate innovation design approaches into programming, and strengthen networks and identify new trends that have the potential to transform USAID’s work. The Lab will lead efforts to accelerate the integration of innovative evidence-based approaches – such as tiered-evidence funding, pay for performance, and adaptive management – across USAID’s portfolio in order to achieve country-specific development objectives more effectively and efficiently.
- The Lab will help innovators address organizational, financial, and market barriers to catalyze the systems change needed for achieving scale. The Lab will continue providing specialized services that enable high-potential innovators to improve their capacity to expand their access to capital, build credibility in the market, and build connections to new partners. The Lab aims to further democratize modern development by creating a global platform that connects innovators with resources, funding, experts, organizations, programs, and information needed to grow, test, and scale an innovation.

Partnership Objective: Accelerate and Scale Development Impact Through Private Sector Engagement, Collective Action Approaches, and Cultivation of Entrepreneurial Ecosystems

Key Interventions:

- The Lab will build partnerships with the private sector and other actors in three main categories: partnerships that source, test, and scale development innovations; partnerships that accelerate entrepreneurship in the developing world by promoting private investment into early stage enterprises that provide local solutions to local challenges; and partnerships that engage new and nontraditional partners in the Agency’s priority efforts (e.g. diaspora communities).
- The Lab will provide partnerships-related training and technical assistance to USAID Missions to help them strategically engage the private sector and build partnerships to advance country development and cooperation strategies.
- Partnering with the Rockefeller Foundation to build resilience, the Lab will institute a new model for applying problem analysis, innovation support, and diverse regional and local collaboration to solve complex and interrelated challenges such as extreme poverty, food insecurity and climate shocks.

Agency STIP Integration Objective: STIP Effectively Integrated by Agency Operating Units Overseas and in Headquarters to Help Accelerate the Agency’s Sustainable Development Results and Priorities

Key Interventions:

- The Lab collaborates intensively with USAID missions and pillar bureaus to increase impact and cost effectiveness through the strategic application of science, technology, innovation and partnership to

the Agency's development programs. For example, working with the E3 Bureau, in support of the USAID Water Strategy and the USAID Urban Policy, the Lab has focused on developing cost-effective new solutions that improve access to and sustained usage of improved sanitation among low income populations in urban and highly populated peri-urban areas.

- The Lab brings together programs across its portfolio to apply a complementary set of STIP tools and approaches that accelerate progress on Agency priorities and initiatives. Examples include improving West African resilience to health epidemics through information technology; enhancing food security through the use of digital approaches, tools, and innovations; expanding social enterprises that provide household access to off-grid energy; and supporting clean energy research and development to provide a pathway to affordable energy as part of the Global Climate Change Initiative.
- The Lab provides training and advisory services to build the capacity of Agency staff to understand and apply STIP tools in their work.
- The Lab conducts evidence-based analysis of projects to determine whether new STIP approaches and interventions are delivering developmental impact more quickly, cost-effectively, sustainably and are reaching more beneficiaries.
- The Lab also works to ensure effective and efficient program management and to identify innovations in areas of strategy planning, program implementation and support, and monitoring and evaluation.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. GHP funded Lab programs will support the integration of STIP innovations, tools, and approaches to further the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes.

Science Objective: Increased Use of Scientific Research and Evidence to Inform Better Development Policy and Programs and Improve Development Outcomes

Key Interventions:

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) - \$3.0 million

- PEER's health portfolio is aligned with the Global Health Initiative's (GHI) target to reduce under-five mortality rates by 35 percent across assisted countries. This program supports implementation research studies which will help overcome bottlenecks affecting child health and survival. PEER will support partnerships between developing country health scientists and researchers funded by U.S. government science agencies such as the National Institutes of Health, and provide scientific equipment and training to developing country researchers.
- The Lab will partner with leading universities to expand research and to build upon scientific, technical, and business innovations and approaches that address issues such as MCH in rural areas, access to quality, affordable health care delivery and preventive services, and strengthening health systems.

Innovation Objective: Adoption of High Impact Development Solutions and Effective Use of Innovation Models and Design Practices Increased

Key Intervention:

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) & Family Planning and Reproductive Health - \$2.0 million

- DIV health projects will contribute to the GHI strategic focus area of Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths. DIV reviews and funds innovations on a rolling basis, and resulting projects will adhere to the DIV model's focus on evidence, cost effectiveness and pathways to scale.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Lab is committed to using rigorous, evidence-based analysis to determine whether interventions are delivering development impact more quickly, cost-effectively, sustainably, and reaching more beneficiaries than traditional approaches, and to use a tiered-evidence investment model across the portfolio.

The Lab has made significant progress in developing and implementing a strategic monitoring, evaluation and learning system to facilitate evidence-based and iterative programming. This includes a performance management system with regular data-driven reviews. Towards this end, the Lab's Office of Evaluation and Impact Assessment (EIA) sets policy and standards for monitoring and evaluating Lab programs to ensure that efforts are guided by rigorous prospective and retrospective impact assessments and evaluations, including randomized controlled trials as appropriate.

The Lab will continue to work with internal and external partners to collaboratively design and test cutting-edge solutions and methodologies to more efficiently and effectively understand and measure the impacts of development programs, especially those that work in complex environments or are focused on science, technology, innovation, and partnership programming. Those that work will be made available throughout the Agency.

Finally, the Lab's scientific research and academic engagement programs are using evidence to inform their next iterations as the first round of programs wind down. In 2016, both the HESN and PEER programs are conducting comprehensive mid-term performance evaluations to understand what is working best, why, and how the Lab should adapt future programs to maximize impact.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Lab is using findings to continually refine programs. In FY 2017 Lab funding will support rigorous evaluation and impact assessment across all Lab programs, including more than \$55.0 million for tiered-evidence, pay for results, and related approaches to invest in innovations that have the potential to change millions of lives in developing countries at a fraction of the current costs. USAID is supporting a strategy for advancing and integrating the most effective of these approaches more broadly across the agency to help achieve country-specific development objectives more effectively and efficiently. An example is the DIV program. DIV is designed to advance new development ideas through an open and competitive process that rigorously tests impacts and cost-effectiveness at multiple stages of an activity, with those innovations that prove successful progressing from the conception stage, to development, to testing at scale, and to demonstration of a path to widespread implementation. DIV uses performance and impact data to inform the staged financing of promising innovations.

In DIV, randomized control trials, the "gold standard" of testing, is undertaken by approximately 43 percent of grantees. More than 7,500 innovators have applied to DIV, of which about 73 percent have never worked with USAID before. To date, less than two percent, or 150, of these have been funded, representing significant selectivity. Eleven of the solutions are beginning to scale, and 13 solutions have successfully raised significant commercial capital.

Through its monitoring and evaluation and learning processes, the Lab identified the lack of investment opportunities in developing countries for development innovations as a barrier to testing and scaling new solutions. Thus, in the Partnering to Accelerate Entrepreneurship program, the Lab shifted to look at ecosystems surrounding young enterprises. Twelve partnerships now focus on supporting intermediaries that provide support and financing to high-growth entrepreneurs.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Science Objective focuses on increasing the evidence used to design better development solutions through research, scientific tools, and analyses and by investing in the development of host-country science and technology ecosystems. This will strengthen host-country science and technology capacity, including universities and governments, so that host countries can be drivers of their own development. This will also address research gaps, so that USAID and other development programs can be more informed by evidence.

The Technology Objective focuses on harnessing advancements in enabling technologies and data-driven approaches to improve development effectiveness and empower underserved communities. This will increase co-investment in foundational digital platforms, services and analytical tools that benefit underserved communities and drive national economic growth. It will increase the adoption and sustained usage of digital technologies by poor and marginalized populations, and the appropriate application of such technologies amongst development actors. This enhances host country national policies, regulations, and oversight capacity to enable an inclusive digital economy for underserved populations. It also increases the evidence and knowledge of the impact digital and enabling technologies have on international development, identifies gaps in understanding and application, and promotes global consensus around best practices.

The Innovation Objective focuses on identifying high potential innovations and accelerating their adoption for improved development outcomes and increasing adoption of open innovation models within USAID and across the development community. This will increase the number of innovations that address development challenges by attracting new innovators and reaching out to local innovators. It will facilitate growth and sustainability of promising innovations by building evidence of efficacy, enhancing business skills, and increasing opportunities for follow-on funding and adoption. Lastly, it will increase the impact of innovations by identifying a few proven high potential innovations to sustainably scale to improve the lives of hundreds of millions of people.

The Partnership Objective focuses on accelerating and scaling development impact through new or replicable approaches to collaboration and collective action with partners. This will leverage the resources, skills and expertise of the private sector and other stakeholders to drive sustainable development outcomes in strategic areas and/or direct specialized expertise to USAID to advance its development efforts. Through strategic collaboration and collective action, it will also increase capital mobilized for investment in entrepreneurs, address barriers to scaling development innovations and strengthen the entrepreneurial ecosystem to better address development challenges.

The Agency STIP Integration Objective focuses on catalyzing and mainstreaming the use of STIP across USAID to accelerate achievement of the Agency's development objectives and priorities. The funds under this objective will build the capacity of Missions and Bureaus to apply STIP effectively in strategies and programs.

USAID Global Health (GH)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

GH supports a comprehensive and integrated health strategy towards ending preventable child and maternal deaths, achieving an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases through the Administration’s Global Health Initiative (GHI). Improving the health of people in the developing world drives economic growth and the eradication of poverty; supports educational attainment; enables participation in the democratic process; strengthens families, communities, and countries.

In addition to providing technical assistance, training, and commodity support in developing countries, GH will foster increased coordination of U.S. global health efforts, increase public-private partnerships, and lead the adoption of state-of-the-art programming and alignment with national governments and other donors.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	391,822	*	474,169	82,347
Global Health Programs - USAID	391,822	*	474,169	82,347

Global Health Programs (GHP)

To end preventable child and maternal deaths, achieve an AIDS-free generation, and protect communities from other infectious diseases, GH assists countries in the design and implementation of state-of-the-art public health approaches that achieve cost-effective program impacts. GH works to improve access and quality of services for maternal and child health, nutrition, voluntary family planning and reproductive health, and prevents and treats HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. Moreover, GH provides technical assistance for the scale-up of life saving interventions and takes advantage of economies of scale in procurement, technical services, and commodities. To promote sustainability, GH helps expand health systems and the health workforce by adopting and scaling-up proven health interventions across programs and countries. This approach improves health in a manner that fosters sustainable, effective, and efficient country-led public health programs. Finally, to promote a learning agenda, GH funds dissemination of best practices, monitoring and evaluation, expansion of innovative technology and practices, and research on high-impact interventions.

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** As part of the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), GH will program \$91.9 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs and support orphans and vulnerable children. Programs will be consistent with and significantly contribute to the targets in the PEPFAR Stewardship and Oversight Act of 2013 by providing global technical leadership in prevention, care, and treatment interventions; monitoring and evaluation; health systems strengthening; central procurement of pharmaceuticals and other commodities; and HIV-vaccine applied research and development. Bilateral country programs will be supported through the Global Health Supply Chain (GHSC) program, a new project that will ensure constant and cost-effective availability of essential commodities. GH will continue to support public health evaluations, set the research agenda in the prevention of HIV transmission, provide care for orphans and vulnerable children, and build human capacity to meet essential food and nutrition needs of communities suffering from HIV/AIDS.

- Tuberculosis (TB): To advance U.S. partnerships with key countries to scale-up and enhance the effectiveness of their TB programs, GH will program \$38.7 million to support the goals and objectives of the National Action Plan for Combating Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis and the Global Plan to Stop TB. Specifically, GH will help improve the tools and approaches available to detect and treat TB, multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) and support national TB programs in their implementation. A focus will be on new and ongoing research, improvements in drug availability and quality, infection control and other prevention strategies, routine surveillance, new diagnostic optimization, and preventing further drug resistance. In coordination with the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, GH will expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions, including HIV testing of TB patients and effective referral; TB screening of HIV patients; implementation of intensified case finding for TB; Isoniazid Preventive Therapy; and TB-related infection control measures.
- Malaria: To support the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), GH will program \$150.0 million for the provision of technical assistance to countries for the scale-up of cost-effective mechanisms to support malaria prevention and treatment programs, such as indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, diagnosis and treatment with artemisinin-based combination therapies, and interventions to address malaria in pregnancy. In addition to the increase to the annual PMI budget, the Administration proposes to use \$129.0 million in remaining FY 2015 Ebola emergency funds for malaria programs. GH will work with countries to improve the quality and effectiveness of medicines – in large part by combating the availability of substandard and counterfeit medicines intended to treat malaria. In Southeast Asia, GH will work with regional partners to address the artemisinin-resistant falciparum parasite through control and elimination strategies and support additional studies in the region to assess the extent of resistance. GH will provide technical assistance for the surveillance, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation and impact of malaria control interventions at the country level. In addition, GH will support the development of malaria vaccine candidates, new malaria drugs, new public health insecticide-based tools, and other malaria-related 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): To support efforts to end preventable child and maternal deaths, GH will invest \$81.2 million for programming focused on innovation and expansion of high-impact interventions in 24 countries that account for over 70 percent of child and maternal mortality. GH, in collaboration with its partners, addresses the key MCH interventions, such as improved maternal care during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period, including new approaches to the control of postpartum hemorrhage and pre-eclampsia/eclampsia (among the leading causes of maternal mortality in the developing world); essential newborn care (including resuscitation and interventions for the complications of pre-term birth) and treatment of severe newborn infection; immunization; prevention and treatment of diarrhea and pneumonia; and interventions to improve sanitation and hygiene. Fistula prevention and rehabilitation will continue to be a priority. GH's support of the final push for polio eradication will also be a significant focus. Programs will be integrated across health areas to achieve greater efficiencies and sustainability and, within the broader framework for Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths, fully leverage programming in malaria, family planning's contribution to the healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, and sanitation and improvement. GH will continue to provide technical leadership globally in support of research and innovation to test and bring to scale new or underutilized low-cost, high-impact interventions. Further, GH will develop the tools and approaches needed to disseminate best practices, and to strengthen health systems and the health workforce to support and sustain these improvements.

- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** With resources of \$99.9 million GH will provide countries with technical and commodity support in voluntary family planning and reproductive health. Programs will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health and information services, directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births and toward reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity. Specifically, funding will support development of the tools and models to share best practices related to the key elements of successful family planning programs, including commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; effective client counseling and behavior change communication; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Priority areas include: FP/MCH and FP/HIV integration; contraceptive security; community-based approaches for FP and other health services; access to long-acting and permanent contraceptive methods, especially implants and intra-uterine devices; healthy birth spacing; and crosscutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.
- **Nutrition:** Nutrition is a key point of intersection between food security and health, and is a key outcome for both the GHI and Feed the Future. With \$14.5 million, GH will provide leadership and technical assistance to priority countries in both initiatives to facilitate the introduction and scale up of nutrition activities, with a focus on the first 1,000 days – from pregnancy to a child’s second birthday – to achieve maximum impact. Nutrition activities focus on the prevention of under-nutrition through integrated services that provide nutrition education to improve maternal diets; nutrition during pregnancy; exclusive breastfeeding practices and infant and young child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification through fortified or bio-fortified staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens; and delivery of nutrition services such as micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition. Investments include expanding the evidence base for nutrition to guide policy reform and better nutrition programs; and building capacity to design, implement, and report on food and nutrition programs while strengthening coordination and integration with other programs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During FY 2015, GH undertook a management review as well as a full technical portfolio review, in addition to 15 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. Such findings are currently informing USAID activities, designs and future plans.

USAID has also developed a series of management dashboards to review and evaluate programmatic data. These data enable us to understand which interventions are being supported by USAID in a country, and at what scale. They help us track the interactions that USAID has with other partners and donors, including the country governments. The choices around which interventions to support and which areas to work in are often results of these broader coordination efforts.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID has worked 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 24 priority countries. Likewise, maternal mortality remains stubbornly 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 be an important tool in strengthening programs.

Global Health - International Partnerships

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

GH supports the President’s Global Health Initiative (GHI) by funding and participating in international partnerships and programs to improve health in the developing world in a coordinated, efficient, and strategic manner. These programs address health issues related to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, global health security, neglected tropical diseases, maternal and child health, nutrition, voluntary family planning, and children in adversity. Activities leverage funds for health assistance, advance technical leadership and innovation, fund research, and promote and disseminate the results of technical innovations that benefit many countries simultaneously.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	496,745	*	549,345	52,600
Global Health Programs - USAID	496,745	*	549,345	52,600

Global Health Programs (GHP)

In FY 2017, funding for international partnerships will significantly contribute to improving health in developing countries. While the Administration emphasizes two key areas where the U.S. government can make a marked difference – ending preventable child and maternal deaths and creating an AIDS-free generation – U.S. government efforts will also continue to protect communities from other infectious diseases from which millions of people die or could die each year including tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, pandemic influenza, and other emerging threats. U.S. contributions to international organizations leverage considerably more from other donors and give the United States significant leadership in donor programming for health. The specific international partnerships supported through GH include Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (Gavi), Microbicides, AIDS Vaccines, the Tuberculosis Global Drug Facility (GDF), Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD), and Neglected Tropical Diseases. Funding will support USAID programs in global health security and voluntary family planning by providing technical assistance and other support to developing countries.

Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths

Key Interventions:

- **Maternal and Child Health:** With \$275.0 million to support the introduction of new vaccines through the U.S. partnership with Gavi, funding will be used for the provision of new vaccines – pneumococcal and rotavirus – to address pneumonia and diarrhea, the two biggest killers of children in the developing world. Modeling shows scale-up of these new vaccines could save millions of lives in the next three years. As a public-private partnership, Gavi combines the technical expertise of the development community with the business know-how of the private sector. By pooling demand for new vaccines from the world’s poorest countries and providing long-term, predictable financing to meet this demand, Gavi’s business model influences the market for vaccines, attracts new vaccine manufacturers, increases competition and, as a result, drives vaccine prices down.

- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: With \$2.8 million, USAID will continue to fund partnerships to strengthen international family planning (FP) organizations, which have a global reach and an extensive, multi-country network of FP clinics, in order to achieve maximum program impact and synergies.
- Nutrition: Iodine deficiency increases child mortality and impairs growth and development. Iodine deficiency in pregnant women contributes to miscarriages, low birth weight, and other complications. With \$2.0 million, USAID programs will support iodine deficiency elimination programs and strengthen salt iodization programs in the world's poorest countries.

Creating an AIDS-Free Generation

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: The request includes \$94.0 million for programs that will contribute to the achievement of an AIDS-free generation. Funding for microbicides will support ongoing confirmatory studies of the effectiveness of tenofovir gel in reducing HIV infection in women, complete other work necessary for the licensure and implementation requisite for the regulatory approval of tenofovir gel, and prepare for introduction of microbicides in prevention programs. Programs will also support preclinical and clinical studies of promising alternative formulations, including rings and tablets that release tenofovir, dapivirine, and other anti-retroviral drugs. The U.S. contribution to the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) will support pre-clinical HIV vaccine discovery and design, and will advance at least three promising HIV vaccine candidates into early-phase human trials in multiple eastern and southern Africa sites. With this funding, partner-country laboratory, clinical, regulatory, and human capacity will continue to be incorporated into the trials in a sustainable manner to facilitate good clinical and community participatory practices, and with consistent emphasis on informed consent. IAVI continuously promotes gender equity and access to treatment and care in its work to develop safe and effective HIV vaccines for global use, particularly for developing countries hit hardest by the AIDS epidemic.

Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases

Key Interventions:

- Neglected Tropical Diseases: With \$86.5 million, USAID will use an agency-tested and World Health Organization (WHO)-approved integrated mass drug administration delivery strategy that will target affected communities, using drugs that have been proven safe and effective and can be delivered by trained non-health personnel. The vast majority of drugs are donated by the private sector through partnerships that have leveraged more than \$8.8 billion of in-kind contributions to reduce the burden of seven debilitating NTDs, including onchocerciasis (river blindness), trachoma, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and three soil-transmitted helminths. Expanding these programs to national scale will support acceleration of global efforts to eliminate lymphatic filariasis and blinding trachoma globally and onchocerciasis in the Americas. USAID will continue to work closely with the WHO and global partners to roll-out the international NTD training course; ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals, standardized monitoring, and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs; and develop approaches for evaluating impact in multi-disease settings. USAID will prioritize scale-up of NTD treatments in currently supported countries to accelerate progress toward the WHO 2020 elimination goals.
- Global Health Security: With \$72.5 million, USAID will implement the Global Health Security Agenda to accelerate progress toward a world safe and secure from infectious disease threats, in partnership with other nations, international organizations and public and private stakeholders. In

our globalized world, no country is more than a flight away from a dangerous pathogen, underscoring the critical nature of the Global Health Security Agenda. The Ebola epidemic in West Africa vividly illustrated the perils of any country having weak disease prevention, detection, and response capacities, particularly in geographic areas where new public health threats are likely to emerge. Nearly 75 percent of all new, emerging, or re-emerging diseases affecting humans at the beginning of the 21st century originated in animals (zoonotic diseases), underscoring the need for the development of comprehensive disease detection and response capacities that span the traditional domains of animal health, public health, ecology, and conservation. USAID seeks to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks. In particular, activities will expand surveillance to address the role of wildlife in the emergence and spread of new pathogens; enhance field epidemiological training of national partners; and strengthen laboratory capability to address infectious disease threats using a “One Health Strategy,” professionals from public health, medicine, veterinary medicine, and wildlife conservation will be engaged to strengthen their capacity to monitor and respond to animal viruses that are becoming threats to public health.

- Tuberculosis: With \$16.5 million, USAID will accelerate U.S. partnerships and programs to scale up and enhance the effectiveness of TB programs, further supporting the goals and objectives of the Global Plan to Stop TB. Funding includes the U.S. contribution to the Global Drug Facility (GDF) to continue to procure critical, life-saving TB drugs. The GDF provides a unique package of services, including technical assistance in TB drug management and monitoring of TB drug use, as well as procurement of high-quality TB drugs at low cost. USAID will continue to accelerate activities to address multi-drug resistant and extensively drug resistant TB, including the expansion of diagnosis and treatment, and infection control measures through innovative financing mechanisms. USAID collaborates with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, other U.S. government agencies, and the Global Fund to integrate health services and strengthen delivery platforms to expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During 2015, GH conducted evaluations to systematically analyze programs to improve effectiveness and inform decisions about current and future programming. Evaluations included a broad array of programs: maternal and child health, malaria, family planning and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, and tuberculosis. In addition, GH conducts annual portfolio reviews and communicates results to disseminate best practices globally.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of evaluations, performance reports, portfolio reviews, and site visits, GH will focus greater resources on proven life-saving interventions to end preventable child and maternal deaths, with increased funding for new vaccines, while continuing programs that protect communities from other infectious diseases. USAID will improve metrics, expand monitoring and evaluations, advance modeling of high impact interventions, and assess their efficiency and effectiveness.

USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

PPL serves as the lead USAID Bureau in the Agency’s efforts to implement comprehensive reforms aimed at restoring the United States as the global leader in international development. To achieve this goal, PPL has identified three key areas in which to focus its efforts. First, PPL will continue to strive for more effective interagency and global engagement around key development issues. Second, PPL will continue to champion the use of evidence-based decision-making and sound policies, as well as a comprehensive strategic planning process, to inform key decisions at all levels. Third, PPL will continue to strengthen Agency policy analysis, cohesion, and leadership on key policy priorities. Since its inception in 2010, PPL has made progress in each of these key areas and is well positioned to lead Agency activities in those areas. This request includes funding to support USAID’s evaluation effort and directly support USAID missions’ implementation of recommendations and improvements identified in their evaluations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	19,500	*	25,500	6,000
Development Assistance	19,500	*	25,500	6,000

Evidence-Based Decision-Making Policies and Planning: Through \$23.5 million in funding, PPL is strengthening USAID’s ability to use evidence to diagnose and respond to development problems and opportunities to achieve and sustain development results. PPL is elevating the quality and use of monitoring and evaluations across all of USAID and promoting active learning to ensure that sound evidence informs key decisions during strategic planning, project design and implementation. In this role, PPL will continue to strengthen the capacity of USAID missions to meet standards for strategic planning, project design, performance monitoring, evaluation and learning within all activities as part of USAID’s Program Cycle.

Evaluation is a key Agency reform area and PPL led the Agency’s January 2011 Evaluation Policy launch. Between 2011 and 2015, USAID trained over 1,700 USAID staff in sound evaluation methods and practices, and, as of 2015, PPL also offers training in performance monitoring. Additionally, PPL works to improve collaborating, learning and adapting in USAID missions and with USAID partners.

Key Program Activities: In 2015, PPL continued to deliver targeted training workshops to reinforce performance monitoring standards. PPL put into place support services to build staff and partner knowledge and capacity in project design, learning, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) standards and practices. Services include an integrated training program in M&E, a cohort of Project Design, M&E and Learning Fellows, and targeted support customized to meet staff and partner needs and knowledge gaps. This Agency-wide effort is serving to standardize sound evaluation, performance monitoring and learning practices throughout all field missions while providing necessary support. As a result, USAID is experiencing an increased use of evaluations and performance monitoring data in support of evidence-based decisions. Nearly all missions now report that evaluations are beginning to inform budget decisions, project design changes and/or mid-course corrections in development programming. In 2017, PPL will enhance support services through improved training and technical assistance for Agency staff in strategic planning and project design to ensure that evidence from monitoring and

evaluations and learning are used more systematically to adapt to new and changing circumstances and to improve the sustainability of USAID results over time.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget Choices: Based on the results of PPL's monitoring and evaluation activities, requested funding will continue to support the provision of technical assistance to USAID missions in areas of performance monitoring, evaluation and learning, and the use of that data to inform budget decisions through strategic planning and project design processes. It will also make information and practical tools accessible to USAID staff and partners through expansion and maintenance of online learning platforms. Moreover, it will allow for continued improvement and delivery of state-of-the-art training and contracting mechanisms under existing authorities to help staff plan and manage performance monitoring, evaluation and learning efforts. USAID also plans to support evidence and experience summits to facilitate learning from experience across sectors and regions. Finally, USAID will partner with global evaluation leaders, leveraging USAID resources and ensuring Agency evaluation and monitoring practices remain up-to-date.

Requested funding also will support USAID's continued transformation into a learning organization that leverages evidence to improve development outcomes. For example, PPL will continue providing technical assistance to support USAID missions to develop and implement Collaborating, Learning and Adapting (CLA) Plans. PPL implemented CLA Plans as a means to improve program effectiveness through:

- Strengthened internal and external coordination;
- Continuous learning from monitoring and evaluation, analysis and research;
- Leveraging contextual knowledge in collaboration with local thought leaders; and
- Iterative adapting as new learning emerges and local contexts evolve.

USAID will commission a limited number of high-priority cross-cutting evaluations and research to fill knowledge gaps and to report transparently on its performance monitoring and evaluation findings as part of its continued transformation into a more effective learning organization.

Finally, requested funding will continue to support the work of the Program Cycle which is designed to ensure that strategic plans and project designs are based on sound evidence and analysis, and respond to lessons learned during project implementation, performance monitoring and evaluation in order to achieve and sustain results. USAID's evolution as a learning organization that is results-oriented by establishing development and operational policy related to USAID's Program Cycle defines the integral linkages among USAID's core business processes: strategic planning, project design and implementation, monitoring, evaluation and learning.

As a result of these efforts, USAID will continue to improve the effectiveness of USAID programs, and ensure that learning from a wide range of sources, particularly performance monitoring and evaluations, informs policies, budgets, strategic planning, project design and implementation, ultimately achieving improved development results.

Key Interventions:

- PPL will provide technical assistance and creative approaches to build staff capacity in order to institutionalize evidence-based strategic planning and project design processes, elevate the quality of USAID performance monitoring and evaluations, and instill stronger learning practices and adaptive management during implementation.
- With \$5.0 million in funding, PPL will provide resources for missions in the field to support the use of evaluation findings to inform and modify strategic plans and new and continuing projects, in order to improve the link between evaluations and programmatic implementation.

- PPL will design, update and deliver Performance Monitoring and Evaluation training to educate USAID staff and partners on best practices and promising innovations in approaches and methods.
- PPL will develop tools, hold webinars, and facilitate peer learning and networking among USAID staff and implementing partners to further develop and institutionalize collaborating, learning and adapting practices in mission programs.
- PPL will commission evaluations and other analytical work on topics that support and inform Agency priorities, fill existing knowledge gaps to inform USAID programming and budget decisions, and determine the development outcomes and the sustainability of Agency interventions.
- PPL will build global leadership in evaluation and performance monitoring of development programs by partnering with international and regional organizations.

Interagency and Donor Engagement: PPL will use \$1.0 million to lead Agency efforts in advancing the U.S. development policy agenda by building consensus on policy issues among traditional and emerging donors. Moreover, PPL leads Agency efforts to mobilize collective action in furtherance of U.S. development priorities in the international arena. PPL engages in advocacy and key relationship-building by strategically engaging in major multilateral, bilateral and international fora. PPL aligns diverse donors behind common goals, promotes joint action and burden sharing among donors, improves the effectiveness of U.S. foreign assistance and promotes transparency to U.S. taxpayers and to beneficiaries.

Through this type of engagement, USAID expects to advance the following policy issues in FY 2017:

- Development cooperation effectiveness and aid transparency;
- International engagement on implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development (AAAA);
- Continued leadership on Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Development Assistance Committee (DAC) priorities and the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC); and
- Engagement of new aid providers (such as Brazil, China, Turkey, South Africa and Arab donors), expansion of trilateral cooperation and encouragement of other forms of South-South cooperation.

Key Interventions:

- PPL will fulfill the U.S. government and USAID's international reporting requirements of the OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System, the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) and Busan data standards and formats. The Bureau will manage USAID quarterly reporting to ForeignAssistance.gov in line with OMB Bulletin 12-01. In so doing, PPL will provide continued Agency and U.S. leadership towards increasing aid transparency efforts and also support of the President's Open Government Initiative.
- PPL will support the completion of a European Union (EU) assessment process which will permit the EU to transfer resources to USAID missions to support common objectives.
- PPL will support GPEDC efforts to review and make further progress related to the Busan commitments.
- PPL will support global implementation of the Sustainable Development Goal Framework and Financing for Development agreements that incorporates key US assistance priorities, including ending extreme poverty, promoting strong democratic and transparent institutions, sustainable energy, gender quality, and increased private sector mobilization and domestic resource mobilization.

Policy Analysis, Cohesion and Leadership: Over the past five years, PPL has deepened its analysis of effective development approaches to accelerate development progress. With \$1.0 million in funding, PPL will continue its goal of strengthening USAID's policy capacity—including developing and assessing the implementation of Agency policies and strategies, conducting policy analysis, and exercising global

policy leadership to ensure USAID remains a premier development agency. For example, in FY 2017 emphasis will be placed on conducting and communicating policy analysis on emerging and persistent development challenges, shaping international development policy processes, and defining Agency-wide positions on new, cross-cutting policy issues, such as harnessing development data to achieve development outcomes, and how to effectively build country capacity in fragile or non-permissive environments. Leveraging opportunities for international policy engagement will continue to be a priority, including through implementing the SDGs and the AAAA, and working within USAID and with partners to achieve the goal of eliminating extreme poverty.

Key Interventions:

- PPL will coordinate and draft in-depth research and analysis in the form of country case studies, discussion papers, and policy papers in support of new and existing approaches to cross-cutting development challenges.
- PPL will convene a policy conference in coordination with private sector actors, non-governmental organizations, and universities that will help shape policy approaches to addressing key priorities within USAID's agenda to end extreme poverty.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: PPL uses several methods to annually measure progress on: (1) whether evaluation quality is improving at USAID; (2) whether staff capacity to carry out effective performance monitoring and evaluation is strengthening; and (3) how evidence and knowledge from evaluation and monitoring is being used to inform key Agency decisions. For example, in FY 2013, a total of 243 USAID evaluations were completed and sponsoring operating units indicated a total of 242 or 99 percent of evaluations were used to inform programming in some manner. Also, in FY 2014 a total of 357 USAID staff members were training in USAID's classroom evaluation courses.

As a complement to the on-going monitoring of its performance, PPL has funded several studies and evaluations to understand Agency capacity in performance monitoring, evaluation and learning and inform PPL's work. Following these studies, PPL continues to focus on capacity building activities to strengthen the implementation of the Program Cycle through the use of knowledge management platforms as well as increasing the use of webinars and e-consultations to disseminate new approaches and share best practices and trends in development programming.

PPL's long-term approach aims to improve program effectiveness by building staff capacity in performance monitoring and evaluation, fostering an institutional culture that incorporates collaborating, learning and adapting processes, and commissioning priority evaluations and partnering with international organizations to improve evaluation and performance monitoring practice in the development field as a whole.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the results of performance monitoring and evaluation activities in FY 2015, PPL plans to provide classroom training for up to 400 USAID staff, reach several hundred more staff through in-country and regional workshops, webinars and other internet-based approaches, and promote increased staff participation in evaluations through mentoring and peer-to-peer learning.

Every training activity that PPL conducts undergoes a comprehensive after-action review to identify its strengths and weaknesses and to propose adjustments for subsequent trainings. These reviews are based on participant feedback and staff observation and serve as an invaluable evaluative tool that assists PPL to continuously improve the quality of its training. As a result of these reviews, PPL is designing

performance monitoring and evaluation courses to integrate these topics, ensure more resources are available as online training modules, and dedicate more instruction time to planning and management of evaluation, and less time to evaluation methods.

In addition, PPL will continue efforts started in FY 2014 to study the use of evaluations in decision-making at USAID, and improve policies and systems to encourage use and to ensure that knowledge and evidence from evaluations and performance monitoring are readily available to USAID staff and partners.

In the area of Donor Engagement, performance information is used on a regular basis to determine both programmatic choices and the way selected programs are implemented. For example, performance information collected from long-standing Public International Organization grants to the United National Development Programme and the OECD in support of their efforts to lead the international dialogue on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals informed USAID's position vis-à-vis SDGs and the AAAA. In other cases, investments in building relationships with donor and recipient countries directly led to the ability of the U.S. to play a more credible leadership role in important international fora on development, including the OECD-DAC, GPEDC, the G-20 Development Working Group, in United Nations led negotiations for SDGs, the AAAA and the upcoming World Humanitarian Summit.

USAID Program Management Initiatives

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2017 request supports USAID Program Management Initiatives (PMI), including the Ocean Freight Reimbursement (OFR) program, the Partner Vetting System (PVS) Pilot, the Development Outreach and Communications (DOC) program, and Managing for Efficiency and Effectiveness.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	-	*	1,700	1,700
Development Assistance	-	*	1,700	1,700

Development Assistance (DA)

FY 2017 funding is being requested for the OFR, PVS, and DOC Programs, as well as for Managing for Efficiency and Effectiveness.

Key Interventions:

- The OFR program allows USAID to pay eligible transportation charges for shipments of privately donated goods and U.S. excess property for registered U.S. Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs). Grants reimburse PVO costs of transporting donated commodities like medical supplies, agricultural equipment, and educational supplies to developing countries. OFR is USAID’s oldest PVO support program and leverages private sector resources many times the value of USAID funding, at around 126:1. These leveraged funds contribute to USAID development programs by awarding 30-50 competitive grants to small PVOs each year. In FY 2017, grants will be awarded to new PVOs and support the continued management of approximately 15 grants ranging up to \$150,000 per year. The FY 2017 request for this initiative is \$0.7 million.
- USAID will continue implementation of the joint Department of State and USAID PVS pilot. Funds will support salary and benefit costs of dedicated personnel who oversee the vetting process for five pilot missions in Guatemala, Kenya, Lebanon, Philippines, and Ukraine. Funds will improve the PVS information technology system and USAID’s ability to meet data collection, analysis, and reporting requirements. The FY 2017 request is \$0.5 million.
- The DOC Program improves the ability of mission-based Development Outreach and Communications Officers (DOCs) to promote successful USAID program results, ensure that programs are well communicated to host country audiences, and increase overall awareness and understanding of U.S. foreign assistance. With FY 2017 funds, USAID’s Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs (LPA) will provide specialized training and support to overseas communications officers, who are hired and supervised by individual missions, and facilitate coordination between communications officers and USAID regional and pillar bureaus on key local initiatives and Agency priorities. LPA will use this funding to design training and implement headquarters-based support for communications officers serving as key USAID staff in over 80 missions. These officers will be responsible for implementing complex new branding guidelines which apply to all USAID projects throughout the world. The FY 2017 request for this initiative is \$0.5 million.
- Funds for Managing for Efficiency and Effectiveness will strengthen USAID's ability to support long-term development outcomes, establish rigorous standards for metrics and data quality, and promote a process for transparent monitoring and reporting on the delivery of assistance. Funds will enable the Agency to provide technical assistance on implementing business process review recommendations, pilot innovative solutions, undertake additional analysis in critical areas, and develop tools to enhance USAID's overall performance.

USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses

Sources (\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase/ Decrease
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, New Budget Authority	54,285	66,000	67,600	1,600
Other Sources ¹	23,453	20,335 ²	13,888	-6,447
Total Sources	77,738	86,335	81,488	-4,847

¹ Other Sources include supplemental appropriations, prior-year balances and recoveries, transfers, and collections.

² Includes \$2.9 million in subobligated Kerry Lugar Berman Funds to support OIG FY 2016 operating costs in Pakistan.

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 executes these functions in relation to the programs and operations of USAID, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), the United States African Development Foundation (USADF), and the Inter-American Foundation (IAF), along with limited oversight of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC).

The FY 2017 request of \$67.6 million will enable OIG to continue to execute core oversight functions in these areas. The request will fund OIG execution of statutorily mandated requirements as well as undertake discretionary oversight of high-risk activities and high-profile initiatives across the spectrum of U.S. foreign assistance efforts. OIG oversight activities will support agency fulfillment of development objectives overseas by promoting effectiveness, efficiency, and integrity in programs worldwide. OIG's work will also continue to help strengthen agency operations, including information and financial management, and ensure accountability among agency contractors, grantees, and other program implementers.

In FY 2017 OIG will maintain overall levels of oversight activity, using an increase over FY 2016 funding levels to add to its base of specialized skills and technical knowledge to address a growing and complex investigative caseload and to plan and undertake broadly scoped audit activities to improve planning, execution, and achievement of foreign assistance programs. Provided the levels of funding identified in the request, OIG will continue to identify and act on opportunities for internal improvements, including by increasing staff and stakeholder engagement, strengthening coordination and information sharing, and expanding the office's ability to respond to emerging trends. The FY 2017 request also provides sufficient funding to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

OIG expects to continue to provide substantial benefits for the U.S. government and for taxpayers in executing its mandate, building upon work that resulted in \$374 million in questioned costs, funds to be put to better use, and investigative savings and recoveries over the past fiscal year.

Budget Priorities by Strategic Goal

Strategic Goal 1: Strengthen the ability of the organizations for which OIG provides oversight to manage and deliver foreign assistance efficiently and effectively through audit products and activities.

With funding at the requested level, OIG will continue to carry out mandatory audit work, such as conducting financial statement and Federal Information Security Management Act audits. It will conduct

audits of programs that address the needs of those who are displaced by conflict; are confronted by HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases; facing food insecurity and lack of clean, potable water; and are living in extreme poverty and in countries with limited government capacity. Financial audit work will gauge compliance with related requirements and assess internal controls among agency implementers.

Strategic Goal 2: Deter and detect fraud, corruption, criminal activity, and misconduct in the programs, operations, and workforce of the organizations for which OIG provides oversight.

OIG will continue to conduct and support investigative activities, while emphasizing work on high-impact cases. OIG will be able to devote greater attention to high-priority investigations and initiatives, such as the additional investigative work that OIG anticipates as a result of USAID's ongoing efforts to increase the use of host country implementers under its Local Solutions Initiative. OIG plans to use the resources provided in this request to address related risks in this area and respond to the need to work more intensively with local authorities to address allegations of fraud and waste among local partners.

Under the President's request, OIG will retain personnel with expertise in forensic auditing and computer forensics to support investigative activities. Provided expertise in these areas, OIG will be in a stronger position to investigate complex financial schemes and obtain and fully examine computer evidence.

Strategic Goal 3: Provide useful, timely, and relevant information to enable stakeholders to make informed decisions about foreign assistance programs and operations.

OIG will provide timely and accurate responses to requests from external parties on its audit and investigative work, OIG authorities and operations, budget and staffing matters, and other topics that arise. In addition, OIG will continue to regularly notify executive and legislative branch personnel of newly released reports and informational materials, as well as provide alerts regarding investigative developments. OIG will likewise work to meet statutory reporting requirements related to oversight of overseas contingency operations.

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

OIG will continue to look for ways to eliminate unnecessary spending, promote automation to increase efficiency, and gather ideas and information from employees to improve operations. Efforts under Goal 4 include steps to further internal information sharing and transparency, increase staff engagement, and enhance productivity.

Strategic Goal 5: Recruit, develop, and retain a highly qualified, motivated, and diverse workforce with the necessary tools and training to fulfill OIG's mission.

OIG will continue to provide formal training for incoming personnel, meet recurrent specialized training requirements, and increase opportunities for employee leadership development. OIG will also use resources to provide dedicated human capital support for Foreign Service personnel and continue to promote telework opportunities when they contribute to increased organizational efficiency and effectiveness.

Legislative Proposals

OIG is requesting consideration of three legislative proposals that (1) clarify OIG authorities under the Inspector General Act, (2) provide for reauthorization of OIG authority to waive certain compensation restrictions on reemployed annuitants, and (3) refine authorities for oversight of overseas contingency operations.

Language pertaining to USAID OIG in the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, contains technical errors, omissions, and references to policies and functions that are no longer in effect. OIG proposes amendments to the Inspector General Act that would eliminate references to OIG security functions that were removed in the Omnibus Appropriation Act for 1999 (P.L. 105-277), make a technical correction related to OIG's authorities to manage Civil Service personnel, clarify OIG authorities to manage a Foreign Service personnel system, and eliminate a reference to an outdated Department of State system for setting personnel ceilings abroad. Other proposed changes would better reflect OIG's oversight relationship with other agencies it oversees by consolidating oversight authorities and responsibilities with respect to the Inter-American Foundation, U.S. African Development Foundation, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation in the Inspector General Act to ensure that future changes to the Act apply uniformly across OIG's oversight portfolio.

In FY 2016, Congress renewed OIG authority to waive certain compensation restrictions on reemployed annuitants to carryout assignments in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, and Haiti for the fiscal year. In the past, OIG used this authority to supplement its investigative workforce by facilitating assignments of reemployed annuitants on a temporary, flexible basis to meet emerging needs. With reauthorization for only one year, however, in addition to the late date of the FY 2016 appropriation, OIG's ability to hire using this authority is severely limited. Renewing this authority over a 2-year period starting in FY 2017—and expanding its application to Syria, Turkey, Jordan, and Lebanon—would considerably enhance OIG's ability to provide oversight in critical regions while preserving oversight capabilities elsewhere around the world.

Section 8L of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, provides for the designation of a lead Inspector General for oversight of contingency operations and authorizes this inspector general to exercise special personnel authorities in performing related functions. Following consultations with the other OIGs specified in Section 8L, USAID OIG seeks to refine how personnel authorities under this section would apply in an overseas contingency operation. These changes would ensure that OIGs could use indicated personnel authorities during the full course of an overseas contingency operation. They would also ensure that compensation waivers for reemployed annuitants would apply to another key experienced personnel base: Foreign Service annuitants. Finally, proposed changes would enable OIGs to bring on reemployed annuitants more quickly in support of oversight needs once a new overseas contingency operation is in effect.

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

Location	FY 2015 Actual		FY 2016 Budget		FY 2017 Request	
	USDH	FSN	USDH	FSN	USDH	FSN
Cairo, Egypt	2	6	2	8	2	7
Dakar, Senegal	7	5	14	9	12	6
Frankfurt, Germany	13	1	14	1	20	1
Islamabad, Pakistan	8	5	9	9	10	9
Kabul, Afghanistan	8	7	11	7	4	7
Kampala, Uganda	0	0	2	0	2	1
Manila, Philippines	7	7	8	9	11	9
Port-au-Prince, Haiti	2	1	3	0	4	6
Pretoria, South Africa	11	7	12	10	15	9
San Salvador, El Salvador	8	7	9	6	10	6
Tel Aviv, Israel	1	0	2	0	2	0
Overseas Total	67	46	86	59	92	61
Washington, DC	113	0	129	0	145	0
GRAND TOTAL	180	46	215	59	237	61

Table 2. Budget Summary by Priority Program

Oversight Priorities <i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2015 Actual		FY 2016 Budget		FY 2017 Request	
	Total	FTEs	Total	FTEs	Total	FTEs
High Priority Oversight Areas	13,711	28	20,468	41	9,547	18
Ebola Emergency Oversight	2,763	8	5,945	17	0	0
Afghanistan programs	6,388	10	7,958	11	2,933	4
Pakistan programs	4,200	9	5,165	9	5,114	10
Syria and Iraq programs	360	1	1,400	4	1,500	4
Mandatory and Other Work	50,098	152	55,585	174	70,163	219
TOTAL	63,809	180	76,053¹	215	79,710	237

¹ Includes \$2.9M in subobligations for Pakistan using Kerry Lugar Funds.

Table 3. Budget Summary by Object Class

Object Class (\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Budget	FY 2017 Request
Personnel compensation	25,018	32,060	34,824
<i>Full-Time Permanent</i>	[19,595]	[23,721]	[26,193]
<i>Other Than Full-Time Permanent</i>	[2,867]	[4,803]	[4,713]
<i>Other Personnel Compensation</i>	[2,556]	[3,536]	[3,918]
Personnel benefits	9,856	11,269	12,381
Travel	4,223	5,467	6,041
Transportation	831	992	1,053
Rent, communications, and utilities	4,661	6,148	6,577
Printing and reproduction	2	25	25
Contractual services	15,044	18,447	17,090
<i>Advisory and Assistance Services</i>	[4,827]	[4,045]	[3,985]
<i>Other Services</i>	[1,283]	[993]	[480]
<i>Purchases of Goods and Services from Government Accounts*</i>	[8,153]	[12,223]	[11,372]
<i>Facility Operation and Maintenance</i>	[135]	[135]	[149]
<i>Medical Care</i>	[131]	[24]	[24]
<i>Equipment Operation and Maintenance</i>	[515]	[1,027]	[1,080]
Supplies and materials	224	221	141
Purchases of equipment	2,366	1,424	1,578
Building Renovations/Alterations-Office	1,584	-	-
TOTAL	63,809	76,053	79,710

USAID Operating Expenses

Sources (\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Total	1,402,883	1,469,754	1,516,902
Operating Expenses, New Budget Authority	1,129,510	1,282,876	1,404,800
Other Sources ²	273,373	186,878	112,102

¹These amounts reflect the actual FY 2015 obligations of available resources, including new obligation authority.

²Other sources include trust funds, reimbursements, and carryover.

Overview

USAID’s global engagement is essential to advancing U.S. interests, enhancing national security, and reaffirming its global development leadership. Recognizing that development is critical to U.S. foreign policy and national security, the National Security Strategy calls for investing in development capabilities and institutions. The FY 2017 USAID Operating Expense (OE) request will provide that investment, simultaneously advancing the global priorities of the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Defense Review and the Presidential Policy Directive on Development. The request will allow USAID to partner with countries and local institutions to build civilian capacity and use science, technology, innovation, and partnership solutions and expertise to improve development results and sustainability.

Although an increase from FY 2016, the request represents the minimum resource level necessary to sustain current operations and the existing workforce to meet U.S. foreign policy objectives, support Presidential initiatives, and expand global engagement. The requested increase will allow USAID to offset the projected decrease in other resources, such as carryover and recoveries, that support operations while restoring the new obligation authority needed to maintain its current level of operations into FY 2017.

The request also reflects the Agency’s efforts to work more effectively and efficiently to meet the challenges of implementing foreign assistance in today’s changing world. It continues the significant progress made in improving procurement, local-capacity building, innovation, and accountability that recent reforms have enabled.

Development is critical to national security, economic prosperity, and global leadership. To overcome today’s global challenges, USAID continues to transform itself into a modern business enterprise based on partnership, innovation, and a strong commitment to policy reform. By partnering with other countries to end extreme poverty, USAID helps transform developing countries into stable and prosperous nations with efficient governments, thriving civil societies, and a vibrant private sector. Fully funding the FY 2017 USAID OE request will maintain current operations and is vital to achieving foreign policy and national security objectives.

Uses of Funds

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Overseas Operations	735,725	798,644	829,595
Washington Operations	398,507	408,330	415,323
Central Support	268,561	262,780	271,983
Total Uses^{1/2}	1,402,883	1,469,754	1,516,902

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

² Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Overseas Operations

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request ¹
Field Missions	500,032	508,572	534,380
USDH Salaries & Benefits	235,693	290,072	295,215
Total Overseas Operations²	735,725	798,644	829,595

¹ The FY 2017 request includes \$98.46 million for Overseas Contingency Operations.

² Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Field Missions

This budget line item funds the following activities:

- *Residential and office rents, utilities, security guard costs, and communications:* These costs are largely non-discretionary.
- *Intergovernmental payments:* The majority of these payments are for International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS). ICASS is the cost of administrative support provided to missions by other U.S. government agencies (generally the Department of State).
- *Operational travel and training:* This category includes essential travel to visit development sites and work with host-country officials; other operational travel, including responses to disaster; and the costs of tuition and travel for training not sponsored by Headquarters.
- *Supplies, materials, and equipment:* This category includes the cost of replacing office and residential equipment, official vehicles, IT hardware and software, general office and residential supplies and materials, and some security-related equipment.
- *Mandatory travel and transportation:* This category includes travel and transportation expenses for post assignment, home leave, rest and recuperation, and the shipment of furniture and equipment.
- *Contractual support:* This category includes mission requirements for data-entry assistance and other administrative support provided through contracts.
- *Operation and maintenance of facilities and equipment:* This category includes the cost of operating and maintaining facilities and equipment at overseas missions.

USDH Salaries and Benefits – Overseas

This category includes salaries and the Agency's share of benefits, such as retirement, Thrift Savings plan, and Social Security, health, and life insurance, for all Foreign Service Officers (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 personnel from seeking such assignments. The request reflects a 1.6 percent pay raise and hiring to attrition.

Washington Operations

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Washington Bureaus/Offices	75,898	71,157	71,868
Office of Security	18,871	18,870	19,059
USDH Salaries & Benefits	303,738	318,303	324,396
Total¹	398,507	408,330	415,323

¹ Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Washington Bureaus/Offices

The request will support the following:

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

Office of Security

The USAID Office of Security request represents a continuing effort to protect USAID employees and facilities against global terrorism and national security information against espionage. The request will fund additional physical security for missions not collocated with embassies, including building renovations, security enhancements, and increased local security-guard services. The budget is allocated among four major categories as detailed below.

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Physical Security	15,347	13,816	13,830
Personnel Security	2,635	3,875	4,420
Counterintelligence and Information Security	794	879	409
Counterterrorism	95	300	400
Total	18,871	18,870	19,059

Physical Security

Funding will allow USAID to complete physical security enhancement projects at 13 overseas missions and maintain security counter-measures at Washington facilities. These funds also will support the installation and maintenance of emergency communications systems at eight missions, procurement of armored vehicles for nine missions, and the Federal Protective Service contract guards that protect USAID space in the Ronald Reagan Building.

Personnel Security

Funding will allow USAID to conduct the required applicant and facility-access investigations pursuant to E.O. 12968, Access to Classified National Security Information, and Homeland Security Presidential Directive-12 Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors working for the Agency. The request will support the Director of National Intelligence decision to reduce the intervals between initial and re-investigations of Federal employees and contractors from every five years to annually for top-secret clearance holders and from every 10 years to every five years for secret-level clearance holders. These funds will allow the Agency to enhance quality-assurance activities,

employee-reporting requirements, and its investigations database to implement the new Federal Investigative Standards. Additionally, system enhancements will allow for data collections that will support background-investigation statistical reporting required under Public Law 108-458, the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.

Counterintelligence and Information Security

Funding will allow USAID to provide required training to its employees on how to properly protect classified national security information and themselves from being exploited by foreign intelligence services (FIS). FIS-targeting of U.S. government staff employed in non-Title 50 organizations, such as USAID, is recognized at the national level as an emerging and growing threat. These funds also will serve to expand and enhance training mechanisms provided to USAID employees, covering such topics as classified handling procedures, travel precautions, awareness of the techniques used by FIS, and security vulnerabilities of information technology (IT) systems. In addition, funding will support ongoing computer-based training made available to all employees at their workstations and applications to assist monitoring of travel-related incidents and information of counterintelligence or security concerns.

Counterterrorism

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

USDH Salaries and Benefits – Washington

This budget item includes salaries and the Agency’s share of benefits, such as retirement, Thrift Savings Plan, and Social Security, health, and life insurance for all Civil Service and Foreign Service employees. The request reflects a 1.6 percent pay raise, hiring to attrition, and \$1 million for five temporary Civil Service positions to support the Administration’s Digital Services Teams initiative.

The Digital Services Team will manage the digital services with the greatest impact on citizens and businesses to ensure USAID can effectively build and deliver digital services. It will be comprised of experts with modern digital product design, software engineering, and product management skills.

Central Support

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Information Technology	104,052	98,188	105,270
Rent & General Support	98,109	98,067	99,048
Staff Training	24,189	25,075	25,326
Personnel Support	20,650	20,650	20,857
Other Agency Costs	20,654	20,800	21,482
Total	267,654	262,780	271,983

Information Technology (IT)

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

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
IT Systems	35,378	34,220	37,413
IT Infrastructure	57,229	54,216	55,745
IT Architecture	11,445	9,752	12,112
Total	104,052	98,188	105,270

IT Systems

Funding will support the operations and maintenance of the suite of enterprise-wide, legacy, and database systems, such as USAID's financial, acquisition and assistance management, Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking, and other essential systems. This funding also will support economic analysis programs and Microsoft enterprise licensing.

IT Infrastructure

The request covers worldwide telecommunications network; Washington telephone services; computer maintenance and management; e-mail and data archiving and storage; help-desk assistance; information-systems security support and anti-virus software worldwide; maintenance of classified devices in Washington; and support for the Agency's web services, such as Internet and Extranet design, implementation, and maintenance.

IT Architecture, Planning, and Program Management

Funding will support the ongoing operations of the Agency Information Resources Management Program including: strategic planning, systems engineering, IT governance, capital planning, acquisition, Agency operations, enterprise architecture, and customer-service management.

Washington Rent, Utilities, and Support Costs

The request will fund mandatory rent and general Agency support costs. In FY 2017, payments for office rent, utilities, and basic/building security services for the Ronald Reagan Building, International Trade Center, warehouse, and other space in the metropolitan area are estimated at \$86.2 million, approximately 87 percent of the budget.

The remainder of the request, \$12.8 million, is relatively fixed, supporting 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 the essential job skills and leadership training to carry out the Agency's development mission. It will support enhanced training in security and leadership; implementation of certification programs for senior leaders, program managers, technical officers, and support staff; mandatory training for all supervisors; and continued language training, including intensifying the understanding of local dialects. In addition, the request will support revised core courses (e.g., project design, monitoring and evaluation, personal safety and security) to ensure FSOs in non-

permissive environments have the tools, training, and knowledge to successfully implement development assistance programs.

To advance local sustainable development, the Agency will emphasize enhanced foreign-language capacity, deeper cultural awareness, and training opportunities for eligible family members and partners of FSOs overseas and the Foreign Service National cadre. This emphasis will deepen in-country knowledge and local engagement.

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

Personnel Support

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

USAID will continue to develop its human capital and talent management capacity and support the five-year Human Resource Transformation Strategy and Action Plan. This includes improved business processes to ensure efficient and timely hiring and support of USDH staff. As mandated by Executive Orders, funding will enable USAID to expand the diversity of its applicant pool through targeted outreach and recruitment programs for the disabled, minorities, and veterans. Funding will support the Agency's Staff Care Program, which provides a necessary service that affords critical professional support and clinical interventions for employees in high-stress and life-threatening circumstances.

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

Other Agency Costs

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

Resources

USAID's operating expenses are financed from several sources, including new obligation authority, local-currency trust funds, reimbursements for services provided to others, recoveries of prior-year obligations, and unobligated balances carried forward from prior-year availabilities. Due to the loss of extended obligation authority (referred to as deob/reob authority) in FY 2012, recoveries of prior-year obligations will be exhausted in FY 2016 and no longer available in FY 2017.

Deobligation/Reobligation (“Deob/Reob”) Authority

USAID seeks to restore Deob/Reob authority for the OE account, in conformity with all USAID foreign assistance accounts. Until FY 2012, Section 511 or 7011 of the annual appropriation acts 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 period of original availability.

Historically, USAID has used the Deob/Reob authority to mitigate risks beyond its control, particularly for overseas operations. For example, accurate obligations in non-permissive environments are difficult 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 the 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 will 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 a regular, recurring source of funding to support operations in lieu of seeking an increased appropriation.

Resource Table: The table below provides a breakdown of OE resources.

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual*	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Appropriated Funds			
Enacted Level/NOA	1,090,836	1,143,614	1,306,340
Overseas Contingency Operations	125,464	139,262	98,460
Subtotal	1,216,300	1,282,876	1,404,800
Unobligated Balance – NOA	86,790	-	-
Obligations – NOA	1,129,510	1,282,876	1,404,800
Other Sources			
Local Currency Trust Funds	13,220	19,702	19,802
Reimbursements	3,998	5,300	5,300
PEPFAR Reimbursements	8,994	9,500	9,000
Space Cost Reimbursements	14,000	12,000	12,000
IT Cost Reimbursements	28,178	25,000	25,000
Unobligated Balances	101,836	86,790	41,000
Prior-year Recoveries	103,147	28,586	-
Obligations - Other Sources	273,373	186,878	112,102
Total Obligations	1,402,883	1,469,754	1,516,902

*The FY 2015 appropriation level excludes \$19.037 million for the Ebola response.

USAID Capital Investment Fund

Category (\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate ²	FY 2017 Request ³
Information Technology	34,840	10,912	25,666
Overseas Facilities Construction	130,084	168,300	167,319
Real Property Maintenance Fund	1,198	13,151	7,000
Total⁴	166,121	192,363	199,985

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

² These amounts reflect the estimated available resources, including carryover and new obligation authority.

³ Overseas Facilities Construction amount includes \$133.8 million in CIF Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding.

⁴ Totals may not sum due to rounding.

The Capital Investment Fund (CIF) is used to modernize and improve information technology (IT) systems and finance construction of USAID buildings overseas in conjunction with the Department of State. Prior to FY 2003, the Operating Expense (OE) account funded these activities. No-year funds provide greater flexibility to manage investments in IT systems and facility construction not permitted by the annual OE appropriation. Separate improvement and on-going operations funding gives the Agency more certainty for new investments independent of operational cost fluctuations. For FY 2017, the CIF request will support IT investments, facility construction, and real property maintenance.

Information Technology (IT)

Category (\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
IT Systems			
Knowledge Management			750
eGov	2,063	1,400	2,000
Phoenix Enhancements			1,450
Business Intelligence/ Information Analytics	4,342		
Enterprise Applications	4,450		
Enterprise Document Management	656		
Mobile Application Deployment	2,428		
Project Management FACTs	2,717		
Development Information Solution (DIS)		6,312	5,552
Overseas Personnel System Migration		2,500	4,000
Subtotal	16,656	10,212	13,752
IT Infrastructure			
Unified Communications	1,603		
IT Asset Management & Inventory			1,000
Enterprise Business Collaboration	245		
Migration of IT Services	425		
Network Infrastructure Upgrades	7,947		7,914

Category (\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Authentication	1,500		
Security Software Upgrade	1,256		
Threat Management	697		
Network Intrusion Detection System (NIDS)	2,972		
Cyber Security Preparedness Review & Response	240	700	3,000
General Cyber Security Enhancements	1,285		
Subtotal	18,170	700	11,914
IT Architecture			
Mobile Enterprise Application Platform	14		
Subtotal	14	-	-
Total	34,840	10,912	25,666

In FY 2017, USAID will support the following IT systems and infrastructure initiatives:

Information Technology Systems

Knowledge Management – New Records Management: This required investment will allow the Agency to stay in compliance with the Federal Records Act for greater transparency and expanded definition of a “record.” The demands on records management continue to grow while investment in supporting technology has not. Technology improvements and integration to other information systems are required.

E-Gov Contributions: This investment will support Federal e-Gov initiatives.

Phoenix Enhancements: This investment will fund enhancements required to improve operations and comply with government-wide Federal mandates. Projects include automated invoice management, improper payment prevention, single sign-on testing, improved financial data management, integration to Phoenix/E-Travel, and a new time-and-attendance capability to replace WebTA, the Agency’s current time and attendance system.

Development Information Solution: This investment will fund the Development Information Solution (DIS), which will provide a common portfolio management platform for use by missions and Washington operating units to capture program performance data. This platform will be fed by operations data from existing financial and procurement systems and will, in turn, provide its data to an Agency Portfolio Viewer. This will enable a corporate view of the entire USAID portfolio from which the Agency can extract data to support foreign assistance transparency and meet the requirements under the Open Data Policy. DIS will be a cloud-based platform in compliance with the Cloud First policy, ensuring a scalable solution while fulfilling executive mandates to ensure information privacy, confidentiality, and security.

Overseas Personnel System: This investment will enable the transition to an Overseas Personnel System that will replace the current system, WebPASS Post Personnel.

Information Technology Infrastructure

IT Asset Management and Inventory: This investment will allow the Agency to implement a robust suite of integrated tools to better determine and manage IT assets at missions worldwide.

Network Infrastructure Upgrades: This investment will fund the upgrades needed to keep up with increasing USAID network requirements and demands, including cloud computing, enhanced information security, remote-user mobility and collaboration, and virtual desktop infrastructure. These requirements stretch the technical capability and service thresholds expected by the missions, regulators, Agency partners, and public. USAID must, at a minimum, keep pace with business-critical network industry advancements in these areas to seamlessly achieve its mission statement and efficiently advance and technically support U.S. foreign policy interests. Without these enhancements, worldwide mission users will experience avoidable network bottlenecks and degradations across the full spectrum of applications and services, adversaries will be able to exploit network vulnerabilities, and the Agency will be unable to fully leverage core and advanced capabilities introduced by USAID IT strategic initiatives.

Cyber Security Preparedness Review & Response: This investment will fund an assessment of the Agency's preparedness to support mandatory cyber-security and privacy initiatives (including support for classified networks) that are continually updated, added, replaced, or otherwise issued. The assessment will identify gaps and the appropriate Agency response to comply with the mandatory initiatives. Without this funding, the Agency will only identify security gaps when they are breached or from audits (i.e., by the Office of the Inspector General), causing USAID to react without sufficient time to prepare the most appropriate solution. A reactive response may increase the cost to resolve the gaps and not sufficiently address all needs.

Overseas Facilities Construction

Category (\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Overseas Facilities Construction ¹	130,084	168,300	167,319

¹ The FY 2017 request includes \$133.8 million in CIF Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding.

The Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 required the co-location of new USAID office facilities on embassy compounds when new embassies are constructed. The FY 2017 request of \$167.3 million will support USAID's full participation in the 13th year of the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Program. This represents a decrease of approximately \$1.0 million below total estimated spending for FY 2016 of \$168.3 million. This minimal decrease is attributed to an incremental growth of USAID positions charged offset by a small decrease in the cost-per-position assessed under the program.

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. The program also includes a maintenance cost sharing (MCS) component for major rehabilitation projects on existing embassy facilities. Funds from this component ensure existing facilities are kept in good repair.

To achieve these objectives, the CSCS Program uses a per capita charge for: (1) each authorized or existing overseas position in U.S. diplomatic facilities; and (2) each projected position above current authorized positions in those New Embassy Compounds (NECs) that have already been included in the

President’s Budget or for which a contract already has been awarded. The CSCS Program charges for ICASS positions, which are passed through to agencies based on their relative percentages of use of ICASS services. Agencies are eligible to receive a rent credit each year for office rent paid because existing diplomatic facilities are unable to accommodate their overseas personnel.

The CSCS Program established per capita charges that reflect the construction and maintenance costs of the various types of space in NECs. USAID’s proportional amount of these costs is derived from target CSCS and MCS annual budget amounts of \$2.6 billion (\$2.2 billion for NEC construction and \$400.0 million for maintenance). These dollar amounts are divided by the total billable positions overseas and results in the per capita charges for each category. Rate changes for different position categories are calculated each year based on aggregate U.S. government agency positions overseas. Each agency’s bill will vary directly with changes in the number of its overseas workforce.

The CSCS Program charges were phased in over the first five years from FY 2005 to FY 2009. Since FY 2010, per capita charges are fully recognized.

In FY 2017, contracts are expected to be awarded in the following countries with USAID presence: NEC - Guatemala City, Guatemala; New Office Annex - Kampala, Uganda; Nairobi, Kenya; and New Delhi, India; and Marine Security Guard Quarters - Paris, France.

Real Property Maintenance

Category (\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Real Property Maintenance	1,198	13,151	7,000

The request will allow USAID to continue funding maintenance for real property through the Real Property Maintenance Fund, which was created in FY 2014 to extend and enhance the life of USAID-owned properties through adequate and timely maintenance and repair. The authority is similar to that which the Department of State’s Overseas Building Operations has to perform major maintenance at State-owned facilities and housing. The Real Property Maintenance Fund will allow the Agency to bring its properties to "good" condition and maintain a proactive preventive maintenance program. This will reduce the expensive future costs of major repairs, limit health and safety risks, increase efficiencies, protect the value of the property, and align with best practices of property management.

As of the beginning of FY 2016, USAID owned 99 overseas facilities, encompassing 968,531 square feet, with an estimated replacement value of \$203.0 million. The owned facilities include office annexes built on Embassy compounds, standalone offices and warehouses, and residential properties.

When the Real Property Maintenance Fund was created in FY 2014, the estimated total maintenance budget to bring all properties to “good” condition was approximately \$23.0 million. The bulk of the \$7.6 million appropriated in FY 2015 will fund emergency facility-repair needs. The FY 2017 request will fund required repairs, allowing USAID to move toward its goal of bringing all of its real-property holdings to “good” condition.

Once required repairs bring the real-property inventory up to good condition, recurring funds will be necessary for regular preventative maintenance. Such preventative maintenance requirements accumulate at 2 percent – 4 percent of the replacement value of these properties. USAID will continue to annually assess its properties.

HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund

(\$ in millions)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate
Budgetary Resources and Obligations			
Unobligated balance brought forward, October 1	495	687	452
Spending authority from offsetting collections	<u>912</u>	<u>415</u>	<u>415</u>
Total budgetary resources available	1407	1102	867
Obligations incurred	<u>720</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>650</u>
Unobligated balance end of year	687	452	217
Obligated Balances and Disbursements			
Undisbursed obligations brought forward (net), October 1	231	439	573
Obligations incurred	<u>720</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>650</u>
Total obligated balance	951	1089	1223
Disbursements	-512	-516	-517
Obligated balance end of year	439	573	706

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

The WCF does not receive direct appropriations. Funding is deposited in the WCF by the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), other U.S. government agencies, donors and host governments, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), and United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID,) for commodity procurement. The WCF also receives repayments of funds advanced to host country governments and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria to avert stock-outs of life-saving HIV/AIDS commodities. To date, donors and host governments have deposited \$57.6 million for commodity procurement, including \$11.8 million during FY 2015.

Currently the funds are obligated into the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) procurement mechanisms for the purchase of life-saving HIV/AIDS commodities. The WCF, which is managed by USAID, does not incur travel or other administrative expenses nor does it generate a profit.

Biodiversity

Summary

Biologically diverse and healthy ecosystems are essential to development. Local people and national economies depend on natural resources, such as wild fisheries and forest products for food, nutrition, revenues, and livelihoods; and healthy ecosystems for clean water, income from ecotourism, and productive grasslands for livestock pasture. Biodiversity conservation actions can increase incomes and the sustainability of livelihoods, counter disease and malnutrition, enhance transparent and equitable governance, and help people access, manage, and benefit from natural resources. As articulated in its Biodiversity Policy, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is committed to conserving the most biologically significant places in the world, addressing the wildlife trafficking crisis, and protecting the natural systems that can help alleviate extreme poverty and provide a foundation for development. USAID's conservation activities cover key terrestrial and marine ecosystems, including the rainforests of the Congo and Amazon River basins, savannah and dry forests of East Africa, peat forests of Indonesia, and coral reefs of the Philippines.

A portion of USAID biodiversity funding addresses the conservation challenges related to wildlife trafficking and poaching, which has expanded into both a serious conservation concern and a threat to global security. USAID will continue to mount a comprehensive response to the wildlife trafficking crisis, building on the Agency's long history of supporting efforts to conserve and protect wildlife. USAID's comprehensive approach to the trafficking crisis addresses supply, transit, and demand issues, including by helping communities gain rights, capacity, and incentives to protect wildlife, applying monitoring technology and systems in protected areas to more effectively detect and deter poaching, engaging new actors and approaches to tracking and disrupting the flow of illegal goods, and reducing demand for wildlife products, particularly in Asia. With FY 2017 funds, the Agency will expand the scope of engagement along the whole supply chain, to include additional demand reduction efforts and improved capacity to detect and disrupt illicit products in trade. This comprehensive approach deploys a combination of tactics in countries where we have identified wildlife trafficking as a major threat. USAID is a leader in supporting analysis-driven collaborative action among governments and civil society, and generating private sector partnerships and technological solutions focused on illegal transport, corruption and wildlife forensics.

USAID will continue to support innovative conservation approaches that effectively deploy technology and social media. For example, through a public-private partnership, USAID helped the maritime group of the Philippine National Police implement an anonymous text messaging hotline that allows local communities to report illegal fishing. In Tawi-Tawi province, more than 3,000 reports led to 25 arrests and seizure of over \$100,000 of illegal wildlife contraband. USAID, in partnership with the National Geographic Society, the Smithsonian Institution, and TRAFFIC, launched the Wildlife Crime Tech Challenge to reward innovative science and technology solutions that help combat wildlife trafficking. The Challenge focuses on four issues in the fight against wildlife trafficking: detecting transit routes, strengthening forensic evidence and data sharing, reducing consumer demand, and tackling corruption.

Conservation of highly biodiverse areas, and the species within them, remains at the heart of USAID's biodiversity programs. The Agency will build on successful efforts at long-standing priority sites and scale up to new ones. For instance, in the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Congo, USAID is protecting elephants, great apes, and their habitat. Support for more effective patrols in eight high-biodiversity landscapes contributed to rangers confiscating thousands of snares, weapons and wildlife products. These actions were reinforced by national-scale law enforcement to track the transportation and sale of wildlife products. Over 100 wildlife enforcement agents and judiciary officials

were trained in conservation laws and judicial procedures, strengthening punishment for wildlife crime. Hundreds of poachers were arrested in 2015, and some have already been prosecuted and sentenced. Approaches and lessons honed in these areas will be applied more broadly to sites where new threats have emerged.

Assuring the strong engagement of and benefit to local communities remains a pillar of USAID's approach. USAID support in Guatemala helped local communities manage and benefit from the forest while achieving near-zero deforestation rates in active community forest concessions. The Agency improved the commercial viability of 20 sustainably harvested non-timber forest products, and helped ensure that half a million hectares of timber and 227,468 hectares of sustainably harvested non-timber forest products maintained Forest Stewardship Council certification. About 270,000 hectares of forest is also in process of receiving organic certification for harvest of ramón nut, chicle, and allspice. These conservation enterprises collectively generated 3,861 full-time equivalent jobs and \$25.8 million in total sales. In the Philippines, USAID assisted members of the Tagbanua indigenous group to improve accounting to better manage their fisheries, which generated about \$355,000. These benefits help solidify the commitment of local communities to conservation while improving their well-being.

Biodiversity Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF
TOTAL	148,513	116,085	16,928	15,500
Africa	68,712	57,784	10,928	-
Ghana	1,496	1,496	-	-
Kenya	3,961	3,961	-	-
Liberia	4,000	-	4,000	-
Madagascar	4,000	4,000	-	-
Mozambique	1,366	1,366	-	-
Somalia	1,428	-	1,428	-
South Sudan	5,500	-	5,500	-
Tanzania	5,000	5,000	-	-
Uganda	2,859	2,859	-	-
Zambia	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	5,525	5,525	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	20,243	20,243	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	6,500	6,500	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	1,084	1,084	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,250	1,250	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	32,610	27,610	-	5,000
Indonesia	15,700	15,700	-	-
Philippines	5,000	5,000	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	11,910	6,910	-	5,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF
South and Central Asia	10,000	4,000	6,000	-
Bangladesh	4,000	4,000	-	-
Nepal	6,000	-	6,000	-
Western Hemisphere	19,641	9,141	-	10,500
Colombia	4,000	-	-	4,000
Dominican Republic	200	200	-	-
Guatemala	5,000	5,000	-	-
Honduras	1,700	1,700	-	-
Peru	6,500	-	-	6,500
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	1,500	1,500	-	-
USAID South America Regional	741	741	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	17,550	17,550	-	-

Combating Wildlife Trafficking

Summary

Wildlife trafficking is the poaching of, and illegal trade in, wildlife (including fish) and wildlife products. Wildlife trafficking is a conservation crisis, representing an economic and ecological threat to the U.S. government's development partner countries, as well as a threat to global security. As part of U.S. agencies' efforts to implement the *National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking*, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State use DA, ESF, and INCLE funds to addressing the enforcement, demand, and transport of illegally traded wildlife and wildlife products. This comprehensive approach includes supporting efforts by governments, communities, and the private sector that strengthen enforcement at all points from anti-poaching to markets, reduce demand for illegally-traded wildlife and wildlife products, expand international cooperation and commitment, and support new technologies.

Through programming to increase trans-regional collaborative action and information sharing, USAID is prioritizing linking community conservation, enforcement, transit, and demand reduction actions. Together, these efforts address the illegal supply chains of wildlife and wildlife products. USAID is working to improve capacity to address the complexity and criminology of the illegal trade of elephant ivory, rhino horn, abalone, sharks, tigers, and snow leopards. In particular, USAID is working to address demand reduction for southern African rhinoceros species, African elephants and other highly traded and endangered species and populations.

To address poaching and illegal trafficking, USAID and its partners will improve ranger, community scout, and judicial capacity in conjunction with policy and legal reform to effectively improve bilateral and regional enforcement. USAID will focus anti-poaching and enforcement efforts in East, Southern, and Central Africa, with targeted programming also occurring in targeted countries in West Africa. USAID regional and bilateral missions in South-East Asia will also address anti-poaching and enforcement.

Through public-private partnerships and technological advances, USAID/Washington and regional Missions in Africa and Asia will improve detection of movement and transportation of wildlife and wildlife products internationally. Efforts will focus on engaging private sector companies and associations and multilateral and bilateral government partners to curtail the transport of illegal wildlife and wildlife products by air and sea.

In partnership with private sector and civil society, USAID will target key markets in South-East Asia to reduce consumer demand for illegally-traded wildlife and wildlife products. USAID central programs will scale up new technologies globally to address consumer demand reduction, as well as enforcement.

The Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs will continue to support efforts to combat wildlife trafficking at the national, regional, and multilateral levels by: 1) supporting multilateral agreements of which the mission is to prevent the illegal trade in wildlife; 2) strengthening regional cooperation, in particular by establishing and strengthening regional wildlife enforcement networks (WENs) with the goal of creating a global network of WENs; 3) improving scientific analyses upon which to base decisions; 4) raising public awareness of the security, economic, social, and health impacts of wildlife trafficking to reduce demand and stop poaching; and 5) assisting governments to implement key agreements aimed at combating wildlife trafficking, including through our bilateral and regional Free Trade Agreements. The Bureau also will continue to support the Under Secretary of State for Economic Growth, Energy, and the Environment in her role as co-chair, with the Departments of

Justice and Interior, of the Presidential Task Force on Wildlife Trafficking. The Task Force, with active participation from USAID and other government entities, is guiding the implementation of the National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking, released in February 2014.

Working with international organizations, host countries, civil society, and other partners along the supply chain of illegally traded wildlife and wildlife products, the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) will continue to support bilateral and regionally-focused efforts to combat wildlife trafficking by supporting capacity-building in four key areas: improving legislative frameworks, enhancing investigative and enforcement capabilities, enhancing prosecutorial and judicial capacity, and increasing cross-border law enforcement cooperation. INL's programming also aims to combat corruption, money laundering, and transnational organized crime involved in wildlife trafficking.

Combating Wildlife Trafficking Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	OCO	ESF	INCLE
TOTAL	40,838	25,838	3,000		1,500	10,500
Africa	18,613	13,613	3,000		-	2,000
Kenya	1,188	1,188		-	-	-
South Sudan	3,000			3,000		-
Tanzania	2,700	2,700				-
Uganda	2,000	2,000				-
State Africa Regional (AF)	2,000					2,000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	350	350				-
USAID Central Africa Regional	4,500	4,500				-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	1,000				-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,250	1,250				-
USAID West Africa Regional	625	625				-
East Asia and Pacific	8,125	8,125				
Indonesia	2,625	2,625				-
Philippines	1,000	1,000				-
Vietnam	2,500	2,500				-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,000	2,000				-
South and Central Asia	200					200
Bangladesh	200					200
Western Hemisphere	100	100				
Dominican Republic	100	100				-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	4,000	4,000				
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	8,300					8,300
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	1,500				1,500	

Countering Violent Extremism

Summary

Countering violent extremism (CVE) is an essential component of our foreign policy aimed at preventing recruitment into radical organizations that advocate violence as a means to political and religious ends. CVE refers to proactive actions to counter efforts by groups that advocate violence to radicalize, recruit, and mobilize followers to violence, and to address the conditions that allow for violent extremist recruitment and radicalization. CVE programming attempts to break the life cycle of radicalization to violence and to build community cohesion against the broader spread of violent extremism in areas identified as highly susceptible to recruitment and radicalization by violent extremists. CVE programming has three objectives: (1) mitigate specific drivers of violent extremism and build resilience among those populations or communities most susceptible to radicalization and recruitment to violent extremism – as well as providing positive alternatives; (2) weaken the appeal and legitimacy of messaging and narratives of violent extremist groups that incite and support violent activities and rhetoric, including through amplifying credible alternative voices; and (3) increase the will and capacity of governmental and nongovernmental partners to employ CVE strategies and tools to engage, rehabilitate, and, as appropriate, reintegrate individuals caught in the cycle of radicalization to violence.

CVE programming is evidence-based and tailored to the diverse set of drivers that enable extremism in vulnerable communities. Programming may include activities to empower communities to positively engage citizens and have inclusive impact on their well-being; promote the voices of the victims/survivors of terrorism and former violent extremists (“formers”), to the extent legally permissible; strengthen the capacity of women, youth, and other civil society actors to promote alternative voices and positive activities for their community; assist governments in the development of national CVE strategies and approaches; support community-oriented policing in, and engagement with, susceptible communities; and, within legal parameters, encourage rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremists – including those in prison or detention or those who are returnees from a conflict zone. CVE-specific objectives, actors, audiences, and measures of effectiveness distinguish such programming from broader development or public diplomacy (PD) efforts; however, development and PD programming approaches can be adapted and tailored to meet objectives, work with actors, reach audiences and employ measures of effectiveness that are CVE-specific. CVE programming is characterized by persistent monitoring and adaptation throughout the life of the program to ensure objectives are being advanced. CVE programming seeks to achieve the below objectives:

Mitigating Drivers of Violent Extremism and Building Resilience

Individuals are often motivated to violent action by groups that capitalize on the grievances of those who feel excluded, underrepresented, or left behind, such as youth and minorities. CVE seeks to identify and ameliorate those political, economic, or social grievances that make communities vulnerable and diminish the operational environment that is conducive for violent extremist organizations. This objective also encompasses activities that promote positive alternatives to broader communities as a whole and seek to strengthen the capacity of civil society groups to mitigate conflict and counter violent extremism.

Countering Violent Extremist Messages and Narratives

Discrediting violent extremist messaging or narratives – or juxtaposing these narratives with alternative, positive narratives – is an important tool in reducing the appeal of violent extremism. This CVE objective includes activities to identify, create the space for, and build the capacity of authentic voices from at-risk communities who can challenge violent extremist messaging and ideology. There is a

particular focus on strengthening and amplifying the voices of locally influential figures with CVE credibility, such as victims and survivors of terrorism, “formers,” parents, and religious and other community leaders, to the extent legally permissible.

Building Capacity to Counter Violent Extremism

This objective includes engagement with and support for CVE-relevant host-country government institutions and civil society groups to develop, support, implement, and evaluate strategies, tools, and mechanisms to address individuals who are in the cycle of radicalization to violence. Activities are designed to improve the will and capabilities of partners, both governmental and nongovernmental, to counter violent extremism beyond U.S. involvement and support.

CVE Measures of Effectiveness

As CVE is a nascent field, the Department of State and USAID are working in tandem to establish linkages between specific CVE programming and reducing radicalization and recruitment into terrorism in a given context. CVE metrics include foreign assistance indicators – such as the number of project participants trained or the types of skills learned by project participants. USAID is working to formulate outcome-based indicators in an attempt to capture project results related to changes in CVE-specific or CVE-relevant perceptions, views, or opinions within particular susceptible communities or among target audiences; such changes can be either against violent extremism or in favor of positive alternatives.

Countering Violent Extremism Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	INCLE OCO	INCLE	NADR ATA	NADR EXBS
TOTAL	186,703	29,419	122,520	22,764	3,500	6,500	1,900	100
Africa	43,165	29,125	2,540	9,500	2,000	-	-	-
Mali	3,041	3,041	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	1,584	1,584	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	12,500	12,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	2,540	-	2,540	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	11,500	-	-	9,500	2,000	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	3,150	-	3,000	150	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	150	-	-	150	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	23,680	-	21,480	2,000	-	100	-	100
Lebanon	21,480	-	21,480	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	700	-	-	500	-	100	-	100
West Bank and Gaza	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	INCLE OCO	INCLE	NADR ATA	NADR EXBS
South and Central Asia	38,614	-	36,500	114	1,500	500	-	-
Afghanistan	24,000	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	500	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
Kazakhstan	114	-	-	114	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	14,000	-	12,500	-	1,500	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	2,800	-	-	-	-	2,800	-	-
Colombia	2,800	-	-	-	-	2,800	-	-
Counterterrorism	66,900	-	59,000	6,000	-	-	1,900	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	294	294	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	3,100	-	-	-	-	3,100	-	-

Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance

Summary

Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG) programs are a critical component of our ability to promote resilient, open, and democratic societies. DRG programs support rule of law and human rights, good governance, political competition and consensus building, and civil society.

The FY 2017 request reflects strong U.S. support for DRG, because investments in DRG safeguard national security, foster global prosperity, and demonstrate our continued commitment to principles that reflect American values and identity. The link between DRG, national security, and global prosperity has been articulated in every U.S. National Security Strategy issued since 1990, the 2010 Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development (PPD-6), the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review, the Joint State Department-USAID Strategic Plan, the USAID Policy Framework, and USAID's 2013 Strategy on Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance. These national and agency level policies were reinforced in 2015 by the internationally supported Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 16, which states that progress on development requires investments in peaceful societies and inclusive, accountable institutions.

Some of our most pressing national security threats are at their core the result of poor democratic governance and unchecked human rights abuses. Weak institutions, poor governance, corruption, and rights abusing authorities create an enabling environment for instability and violent extremism, and often result in costly humanitarian crises. The data linking peace, justice, and good governance with sustainable development is overwhelming. DRG programs make for strong, stable economies that are fundamental to continued global economic growth. More robust DRG programs would support participatory, inclusive and representative political processes, promote more transparent and accountable governance, and protect civil and political rights and freedoms around the world, making the world safer, more prosperous, and more stable.

The FY 2017 request responds to DRG policy and development priorities, which are grounded in the following three goals: (1) address democratic backsliding and closing political spaces by promoting government accountability, citizen participation, and fundamental human rights; (2) respond to and support democratic political transitions; and (3) sustain our investments in countries that are making progress. Core DRG activities have positive effects both on furthering democracy, human rights, and governance abroad as well as sustaining progress and durability in other sectors, such as the three major Presidential Initiatives (the Global Health Initiative, Feed the Future, and the Global Climate Change Initiative) and other development priorities.

Across all of these priorities, DRG programs promote anti-corruption and government accountability, women's empowerment and the protection of human rights, including for historically marginalized populations.

Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	INCLE OCO	INCLE	IO&P	TI OCO
TOTAL	2,720,315	446,843	1,173,620	650,974	133,975	281,403	18,500	15,000
Africa	343,172	109,794	147,986	51,892	9,700	23,800	-	-
Burkina Faso	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	2,011	-	-	2,011	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	5,000	-	3,000	-	2,000	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	7,000	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	31,200	-	30,000	-	1,200	-	-	-
Ethiopia	4,134	4,134	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	8,978	8,978	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2,320	2,320	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	12,892	12,892	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	33,986	-	30,486	-	3,500	-	-	-
Madagascar	1,110	1,110	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	961	961	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	3,792	3,792	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,335	1,335	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	27,000	27,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2,561	1,000	-	1,561	-	-	-	-
Somalia	27,000	-	27,000	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	2,962	2,962	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	55,000	-	55,000	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	3,658	3,658	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2,150	2,150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	14,000	-	-	14,000	-	-	-	-
African Union	1,760	-	-	960	-	800	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	49,860	-	2,500	21,360	3,000	23,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	10,788	10,788	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	5,714	5,714	-	-	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	INCLE OCO	INCLE	IO&P	TI OCO
East Asia and Pacific	148,808	97,125	-	40,633	-	11,050	-	-
Burma	29,855	-	-	29,455	-	400	-	-
Cambodia	17,750	16,250	-	1,500	-	-	-	-
China	800	-	-	-	-	800	-	-
Indonesia	38,650	35,500	-	-	-	3,150	-	-
Laos	1,300	1,000	-	-	-	300	-	-
Mongolia	500	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
Philippines	20,500	18,500	-	-	-	2,000	-	-
Thailand	4,715	3,765	-	-	-	950	-	-
Timor-Leste	5,310	4,610	-	-	-	700	-	-
Vietnam	15,250	13,500	-	-	-	1,750	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	10,178	-	-	9,678	-	500	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	232,292	-	138,111	74,864	6,520	12,797	-	-
Albania	7,200	-	-	6,000	-	1,200	-	-
Armenia	7,204	-	-	6,234	-	970	-	-
Azerbaijan	5,843	-	-	5,843	-	-	-	-
Belarus	7,147	-	-	7,147	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	18,138	-	-	16,190	-	1,948	-	-
Georgia	26,870	-	25,710	-	1,160	-	-	-
Kosovo	21,398	-	-	16,018	-	5,380	-	-
Macedonia	7,779	-	-	6,908	-	871	-	-
Moldova	17,217	-	15,657	-	1,560	-	-	-
Montenegro	1,078	-	-	-	-	1,078	-	-
Serbia	11,874	-	-	10,524	-	1,350	-	-
Ukraine	53,800	-	50,000	-	3,800	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	46,744	-	46,744	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	427,515	-	278,540	123,600	7,725	17,650	-	-
Egypt	17,000	-	-	15,000	-	2,000	-	-
Iraq	53,000	-	53,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	35,000	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	20,640	-	18,640	-	2,000	-	-	-
Libya	15,000	-	14,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
Morocco	6,500	-	-	6,500	-	-	-	-
Syria	125,000	-	125,000	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	26,985	-	23,300	-	3,685	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	INCLE OCO	INCLE	IO&P	TI OCO
West Bank and Gaza	32,350	-	-	16,700	-	15,650	-	-
Yemen	10,100	-	9,600	-	500	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	50,000	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	30,000	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	540	-	-	-	540	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	5,400	-	-	5,400	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	777,443	8,000	608,983	46,845	110,030	3,585	-	-
Afghanistan	652,000	-	550,000	-	102,000	-	-	-
Bangladesh	8,600	8,000	-	-	-	600	-	-
Kazakhstan	3,094	-	-	3,094	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	15,897	-	-	14,897	-	1,000	-	-
Nepal	13,168	-	12,138	-	1,030	-	-	-
Pakistan	50,000	-	43,000	-	7,000	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	22,017	-	-	21,017	-	1,000	-	-
Tajikistan	5,110	-	-	4,780	-	330	-	-
Turkmenistan	1,309	-	-	1,309	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	2,403	-	-	1,748	-	655	-	-
Central Asia Regional	3,845	-	3,845	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	577,545	149,238	-	226,640	-	201,667	-	-
Colombia	72,340	-	-	30,840	-	41,500	-	-
Cuba	15,000	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	40,120	40,120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	42,355	42,355	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	21,500	-	-	21,500	-	-	-	-
Honduras	35,500	35,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	78,917	-	-	37,100	-	41,817	-	-
Nicaragua	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	4,061	4,061	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	5,500	-	-	5,500	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	230,050	-	-	111,700	-	118,350	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	13,802	13,802	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	2,400	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	INCLE OCO	INCLE	IO&P	TI OCO
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	49,347	34,347	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	75,000	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	47,000	47,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy Resources	6,500	-	-	6,500	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	10,854	-	-	-	-	10,854	-	-
International Organizations	18,500	-	-	-	-	-	18,500	-
Special Representatives	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	1,339	1,339	-	-	-	-	-	-

Basic Education

Summary

Education is a pillar of inclusive and sustainable economic growth, as laid out in the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) "Vision for Ending Extreme Poverty," and it plays a key role in USAID's mission to partner to end extreme poverty and to promote resilient, democratic societies while advancing our security and prosperity. Yet, the world is in the midst of a global learning crisis. In 2013, more than 59 million children of primary school age and about 65 million adolescents of lower secondary school age were out of school. Whether they attend school or not, some 250 million do not learn the basic skills required to be competitive economic actors in a globalized world. Drop-out rates remain high and too few students, particularly adolescent girls, continue studies beyond the primary level. While important gains in primary school enrollment have been achieved across the developing world, and the gender gap in access to primary education has been narrowed or closed in many countries, access to education remains inequitable and the quality of education remains poor. More children have a better chance of attending school than ever before, but they do not necessarily have a better chance of learning anything while there.

Thus, improving lives through education and learning is one of USAID's core development objectives. This request supports USAID's work to address the global learning crisis and ensure that pathways out of extreme poverty arise from educational opportunities. USAID investments are aimed to improve the lives of millions of children and young people globally through targeted support and strengthening of key elements of education structures and systems to promote and maximize learning. USAID education investments are working to reach the poorest and most vulnerable, and continued investments are needed to both advance our strategic goals in education and to realize USAID's vision of ending extreme poverty.

The request for basic education will support programs and investments that focus on the strategic goals of advancing learning outcomes and improving early grade reading; and increasing equitable access to education in crisis and conflict-affected areas. It comes as USAID is completing five years of implementation under its Education Strategy 2011-2015. Since 2011, USAID missions have put in place over 140 unique projects to advance USAID's Education Strategy goals, and these projects have benefitted over 30 million individual children and youth. The Agency has cultivated and advanced partnerships with host country governments, donor partners, multilateral partner organizations, private sector actors, and implementing partner organizations to advance our priorities and leverage our investments. USAID has learned much in the last five years to inform and improve basic education programming, and this request supports USAID work to sustain its investment and momentum in order to achieve its ambitious education goals. Our priority continues to be measurably improving educational outcomes for individual students and learners by supporting evidence-based interventions, while at the same time seeking out innovations and relevant technological solutions.

Basic Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FFP
TOTAL	561,782	246,961	266,205	47,616	1,000
Africa	200,971	114,636	83,585	1,750	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	30,000	-	30,000	-	-
Djibouti	1,750	-	-	1,750	-
Ethiopia	19,000	18,000	-	-	1,000
Ghana	16,171	16,171	-	-	-
Kenya	9,772	9,772	-	-	-
Liberia	17,559	-	17,559	-	-
Malawi	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Mali	8,941	8,941	-	-	-
Mozambique	5,339	5,339	-	-	-
Nigeria	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	5,121	5,121	-	-	-
Senegal	5,542	5,542	-	-	-
Somalia	14,000	-	14,000	-	-
South Africa	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
South Sudan	22,026	-	22,026	-	-
Tanzania	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
Uganda	8,500	8,500	-	-	-
Zambia	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	3,750	3,750	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	14,456	12,600	-	1,856	-
Burma	1,856	-	-	1,856	-
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Laos	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Philippines	7,600	7,600	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Ukraine	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Near East	101,020	-	73,620	27,400	-
Egypt	13,000	-	-	13,000	-
Jordan	45,000	-	45,000	-	-
Lebanon	20,580	-	20,580	-	-
Morocco	3,500	-	-	3,500	-
West Bank and Gaza	9,500	-	-	9,500	-
Yemen	8,040	-	8,040	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,400	-	-	1,400	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FFP
South and Central Asia	117,626	4,016	107,000	6,610	-
Afghanistan	62,000	-	62,000	-	-
Bangladesh	4,016	4,016	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Nepal	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
Pakistan	35,000	-	35,000	-	-
Tajikistan	3,610	-	-	3,610	-
Western Hemisphere	53,984	43,984	-	10,000	-
Dominican Republic	3,696	3,696	-	-	-
El Salvador	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Haiti	10,000	-	-	10,000	-
Honduras	17,000	17,000	-	-	-
Nicaragua	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	1,117	1,117	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	4,671	4,671	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	71,275	71,275	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	450	450	-	-	-

Higher Education

Summary

The 21st century knowledge-driven global economy underscores the need for higher levels of education, including skills beyond primary education. An increasing number of young people in developing countries find themselves without relevant knowledge and skills and are unable to fully participate in and contribute to economic development. Job creation requires a population that is educated, informed and skilled. Yet the current scale of youth underemployment and unemployment is a matter of worldwide concern. The global youth unemployment rate has remained at around 13 percent since 2009. There were over 73 million unemployed young people around the world in 2015, which represents major costs to both young people and society at large.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) higher education programs and investments are aimed at improving the quality, contributions, relevance, and accessibility of tertiary education institutions in developing countries, including universities as well as workforce development and training organizations. In parallel with investments related to skills development and youth employment, USAID also recognizes the incredible potential of universities to apply their research capacities to pressing development issues, including food security, health, and other strategic priorities. This request supports the continued emphasis on tapping into the intellectual power of American and international academic institutions and to catalyze the development and application of new science, technology, and engineering approaches, tools, and research to inform investment decisions of USAID and its development partners and improve outcomes across sectors.

This request will build on USAID programs to strengthen a variety of aspects of public and private higher education institutions, including through improvement of curricula and skills development programs; promotion of technological innovation; conducting scientific research; engagement in community service; and creation of institutional partnerships and exchange programs. These investments help people, businesses, and governments develop the knowledge, skills, and capacity needed to support economic growth, promote just and democratic governance, and foster healthy, well-educated citizens.

Higher Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF
TOTAL	226,352	89,765	87,364	49,223
Africa	19,827	16,085	3,314	428
Ethiopia	1,000	1,000	-	-
Kenya	1,251	1,251	-	-
Liberia	1,314	-	1,314	-
Rwanda	1,000	1,000	-	-
South Africa	950	950	-	-
South Sudan	2,000	-	2,000	-
African Union	428	-	-	428
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	11,884	11,884	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF
East Asia and Pacific	41,130	38,730	-	2,400
Indonesia	27,100	27,100	-	-
Philippines	9,130	9,130	-	-
Vietnam	2,500	2,500	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,400	-	-	2,400
Europe and Eurasia	1,460	-	400	1,060
Bosnia and Herzegovina	60	-	-	60
Kosovo	1,000	-	-	1,000
Ukraine	400	-	400	-
Near East	54,400	-	12,000	42,400
Egypt	35,000	-	-	35,000
Lebanon	12,000	-	12,000	-
Morocco	1,900	-	-	1,900
West Bank and Gaza	4,500	-	-	4,500
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,000	-	-	1,000
South and Central Asia	73,035	-	71,650	1,385
Afghanistan	38,000	-	38,000	-
Kyrgyz Republic	500	-	-	500
Pakistan	33,000	-	33,000	-
Tajikistan	180	-	-	180
Turkmenistan	705	-	-	705
Central Asia Regional	650	-	650	-
Western Hemisphere	10,350	10,350	-	-
El Salvador	4,350	4,350	-	-
Guatemala	2,500	2,500	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	3,500	3,500	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,500	2,500	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	1,800	1,800	-	-
Global Development Lab	20,000	20,000	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	1,550	-	-	1,550
USAID Asia Regional	300	300	-	-

Evaluation

Summary

Evaluation is the systematic collection and analysis of information about the characteristics and outcomes of programs and projects as a basis for judgments to improve effectiveness and inform decisions about current and future programming. The Department of State's and USAID's evaluation policies seek to promote accountability and learning and respond to the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Modernization Act of 2010 to evaluate programs. The policies also respond to increased emphasis from Congress and the Administration on evidence-based planning, decision making, and budgeting.

The Department of State and USAID have made major progress in collecting and analyzing country and program performance information to support evidence-based analysis, including evaluations. The evaluations are used to determine what is working and what is not, and in turn inform programmatic and budgetary decisions. The Department of State and USAID have significantly modified their respective approaches to link the various aspects of planning, budgeting, program management, and monitoring and evaluation to maximize the impact of Department of State and USAID resources, incorporating a stronger emphasis on evidence throughout.

Program evaluation policies at the Department of State and USAID provide a key framework for generating evidence to inform decisions. USAID updated its program Evaluation Policy in January 2011 as part of its *USAID Forward* reform agenda, and the Department of State updated its policy in 2015 to more closely align with the range of activities across the Department of State. USAID has published two reports and commissioned several evaluations and studies to track progress implementing its Evaluation Policy and the Department of State is planning a meta-evaluation. In addition to agency-specific efforts, the Department of State and USAID continue to collaborate to promote and sustain evaluation as a management tool. Steps both the Department and USAID are taking to strengthen evaluation standards and practices include:

- Integrating evaluation planning into policy, strategy, program and project design;
- Promoting the use of evaluation findings to support evidence-based decision-making;
- Establishing guidelines to minimize bias in evaluations;
- Emphasizing methodological rigor in evaluations; and
- Using evaluation information to generate knowledge and inform assistance policy and planning.

Key Components:

The foreign assistance funding attributed to evaluation is managed for the most part within country programs for USAID and within Bureaus and independent offices for the Department of State.

Evaluation Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	FFP	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	INCLE	MRA
TOTAL	304,615	54,325	41,527	3,100	172,614	31,049	1,000	1,000
Evaluation	304,615	54,325	41,527	3,100	172,614	31,049	1,000	1,000
Africa	196,571	21,345	4,780	1,100	142,190	27,156	-	-
Angola	231	-	-	-	231	-	-	-
Botswana	1,308	-	-	-	1,308	-	-	-
Burundi	426	-	-	-	426	-	-	-
Cameroon	1,068	-	-	-	1,068	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	5,163	-	-	-	5,163	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11,716	-	3,453	-	1,803	6,460	-	-
Ethiopia	13,480	2,700	-	100	6,720	3,960	-	-
Ghana	101	-	-	-	101	-	-	-
Guinea	595	70	-	-	-	525	-	-
Kenya	20,769	-	-	-	20,769	-	-	-
Lesotho	2,307	-	-	-	1,307	1,000	-	-
Malawi	6,671	850	-	-	3,171	2,650	-	-
Mali	3,000	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
Mozambique	15,237	700	-	-	14,237	300	-	-
Namibia	701	-	-	-	701	-	-	-
Nigeria	26,808	3,800	-	-	18,208	4,800	-	-
Rwanda	4,116	1,400	-	-	2,516	200	-	-
Senegal	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	287	210	77	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	1,250	-	1,250	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	13,323	150	-	-	13,173	-	-	-
South Sudan	768	-	-	-	768	-	-	-
Swaziland	1,724	-	-	-	1,724	-	-	-
Tanzania	21,667	1,700	-	-	18,367	1,600	-	-
Uganda	15,225	1,150	-	-	14,075	-	-	-
Zambia	16,523	1,165	-	-	12,937	2,421	-	-
Zimbabwe	3,417	-	-	-	3,417	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	3,750	3,000	-	-	-	750	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	4,740	3,250	-	-	-	1,490	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	7,123	3,960	550	-	1,809	804	-	-
Burma	547	-	300	-	247	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	FFP	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	INCLE	MRA
Cambodia	1,936	1,000	-	-	132	804	-	-
Indonesia	2,129	2,120	-	-	9	-	-	-
Laos	140	140	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	105	-	-	-	105	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,095	700	250	-	1,145	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	171	-	-	-	171	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	4,759	-	4,350	-	409	-	-	-
Armenia	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	900	-	900	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	200	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	200	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	1,359	-	950	-	409	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	750	-	750	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	9,850	-	9,850	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,600	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	4,000	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	700	-	700	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	400	-	400	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	9,565	300	6,100	-	830	2,335	-	-
Afghanistan	750	-	750	-	-	-	-	-
India	1,436	300	-	-	386	750	-	-
Nepal	4,135	-	2,550	-	-	1,585	-	-
Pakistan	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	444	-	-	-	444	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	FFP	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	INCLE	MRA
Western Hemisphere	27,164	7,851	12,516	-	5,043	754	1,000	-
Colombia	3,291	-	3,291	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	807	200	-	-	243	364	-	-
El Salvador	900	900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	4,121	3,731	-	-	-	390	-	-
Haiti	5,731	-	1,600	-	4,131	-	-	-
Honduras	1,340	1,340	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	470	470	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	1,395	270	1,125	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	627	300	-	-	327	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	6,500	-	5,500	-	-	-	1,000	-
USAID Central America Regional	792	450	-	-	342	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	11,500	11,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,369	369	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	1,600	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	-
Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	22,333	-	-	-	22,333	-	-	-
Global Development Lab	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	400	-	400	-	-	-	-	-
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	1,281	-	1,281	-	-	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Special Representatives	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-

Adaptation

Summary

Adaptation programs help poor and especially vulnerable countries and communities build resilience to current and projected weather- and climate-related impacts, such as floods, droughts, long-term water scarcity, sea level rise, and the increased frequency and intensity of major storms. By building resilience to increasingly harsh or unpredictable climatic conditions and the effects of extreme weather events, programs reduce the risk of damage, loss of life, and broader instability that are exacerbated by lack of preparedness. Helping developing countries manage climate and weather-related risks protects decades of progress in reducing poverty and bolsters economic growth in vulnerable countries. State Department and USAID programs with Adaptation as a primary objective, along with other bilateral and multilateral adaptation programs government-wide and activities that provide climate adaptation co-benefits are part of the U.S. effort to double grant-based funding for adaptation by 2020.

USAID’s bilateral and regional adaptation programs will focus assistance on least-developed countries, glacier-dependent nations, small-island developing nations, and other countries most prone to climate-related disasters. For example, climate change-related impacts are projected to reduce agricultural productivity, threaten clean water supplies, destroy vital infrastructure, and undermine public health. Adaptation activities will respond to these threats through partnerships with governments, the private sector, and civil society organizations. Activities will help partners access and use high quality climate information, improve governance by developing response plans and policies to manage anticipated climate change-related risks, and identify and implement effective strategies for reducing the impact of global climate change on vulnerable populations. This includes helping countries secure public and private financing and other resources needed to increase their populations' resilience to climate change.

Department of State adaptation funding will support Climate Smart Food Security, a new cross-cutting multilateral initiative that will help integrate climate, agriculture, and other development objectives in Central America. The State Department will continue to support the National Adaptation Plans Global Network in order to increase the adaptive capacity of partner countries and advance climate-resilient development globally. Vulnerable countries will work through the network to strengthen their efforts to mainstream adaptation into national development planning and programs, identify priority adaptation actions for implementation and develop proposals for adaptation funding from multilateral sources such as the Green Climate Fund. A portion of the Adaptation funding will support work through the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for analysis of climate impacts.

Adaptation Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	181,323	141,800	3,000	32,023	4,500
Africa	39,500	39,500	-	-	-
Ethiopia	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Malawi	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Mali	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	3,000	3,000	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	IO&P
Senegal	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Uganda	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	33,000	33,000	-	-	-
Cambodia	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Indonesia	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Philippines	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Vietnam	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	14,000	11,000	3,000	-	-
Bangladesh	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
India	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Maldives	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Nepal	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	28,300	25,800	-	2,500	-
Colombia	2,500	-	-	2,500	-
Dominican Republic	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Honduras	3,800	3,800	-	-	-
Jamaica	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Peru	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	25,000	25,000	-	-	-
International Organizations	4,500	-	-	-	4,500
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs¹	29,523	-	-	29,523	-
USAID Asia Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-	-

¹ GCF funding is not currently factored into the GCCCI pillar allocations because GCF programming – including decisions about support to mitigation and adaptation activities – will be determined by the GCF Board, of which the United States is a member.

Clean Energy

Summary

Clean Energy programs support the development of energy services that promote cleaner air, increase energy access and security, and reduce or avoid greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. By helping create a policy framework for low-carbon economies and providing technical and financial assistance, these programs leverage additional sources of public and private financing and encourage future replication.

USAID's Clean Energy programs will focus on emerging economies, regional climate change leaders, and current and future major emitters in Asia, Latin America, and Africa, particularly those which submitted ambitious Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) at the 2015 Paris negotiations. Through Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) programs in selected countries, USAID will help countries reduce long-term emissions trends in ways that further national development goals and implement international commitments, which also fosters transparency, accountability, and ambition through GHG accounting, reporting, and policy analysis. Through the EC-LEDS and the Power Africa Initiative, USAID will help countries to leapfrog emissions-intensive energy technologies with support for renewable energy and energy efficiency; modernization of policy, planning and regulatory systems; emissions inventories; improved electric grids; improved access to finance; and actions to reduce emissions in the energy, industry, transportation, and buildings sectors. USAID will provide technical assistance to energy system planners, regulators, and grid operators on overcoming challenges associated with integrating renewable energy into the grid.

USAID will support developing countries' engagement in Mission Innovation, a global public and private endeavor to reinvigorate and accelerate clean energy innovation scaled to the economic and energy market conditions in developing countries. This will engage developing country and Mission Innovation partners on co-creation and open innovation efforts to research and develop breakthrough clean energy technologies and innovations that can be scaled to varying economic and energy market conditions in participating countries and in the broader world. Through this, USAID will help developing countries design, incubate, and accelerate clean energy technologies that can be scaled into "bankable projects" that enhance and connect energy demand from developing countries to R&D supply, and to entrepreneurs, investors, and businesses that have joined to invest patient capital in early-stage technology development coming out of Mission Innovation countries.

The State Department's bilateral work includes cooperation with China to develop, continue, and expand U.S. participation in the U.S.-China Climate Change Working Group, the U.S.-China Clean Energy Research Center, and other mechanisms. Cooperation with India, the world's third-largest emitter, will support the U.S.-India Partnership to Advance Clean Energy, which has already mobilized roughly \$2.5 billion in public and private investments in clean energy research and deployment. The Department will support the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency to build institutional and technical capacity on measurement, reporting, and verification of progress by developing countries in achieving their national climate targets. Other Clean Energy programming includes initiatives established through the Clean Energy Ministerial, the first standing forum of energy ministers specifically focused on accelerating a global market transformation for a broad array of clean energy technologies. The LEDS Global Partnership builds upon U.S. bilateral assistance by establishing a global knowledge-sharing platform and network of international experts to compare lessons and develop best-practice LEDS approaches. LEDS is at the heart of the U.S. strategy to help developing countries achieve significant emission reductions.

The Department will continue to support the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to reduce emissions of black carbon, methane, and hydrofluorocarbons, which cause more than 30 percent of current global warming, millions of premature deaths, and extensive crop losses. Support for the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund will provide support for developing countries to transition away from ozone-depleting substances, and begin implementing a phasedown of hydrofluorocarbons, if a phasedown amendment is adopted. Other programs targeted to enhance access to electricity and investment in clean energy include the Climate Technology Center and Network and the Partnership on Women’s Entrepreneurship in Renewables.

Clean Energy Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	196,631	93,000	13,000	53,631	37,000
Africa	13,500	13,500	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Kenya	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
South Africa	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	4,500	4,500	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	18,000	18,000	-	-	-
Indonesia	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Philippines	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Vietnam	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	13,000	-	13,000	-	-
Georgia	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Ukraine	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	17,500	15,000	-	2,500	-
Bangladesh	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
India	12,000	12,000	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	2,500	-	-	2,500	-
Western Hemisphere	15,500	5,500	-	10,000	-
Colombia	4,000	-	-	4,000	-
Jamaica	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Mexico	6,000	-	-	6,000	-
USAID Central America Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	500	500	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	IO&P
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	16,000	16,000	-	-	-
Energy Resources	4,000	-	-	4,000	-
Global Development Lab	25,000	25,000	-	-	-
International Organizations	37,000	-	-	-	37,000
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs¹	37,131	-	-	37,131	-

¹ GCF funding is not currently factored into the GCCCI pillar allocations because GCF programming – including decisions about support to mitigation and adaptation activities – will be determined by the GCF Board, of which the United States is a member.

Sustainable Landscapes

Summary

Sustainable Landscapes programs protect the world's remaining tropical forests, support more resilient and sustainable agricultural practices, and enhance land use governance around the world. By helping developing countries reduce deforestation, improve sustainable land management, and promote climate-smart agricultural practices, programs reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by addressing root causes of deforestation and ensure a level playing field for sustainably produced forest products, including from the United States.

USAID Sustainable Landscapes programs, focused primarily in countries and regions with globally important forests, will help national governments, regional authorities, and communities address deforestation and land degradation in ways that promote economic opportunity, improve local environmental conditions, and sequester or reduce GHG emissions. Under the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies program, Sustainable Landscapes funding will support large-scale actions to reduce emissions from land use and build capacity to measure and monitor GHG emissions from forests, wetlands, and other carbon-rich landscapes, which will also support implementation of international commitments. Programs will promote policies and incentives that reward sustainable land use practices, build forest management capacity, and enhance property rights of local communities to help ensure better stewardship and management. Sustainable Landscapes programs also will work through public-private partnerships to reduce tropical deforestation associated with key value chains in cooperation with the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020.

The Department of State will support the interagency SilvaCarbon program, which helps developing countries construct robust forest monitoring systems and greenhouse gas inventories, develop forest and land-use maps, develop baselines for monitoring, and perform robust monitoring and reporting. By providing long-term technical support to key countries through advisors placed in-country for several years, the Climate Fellows program builds national capacity to implement Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) and other land-based climate programs, preserving forests and reducing GHG emissions.

The BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes brings together public and private sector resources to address the structural drivers of deforestation and degradation in areas where agriculture is a major cause of deforestation and changes in land use. The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility assists developing countries in building capacity and designing plans for their REDD+ efforts and thereby providing value to standing forests. State Department programming will also build upon a partnership with the U.S. Department of Agriculture on Low Emission Development Strategies that will provide integrated support for Clean Energy and Sustainable Landscapes objectives, and help countries reduce their GHG emissions from the agricultural sector. State Department funding may also support bilateral cooperation on forests with Brazil and India.

Sustainable Landscapes Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	105,946	75,500	26,446	4,000
Africa	17,500	17,500	-	-
Malawi	4,000	4,000	-	-
Zambia	5,000	5,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	500	500	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	6,000	6,000	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	20,000	20,000	-	-
Cambodia	3,000	3,000	-	-
Indonesia	10,000	10,000	-	-
Philippines	4,000	4,000	-	-
Vietnam	3,000	3,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	7,700	7,700	-	-
Bangladesh	4,700	4,700	-	-
India	3,000	3,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	26,904	16,000	10,904	-
Colombia	5,000	-	5,000	-
Guatemala	6,000	6,000	-	-
Mexico	5,904	-	5,904	-
Peru	6,000	6,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	1,000	1,000	-	-
USAID South America Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	14,300	14,300	-	-
International Organizations	4,000	-	-	4,000
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs¹	15,542	-	15,542	-

¹ GCF funding is not currently factored into the GCCCI pillar allocations because GCF programming – including decisions about support to mitigation and adaptation activities – will be determined by the GCF Board, of which the United States is a member.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Summary

About 222 million women in the developing world have an unmet need for family planning, resulting in 53 million unintended pregnancies annually. An essential intervention for the health of mothers and children and the goal of ending preventable child and maternal deaths, voluntary family planning and reproductive health programs contribute to reduced maternal mortality, as well as healthier children and reduced infant mortality (through better birth spacing).

U.S. government programs will exercise global leadership with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) providing missions with technical and commodity support in voluntary family planning and reproductive health programs. These programs will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health and information services to enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births and reduce abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity.

Specifically, funding will support development of tools and models needed for successful voluntary family planning (FP) programs, including mobilizing demand for modern family planning services through behavior change communication; commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Priority areas include: FP/maternal and child health and FP/HIV integration; contraceptive security; community-based approaches for voluntary family planning and other health services; access to long-acting and permanent contraceptive methods, especially implants and intra-uterine devices; healthy birth spacing; and crosscutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	ESF OCO	ESF	GHP USAID	IO&P
TOTAL	620,000	36,000	5,000	544,000	35,000
Africa	321,900	-	-	321,900	-
Angola	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Benin	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Burundi	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	20,350	-	-	20,350	-
Ethiopia	31,550	-	-	31,550	-
Ghana	13,000	-	-	13,000	-
Guinea	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Kenya	26,000	-	-	26,000	-
Liberia	7,000	-	-	7,000	-
Madagascar	14,000	-	-	14,000	-
Malawi	12,700	-	-	12,700	-
Mali	11,000	-	-	11,000	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	ESF OCO	ESF	GHP USAID	IO&P
Mozambique	13,000	-	-	13,000	-
Nigeria	37,000	-	-	37,000	-
Rwanda	13,000	-	-	13,000	-
Senegal	15,000	-	-	15,000	-
South Sudan	8,000	-	-	8,000	-
Tanzania	26,400	-	-	26,400	-
Uganda	27,500	-	-	27,500	-
Zambia	13,000	-	-	13,000	-
Zimbabwe	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
USAID East Africa Regional	4,000	-	-	4,000	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	4,000	-	-	4,000	-
USAID West Africa Regional	10,400	-	-	10,400	-
East Asia and Pacific	24,000	-	-	24,000	-
Cambodia	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
Philippines	18,000	-	-	18,000	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
Near East	33,500	25,000	5,000	3,500	-
Egypt	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Jordan	25,000	25,000	-	-	-
Yemen	3,500	-	-	3,500	-
South and Central Asia	82,400	11,000	-	71,400	-
Afghanistan	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Bangladesh	27,000	-	-	27,000	-
India	10,000	-	-	10,000	-
Nepal	14,400	-	-	14,400	-
Pakistan	20,000	-	-	20,000	-
Western Hemisphere	16,500	-	-	16,500	-
Guatemala	6,500	-	-	6,500	-
Haiti	9,000	-	-	9,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
Global Development Lab	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
Global Health	99,900	-	-	99,900	-
International Organizations	35,000	-	-	-	35,000
International Partnerships	2,800	-	-	2,800	-
USAID Asia Regional	3,000	-	-	3,000	-

Global Health Security in Development

Summary

To accelerate progress toward a world safe and secure from infectious disease threats, in partnership with other nations, international organizations, and public and private stakeholders, U.S. assistance seeks to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks. Nearly 75 percent of all emerging or re-emerging diseases affecting humans at the beginning of the 21st century originated in animals (zoonotic diseases), underscoring the need for the development of comprehensive disease detection and response capacities that span the traditional domains of animal health, public health, ecology, and conservation.

USAID's Global Health Security program will continue implementation of the Global Health Security Agenda by supporting key aspects of preparedness, detection, and response, including disease surveillance, laboratory and response capacity for animal and human health, zoonotic disease capability, reducing antimicrobial resistance, workforce development, and other core Global Health Security Agenda components. The program will also assist countries in establishing and expanding requisite wide-ranging prevention, detection, and response capabilities for the possible spread of dangerous pathogens across borders.

In addition, the Department of State's Biosecurity Engagement Program (BEP) in the Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation's Office of Cooperative Threat Reduction aims to reduce the risk that terrorists or non-state actors will acquire and misuse biological material, equipment, or expertise. BEP focuses its resources on countries and regions where the threat of bioterrorism is highest. Current priority areas for biological nonproliferation activities include the Middle East/North Africa and South Asia regions. At the same time, BEP maintains flexibility to address emerging urgent threats, such as reducing the risk that nefarious actors can acquire Ebola samples in West Africa. By nature of its mission, BEP biological threat reduction activities help to support components of the Global Health Security Agenda, such as the National Biosafety and Biosecurity Systems action package

Global Health Security Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	GHP USAID
TOTAL	72,500	72,500
International Partnerships	72,500	72,500

HIV/AIDS

Summary

Global HIV/AIDS programs through the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) will continue to support a data-driven approach that strategically targets geographic areas and populations with the highest HIV/AIDS burden, and in which investments can have the greatest impact in preventing HIV infections, saving lives, controlling the epidemic and, ultimately, creating an AIDS-free generation.

To accelerate progress toward these goals and achieve President Obama's bold HIV prevention and treatment targets by the end of 2017, PEPFAR will focus on effective interventions, including: 1) targeting voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC) to those at highest risk and where the impact will be greatest (15–29 year old men), 2) applying the DREAMS (Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored, and Safe) core package to reduce new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women, 3) ensuring that orphan and vulnerable children programming is reaching at-risk young girls and adolescents and testing children, and 4) working with countries to move immediately to Test and START through the adoption and implementation of the new 2015 World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines, including those related to differentiated service delivery.

The FY 2017 request will support targeted global HIV/AIDS efforts by continuing the PEPFAR Impact Fund, directed to countries that take concrete steps to realign their national HIV/AIDS programs using geographic and site-level data, to increase their own share of HIV budgets, and to take greater ownership of data collection and expenditure analysis.

Geographically- and population-targeted prevention and treatment activities undertaken will include prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT), VMMC, antiretroviral treatment (ART), HIV testing and counseling, and condom distribution. Care activities will include support for orphans and vulnerable children and treatment for HIV-tuberculosis co-infected individuals. Children, adolescents, young women, and other key populations will also remain a priority for PEPFAR's investment and action, including through implementation of the ACT Initiative and the DREAMS Partnership.

PEPFAR funding will also support strategically targeted health systems strengthening investments, including human resources for health, laboratory capacity, supply-chain management, strategic information systems, and administration and oversight. PEPFAR will support sustainability by accelerating progress toward epidemic control and strengthening the leadership and capacity of partner governments, local providers, and institutions.

In addition, PEPFAR will support critical international partnerships with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and through contributions to the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS, the WHO, and the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative. These international partnerships save lives and strengthen partner country capacity to lead and manage their national HIV/AIDS responses. PEPFAR is led by the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy at the U.S. Department of State, and is implemented by the U.S. Agency for International Development; the Department of Health and Human Services, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; the Department of Defense; Peace Corps; and the Department of Labor, and works through local and international nongovernmental organizations, faith- and community-based organizations, private sector entities, and partner governments.

HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	ESF OCO	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
TOTAL	6,000,200	200	5,670,000	330,000
Africa	3,368,096	-	3,274,901	93,195
Angola	17,299	-	12,899	4,400
Botswana	40,804	-	40,804	-
Burundi	18,860	-	15,360	3,500
Cameroon	45,475	-	43,975	1,500
Cote d'Ivoire	138,405	-	138,405	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	70,175	-	60,975	9,200
Djibouti	1,800	-	300	1,500
Ethiopia	187,213	-	187,213	-
Ghana	12,297	-	6,797	5,500
Kenya	456,680	-	456,680	-
Lesotho	47,438	-	41,038	6,400
Liberia	3,500	-	350	3,150
Malawi	103,488	-	87,988	15,500
Mali	4,500	-	1,500	3,000
Mozambique	298,301	-	298,301	-
Namibia	38,513	-	38,513	-
Nigeria	356,652	-	356,652	-
Rwanda	57,559	-	57,559	-
Senegal	4,535	-	600	3,935
Sierra Leone	500	-	500	-
South Africa	246,550	-	246,550	-
South Sudan	21,800	-	19,790	2,010
Swaziland	43,313	-	36,413	6,900
Tanzania	393,581	-	393,581	-
Uganda	320,176	-	320,176	-
Zambia	334,732	-	334,732	-
Zimbabwe	93,750	-	77,250	16,500
USAID East Africa Regional	3,600	-	-	3,600
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,600	-	-	3,600
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	-	-	3,000
East Asia and Pacific	98,877	-	75,627	23,250
Burma	10,000	-	9,000	1,000
Cambodia	12,122	-	5,122	7,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	ESF OCO	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
China	1,500	-	1,500	-
Indonesia	10,000	-	2,250	7,750
Papua New Guinea	6,200	-	3,700	2,500
Vietnam	48,142	-	48,142	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	10,913	-	5,913	5,000
Europe and Eurasia	28,015	-	25,515	2,500
Ukraine	28,015	-	25,515	2,500
South and Central Asia	38,494	200	34,294	4,000
Afghanistan	200	200	-	-
India	20,000	-	20,000	-
Nepal	3,000	-	-	3,000
Central Asia Regional	15,294	-	14,294	1,000
Western Hemisphere	166,335	-	145,244	21,091
Brazil	300	-	300	-
Dominican Republic	15,113	-	9,363	5,750
Haiti	104,013	-	104,013	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	25,917	-	18,967	6,950
USAID Central America Regional	20,992	-	12,601	8,391
Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	2,114,419	-	2,114,419	-
Global Health	91,919	-	-	91,919
International Partnerships	94,045	-	-	94,045

Malaria

Summary

In 2013, an estimated 584,000 people died of malaria and 198 million people suffered from acute malarial illnesses. At least 85 percent of mortality due to malaria occurs in Sub-Saharan Africa, with the vast majority of the deaths among children under the age of five. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to scale up malaria prevention and control activities and to strengthen delivery platforms in up to 22 African countries, as well as to support the scale-up of efforts to contain the spread of multidrug-resistant malaria in the Greater Mekong region of Southeast Asia and the Amazon Basin of South America.

These malaria programs will continue the comprehensive strategy launched in the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI), which includes prevention and treatment approaches and integrates these interventions with other priority health services. PMI will support host countries’ national malaria control programs, and strengthen local capacity to expand the use of four highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures, including indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, artemisinin-based combination therapies to treat acute illnesses, and interventions to prevent malaria in pregnancy. Funding will also continue to support the development of new malaria vaccine candidates, malaria drugs, and other malaria-related research with multilateral donors.

Under the Global Health Initiative, USAID malaria programs will continue to integrate with other global health programs, particularly in maternal and child health, HIV, and health systems strengthening, as well as with programs of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Priority areas include implementation of community-case management to treat pneumonia and malaria, strengthening antenatal care services, and improving the quality and availability of diagnostic capacity for all diseases.

Malaria Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	GHP USAID
TOTAL	745,000	745,000
Africa	576,000	576,000
Angola	22,000	22,000
Benin	16,500	16,500
Burkina Faso	9,000	9,000
Burundi	9,000	9,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	50,000	50,000
Ethiopia	38,000	38,000
Ghana	28,000	28,000
Guinea	12,000	12,000
Kenya	35,000	35,000
Liberia	12,000	12,000
Madagascar	26,000	26,000
Malawi	22,000	22,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	GHP USAID
Mali	25,000	25,000
Mozambique	29,000	29,000
Nigeria	75,000	75,000
Rwanda	18,000	18,000
Senegal	22,000	22,000
South Sudan	6,000	6,000
Tanzania	46,000	46,000
Uganda	34,000	34,000
Zambia	24,000	24,000
Zimbabwe	15,000	15,000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	2,500	2,500
East Asia and Pacific	15,500	15,500
Burma	8,000	8,000
Cambodia	4,500	4,500
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,000	3,000
Western Hemisphere	3,500	3,500
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	3,500	3,500
Global Health	150,000	150,000

Maternal and Child Health

Summary

Every year in developing countries, there are about 6.3 million child deaths (of which, an estimated two-thirds could be prevented) and 283,000 women die from largely preventable complications related to pregnancy or childbirth. Achieving the Administration's goal of Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths by 2035 will require improvements in mortality outcomes that are the result of effectively leveraging investments in maternal and child health (MCH), malaria, family planning, and nutrition. MCH programs focus on working with country and global partners to increase the availability and use of proven life-saving interventions, and to strengthen delivery platforms to ensure long-term sustainability of these programs. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will extend coverage of proven high-impact interventions, such as immunization, treatment of life-threatening child conditions, and prevention and treatment of postpartum hemorrhage, for the most vulnerable populations in high-burden countries. These interventions will accelerate the reduction of maternal and child mortality.

Working with Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, USAID will support the introduction and scale up of new vaccines, especially pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines, which have the greatest potential impact on child survival. Other priority interventions for children include essential newborn care (including newborn resuscitation); prevention and treatment of diarrheal disease (including increased availability and use of household and community-level water, sanitation and hygiene); and expanded prevention and treatment of newborn sepsis and pneumonia (particularly with frontline health workers).

Resources will combat maternal mortality with expanded coverage of preventive and life-saving interventions, simultaneous investments in building the capability required to provide functioning referral systems, and comprehensive obstetric care. The maternal health program will provide support for essential and long-term health system improvements, including human resources, information, medicines, and financing. The program will further enhance its impact through interventions aimed at reducing maternal mortality during labor, delivery, and the vital first 24 hours postpartum, which is a particularly vulnerable time for women and their infants. The MCH program will leverage investments in other health programs, especially, malaria, family planning and reproductive health, nutrition, and infectious diseases.

Maternal and Child Health Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	ESF OCO	ESF	FFP	GHP USAID	IO&P
TOTAL	1,055,200	102,200	3,000	3,500	814,500	132,000
Africa	336,300	-	-	3,500	332,800	-
Benin	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	-
Burundi	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-
Ethiopia	42,000	-	-	-	42,000	-
Ghana	12,000	-	-	-	12,000	-
Guinea	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-
Kenya	16,000	-	-	-	16,000	-
Liberia	8,000	-	-	-	8,000	-
Madagascar	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-
Malawi	16,000	-	-	1,500	14,500	-
Mali	18,500	-	-	2,000	16,500	-
Mozambique	17,000	-	-	-	17,000	-
Nigeria	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	-
Rwanda	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-
Senegal	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-
South Sudan	18,000	-	-	-	18,000	-
Tanzania	16,000	-	-	-	16,000	-
Uganda	16,000	-	-	-	16,000	-
Zambia	13,300	-	-	-	13,300	-
Zimbabwe	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	8,000	-	-	-	8,000	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	33,500	-	-	-	33,500	-
Burma	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-
Cambodia	5,500	-	-	-	5,500	-
Indonesia	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-
Philippines	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-
Near East	33,500	25,000	3,000	-	5,500	-
Egypt	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	ESF OCO	ESF	FFP	GHP USAID	IO&P
Jordan	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-
Yemen	5,500	-	-	-	5,500	-
South and Central Asia	138,700	77,200	-	-	61,500	-
Afghanistan	54,700	54,700	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-
India	11,500	-	-	-	11,500	-
Nepal	15,500	-	-	-	15,500	-
Pakistan	25,000	22,500	-	-	2,500	-
Tajikistan	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-
Western Hemisphere	18,750	-	-	-	18,750	-
Guatemala	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-
Haiti	14,000	-	-	-	14,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	1,750	-	-	-	1,750	-
Global Development Lab	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-
Global Health	81,200	-	-	-	81,200	-
International Organizations	132,000	-	-	-	-	132,000
International Partnerships	275,000	-	-	-	275,000	-
USAID Asia Regional	2,250	-	-	-	2,250	-

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Summary

More than one billion people worldwide suffer from one or more painful, debilitating tropical diseases. These diseases disproportionately impact poor and rural populations, cause severe sickness and disability, compromise mental and physical development, contribute to childhood malnutrition, reduce school enrollment, and hinder economic productivity. Seven of these neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) can be controlled and treated through targeted mass drug administration: schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, and three soil-transmitted helminths. Treating at-risk populations for these diseases for four to six years can lead to elimination or control of these diseases.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs use a delivery strategy that has been tested by the agency and is supported by the World Health Organization (WHO) targeting affected communities using drugs that have been proven safe and effective, and can be delivered by trained non-health personnel. The U.S. government NTD Control Program represents one of the first global efforts to integrate existing disease-specific treatment programs for the control of these diseases. This integration has allowed for better drug donation and procurement coordination, decreased costs, and improved efficiencies.

USAID obtains the vast majority of required drugs through public-private partnerships with several pharmaceutical companies. Over \$8 billion of drugs for NTD control have been donated by the pharmaceutical industry to the countries where USAID supported mass drug administration, resulting in the delivery of more than 1 billion treatments to approximately 468 million people through our integrated programs. The NTD program and drug donation programs support the acceleration of global efforts to eliminate and/or control NTDs. USAID will continue to work closely with the WHO and global partners to create an international NTD training course, standardized monitoring and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs, and ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals.

Neglected Tropical Diseases Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	GHP USAID
TOTAL	86,500	86,500
International Partnerships	86,500	86,500

Nutrition

Summary

More than 200 million children under the age of five and one in three women in the developing world suffer from undernutrition, resulting in severe health and developmental consequences. Undernutrition is an underlying cause in up to 45 percent of child deaths and leads to long-term health consequences and irreversible losses to children's cognitive development resulting in lower educational attainment, lower wages, and lower overall Gross Domestic Product.

The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) overall approach to addressing malnutrition concentrates on a multidisciplinary approach working across funding streams to address the root causes of malnutrition. Our focus is primarily on the prevention of undernutrition during the first 1,000 days (from pregnancy through a child's second birthday) through comprehensive programs. Programs work across humanitarian and development contexts with an emphasis in health, agriculture, and resilience. Undernutrition in the first 1,000 days not only puts a child at risk for early death and increased childhood morbidity, but also for long-term health problems such as higher susceptibility to infectious diseases, cardiovascular disease, metabolic disorders, and cancer.

Nutrition programming under the Global Health Initiative and Feed the Future agricultural projects, as well as P.L. 480 Title II development programs, aims to improve the nutritional status of women and children. Nutrition activities aim to prevent and treat undernutrition through a variety of integrated services, such as nutrition education to improve maternal diets; enhancing nutrition during pregnancy; promoting exclusive breastfeeding; and improving infant and young child feeding practices. Nutrition programs will also promote diet quality and diversification through fortified staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens, as well as through the delivery of nutrition services, including micronutrient supplementation, and community management of acute malnutrition.

Additionally, USAID funds nutrition programs not included in the tables below that aim to address the underlying contributors to poor nutrition to provide a comprehensive integrated approach leveraging all available resources. For example, nutrition-sensitive agriculture can promote nutritious foods for consumption and increased income, and/or address women's access to resources. Nutrition-sensitive programs also integrate sanitation and hygiene interventions to prevent diarrheal disease and other infections that are highly correlated with poor nutrition outcomes.

Nutrition Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FFP	GHP State	GHP USAID
TOTAL	256,085	9,900	36,000	500	87,642	13,543	108,500
Africa	142,829	-	-	-	61,642	13,187	68,000
Burkina Faso	8,000	-	-	-	8,000		-
Burundi	12,000	-	-	-	12,000		-
Cameroon	149					149	
Cote d'Ivoire	1,207					1,207	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	19,820	-	-	-	17,300	520	2,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FFP	GHP State	GHP USAID
Ethiopia	15,144	-	-	-	5,000	644	9,500
Ghana	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	7,000
Kenya	4,860	-	-	-	-	860	4,000
Lesotho	330	-	-	-	-	330	-
Madagascar	7,000	-	-	-	7,000	-	-
Malawi	6,185	-	-	-	1,750	235	4,200
Mali	6,700	-	-	-	2,500	-	4,200
Mozambique	6,300	-	-	-	-	-	6,300
Namibia	100	-	-	-	-	100	-
Nigeria	5,568	-	-	-	-	3,068	2,500
Rwanda	3,525	-	-	-	-	525	3,000
Senegal	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	4,500
South Africa	124	-	-	-	-	124	-
Swaziland	650	-	-	-	-	650	-
Tanzania	10,115	-	-	-	-	2,115	8,000
Uganda	8,540	-	-	-	-	540	8,000
Zambia	5,450	-	-	-	-	1,850	3,600
Zimbabwe	8,362	-	-	-	8,092	270	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
East Asia and Pacific	11,400	9,900	-	-	-	-	1,500
Cambodia	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
Laos	9,900	9,900	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	3,500	-	3,000	500	-	-	-
Yemen	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	500	-	-	500	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	57,800	-	33,000	-	8,000	-	16,800
Afghanistan	33,000	-	33,000	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	17,000	-	-	-	8,000	-	9,000
Nepal	6,800	-	-	-	-	-	6,800
Tajikistan	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Western Hemisphere	9,056	-	-	-	3,000	356	5,700
Guatemala	6,500	-	-	-	3,000	-	3,500
Haiti	2,556	-	-	-	-	356	2,200
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	-
Global Health	14,500	-	-	-	-	-	14,500
International Partnerships	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000

Polio

Summary

Huge achievements have been made in the global fight against polio since 1988, when the World Health Assembly resolved to eradicate the disease. The number of polio cases worldwide has decreased by more than 99 percent, from 350,000 in 1988 to 350 cases in 2014. The number of endemic countries has decreased from over 125 in 1988 to just two – Afghanistan and Pakistan. Since 1988, more than 10 million people who would otherwise have been paralyzed are walking because of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative.

The U.S. Agency for International Development’s polio programs, which are a subset of maternal and child health programs, support the Global Polio Eradication Initiative and are undertaken in close collaboration with host-countries, international, and national partners. These programs support the planning, implementation and monitoring of supplemental immunization activities for eventual polio eradication; improve surveillance for Acute Flaccid Paralysis; strengthen laboratory capacity for diagnosis, analysis and reporting; improve communication and advocacy; support certification, containment, post-eradication, and post-certification policy development; and improve information collection and reporting.

Polio Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	ESF	GHP USAID
TOTAL	51,660	2,000	49,660
Africa	17,660	-	17,660
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,500	-	3,500
Ethiopia	3,000	-	3,000
Mali	60	-	60
Nigeria	7,000	-	7,000
South Sudan	2,500	-	2,500
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	1,600	-	1,600
East Asia and Pacific	500	-	500
Indonesia	500	-	500
Near East	300	-	300
Yemen	300	-	300
South and Central Asia	8,200	2,000	6,200
Afghanistan	2,000	2,000	-
Bangladesh	700	-	700
India	3,000	-	3,000
Pakistan	2,500	-	2,500
Global Health	25,000	-	25,000

Tuberculosis

Summary

Tuberculosis (TB) is a leading cause of death and debilitating illness for adults throughout much of the developing world. Globally, 1.5 million people die annually from TB, and there are nine million new cases of TB each year. Annually, there are an estimated 480,000 cases globally with multi-drug resistant tuberculosis, which are difficult to cure and often deadly.

Efforts of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) focus on early diagnosis and successful treatment of the disease – to both cure individuals and prevent transmission to others. Funding priority will be given to those countries that have the greatest burden of TB and multidrug-resistant TB, and the poorest TB outcomes, consistent with the goals and objectives of the Administration’s National Action Plan for Combating Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis. Country-level expansion and strengthening of the Stop TB Strategy will continue to be the focal point of USAID’s TB program, including accelerated detection and treatment of TB in all populations including the private sector and communities, scaling up prevention and treatment of multidrug-resistant TB, expanding coverage of interventions for TB/HIV co-infection, and improving health systems. The accelerated scale-up of these approaches in USAID focus countries will greatly decrease transmission and save lives by detecting and treating TB cases.

USAID priority activities will include critical interventions to improve TB infection control, strengthen laboratory networks, introduce new rapid TB diagnostics, improve monitoring and surveillance of TB programs, and ensure access to quality first- and second-line anti-TB drugs. USAID will continue to collaborate with a number of U.S. government partners to integrate and strengthen TB control services at the country level and leverage investments, including those of the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, other U.S. government agencies, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. USAID’s TB program will continue to invest in new tools for better and faster detection and treatment of TB, including the development of new drugs and diagnostics.

In addition, the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator supports national TB and HIV/AIDS programs to integrate TB prevention, diagnostic, and treatment services into HIV services in TB care settings. PEPFAR has supported the development of adult and pediatric comprehensive care packages, which include TB prevention, screening and treatment and recommended interventions targeting the primary causes of HIV-related illness and death.

Tuberculosis Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	ESF OCO	GHP State	GHP USAID
TOTAL	332,553	4,000	137,553	191,000
Africa	197,636	-	125,636	72,000
Angola	310	-	310	-
Botswana	4,147	-	4,147	-
Cameroon	534	-	534	-
Cote d’Ivoire	3,863	-	3,863	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	14,080	-	3,080	11,000
Ethiopia	16,493	-	5,493	11,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	ESF OCO	GHP State	GHP USAID
Kenya	19,179	-	15,179	4,000
Lesotho	3,696	-	3,696	-
Malawi	7,170	-	5,670	1,500
Mozambique	11,479	-	6,479	5,000
Namibia	688	-	688	-
Nigeria	21,746	-	10,746	11,000
Rwanda	1,578	-	1,578	-
South Africa	36,344	-	26,844	9,500
South Sudan	1,702	-	202	1,500
Swaziland	1,599	-	1,599	-
Tanzania	12,647	-	8,647	4,000
Uganda	11,754	-	7,754	4,000
Zambia	19,855	-	15,855	4,000
Zimbabwe	7,272	-	3,272	4,000
USAID Africa Regional	1,500	-	-	1,500
East Asia and Pacific	36,463	-	2,463	34,000
Burma	6,093	-	93	6,000
Cambodia	5,256	-	256	5,000
Indonesia	11,476	-	476	11,000
Philippines	11,000	-	-	11,000
Vietnam	1,426	-	1,426	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,212	-	212	1,000
Europe and Eurasia	6,216	-	1,616	4,600
Ukraine	5,216	-	1,616	3,600
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,000	-	-	1,000
South and Central Asia	32,960	4,000	1,710	27,250
Afghanistan	4,000	4,000	-	-
Bangladesh	11,000	-	-	11,000
India	7,205	-	1,205	6,000
Kyrgyz Republic	3,750	-	-	3,750
Tajikistan	3,500	-	-	3,500
Uzbekistan	3,000	-	-	3,000
Central Asia Regional	505	-	505	-
Western Hemisphere	6,128	-	6,128	-
Dominican Republic	773	-	773	-
Haiti	4,530	-	4,530	-
USAID Central America Regional	825	-	825	-
Global Health	36,650	-	-	36,650
International Partnerships	16,500	-	-	16,500

Microenterprise

Summary

Ending extreme poverty will only be possible if those living in extreme poverty are able to participate in and benefit from the unprecedented economic growth that is taking place throughout the developing world. While millions of poor and marginalized families earn their livings through the operation of microenterprises (including smallholder farms), many are constrained by challenges including small size, remote locations, insufficient capital, and lack of market linkages.

Microenterprise and microfinance development is a key tool in working towards USAID's mission to end extreme poverty. Assistance will expand access to microfinance, markets, and services for approximately six million people. USAID will target at least half of microenterprise funding towards those living in extreme poverty.

In FY 2017, USAID's microenterprise programs will continue to emphasize reaching women. The Agency's goal is that at least 60 percent of our microenterprise clients will be women, with at least 40 percent of recipients residing in rural areas.

To achieve these objectives, USAID efforts will target innovative approaches to financial inclusion, particularly in rural areas, through investments in financial systems, micro-savings, and technology-based solutions such as mobile payment systems. In addition, USAID will fund the microenterprise results report and poverty assessment tools to analyze the extent to which USAID's microenterprise efforts are reaching the extreme poor.

USAID has been pivotal in transforming the microfinance industry into a market-driven model that attracts private capital, dramatically lessening reliance on donor support. This has expanded access to financial services for millions of poor households in the developing world and is a prime example of USAID partnering with the private sector to find solutions to end poverty.

While USAID once developed stand-alone microenterprise and microfinance projects, these efforts are now integrated into other USAID programs in order to advance key initiatives, such as Feed the Future and PEPFAR.

The global economy has evolved substantially since USAID first began promoting microenterprises. Today, 82 percent of all capital flows to the developing world come from the private sector. The Agency is now moving toward a multi-pronged approach to building a stronger ecosystem for microenterprise development, which includes the following:

- Mobilizing Private Capital: USAID seeks to catalyze private capital investments that support financial institutions serving the poor. Access to finance is critical to the ability of micro and small enterprises to grow and support their communities.
- Promoting Digital Financial Services: Digital platforms enable financial institutions to reach a greater number of microenterprise customers more cost-effectively, particularly in remote locations.
- Advancing Financial Inclusion: USAID microenterprise activities balance profit with an emphasis on improving access to quality financial services through customer centered design, consumer protection, and social performance. This is particularly important for ensuring that microenterprise development benefits women and the extreme poor.

Microenterprise Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF
TOTAL	168,734	86,760	41,724	40,250
Africa	73,155	68,155	5,000	-
Ethiopia	18,505	18,505	-	-
Ghana	3,500	3,500	-	-
Kenya	6,000	6,000	-	-
Liberia	5,000	-	5,000	-
Mozambique	10,000	10,000	-	-
Nigeria	1,000	1,000	-	-
Rwanda	4,500	4,500	-	-
Senegal	2,000	2,000	-	-
Tanzania	12,400	12,400	-	-
Uganda	7,250	7,250	-	-
Zambia	3,000	3,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	3,750	3,000	-	750
Cambodia	3,000	3,000	-	-
China	750	-	-	750
Europe and Eurasia	4,474	-	2,674	1,800
Armenia	300	-	-	300
Azerbaijan	100	-	-	100
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,000	-	-	1,000
Georgia	1,000	-	1,000	-
Kosovo	400	-	-	400
Ukraine	1,674	-	1,674	-
Near East	13,000	-	8,000	5,000
Egypt	5,000	-	-	5,000
Jordan	3,000	-	3,000	-
Lebanon	4,000	-	4,000	-
Tunisia	1,000	-	1,000	-
South and Central Asia	36,050	3,000	26,050	7,000
Afghanistan	18,000	-	18,000	-
Bangladesh	3,000	3,000	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	4,000	-	-	4,000
Nepal	3,300	-	3,300	-
Pakistan	4,250	-	4,250	-
Tajikistan	3,000	-	-	3,000
Central Asia Regional	500	-	500	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF
Western Hemisphere	25,405	1,405	-	24,000
Colombia	6,000	-	-	6,000
Haiti	8,000	-	-	8,000
Honduras	150	150	-	-
Paraguay	1,255	1,255	-	-
Peru	10,000	-	-	10,000
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	4,200	4,200	-	-
Global Development Lab	7,000	7,000	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	800	-	-	800
Special Representatives	900	-	-	900

Public Private Partnerships

Summary

The Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Key Issue responds to the Administration's commitment to leverage the resources and capabilities of the private sector to achieve foreign assistance objectives. PPPs are collaborative working relationships with external, non-governmental partners (such as private businesses, financial institutions, entrepreneurs, investors, philanthropists, and foundations) in which the goals, structure, and governance, as well as roles and responsibilities, are mutually determined and decision-making is shared.

The United States is committed to increasing the sustainable results of our foreign assistance programs through strategic alliances with the private sector. Such alliances enable the U.S. government to leverage the expertise, creativity, innovation, and resources of private sector partners to create holistic, sustainable solutions to critical challenges. Partnerships also enable the private sector to leverage the U.S. government's expertise, resources, convening power and government relationships to advance U.S. foreign policy and foreign assistance objectives and to foster the broader economic growth and poverty reduction that is vital to sustaining such success.

Under the 2015 Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR), the Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) highlighted the need to engage in PPPs. Consequently, the United States has been leading the development of new models of partnerships, including as part of endeavors such as the New Alliance for Food Security and Power Africa, which demonstrate broad-based collaboration among private sector partners, the U.S. government, and foreign governments. PPPs are distinct from traditional approaches in that they are rooted in co-creation, co-design, and co-resource mobilization towards a shared and mutually beneficial objective. Some partnerships may involve partner funding and/or provision of products, services, or time; others will solely be based upon shared interests and non-monetary contributions.

In FY 2016, the United States will continue to invest in public-private partnerships and support reforms under USAID Forward and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). For example, the Department of State's Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator recently supported the development of key global partnership initiatives for children, adolescents, women and girls, and other key populations, and it maintains support for country-designed and owned PPPs to catalyze sustainable innovation. Between 2009 and 2014, the Secretary of State's Office of Global Partnerships has leveraged approximately \$1.5 billion in public and private sector resource commitments to advance U.S. foreign policy and foreign assistance objectives, and will continue to facilitate the cultivation of high quality partnerships that are aligned with U.S. strategic foreign policy and development goals. At the end of 2014, USAID had over 250 active partnerships leveraging a combined total of over \$1 billion in private sector resources. USAID has continued to elevate the importance of private sector engagement, and anticipates that the number and leverage of PPPs will continue to increase in 2016, with across-the-board leverage of approximately \$3 of partner contributions for every \$1 invested by USAID in its Global Development Alliance model. Power Africa will build on its initial commitments of more than \$20 billion from private sector partners to continue towards its goal of collectively adding more than 30,000 megawatts of cleaner, more efficient electricity generation in Africa. In addition, the Global Development Lab provides a platform for USAID to co-invest with the private sector to test and scale development innovations affecting millions of households in the developing world.

Public Private Partnerships Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	OCO	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	
TOTAL	305,360	129,324		34,242		47,583	70,311	23,900
Africa	108,591	32,100		-		200	69,391	6,900
Angola	875	-		-		375	500	-
Cameroon	991	-		-		991	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	83	-		-		83	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	971	-		-		971	-	-
Djibouti	200	-		-	200	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1,000	-		-		1,000	-	-
Ghana	6,700	6,000		-		-	700	-
Guinea	500	500		-		-	-	-
Kenya	6,505	4,105		-		2,400	-	-
Lesotho	7,575	-		-		7,575	-	-
Malawi	4,055	2,050		-		2,005	-	-
Mali	1,000	1,000		-		-	-	-
Mozambique	5,458	2,000		-		3,058	400	-
Namibia	3,900	-		-		3,900	-	-
Nigeria	6,425	800		-		3,375	2,250	-
Rwanda	3,000	2,000		-		-	1,000	-
Senegal	2,000	2,000		-		-	-	-
Sierra Leone	500	500		-		-	-	-
South Africa	8,095	1,000		-		7,095	-	-
Swaziland	7,500	-		-		7,500	-	-
Tanzania	9,146	900		-		7,146	1,100	-
Uganda	7,930	-		-		6,980	950	-
Zambia	18,982	4,045		-		14,937	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	5,000	5,000		-		-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	200	200		-		-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	17,780	16,105		-		175	1,500	-
Cambodia	3,275	1,600		-		175	1,500	-
Indonesia	7,460	7,460		-		-	-	-
Philippines	4,000	4,000		-		-	-	-
Vietnam	2,895	2,895		-		-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	150	150		-		-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	2,742	-		2,642		100	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	-		-	100	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	OCO	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
Georgia	800	-	800	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	1,842	-	1,842	-	-	-	-
Near East	12,100	-	10,100	-	2,000	-	-
Lebanon	10,100	-	10,100	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	51,532	10,787	21,500	-	3,000	745	15,500
Bangladesh	8,250	3,750	-	-	-	-	4,500
India	21,507	6,837	-	-	3,000	670	11,000
Maldives	200	200	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	21,500	-	21,500	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	75	-	-	-	-	75	-
Western Hemisphere	49,915	11,065	-	-	38,850	-	-
Colombia	10,600	-	-	-	10,600	-	-
Dominican Republic	400	400	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	5,765	5,765	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
Honduras	400	400	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	4,250	-	-	-	4,250	-	-
Paraguay	360	360	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	5,500	1,500	-	-	4,000	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	19,000	-	-	-	19,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	640	640	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	15,767	15,767	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
Global Development Lab	43,000	43,000	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	2,433	-	-	-	2,433	-	-
Special Representatives	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-

Relief to Development Transitions

Summary

The focus on Relief to Development Transitions (R2DT) is important to ensure that chronically vulnerable populations are not inadvertently overlooked or left out of developmental consideration. R2DT is also responsive to the broader objective of demonstrating developmental progress that can ultimately lead to graduation from foreign assistance. The transition from relief to development is neither linear, constant across sectors or geographic regions, nor based on a prescribed time line. Transition is specific to each country's context and may be addressed through various sector perspectives and approaches. The following countries are currently designated as FY 2017 R2DT focus countries: Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Pakistan, South Sudan, and Yemen. Additional resources are attributed to R2DT for other regions and countries reflected in the table below.

Actively planning and programming for R2DT may involve multiple years of coordination and gradually shifting the source of resources from humanitarian and transition accounts to developmental accounts and does not preclude the possibility that new humanitarian or transition needs may arise in other, or the same sectors or locations. R2DT is not sector specific; however, R2DT programs will have usually been planned and designed in consultation with the bureaus of Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) and Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM), as appropriate, or are clearly addressing a need previously addressed by humanitarian or transition account resources.

U.S. assistance that is captured as R2DT includes Mission programs designed to reduce the impact of future disasters (known as disaster risk reduction programs - DRR), or programs that increase chronically vulnerable populations' ability to withstand cyclical shocks, as well as programs that assist in the transition to more sustainable services (e.g., a clinic or health service that was independently run by an NGO with humanitarian assistance, but is now managed by the host government's health system with or without donor developmental assistance). Mission, regional, or centrally-managed programming may be jointly programmed with, complementary to, or sequential to humanitarian support, as long as the expectation is that the need for humanitarian or transition assistance will eventually diminish while developmental assistance may continue for some time longer.

Examples of R2DT programming scenarios—which are neither mutually exclusive nor exhaustive—include:

- Funding for a country or region that has been identified for development assistance to reduce chronic vulnerability such as food insecurity and all of its attendant symptoms that have resulted in repeated or cyclical humanitarian support.
- Programming that carries on from relief and recovery programming following a sudden onset natural disaster, such as an earthquake or flood.
- Programs that address the socio-economic needs of displaced populations, and the communities receiving them, either in their country of origin or a second country, including populations which have been displaced for an extended period and have little hope of return in the near term, as well as populations that are returning to areas of origin that will need assistance in reestablishing their lives and livelihoods.
- Programs for countries where a violent conflict has ceased and government institutions are being created or reorganized, social services or programs are being regularized, and/or basic political organizing is taking place following interim humanitarian or transition assistance.
- Programming that mitigates or reduces vulnerability to disasters in disaster prone countries.
- Programs for countries where a combination of these situations apply.

Relief to Development Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	OCO	ESF	FFP	GHP USAID
TOTAL	154,034	37,971	34,750	1,163	66,650	13,500	
Africa	128,324	36,761	11,250	1,163	66,650	12,500	
Ethiopia	71,911	13,261	-	-	58,650	-	
Kenya	13,000	13,000	-	-	-	-	
Mali	25,000	7,500	-	-	8,000	9,500	
Somalia	4,250	-	4,250	-	-	-	
South Sudan	10,000	-	7,000	-	-	3,000	
Sudan	1,163	-	-	1,163	-	-	
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	
Near East	5,500	-	4,500	-	-	1,000	
Lebanon	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	
Yemen	3,000	-	2,000	-	-	1,000	
South and Central Asia	19,000	-	19,000	-	-	-	
Afghanistan	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	
Nepal	7,000	-	7,000	-	-	-	
Pakistan	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	
Western Hemisphere	1,210	1,210	-	-	-	-	
USAID Central America Regional	1,210	1,210	-	-	-	-	

Research

Summary

The U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) support scientific research to meet the world's toughest development challenges. We build partnerships between U.S. based diaspora and communities abroad; support U.S. and foreign scientists; and leverage the expertise, investments, and resources of universities and U.S. government science agencies to address global challenges and promote economic growth.

The U.S. Global Development Lab (Lab) supports research activities that strengthen evidence-based programming across the Agency and increase the use of scientific research for improved development outcomes. The activities are designed to enhance research capacity and efficiencies both in developing countries and within USAID. The Lab's research programs target four areas: 1) strengthen research capacity in developing countries through support for local scientists and engineers; 2) leverage the intellectual capacity at U.S. universities to solve development challenges; 3) support collaborative, applied research focused on tackling some of the toughest global challenges; and 4) strengthen the Agency's science and technology capacity. Through the Partnerships for Enhanced Engagement in Research program, the Lab will support new collaborative research projects led by developing country scientists and engineers who are partnered with U.S. scientists and will work to translate findings into program and policy improvements. In partnership with U.S. and international universities, the Lab's Higher Education Solutions Network joins academic platforms, governments, investors and the private sector together to deploy research, innovation and entrepreneurship capacity against multidisciplinary challenges while creating new tools and methods to engage development practitioners and a new generation of students.

USAID's Global Health Program research advances efforts to end preventable child and maternal deaths, achieve an AIDS-free generation, and keep the world safe from infectious diseases and emerging threats. Investments in research help protect the health and well-being of newborns, toddlers, children, pregnant women and their communities. Efforts supported by this research include those that provide proper nutrition, develop life-saving vaccines, protect newborns from infection, treat diarrhea, pneumonia and malaria, provide options for family planning and reproductive health, and provide medicines and other innovations for preventing newborn and maternal death. USAID is using implementation science to drive results and enhance translation of HIV and AIDS research into programmatic impact for populations at risk. Global Health is also supporting biomedical science for advancing HIV and AIDS prevention methods and technologies, including microbicides for women and HIV vaccines. Strategic collaborations with international partners have helped strengthen clinical research capacity in regions most devastated by the HIV epidemic. Efforts are also underway to develop and test improved HIV treatment regimens that will be more effective and less expensive to manufacture. Similarly, working with other U.S. government agencies, academia, and commercial partners, Global Health continues to invest in the development of affordable malaria vaccines that have and maintain high efficacy, as well as using research investments in tuberculosis to protect communities from infectious diseases. In collaboration with other U.S. government agencies and international partners, USAID has assisted in strengthening local laboratory capacities in developing countries. Finally, the Agency's focus on systems research strengthens the health sector in areas such as workforce, information systems, leadership, and financing.

USAID's Bureau for Food Security (BFS) leads the implementation of the Feed the Future Research Strategy by engaging and leveraging research and policy advice from U.S. universities, international research centers, the private sector, and local institutions in partner countries to solve development challenges. Human and Institutional Capacity Development programs related to research, education,

extension, and policy advice are an integral component of research and development programs. These initiatives are providing farmers and the rural poor opportunities and technology needed to achieve the inclusive agricultural-led economic growth and improved nutrition goals of Feed the Future. These programs aim to improve agricultural productivity, increase incomes, and enhance household nutrition through focused research on the development and dissemination of improved agricultural technologies and best practices, the implementation of enhanced agricultural policies, and targeted human and institutional capacity building. BFS also supports research, capacity development, scaling and host country policy change. Programming will help smallholder farmers adapt to climate change and build resilience; improve the production and processing of safe, nutritious agricultural products; develop new animal vaccines, as well as crops and animals resistant to pests and diseases; integrate small-scale irrigation, mechanization, crop and animal diversification, and resource-conserving technologies in smallholder production systems; and strengthen the capacity of partner governments and institutions to achieve inclusive agricultural growth and improved nutrition. Research on the production and processing of safe, nutritious agricultural products will be closely linked to agricultural extension and expanded outreach for new participants, and to an ongoing learning agenda on factors affecting household nutrition, with a goal of reducing hunger and preventing malnutrition, especially in women and children.

Research Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	GHP USAID
TOTAL	295,622	257,573	1,000	22,600	14,449
Applied Research	250,786	223,591	1,000	14,800	11,395
Africa	14,461	9,866	-	-	4,595
Angola	2,595	-	-	-	2,595
Ethiopia	5,766	5,766	-	-	-
Ghana	2,100	600	-	-	1,500
Mali	500	-	-	-	500
Senegal	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Zambia	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
Ukraine	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
Near East	13,500	-	-	13,500	-
Egypt	6,500	-	-	6,500	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
South and Central Asia	9,000	3,000	-	500	5,500
India	9,000	3,000	-	500	5,500
Western Hemisphere	2,000	900	-	800	300
Dominican Republic	400	100	-	-	300
Peru	1,600	800	-	800	-
Bureau for Food Security	167,373	167,373	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,952	1,952	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	GHP USAID
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Global Development Lab	37,500	36,500	-	-	1,000
Basic Research	4,160	500	-	2,500	1,160
Africa	500	500	-	-	-
Ghana	500	500	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	1,160	-	-	-	1,160
Cambodia	1,160	-	-	-	1,160
Near East	2,500	-	-	2,500	-
Egypt	2,500	-	-	2,500	-
Development Research	40,676	33,482	-	5,300	1,894
Africa	865	-	-	-	865
Angola	865	-	-	-	865
East Asia and Pacific	29	-	-	-	29
Cambodia	29	-	-	-	29
Western Hemisphere	6,800	1,500	-	5,300	-
Peru	1,100	800	-	300	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	700	700	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
Bureau for Food Security	20,482	20,482	-	-	-
Global Development Lab	12,500	11,500	-	-	1,000

Science, Technology and Innovation

Summary

Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) advance inclusive economic growth and contribute new or improved tools to reduce extreme poverty. STI approaches can improve cost-effectiveness, boost outcomes, and promote sustainability and scale. The rapid expansion of scientific knowledge, the global spread of technology (such as the Internet and mobile phones), and the dynamically expanding network of new players that impact development all create significant opportunities to accelerate development results. These development results include: driving inclusive growth; ending extreme poverty; expanding access to health services and quality education; improving food security and nutrition; building transparent, accountable, and stable institutions; empowering women and girls; and enhancing sustainable management and utilization of energy and natural resources.

Under the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development, U.S. assistance will seek to create an environment that helps accelerate the rate of scientific and technological innovation and the rate at which novel insights, approaches, and distribution strategies are applied at scale to overcome long-standing development challenges. Programs will engage market forces to provide incentives for the development or deployment of new solutions, including through competitions, prizes, and targeted partnerships.

In FY 2017, a core group of STI programs will focus on strengthening and extending the contribution that STI makes to the effectiveness and sustainability of U.S. foreign assistance, including progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. For example, under the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Forward initiative, USAID is strengthening our work with scientists, researchers and universities, investing in innovative approaches to source and scale game-changing solutions, and supporting enabling technologies to dramatically expand opportunity and foster an inclusive digital economy. USAID's Global Development Lab (Lab) is expanding its collaboration with a range of federal science agencies to leverage U.S. government-supported domestic science research and to extend and apply it to solve critical global development challenges. The Lab also catalyzes advancements in access to the Internet and digital services, which foster financial inclusion, underpin good governance practices, and unlock entrepreneurship and private sector initiatives. In partnership with other donors, philanthropic organizations, and the private sector, the Lab supports both open and targeted challenge or innovation incentive competitions, which stimulate new approaches to address critical development constraints, leverage resources and partnerships, reward bold and innovative solutions, and promote efforts to scale up the results. For example, innovations sourced through Lab programs are providing safer water for over three million people in East Africa at two percent of the traditional cost and scaling up a proven household solar model to bring affordable electricity to one million homes by 2017.

Under the Feed the Future initiative and the Global Climate Change Initiative, the United States will both support U.S. and international research on critical food security issues and expand developing countries' access to and ability to utilize sophisticated U.S. climate data and information. Disaster risk-management programs will exploit the power of modern satellite imagery and communication technologies to identify early signs of drought or other natural disasters, helping developing country partners mobilize timely and effective responses. The Research and Technology Scaling programs within USAID's Bureau for Food Security aim to improve agricultural productivity, increase incomes, and enhance household nutrition through focused research on the development and dissemination of improved agricultural technologies and best practices, the implementation of enhanced agricultural technologies and policies, and targeted human and institutional capacity building. The Food Security Innovation Center engages and leverages research from US universities, international research centers, the private sector, and local institutions in partner countries to jointly solve development challenges and promote adoption of key agricultural technologies.

In support of U.S. global health goals, USAID helps to develop, introduce, and scale-up new and existing tools, technologies, and approaches for improving the availability, affordability and quality of health and nutrition services. STI programs are critical to supporting the Agency's efforts in Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths. Focused on underserved populations in the countries that account for more than 70 percent of child and maternal deaths and unmet need for family planning, the USAID Global Health Bureau harnesses STI through investments in innovative and scalable tools and interventions that allow for transparent metrics to track their progress. Various investments and partnerships in data science demonstrate those priorities. For example, the computer based modeling tool LiST (Lives Saved Tools) allows users to set up multiple scenarios to estimate the impact and relative cost-effectiveness of different interventions. Another example is Demographic Health Surveys (DHS), which continue to be a leading data source for the global community. To date the DHS has collected, analyzed, and disseminated accurate and representative data on population, health, HIV, and nutrition in over 90 countries and provided a number of online tools and user-friendly applications to allow for broad use. Finally, STI programs that leverage mobile technology allow for two-way data streams between health practitioners and consumers. With increased speed, transparency and level of detail, Health is being used to provide updates to mothers over the course of their pregnancy, or to help community case management of childhood illnesses, while enabling data scientists to receive and understand information about health patterns and behaviors.

In addition, STI programs are integrated into a wide range of other U.S. foreign assistance programs. For example, education and workforce development programs around the world leverage information, communication, and technology systems to improve the quality of education outcomes and job skills and promote sustained and inclusive economic growth. Regional and bilateral agriculture programs draw on rapidly evolving mobile communications technologies to empower isolated farmers and fishermen to overcome “information asymmetries,” integrate into regional and global markets, and escape deeply entrenched poverty. The Department of State’s Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement is developing new tools for public health officials to rapidly address emerging and unprecedented drug addiction challenges, including “instant test kits” to detect toxic adulterants added to drugs of abuse (such as cocaine). Funding for the STI components of these integrated programs is based on country-driven strategies and plans developed through broad consultation with development partners and stakeholders.

STI can be categorized as focused or indirect. Focused pertains to funding that is requested for the specific and primary purpose of advancing STI through strategic, operational, or tactical means, whereas indirect is funding for STI-related activities that will be integrated into a wide range of other programs that have other primary purposes.

Science, Technology and Innovation Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FMF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	INCLE
TOTAL	704,178	515,452	39,991	54,309	1,500	22,333	68,333	2,260
Science, Technology & Innovation - Focused	488,534	402,300	13,329	14,863	-	22,333	35,709	-
Africa	36,596	19,008	979	-	-	-	16,609	-
Angola	4,459	-	-	-	-	-	4,459	-
Ghana	3,800	3,700	-	-	-	-	100	-
Liberia	979	-	979	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	10,650	-	-	-	-	-	10,650	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	3,400	2,000	-	-	-	-	1,400	-
Tanzania	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	3,980	3,980	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	3,828	3,828	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	8,500	8,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	8,500	8,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	1,200	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-
Armenia	1,200	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-
Near East	15,000	-	8,750	6,250	-	-	-	-
Egypt	6,250	-	-	6,250	-	-	-	-
Jordan	8,750	-	8,750	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	41,637	20,937	3,600	3,000	-	-	14,100	-
Bangladesh	17,100	14,000	-	-	-	-	3,100	-
India	20,837	6,837	-	3,000	-	-	11,000	-
Maldives	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	550	-	550	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	3,050	-	3,050	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	2,630	1,100	-	1,530	-	-	-	-
Colombia	1,530	-	-	1,530	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	187,755	187,755	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	22,333	-	-	-	-	22,333	-	-
Global Development Lab	170,000	165,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	2,883	-	-	2,883	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FMF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	INCLE
Science, Technology & Innovation - Indirect	215,644	113,152	26,662	39,446	1,500	-	32,624	2,260
Africa	84,659	55,515	2,712	296	-	-	26,136	-
Benin	300	-	-	-	-	-	300	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,150	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	-
Ethiopia	3,210	2,600	-	-	-	-	610	-
Ghana	9,300	8,200	-	-	-	-	1,100	-
Kenya	8,120	7,820	-	-	-	-	300	-
Liberia	2,712	-	2,712	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	4,420	50	-	-	-	-	4,370	-
Mali	6,125	3,200	-	-	-	-	2,925	-
Mozambique	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	2,100	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	3,050	2,000	-	-	-	-	1,050	-
Senegal	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	7,550	2,000	-	-	-	-	5,550	-
Zambia	9,816	3,660	-	-	-	-	6,156	-
Zimbabwe	421	-	-	296	-	-	125	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	9,700	7,750	-	-	-	-	1,950	-
USAID East Africa Regional	6,350	6,000	-	-	-	-	350	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	200	-	-	-	-	-	200	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,435	1,435	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	36,075	25,547	-	3,300	1,500	-	5,728	-
Burma	1,600	-	-	1,000	-	-	600	-
Cambodia	2,758	2,700	-	-	-	-	58	-
China	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	11,102	8,202	-	-	1,500	-	1,400	-
Laos	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	12,770	9,100	-	-	-	-	3,670	-
Thailand	495	495	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,300	300	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	4,550	4,450	-	100	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	6,960	-	2,100	4,800	-	-	-	60
Albania	310	-	-	250	-	-	-	60

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FMF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	INCLE
Armenia	4,250	-	-	4,250	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	600	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	19,550	-	9,700	9,850	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	6,700	-	6,700	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	850	-	-	850	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	19,110	100	12,150	6,100	-	-	760	-
Afghanistan	10,000	-	9,400	600	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-
Maldives	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	3,510	-	2,750	-	-	-	760	-
Tajikistan	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	31,390	20,490	-	10,900	-	-	-	-
Colombia	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	5,130	5,130	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	3,100	3,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	4,700	-	-	4,700	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	750	-	-	750	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	520	520	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	6,200	3,000	-	3,200	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	1,750	-	-	1,750	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	3,990	3,990	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	11,500	11,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy Resources	4,200	-	-	4,200	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200

Trafficking in Persons

Summary

“Trafficking in persons” and “human trafficking” are crimes involving recruiting, harboring, transporting, providing, or obtaining a person for compelled labor or commercial sex acts through the use of force, fraud, or coercion. Ending human trafficking is a foreign policy priority. Human trafficking compromises the rule of law, undermines human rights, and creates instability. It tears apart families and communities and corrupts the global supply chains and labor markets that keep the world’s economies thriving. It is connected to a host of 21st century challenges, including the persistence of extreme poverty, discrimination against women and minorities, corruption and other failures of governance, the abuse of social media, and the power and reach of transnational organized crime. The U.S. government’s anti-trafficking approach – prosecution of traffickers, protection of victims, and prevention of the crime – is comprehensive and effective, but requires multiple levels of international engagement. The U.S. government aligns its foreign assistance with the findings of the Department of State’s annual Trafficking in Persons Report, targeting priority countries, particularly those on Tier 3, Tier 2 Watch List, and Tier 2, where there is a demonstrable need for resources and the political will to address the problems and deficiencies identified. The FY 2017 levels projected for this area represent the best current estimate.

Trafficking in Persons Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	INCLE OCO	INCLE
TOTAL	48,747	7,250	7,937	5,181	615	27,764
Africa	1,390	200	190	1,000	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	190	-	190	-	-	-
Ghana	200	200	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	5,010	4,210	-	500	-	300
Burma	700	-	-	500	-	200
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Laos	50	-	-	-	-	50
Philippines	600	600	-	-	-	-
Thailand	410	410	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	50	-	-	-	-	50
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	2,176	-	1,025	446	615	90
Azerbaijan	225	-	-	225	-	-
Belarus	221	-	-	221	-	-
Georgia	115	-	-	-	115	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	INCLE OCO	INCLE
Moldova	325	-	25	-	300	-
Montenegro	90	-	-	-	-	90
Ukraine	1,200	-	1,000	-	200	-
Near East	1,647	-	222	1,425	-	-
Egypt	1,425	-	-	1,425	-	-
Lebanon	222	-	222	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	9,546	1,100	6,500	1,110	-	836
Afghanistan	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
Bangladesh	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	350	-	-	250	-	100
Kyrgyz Republic	550	-	-	350	-	200
Nepal	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-
Tajikistan	180	-	-	-	-	180
Turkmenistan	310	-	-	110	-	200
Uzbekistan	556	-	-	400	-	156
Western Hemisphere	6,690	990	-	700	-	5,000
Colombia	700	-	-	700	-	-
Guatemala	750	750	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	4,000	-	-	-	-	4,000
USAID Central America Regional	240	240	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	750	750	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	815	-	-	-	-	815
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	20,723	-	-	-	-	20,723

Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)

Summary

TSCTP is a multifaceted, multi-year strategy implemented jointly by the Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the Department of Defense to assist partners in West and North Africa increase their immediate and long-term capabilities to address terrorist threats and prevent the spread of violent extremism. It builds long-term capacities to contain and marginalize terrorist organizations and facilitation networks; disrupts efforts to recruit, train, and provision terrorists and extremists; counters efforts to establish safe havens for terrorist organizations; and frustrates extremist attempts to influence populations potentially vulnerable to radicalization. Partner countries include Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, and Tunisia. In addition to training and equipping security forces to more effectively combat terrorist threats, TSCTP targets groups in isolated or neglected regions who are most vulnerable to extremist ideologies by supporting youth employment, strengthening local governance capacity to provide development infrastructure, and improving health and educational services.

Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	INCLE OCO	NADR ATA OCO	NADR TIP OCO	PKO OCO
TOTAL	66,515	15,275	7,000	6,000	16,940	1,200	20,100
Africa	38,475	15,275	7,000	4,000	11,000	1,200	-
Mali	2,941	2,941	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	1,584	1,584	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	23,200	-	7,000	4,000	11,000	1,200	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	750	750	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	7,940	-	-	2,000	5,940	-	-
Political-Military Affairs	20,100	-	-	-	-	-	20,100

Water

Summary

Water is a crosscutting issue in U.S. foreign assistance. Water use grew at more than twice the rate of population increase in the last century. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that by 2025, more than two-thirds of the world's population will live in either water-scarce or water-stressed conditions. Water programs are working to increase water security by increasing sustainable access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene; improving water resources management; increasing the productivity of water; and mitigating tensions associated with shared waters. These goals are reached through diplomatic engagement; new partnerships to leverage and scale resources; investment in science and technology; investment in infrastructure and associated software; institutional strengthening and policy/regulatory reform; capacity building; and technical assistance on stronger approaches to cost recovery and financing.

In particular, FY 2017 will be the fourth full fiscal year after the release of USAID's Water and Development Strategy. In FY 2017, USAID will focus on supporting water, sanitation, and hygiene activities that contribute directly to improving human health outcomes; promote broad-based economic growth; enhance security and reduce conflict; increased equality of access, transparency, and accountability in the provision of services and resources.

To coordinate the achievement of the Strategy's goal and support new approaches and activities, USAID will catalyze and leverage partnerships; develop knowledge management tools; promote evaluation, innovation, and research to measure and amplify the development impact of water programs; and champion technical excellence. New water sector activities will be closely tracking the three Presidential Initiatives: water and sanitation for the Global Health Initiative (water and sanitation); Feed the Future (increased water efficiency in food productions); and Global Climate Change (adaptation).

Water Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	OCO	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
TOTAL	255,565	96,119		69,475	64,726	8,043	17,202
Africa	63,765	37,520		12,315	-	7,230	6,700
Botswana	50	-		-	-	50	-
Cameroon	125	-		-	-	125	-
Cote d'Ivoire	225	-		-	-	225	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	100	-		-	-	100	-
Ethiopia	6,995	3,200		-	-	295	3,500
Ghana	3,412	3,412		-	-	-	-
Kenya	4,161	3,961		-	-	200	-
Lesotho	75	-		-	-	75	-
Liberia	5,070	-		5,070	-	-	-
Malawi	200	-		-	-	200	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	OCO	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
Mali	1,441	1,441	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,669	1,169	-	-	-	500	-
Namibia	50	-	-	-	-	50	-
Nigeria	4,295	3,858	-	-	-	437	-
Rwanda	873	-	-	-	-	173	700
Senegal	2,716	2,216	-	-	-	-	500
South Africa	150	-	-	-	-	150	-
South Sudan	7,245	-	-	7,245	-	-	-
Swaziland	150	-	-	-	-	150	-
Tanzania	3,992	2,992	-	-	-	1,000	-
Uganda	3,000	-	-	-	-	3,000	-
Zambia	3,833	1,433	-	-	-	400	2,000
Zimbabwe	100	-	-	-	-	100	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3,836	3,836	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	750	750	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	6,252	6,252	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	13,850	13,600	-	-	-	-	250
Cambodia	250	-	-	-	-	-	250
Indonesia	9,100	9,100	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	4,500	4,500	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	102,660	-	-	55,160	47,500	-	-
Jordan	23,000	-	-	23,000	-	-	-
Lebanon	32,160	-	-	32,160	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	900	-	-	-	900	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	6,600	-	-	-	6,600	-	-
South and Central Asia	23,355	1,955	-	2,000	11,500	-	7,900
Afghanistan	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
Bangladesh	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
India	4,955	1,955	-	-	-	-	3,000
Nepal	3,900	-	-	2,000	-	-	1,900
Tajikistan	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-
Western Hemisphere	13,165	5,000	-	-	5,000	813	2,352
Dominican Republic	352	-	-	-	-	-	352

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	OCO	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
Guatemala	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	7,813	-	-	-	5,000	813	2,000
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	19,332	19,332	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	18,712	18,712	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	726	-	-	-	726	-	-

REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

Africa Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2017 budget request reflects U.S. policy priorities in Africa, set forth in the U.S. Strategy Toward Sub-Saharan Africa approved by the President on June 14, 2012, which are to: (1) strengthen democratic institutions; (2) spur economic growth, trade and investment; (3) advance peace and security; (4) and promote opportunity and development. The United States will continue to use diplomatic and development resources to partner with Africans across all four of these objectives, making it possible to save lives, prevent instability and the spread of violent extremism on the continent, advance democracy, and assist Africa to move along the path to a stronger future. The U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit in August 2014 and the President's high-level visit to Ethiopia and Kenya in July 2015 served to reaffirm the partnership and existing commitments between the United States and countries on the continent.

In the democracy, human rights, and governance arena, the 2015 Freedom House "Freedom in the World" index reflected the mixed pattern of gains and reversals on the continent during the past decade. For example, improvements were seen in Côte d'Ivoire and Madagascar as they emerged from conflict and began rebuilding democratic institutions. Nigeria held historic elections in 2015, with the opposition winning for the first time since the end of military rule in 1999, with the incumbent conceding defeat, making way for a peaceful and democratic transition of power. However, the Central African Republic and South Sudan are both suffering from the effects of full-scale political crises that threaten to further escalate despite efforts by neighbors and the international community, including the United States, to resolve the conflicts. While the number of free countries in Africa has remained relatively stable in recent years, the number of countries designated as not free has increased from 15 in 2009 to 21 in 2015. This downturn is in part due to the active efforts by some governments to close political space for independent civil society and opposition parties. Concurrently, there have been efforts by a growing number of sitting African presidents to remove constitutionally mandated term limits. These include Burundi, Burkina Faso, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), which have faced or are facing potential challenges to constitutional presidential term limits that in many cases have exacerbated tensions, most famously in Burkina Faso where efforts to abolish term limits led to popular protest and the ousting of the sitting president who had held office for 27 years. This trend is a symptom of deeper democratic governance deficiencies, including concentration of power in the executive branch, weak rule of law, closing civic space and limited media freedoms. Many key elections are scheduled for 2017, including in Angola, Liberia, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and South Sudan where polls will serve as tests of the depth and durability of democratic governance in these countries. Despite these and other persistent challenges, the overall trends in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) point to accelerated democratization, continued economic growth, and development.

SSA is experiencing impressive economic growth, but continues to face challenges. Real gross domestic product (GDP) has risen nearly five percent per year since 2000 and poverty rates are falling more than one percent per year. The International Monetary Fund continues to predict robust growth for most African countries through 2016 (GDP growth averaging 4.5 percent in 2015 and 5.1 percent in 2016; low income African countries are expected to grow by 6.3 percent in 2015 and 6.9 percent in 2016). However, sustaining that high rate of growth into the future will be a challenge for many African countries. Continued progress depends on long-term efforts by SSA countries to broaden and deepen markets, expand linkages to regional and global economies, and invest in physical and social infrastructure, particularly power provision and roads. In addition, growth is increasingly at risk due to climate change, which is expected to have economic costs of one to three percent of GDP by 2030.

In terms of public health, since 1990, maternal and child deaths have been reduced significantly in all regions of the world. Despite lagging behind other regions, SSA has nonetheless registered an approximately 50 percent decline in under-five mortality since 1990, which latest estimates in 2012 are 98/1,000. Of particular note is that malaria mortality rates in African children have been reduced by an estimated 58 percent from 2001-2013, saving 3.9 million children's lives over that time period. It is estimated that between 1990 and 2013, maternal deaths globally have decreased by 50 percent, with half of the worldwide deaths still occurring in SSA. Investments in the HIV/AIDS response continue to generate concrete results, fueling optimism about ending the epidemic once and for all. UNAIDS estimates that at the end of 2014, approximately 37 million people were living with HIV/AIDS worldwide and that new HIV infections in 2014 were estimated at 2 million, down from 3.1 million in 2000. The number of AIDS-related deaths also continues to decline, with approximately 1.2 million people dying of AIDS-related causes in 2014, down 42 percent from the peak in 2004. Still, more than half of new infections occur in SSA. The higher mortality rates in developing countries, and in particular SSA, demonstrates that access to high-quality services is still often out of the reach for many children and mothers.

Since 2000, SSA has made significant progress towards achieving universal primary education; however, the region faces continued challenges despite its impressive accomplishments, including rapid population growth. Of the 59 million children of primary school age who were out of school in 2013, 30 million lived in sub-Saharan Africa, where one-half of the 30 million out-of-school children will never enroll. About 19 percent managed to start but dropped out and 31 percent are likely to enter school late. Girls face the greatest barriers with 56 percent of out-of-school girls in the region will never enter a classroom compared to 41 percent of out-of-school boys. For adolescents of lower secondary school age, of the 65 million out-of-school adolescents in 2013, 23 million lived in SSA and it is the only region in which the number of out-of-school adolescents has grown, from 21 million in 2000 to 23 million in 2013, a consequence of rapid population growth. Countries in the region have also experienced armed conflicts and numerous other emergencies that have kept children out of school.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	8,265,415	*	7,106,369	-1,159,046
Overseas Contingency Operations	679,211	*	720,257	41,046
Economic Support Fund	275,100	*	365,157	90,057
Foreign Military Financing	57,883	*	2,500	-55,383
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	49,695	*	42,500	-7,195
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	31,100	31,100
Peacekeeping Operations	296,533	*	279,000	-17,533
Enduring/Core Programs	7,586,204	*	6,386,112	-1,200,092
Development Assistance	1,160,964	*	1,241,689	80,725
Economic Support Fund	181,959	*	81,654	-100,305
Foreign Military Financing	10,950	*	23,848	12,898
Global Health Programs - State	3,346,699	*	3,274,901	-71,798
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,472,245	*	1,463,895	-8,350

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	16,656	*	17,875	1,219
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	29,076	*	42,800	13,724
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	41,876	*	18,200	-23,676
P.L. 480 Title II	1,275,141	*	205,000	-1,070,141
Peacekeeping Operations	50,638	*	16,250	-34,388

Detailed Overview

The FY 2017 request for Africa will support the strengthening of democratic institutions. Working in partnership with African governments and civil society, as the United States aims to strengthen governance institutions, address persistent challenges, such as corruption and restrictions on political rights and civil liberties, and protect and expand democratic and development gains across the continent. Programs in post-conflict and fragile states, such as Liberia, South Sudan and the DRC, will focus on the establishment of legitimate government institutions and improve the ability of post-conflict governments to deliver the benefits of peace to its people. Consensus-building, increasing access to independent information, building the capacity of electoral management bodies to oversee credible elections, supporting civil society, and strengthening rule of law will also be important elements of democracy, human rights and governance programs in these countries. The United States will continue to support transitions in countries recovering from instability and crisis such as Cote d'Ivoire and Mali. In autocracies and semi-authoritarian regimes, such as Sudan and Zimbabwe, the United States will support civil society organizations and democratic activists outside of government. In countries with elements of both autocracy and democracy, such as Rwanda and Uganda, the United States will strengthen governance institutions, focusing on checks and balances within and outside of government, and facilitating free and fair elections. In consolidating democracies, including Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, and Tanzania, the United States will focus on improving host government capacity to deliver basic services and support local monitoring and advocacy organizations as a means of sustaining democratic gains.

The FY 2017 request for Africa will also support the Strategy's pillar focused on spurring economic growth, trade, and investment. Although Africa is the world's least developed continent, a number of African countries have experienced rapid economic growth and significant poverty reduction in the last two decades. Inclusive, broad-based growth not only reduces poverty and hunger, but also creates jobs and provides the resources to expand and improve health and education services. The growth is fragile, with increased climate change stresses on agriculture and water, and greater risks of climate-related disasters. The United States will support African countries' efforts to expand and sustain equitable growth by supporting measures that increase agricultural productivity, strengthen markets, improve the management of renewable and non-renewable natural resources, strengthen vulnerable communities' resilience, address the risks of climate change, support small and medium sized business competitiveness, improve women's access to economic assets and decision-making in business and government, and strengthen the institutions of economic and political governance, including support for regional integration. Access to affordable information and communications technology (ICT) services as well as innovative and scalable ICT-enabled products and services will be leveraged to increase impact and penetration of economic growth.

Trade and investment capacity building programs, including support for the President's Trade and Investment Capacity Building Initiative (TICB), an expansion of the Trade Africa Initiative, will improve SSA's capacity for trade and export competitiveness, including trade facilitation and regional integration

to reduce the time and cost to trade across the African continent, while increasing opportunities for U.S. businesses to positively participate in and benefit from African economic growth. The FY 2017 request supports the President's TICB initiative (\$75.0 million) through USAID/Africa Regional (\$5.0 million), USAID/East Africa Regional (\$25.0 million), USAID/Southern Africa Regional (\$22.5 million) and USAID/West Africa Regional (\$22.5 million) platforms. In addition, programs will continue to expand African trade with the United States and other trading partners under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).

Two out of three people in SSA lack access to reliable electricity affecting their ability to obtain quality health care, education and economic opportunities. Power Africa's goal is to increase electricity generation capacity by 30,000 megawatts and enable 60 million new connections throughout SSA, with access to clean energy gaining increased focus. As a new paradigm for development, Power Africa aligns the efforts of donors, partner governments, and the private sector to help overcome the barriers that constrain investors from investing in SSA's power sector and impede power projects from moving forward. Power Africa makes the financial, technical and transaction advisory linkages for private sector investments and works with partner governments to encourage the reforms necessary to promote private-sector investments. The FY 2017 budget requests \$291.3 million in a combination of bilateral funding for USAID/Ghana (\$5.0 million), USAID/Kenya (\$2.0 million), USAID/Ethiopia (\$2.0 million), USAID/Tanzania (\$5.0 million), the USAID/Southern Africa Regional (\$2.0 million) and the USAID/Africa Regional platform (\$271.3 million), of the \$291.3 million request, \$10.0 million is being attributed from Global Climate Change (GCC).

The U.S. government's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative and Feed the Future (FTF), will remain the primary tools for addressing extreme poverty and under-nutrition in Africa, as well as boosting agricultural productivity, a critical driver of economic growth. The FY 2017 request will support sustainable, comprehensive, and country-driven investments in agriculture, rural development, and nutrition programs. The United States will provide assistance to increase agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale agricultural producers, especially women, in relatively reform-minded, well-governed African countries that offer strong opportunities for improvement in food security, as well as in five regional economic communities (the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the East African Community, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the Economic Community of West African States, and the Southern African Development Community). The United States will also promote reforms and build the capacity of African institutions to support larger agricultural assistance programs in the future. In FY 2017, FTF will also focus on crisis-prone areas of countries to help mitigate future crises and improve resilience and economic growth, including in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel. Strengthening the Sahel and the Horn of Africa's recovery from devastating drought crises, supporting relief-to-development transitions, and building resilience to recurrent crises continues to be a high crosscutting priority within the region. In order to promote a more robust, regionally oriented, whole-of-government approach to addressing the challenges in the Sahel, the FY 2017 request will support the Sahel Development Initiative (SDI). SDI has four inter-related development objectives: countering violent extremism; strengthening vulnerable local communities; building capacity of regional, national, and subnational institutions to effectively deliver services; and interagency learning, as State and Defense colleagues work toward a common approach to the region. The overall goal is to strengthen the ability of Sahel countries and populations to withstand a range of potential security and socioeconomic shocks.

The FY 2017 request will continue to advance peace and security in Africa. Given state fragility, conflict, and transnational security issues, the promotion of peace and security remains one of the United States' highest priorities in SSA. FY 2017 resources will be used to support conflict prevention and mitigation, stabilization operations, security sector reform, peacekeeping operations, countering violent extremism, targeted counterterrorism and counter-narcotics initiatives, and maritime safety and

security programs throughout the region. Two initiatives -- the Security Governance Initiative (SGI) and the Africa Peacekeeping Rapid Response Partnership (APRRP) -- were launched at the U.S.-Africa Leader's Summit (ALS) in August 2014 in Washington, D.C. SGI is a comprehensive approach to improving security and justice sector governance and capacity in African partner states. Meanwhile, APRRP supports efforts to deploy, employ, and sustain an effective rapid response capability for African partners. These programs protect civilians and encourage African partners to confront challenges and threats with integrity and accountability.

The FY 2017 request includes support for efforts to mitigate extremism, through the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership and the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism, that aim to deny terrorists safe havens, operational bases, and recruitment opportunities. U.S. resources will be used to reduce and degrade the threat of violent extremism via effective policy, programs, enhanced coordination with partnership countries and bolstering regional activities to resist attempts by al-Qaeda, al-Shabaab, and others to impose radical ideologies on the vulnerable and largely tolerant populations of the region.

Stabilization operations and security-sector reform efforts in the DRC, Liberia, and Somalia will incorporate training to promote human rights and eliminate gender-based violence. Police and military professionalization programs in post-conflict states will also help to prevent future conflict, maintain regional stability and counter terrorism. Conflict mitigation and reconciliation programs will complement these efforts through regional activities designed to address the complex range of development problems that undermine stability across Africa. Engagement in Somalia will remain critical as the country continues its transition and strengthens its central government, which was formally recognized by the United States in January 2013.

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

Additionally, the FY 2017 request supports work to reduce the illegal trade in minerals, wildlife, timber, and other resources that, among other significant factors, sustain armed groups and fuel human rights abuses and displacement on the continent. U.S. technical assistance and training will strengthen the police and justice sectors to counteract the destabilizing effect of a dramatic increase in illicit trafficking in West Africa. If left unchecked, these and related illicit activities are likely to undermine government institutions and U.S. investments that promote stability and development in the region.

The FY 2017 request for Africa will further support the U.S. SSA strategy's pillar that promotes opportunity and development. Efforts to address disease and improve public health not only reduce mortality and improve the quality of life but also are essential to peace and security, economic growth, and development. Notable shifts are happening in Global Health that now allows the United States to expand its activities in the health sector. For example, the United States is a partner to the global movement to end preventable child and maternal deaths called "A Promise Renewed," which aims to reduce preventable mortality to levels enjoyed by Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development countries. This effort aligns with targets under the Sustainable Development Goal #3: ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (under-five years of age mortality below 25/1,000, newborn mortality of 12/1,000, and a maternal mortality of under 70/100,000) by 2030.

Through the investments in the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Africa may be AIDS-free within a generation. SSA is home to nearly 25.8 million people living with HIV, representing

nearly 70 percent of the global HIV/AIDS burden. Africa is also the largest recipient of PEPFAR program resources. In 2014, there were an estimated 1.4 million new HIV infections in SSA. Between 2000 and 2014, new HIV infections in SSA declined 41 percent, an impressive sign of progress. As of September 2012, more than 7.7 million people worldwide have received life-saving antiretroviral treatment under PEPFAR and millions more are receiving care and prevention services. The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) mobilizes global efforts to combat a major killer, especially of Africa's children. According to the World Health Organization, the estimated number of malaria deaths in the Africa region has fallen by 58 percent from 2000 to 2013 in children under five years of age. Dramatic increases in the coverage of malaria-control measures are being documented in nationwide household surveys as a result of the contributions of PMI, national governments, and other donors. In 17 of the 19 PMI focus countries, declines in all-cause mortality rates among children under five have been observed. While a variety of factors may be influencing these declines, there is strong and continued evidence that malaria prevention and treatment efforts are playing a major role in these reductions. Impact evaluations in several PMI areas have noted this connection, and future malaria impact evaluations will also consider this question. Major U.S. efforts continue to address other critical health needs, including polio eradication, control of tuberculosis, access to voluntary family planning services and information, elimination of neglected diseases, strengthening disease surveillance systems for the prevention of and rapid response to epidemics (e.g. Ebola), and to advance the Global Health Security Agenda and strengthening of health systems.

Access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene has a significant impact on health, economic well-being, and education. For this reason, the United States continues to work with African governments, regional institutions, service providers, and other donors to improve access to high-quality water and sanitation services. U.S. assistance has been guided and supported by the Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 and, more recently, the USAID Water and Development Strategy 2013-2018 and the Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2014. In FY 2014, U.S. efforts contributed to more than 1.6 million people achieving first-time access to an improved water source in Africa, and more than 1.3 million people gaining first-time access to improved sanitation. FY 2017 assistance will continue and expand on these achievements by improving the capacity of service providers through training and technical, financial, and operational improvements and by increasing private sector interest, involvement, and investment in the water sector. Programs will work directly with communities, local governments, and utilities responsible for service provision, but will also focus support on regional institutions, such as the African Ministers' Council on Water and the African Water Association, helping to strengthen their capabilities and programs.

An educated population is critical to promoting good governance, improving and expanding human capital, and contributing to accelerated and sustainable economic growth. In the midst of an increasingly knowledge-based global economy, 30 million primary school-age children in Africa—one in every four—are out of school, along with 23 million adolescents. In SSA, only 23 percent of poor girls in rural areas were completing primary education by the end of 2009. Disadvantaged children, such as those with disabilities and children in conflict-affected areas are also at risk. These children often require education adapted to their needs. However, in many SSA countries, such customized approaches are either deficient or unavailable, which prevents these children from going to school, and/or slows their progress. If recent trends in the region continue, the wealthiest boys will achieve universal primary completion in 2021, but the poorest girls, disadvantaged children, and children in conflict-affected areas will not catch up until 2086. The United States works to expand opportunities for African children (boys and girls) so that they and their families can enjoy the benefits and opportunities derived from an education. FY 2017 funding will focus on basic education activities that will assist Africa in meeting the USAID Education Strategy goals for education. Programs will focus on improving the quality of education, particularly reading in primary grades, and increasing equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments. Programs that enhance community involvement in education will continue to increase access to educational opportunities for girls and other marginalized populations.

With almost 200 million people between 15 and 24 years of age, Africa has the youngest population in the world. This presents a unique opportunity to connect with and empower SSA's young leaders to participate in and advance sustainable economic growth and development. Utilizing FY 2017 resources, programs will build youth leadership capacity through technical training. Through the President's Young Africa Leaders Initiative (YALI), the program is enhancing the skills and effectiveness of Africa's emerging young female and male leaders, empowering them to more effectively manage and lead in business and entrepreneurship, civic engagement, and public management. Through Regional Leadership Centers in East, West and Southern Africa, YALI is facilitating increased linkages between African and U.S. universities and private-sector partner institutions, creating opportunities for business and social entrepreneurship, building leadership capacity with mentoring and professional internships, and connecting them to technology and high-quality training opportunities. These activities align with strategic objectives to strengthen democratic institutions, spur economic growth, and foster stronger ties to the United States.

Conserving Africa's natural resources, mitigating the causes of climate change, and promoting the populations' ability to adapt to climate change and climate variability will be critical both to the economic prosperity of the continent and the future of the planet. Africa is home to 45 percent of the world's biodiversity, and the survival of its forests is a critical factor in mitigating global climate change. The ongoing degradation of Africa's soil, water, and biodiversity resources is a significant threat to the economic well-being of future generations. U.S. assistance will promote the productive and sustainable management of natural resources, while helping to reduce long-term threats to the environment. GCC programs will focus on helping countries assess their vulnerability to climate change, and on build on the information systems, implementation plans, and governance mechanisms to adapt to these expected changes. U.S. assistance will also concentrate on reducing greenhouse gas emissions while sustaining economic growth under climate change, which helps strengthen capacity at the national level to develop emissions baselines and trajectories, enabling them to make choices about economic growth and emissions pathways. This initiative will be enhanced through on-the-ground investments in projects improving access to clean energy, energy efficiency, and improved land management that help reduce or sequester greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, and in response to the Executive Order on Climate-Resilient International Development, strategies that govern U.S. government development assistance and implementation programs will be increasingly screened for and address climate change risks, which have the potential to reverse development gains. Actively addressing climate change risks will strengthen long-term sustainability of the U.S. government's development portfolio, ensuring that development assistance in areas such as health, water, and food security are resilient to climate change and continue to result in measureable development outcomes.

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

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

MCC is a key vehicle for delivering transformational economic growth that complements the programs detailed in this request. With MCC Compacts exceeding \$5.0 billion, countries in SSA receive nearly two-thirds of MCC's total funding. To maximize the effectiveness of U.S. assistance programs, USAID will work with MCC to ensure that these significant resources are put to the most effective use through increased collaboration in the development and implementation of relevant respective programs. The USAID Administrator supports greater USAID-MCC collaboration, particularly related to mobilizing private sector investments in MCC project areas. MCC and USAID will seek to obtain consistent and reinforcing policy commitments from partner governments.

Power Africa

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Sustainable development and economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) are constrained by energy deficiency across the continent. The current electricity access rate in SSA is approximately 32 percent, meaning that more than 600 million people live without reliable access to electricity – more than in any other region in the world. Of the 49 countries in SSA, only six (South Africa, Botswana, Gabon, Ghana, Cabo Verde and Equatorial Guinea) have an access rate of over 60 percent. Millions of people rely on expensive, polluting, and often unsafe power sources such as kerosene and diesel generation.

Power Africa’s goals are to increase power generation by 30,000 megawatts and increase access by 60 million connections. In order to meet these goals Power Africa is founded upon a new model of power sector development, one that focuses on completing power projects quickly and cost-effectively by attracting private investment and partnering with governments to make critical power sector reforms. These investments and partnerships are essential to developing sustainable power sectors in SSA. Through Power Africa, the U.S. government is partnering with more than 120 public and private sector entities to accelerate power-making transactions and has leveraged approximately \$30.0 billion from private sector partners and \$12.0 billion from public sector partners.

Power Africa is playing a critical role in bringing together African governments, private sector investors, development partners, civil society and affected communities to identify and breakdown the barriers that impede the development of bankable power projects and constrain sustainable regulatory reforms.

Power Africa’s model is built on three strategic pillars:

- Pillar 1: A focused approach to generation at scale
- Pillar 2: A comprehensive approach to grid-based and off-grid access
- Pillar 3: Support for enablers that unlock generation and connections

Under Pillar 1, Power Africa provides targeted support needed to unlock and accelerate power projects, through technical assistance, project preparation facilities, financing, and the development of risk mitigation tools. Power Africa facilitates investments in renewable technologies, most notably in solar, wind, biomass, and geothermal; in an effort to diversify African energy markets, increase energy security, expand off-grid access, and mitigate climate change. Power Africa also supports other resources with lower carbon emissions, such as natural gas, especially in markets with no viable, affordable alternatives.

Pillar 2 is focused on supporting the expansion of electricity grids to connect homes and businesses in urban and rural areas as well as increasing access to communities that are not connected to the national grid through off-grid/small-scale energy solutions. Power Africa is providing African governments and utilities with support to better plan, regulate, finance, procure, and manage power generation and transmission projects and improve the delivery of energy services. Through the *Beyond the Grid* sub-initiative, Power Africa supports companies and African governments to scale micro-grid and household systems.

Under Pillar 3, Power Africa is supporting the critical enablers needed for the development and maintenance of a sustainable power sector. Power Africa is working with regional, national and local government institutions, civil society organizations, and private sector trade associations, to help develop and implement a strong and transparent legal, regulatory, and policy environment that facilitates greater private sector investment. Power Africa is further supporting regional integration and cross-border trade, and strengthening regional power pools to bring power where it is needed and lower electricity costs.

Increasing access to power will drive economic growth and reduce poverty across the continent. Connecting households and businesses to power will improve living standards, support economic growth, and positively affect the provision of public services, including health and education. By working with African governments, private sector partners, civil society, and other donors to strengthen these three pillars, Power Africa will help shape Africa’s energy path and expand access to power for millions of people across the continent.

Power Africa Funding

(\$ in thousands)	Development Assistance
TOTAL	291,300
Infrastructure	281,300
Ghana	5,000
Tanzania	5,000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	271,300
Environment¹	10,000
Ethiopia	2,000
Kenya	2,000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	4,000
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,000

¹These funds are also part of the Global Climate Change Initiative

Angola

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Angola has made impressive macro-economic gains since the end of its 27 year civil war in 2002. Based largely on its oil exports, the country crossed the financial threshold into middle income country status, and became one of the highest growth markets on the African continent. However, Angola lags behind other middle income countries in key human development indicators. U.S. assistance to Angola seeks to strengthen the country's financial management and procurement systems to ensure that sustainable platforms are built to manage, oversee, and operate basic health services. Angola's sizeable economy, rising regional status, and development challenges provide a genuine opportunity for the U.S. government to implement a new model for development. This model will gradually transition programmatic and financial responsibilities to the Government of the Republic of Angola (GRA), while mobilizing and leveraging private sector investment as a sustainable mechanism for Angola's development, to advance health outcomes and enhance citizen participation to achieve national development goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	54,847	*	45,824	-9,023
Global Health Programs - State	11,429	*	12,899	1,470
Global Health Programs - USAID	37,400	*	28,400	-9,000
International Military Education and Training	718	*	525	-193
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,300	*	4,000	-1,300

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. The U.S. government will assist the GRA to build an integrated and sustainable health system through the provision of technical assistance and training to improve the health system through stewardship, human resource and logistics management, and financing. This will develop a competent workforce capable of providing quality health services to all Angolans.

U.S. assistance will aid the GRA to improve the technical, financial, and logistical skills of Angolan counterparts who will then have greater ability to collect and use data, perform research, and utilize high quality and readily available medicines. This increased capacity will ultimately improve the general health status of the Angolan population. U.S. assistance will also continue to support transparency and accountability in public financial management at the Ministries of Finance, Planning and Health, through budget planning and oversight and the development of civil society organization participation.

Improve Health Status and Well-Being of the Population

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Angola will receive \$17.3 million (of which \$12.9 million GHP-State and \$4.4 million GHP-USAID) to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country

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

- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$17.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2017 request level for Angola does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2017 operating year budget is set.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** U.S. assistance in FY 2017 will provide \$2.0 million to strengthen universal access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and reproductive health care, implemented by national GRA authorities. U.S. assistance will aid GRA counterparts to implement the new FP/RH Policy to promote quality reproductive health for all, particularly adolescent girls. Capacity building efforts will strengthen provincial health staffs' ability to provide technical and integrated health services for FP/RH.

Strengthen Responsiveness to Citizens' Needs

Key Intervention:

- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$5.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2017 request level for Angola does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2017 operating year budget is set.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. These activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending these courses. U.S. assistance will support the Angolan military's efforts to improve the Angolan Defense Force capacity to meet its national and regional security stability requirements, such as maritime security, while reinforcing professionalization and rule of law within the force.

Advance Regional Security and Security Sector Reform

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.5 million to support continued military professionalization to help strengthen the military-to-military relationship with Angola's forces and increase Angolan capacity to conduct maritime security operations.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Angola is one of the most heavily mined countries in the world and possesses large stockpiles of Cold War era weapons and munitions that pose a risk to civilian populations. Continued U.S. support for the removal of landmines will allow displaced Angolans an opportunity to return home and safely access roads, water supplies, and agricultural land. The continued destruction of at-risk, unstable, excess, and obsolete weapons and munitions will decrease the possibility of accidental munitions explosions and the resulting civilian casualties. This work will restore arable land to productive use, thereby supporting Angola's economic development.

Build Stability through Demining Efforts

Key Interventions:

- U.S assistance will support non-governmental organizations to implement humanitarian demining efforts in agriculturally productive areas, on roads, and in refugee resettlement areas across Angola.
- U.S assistance will support activities to better secure excess Angolan conventional munitions stockpiles, including man-portable air defense systems that are at risk of accidental detonation and diversion.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following successful program monitoring and evaluation efforts were completed in FY 2014 and FY 2015.

- USAID established a new performance monitoring approach that includes the use of a new site visit report and the execution of mandatory project quarterly site visits. As a result, performance monitoring capacity has greatly improved, as any implementation issues are identified as early as possible for solutions to be applied to overcome these challenges.
- The Non-Governmental Strengthening through Health Services and Technical Assistance Project went through a final performance evaluation that assessed USAID's investments in malaria case management, training, and capacity building. Recommendations from this evaluation will shape the direction of malaria prevention and treatment activities, funded by the President's Malaria Initiative, in FY 2017.
- A USAID Local Capacity Mapping Exercise was conducted to determine the extent to which local organizations can manage USAID funding and maintain results beyond the life of USAID awards. In line with the goal of USAID's Country Development Cooperation Strategy to transition responsibilities for implementing activities to local organizations and Angolan counterparts, the pending results of this exercise are critical to planning for the implementation of FY 2017 activities as they will identify which local organizations are capable of receiving and managing standalone USAID awards. The results will also provide recommendations on how these organizations can be strengthened to take ownership of the development process through solidifying their sustainability efforts.
- Through PEPFAR, a series of baseline assessments at the health facility level and for key populations were performed to improve systems to better capture data. The data collected from these assessments will guide decision making for planned activities in FY 2017.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The program monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID provided critical information that resulted in the following programmatic actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget.

- Preliminary results from the Local Capacity Mapping Exercise fed into the development of a new USAID project that will focus on malaria and HIV/AIDS capacity building and supervision activities. This new activity will include capacity building efforts for sub-awarded local organizations so these organizations can eventually receive direct USAID awards.
- Initial results from PEPFAR assessments led USAID to shift its programming to demonstrate effective epidemic control in nine select high volume health care facilities and communities in Luanda. USAID is creating models of high quality systems along the continuum of care (testing, care, treatment, adherence, and retention) for general and key populations.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Improve Health Status and Wellbeing of the Population: U.S. government health programs will support the GRA’s National Health Plan that envisions universal access to quality health care services to combat poverty and reinforce the well-being of the population. These programs will support Angolan efforts to build sustainable platforms for the effective supply and demand of health services and modernize public administrative systems through developing core technical and administrative skill sets for Angolan health care professionals. Through the implementation of these activities to strengthen health systems, the U.S. government will achieve U.S. foreign policy priorities of decreasing malaria morbidity, achieving an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from infectious diseases.

Strengthen Responsiveness to Citizens’ Needs: U.S. government health programs will provide technical assistance and training to Angolan counterparts to improve the scale and quality of government services (health system strengthening, health budget planning, and good governance) and strengthen civil society capacity to engage and participate effectively in governance systems at national and local levels. This will lead to more efficient public financial systems that will improve the delivery of effective public health services (e.g. to combat malaria) at the lowest levels of government.

Advance Regional Security and Security Sector Reform: International military education and training activities in Angola work to develop sustainable institutional capacity that advances internal and regional security while emphasizing professionalism, rule of law, and respect for human rights. These activities will promote cultural understanding and establish relationships between future leaders of the Angolan Armed Forces and the U.S. Armed Forces.

Build Stability through Demining Efforts: Humanitarian mine action and weapons disposal efforts across the country support U.S. foreign policy priorities by helping the Angolans diversify and strengthen their economy through the return of land and resources to communities previously inaccessible because of mines. These activities also create good will towards the United States within mine-affected Angolan communities, especially those areas in the country's interior that are most affected by mines.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	45,824
Strengthen Responsiveness to Citizens' Needs	5,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,000
3.1 Health	5,000
Advance Regional Security and Security Sector Reform	525
International Military Education and Training	525
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	525
Build Stability through Demining Efforts	4,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,000
Improve Health Status and Wellbeing of the Population	36,299
Global Health Programs - State	12,899
3.1 Health	12,899
Global Health Programs - USAID	23,400
3.1 Health	23,400

Benin

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance in Benin is to improve the health of Beninese families by reducing the malaria disease burden, improving the health of mothers and young children, and strengthening the overall health system to deliver quality, high impact interventions. Additionally, U.S. assistance helps professionalize Benin’s military, which increases its ability to maintain domestic peace and security while contributing to regional stability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	23,310	*	23,300	-10
Global Health Programs - USAID	23,100	*	23,000	-100
International Military Education and Training	210	*	300	90

Global Health Programs (GHP)

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

U.S. assistance will support improved planning and implementation of key national programs focused on malaria, maternal and child health (MCH), and family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH). U.S. assistance will strengthen the public health system by building the capacity of that system to lead national programs and provide quality services at the decentralized level, including community services. GHP assistance will also support the public health system to expand its reach to underserved urban populations and support private health care providers to align their services with national norms and expand coverage to the poor.

Benin has Access to Health Services, Education, and Adequate Nutrition to Enable the Population to Contribute Productively to Society and a Healthy Environment

Key Interventions:

- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$16.5 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2017 request level for Benin does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time the FY 2017 operating year budget is set. GHP assistance will focus on prevention and treatment, including indoor residual spraying, distribution of bed nets, procurement of artemisinin-based combination therapies, treatment of severe malaria, and the prevention of malaria in pregnant women.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. assistance will provide \$3.5 million to support proven, high-impact and low-cost interventions to improve maternal health, neonatal survival, childhood immunizations, and the provision of community case management and/or referral of common childhood illnesses such as malaria, pneumonia and diarrhea.

- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: U.S. assistance will include \$3.0 million to expand access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services, information, and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. U.S. assistance will also make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity rates. U.S. assistance will focus on commodity support, with an emphasis on injectable and other longer-term FP/RH methodologies.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Beninese Security Forces and Justice System Can Better Disrupt Local and Transnational Crime and Violent Extremist Elements and Respond to Regional Crises

Key Intervention:

- \$0.3 million will help support the development of a professional, apolitical, and well-trained military that will contribute to Benin's stability, support border security, and enhance its peacekeeping capacity.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014 and FY 2015:

- End-user verification field visits were conducted to provide data on how commodities and supplies are reaching and benefiting the intended end-users of USAID-supported products, and to inform programming to improve the supply chain.
- A portfolio evaluation was completed in 2015.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID/Benin informed the following actions and decisions regarding FY 2017 budget planning:

- Numerous field monitoring visits indicated that separation between malaria activities and other MCH activities implemented in the same health facilities was not efficient. Therefore, the new five-year health strategy, which begins in FY 2016, will emphasize integrated programming and integrated delivery of health services at facility and community levels.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Benin has Access to Health Services, Education, and Adequate Nutrition to Enable the Population to Contribute Productively to Society and a Healthy Environment: U.S. government efforts to achieve this goal are focused primarily on reducing preventable deaths among vulnerable populations through increased use of high impact health services and healthy behaviors. This will be achieved through three programming areas: (1) improved delivery of integrated high-impact health services; (2) improved preventive and care seeking behavior of empowered communities; and (3) improved performance of key health systems. The strategy strengthens a dual track health system—public and private—that will ensure that quality health services and products match household and community demand for them. The principal outcomes to be achieved by activities in Benin's health portfolio are to reduce the malaria burden, reduce under-five years of age mortality, improve maternal health, and increase the modern contraceptive prevalence rate.

Beninese Security Forces and Justice System Can Better Disrupt Local and Transnational Crime and Violent Extremist Elements and Respond to Regional Crises: Due to its proximity to unstable neighboring countries and extremely porous borders, Benin continues to face an ongoing regional threat of transnational terrorism, organized crime, narcotics trafficking, and piracy. The U.S. Mission is committed to initiating regional law enforcement and security training designed to bolster capacity to respond to trans-national security issues. Despite its resource challenges, the Government of Benin (GOB) has demonstrated and expressed the desire to continue to advance its security sector, and to participate in U.S. bilateral and regional partnerships to counter illicit narcotics trafficking and transnational terrorism. The U.S. Mission will continue to provide effective engagement with the security sector to enhance the operational capabilities to counter narcotics, terrorism, and piracy as well as support the GOB's initiative to further develop its international peacekeeping operation capacity.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	23,300
Beninese security forces and justice system can better disrupt local and transnational crime and violent extremist elements and respond to regional crises.	300
International Military Education and Training	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300
Beninese has access to health services, education, and adequate nutrition to enable them to contribute productively to society and a healthy environment.	23,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	23,000
3.1 Health	23,000

Botswana

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	37,291	*	41,529	4,238
Global Health Programs - State	36,767	*	40,804	4,037
International Military Education and Training	524	*	725	201

Global Health Programs (GHP)

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

Botswana Reduces the Incidence of HIV and Tuberculosis among the 15-49 Age Group

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Botswana will receive \$40.8 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET funded U.S. professional military education (PME) is the foundation of our bilateral relationship with the Botswana Defense Force (BDF) and contributes significantly to professionalization of the military. The BDF recognizes that knowledge imparted to senior officers is critical to BDF modernization efforts for manning, equipping, and strategic planning. The skills provided to junior officers are critical to operational and tactical execution of tasks.

Botswana’s Military Forces are Increasingly Interoperable with U.S. Forces

Key Intervention:

- FY 2017 funding of \$0.7 million is requested to further professionalize the BDF. Key outcomes include: improved strategic planning and management; reinforcing civilian control of the military and respect for human rights; and increased understanding of U.S. doctrine and operational tactics.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The PEPFAR program has begun implementing Site Improvement through Monitoring System (SIMS) to increase the impact of PEPFAR programs through standardized monitoring of services delivered by PEPFAR implementing partners and focusing on key program area elements. The system is meant to support the use of data to improve quality of services and outcomes, and provide the foundational data needed for regional, national and global programmatic decision making. Additionally, SIMS will provide increased oversight and accountability for PEPFAR and its implementing agencies' funded activities.
- Overall, Strategic Information (SI) activities will help to ensure availability of data to measure components of the Sustainability Index and Dashboard (SID), in particular those areas in Botswana with low scores: Allocative Efficiency, Technical Efficiency, and Quality Management (QM). Allocative Efficiency will be examined through the analysis of relevant HIV/AIDS epidemiological, health, workforce, and economic data to inform HIV/AIDS investment decisions. For maximizing impact, data will be used to assess high-impact program services and interventions being implemented, where resources should be allocated, and what populations demonstrate the highest need and should be targeted. Technical Efficiency will be addressed through evaluation of enhanced processes, economies of scale, elimination of waste, prevention of new infections, expenditure analysis, strategic targeting, and other technical improvements, to be able to achieve improved HIV/AIDS outcomes within the available resource envelope. Finally, QM will be examined through the measurement of quality of HIV/AIDS services in relation to established national/global standards that are effective in achieving positive health outcomes (reduced AIDS-related deaths, reduced incidence, and improved viral load/adherence).

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

IMET funding level requests are based on reviews at the Department of Defense's Africa Command (AFRICOM) and Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, which evaluate program performance against the goals stated in AFRICOM's Theater Campaign Plan and assess country-specific projections for resources needed to further U.S. objectives.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Botswana Reduces the Incidence of HIV and Tuberculosis Among the 15-49 Age Group: The Government of Botswana (GOB) shares in the AIDS-free generation goal. However, the GOB's capacity to address HIV/AIDS mitigation issues has lagged behind its desired results. Botswana's success combating HIV/AIDS is built on the GOB's dedication and ability to provide health services to its citizens free of charge.

Botswana's Military Forces Are Increasingly Interoperable with U.S. Forces: U.S. assistance to the BDF is predicated on maintaining a professional military force capable of executing the full spectrum of operations, potentially with U.S. forces if required. PME at senior and middle officer levels lays the foundation for interoperability by establishing common terms of reference and strategic planning principles. IMET also deepens connections between U.S. and BDF military leaders, creating trust and confidence. Finally, IMET courses reinforce democratic principles by teaching the role of the military in a democracy, the centrality of human rights, and the rule of law, which also constitute key U.S. priorities.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	41,529
Botswana's military forces are increasingly interoperable with U.S. forces.	725
International Military Education and Training	725
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	725
Botswana reduces the incidence of HIV and Tuberculosis among the 15-49 age group.	40,804
Global Health Programs - State	40,804
3.1 Health	40,804

Burkina Faso

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In November 2015, following more than a year of political unrest, Burkina Faso elected a new president for the first time in almost 30 years. The election, determined to be free and fair by international standards, bolstered a commitment to democracy that *Burkinabés* demonstrated in October 2014 when a mass citizen protest brought the resignation of long-standing President Blaise Compaore. This nascent democratic step is challenged by a lack of governmental checks and balances, and public perception of inequality before the law. U.S. assistance to Burkina Faso will promote engagement by civil society with responsive local and national governments; mitigate the adverse health outcomes of malaria and other health pandemics; and continue to support the professionalization of the *Burkinabé* military. In addition, this assistance will be complemented by a range of regionally funded USAID activities in support of economic growth, health, and countering violent extremism (CVE) goals. Burkina Faso is a key member of the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) as well as a strategic partner of the United States, promoting peace and stability throughout West Africa.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	23,368	*	19,345	-4,023
Development Assistance	-	*	2,000	2,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	12,000	*	9,000	-3,000
International Military Education and Training	242	*	345	103
P.L. 480 Title II	11,126	*	8,000	-3,126

Development Assistance (DA)

As Burkina Faso transitions to a democratically elected government, USAID will focus on solidifying the country's democratic gains by supporting the newly-elected central authorities in their role as civil servants. This support will help the executive branch encourage legislative oversight of government reform efforts and enhance accountability and transparency in the process for the *Burkinabé* population. In addition, USAID will work with local civil society organizations on advocacy, oversight and coalition building to partner with local leaders to develop two-way communication with government, and hold elected officials accountable.

The Government of Burkina Faso is More Responsive to the Needs of Its People, with More Balance of Power, Stronger Local Governance, Improved Respect for Human Rights, and Reduced Corruption

Key Intervention:

- In order to promote a more robust, regionally oriented, whole-of-government approach to addressing the challenges in the Sahel, the FY 2017 request will support the Sahel Development Initiative (SDI) with \$1.0 million in programming. SDI has four inter-related development objectives: countering violent extremism; strengthening vulnerable local communities; building capacity of regional, national, and subnational institutions to effectively deliver services; and interagency learning, as USAID, Department of State and Department of Defense colleagues work toward a common approach to the region. This will include democracy, human rights and governance programs to work with elected government officials on responding to the specific needs of the population in order to demonstrate the value of a responsive and accountable democratic government.

Burkina Faso Has a Civil Society Which Is More Effective in Engaging Government, Affecting Change and Mitigating Internal Conflict

Key Intervention:

- \$1.0 million, also under SDI, will strengthen civil society organizations and community-based groups to effectively advocate for their issues to local and national governments and other stakeholders. Special emphasis will be given to build effective oversight skills and constructive relations with elected officials.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

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

Improve the Health and Nutrition of Vulnerable Populations in Burkina Faso by Investing in People

Key Intervention:

- Malaria: U.S. assistance under PMI will provide \$9.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2017 request level for Burkina Faso does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time the FY 2017 operating year budget is set.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET resources will fund courses and training events that expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. Most IMET activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students attend courses.

Burkina Faso Remains a Stalwart Partner in Supporting Regional Stability in Protecting its Borders, Countering Terrorism, and Facilitating Peace in its Neighborhood

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.3 million will support the professionalization of *Burkinabé* military leaders.

P.L. 480 Title II

USAID implements development food assistance programs to reduce food insecurity in areas where some of the highest levels of food insecurity consistently occur. Malnutrition continues to be a key challenge with more than one third of children under-five years of age suffering from chronic malnutrition (stunting) and a quarter of children under-five years of age being underweight. In FY 2017, Food for Peace (FFP) development programs will promote positive behavior change related to health and nutrition practices, improved agricultural and livestock techniques, as well as diversified economic opportunities among the most vulnerable populations. FFP funding will be coordinated with the Sahel Regional Program that seeks to increase the resilience of the most vulnerable populations throughout Burkina Faso.

Improve the Health and Nutrition of Vulnerable Populations in Burkina Faso by Investing in People

Key Intervention:

- \$8.0 million will support a variety of activities focused on health and hygiene with an emphasis on children. This includes improving post-harvest techniques and technologies to increase the quality of products in child complementary feeding; empowering mothers and community leaders to provide peer-based health promotion programs; training community health agents to perform community-based nutritional screenings; supporting small dairy processing units to increase productivity and improve the quality of dairy products for nutrition purposes, as well as creating income generation for local producers; and training on community-led total sanitation to water.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2015:

- USAID performed semi-annual portfolio reviews of both Food for Peace and GHP-funded activities, participated in regular site visits to monitor project implementation, and implemented programmatic adjustments in work plans to account for shifting dynamics on the ground.
- USAID also conducted an evaluation of its Food for Peace activities to determine future activities under a program extension. The purpose was to capitalize on lessons learned, consolidate achievements, and define a sound collaborative effort to promote food and nutritional security under the Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced program (RISE). The conclusions of the evaluation were incorporated into the FY 2016 work plans of the two programs as well as for other activities for the RISE initiative.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- The FFP evaluation suggested a number of programmatic modifications that have been incorporated into planning for the aforementioned program extension: a comprehensive approach to building resilient communities that combines risk reduction activities, early warning and disaster response, and livelihood recovery; enhancing the role of governance activities through building both formal and informal institutions at the household, community, and state levels; focusing on the role of women in leadership positions; and increasing community preparedness for disasters.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Improve the Health and Nutrition of Vulnerable Populations in Burkina Faso by Investing in People: Progress towards improved basic health and nutrition status of the *Burkinabé* people is a key U.S. foreign policy goal in the region. FY 2017 resources will support significant health improvements and an effective, efficient, and country-led platform for the sustainable delivery of essential health care. With strategic investments in public health and improved nutrition in Burkina Faso, U.S. assistance will contribute to an improved environment for economic growth. Specifically, the U.S. government will work towards achieving the above goals through a focus on the reduction of morbidity and mortality of malaria; increased access to family planning and reproductive health services; maternal and child health; improved nutritional status; and expanding access to potable water.

Burkina Faso Remains a Stalwart Partner in Supporting Regional Stability in Protecting its Borders, Countering Terrorism, and Facilitating Peace in its Neighborhood:

The counterterrorism specific assistance brought to the military under TSCTP and the Peacekeeping Operations-specific assistance under the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance program depend heavily on the institutional and organizational backbone of the Burkinabe military for sustainability and execution. Professionalization of military personnel will support the U.S. government goal of enhancing the ability of Burkina Faso to contribute to regional peace, security and counterterrorism efforts. IMET-funded

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

The Government of Burkina Faso is More Responsive to the Needs of Its People, With More Balance of Power, Stronger Local Governance, Improved Respect For Human Rights, and Reduced Corruption: If Burkina Faso is unable to improve governance and strengthen its democratic institutions; it could face renewed destabilizing unrest. Burkina Faso has taken important steps towards democratization, particularly in the area of elections, but institutions remain weak and lack strong checks and balances. The Burkinabé people are increasingly concerned with impunity and unequal treatment before the law, lack of transparency, and corruption. FY 2017 funds intend to work with selected government entities at the national and local level to ensure responsiveness to citizen demands and a willingness to be held accountable to the people. Government responsiveness and transparency are at the bedrock of the newly democratic system the country is in the process of building.

Burkina Faso has a Civil Society Which is More Effective in Engaging Government Affecting Change and Mitigating Internal Conflict: Although there are reportedly 70,000 civil society organizations (CSOs), it is rare to find them involved in responsible advocacy to affect policy changes. Several movements do, however, exert influence and with the advent of some donor assistance, continue to grow. Recent U.S. efforts have targeted youth in building a more active civil society. FY 2017 will build upon existing results to create a two-way relationship between civil society and governments and inculcate the value of effective CSO advocacy and oversight on government provision of services.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	19,345
Improve the health and nutrition of vulnerable populations in Burkina Faso by investing in people	17,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000
3.1 Health	9,000
P.L. 480 Title II	8,000
3.1 Health	8,000
Burkina Faso remains a stalwart partner in supporting regional stability in protecting its borders, countering terrorism, and facilitating peace in its neighborhood	345
International Military Education and Training	345
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	345
The government of Burkina Faso is more responsive to the needs of its people, with more balance of power, stronger local governance, improved respect for human rights, and reduced corruption	1,000
Development Assistance	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,000
Burkina Faso has a civil society which is more effective in engaging government affecting change and mitigating internal conflict	1,000
Development Assistance	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,000

Burundi

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

More than a decade since the conclusion of ten years of civil war and five years of civil conflict, Burundi is one of the least developed and most fragile countries in the world, with alarming levels of hunger and malnutrition that have been exacerbated by the current political crisis that started in April 2015. An ongoing refugee crisis, with over 200,000 Burundians registered in neighboring countries, is separating people from their land during harvest time and refugee returns in the future will create an increasingly complex food security and land problem. The primary goals of U.S. assistance in Burundi are promoting peace, stability, and equitable economic growth while improving the health status and social conditions of the population, reducing the high rates of chronic malnutrition, mitigating the drivers of conflict, and enhancing democratic governance and human rights. Additionally, the United States will support the professionalization of Burundi's military, which helps maintain peace and security both at home and in the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	57,631	*	48,371	-9,260
Economic Support Fund	-	*	3,011	3,011
Global Health Programs - State	12,960	*	15,360	2,400
Global Health Programs - USAID	20,500	*	17,500	-3,000
International Military Education and Training	411	*	500	89
P.L. 480 Title II	23,760	*	12,000	-11,760

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support activities that cultivate free and fair political processes and encourage consensus-building by focusing on discussions to revise and harmonize the legal framework governing the 2020 electoral process and national politics. Complementary activities will strengthen mechanisms for protection of and response to violations of human rights, support civil society organizations (CSO) and media to monitor government policies and systems, and address the drivers of continued and renewed conflict.

Improving Government Accountability and Transparency

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.8 million will strengthen youth resilience and support peaceful, positive engagement in community and political processes and political engagement of youth. Activities will address identified drivers of conflict and support youth participation in reconciliation processes to resolve incidents of community-based violence.
- U.S. assistance of \$0.8 million will strengthen the capacity of CSOs and the media to play an important role in Burundi's democratic development by helping to build civic engagement and promoting transparency and accountability in governance and post-conflict reconciliation and healing.
- Assistance of \$0.5 million will enhance the ability of national human rights actors and advocates to document and investigate human rights abuses and to contribute to the fight against impunity.

Increased Economic Growth, Enhanced Regional Integration, and Improved Health Status of Burundians

Key Intervention:

- \$1.0 million of U.S. assistance will support training for individuals and groups to enable establishment of microenterprises; improve participation of women, youth, and other special groups in cooperative production and processing, marketing associations, and other entrepreneurial activities; and increase access to financing for and availability of quality inputs and technologies.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. The GHI strategy in Burundi provides a platform for building on the successful interagency collaboration under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) between USAID and the Department of Defense (DOD).

Increased Economic Growth, Enhanced Regional Integration, and Improved Health Status of Burundians

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As part of PEPFAR, Burundi will receive \$18.9 million (of which \$15.4 million GHP-State and \$3.5 million GHP-USAID) funding to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance of \$9.0 million under the Presidential Malaria Initiative (PMI) will support the goal of reducing malaria morbidity and mortality. Specifically, this assistance will target the routine distribution of insecticide-treated nets to pregnant women and children under five; and, support capacity-building for entomological monitoring, supply chain management and the National Malaria Control Program.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will be used to increase quality MCH services and the government's capacity to provide these services. Activities will focus on reducing maternal and neonatal deaths and preventing and treating childhood illnesses including malaria, diarrhea, and acute respiratory infections. Funding will strengthen facility and community-based integrated health services, with a focus on birth preparedness and maternity services, such as provider training, encouraging facility-based deliveries, referral support for complicated deliveries, treatment of obstetric complications through emergency obstetric care as well as the provision of immunizations and the strengthening of linkages for early screening, detection and treatment of malnutrition, stunting, HIV, and other chronic illnesses. Funds will strengthen Burundi's health system in the areas of policy and guidelines, leadership and management, supply chain management, and health information systems.
- Family Planning/Reproductive Health (FP/RH): U.S. assistance of \$3.0 million will help expand access to high-quality reproductive health care including voluntary FP services and information on a sustainable basis. Assistance will also support the National Reproductive Health Program by focusing on improved service delivery, behavior change communication, supply chain management, community-based distribution of contraceptives, and the promotion of longer term methods such as implants and inter-uterine devices. Community level activities will seek to increase knowledge about contraception and promote male involvement as well as educate vulnerable youth about reproductive health and support linkages to youth-friendly FP/RH services.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Building Capacity to Maintain Peace and Security at Home and Abroad

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.5 million will help to professionalize the military, reinforce and support effective civilian oversight of the military, and strengthen civil-military relations. Funding will support attendance of Burundian military personnel at U.S. military institutions. IMET training will increase the Burundian military's understanding and acceptance of civilian control of the military, human rights, military justice, and management of defense resources.

P.L. 480 Title II

The Food for Peace (FFP) portfolio works to reduce chronic malnutrition and food insecurity among vulnerable households throughout Burundi.

Increased Economic Growth, Enhanced Regional Integration, and Improved Health Status of Burundians

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$12.0 million will help address the high rate of chronic malnutrition in children under five years of age by strengthening health systems and service delivery; promoting social and behavior change communication and adaptive actions by households and communities; providing micronutrient supplementation; and supporting policies and governance practices that strengthen citizen participation and allow people to make informed decisions about their families' welfare.
- Activities will support increased household food availability and dietary diversity for a total of 500,000 direct beneficiaries over a five year period. FFP funding will help increase and diversify household crop and livestock production by strengthening producer organizations and promoting veterinary services. Funding will also support training for increasing income generation and promote the production and consumption of nutrient-rich foods.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- In FY 2014, USAID conducted a mid-term evaluation of the Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation Program. Assessing the situation of mistrust and inter-group insecurity (young people from different affiliations) that undermines social cohesion in communities across Burundi, the evaluation recommended that the youth work with local governmental administrative bodies to find alternatives from violence. The evaluation also suggested the need to engage politicians and authorities to eradicate political manipulation and maintain a free, democratic process. As a result of the mid-term evaluation recommendations, the program conducted four forums in FY 2015 that provided target youth a platform to engage with government authorities around the elections.
- In FY 2014, USAID assessed four projects using the Site Improvement through Monitoring System (SIMS) - a new standardized monitoring system developed by the U.S. Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator. Based on lessons learned from the FY 2014 SIMS implementation, USAID expanded this monitoring system and conducted sixteen visits through SIMS in FY 2015. As a result of these

visits, written documentation was improved to reflect the latest, updated content of national guidelines and protocols for care and treatment of HIV-infected patients, the availability and use of site level standard procedures, and the patient count referral system.

- The FFP activity began its baseline household survey and qualitative study in FY 2015. The baseline results will be shared once the analysis is complete in February 2016.

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

- To inform the 2015 Country Operational Plan (COP), the PEPFAR team used the results and analysis from the 2013 – 2014 Priorities for Local AIDS Control Effort study that estimated the size of HIV/AIDS prevalence in Burundi, identified priority interventions zones and hotspots.
- In June 2014, the Preventing Malnutrition in Children Under Two Approach final evaluation highlighted the most effective activities to achieve results in preventing childhood stunting. The evaluation recommendations informed the design of the new five-year FFP activity (2014 – 2019) that has focused activities geographically, with the purpose of achieving sustainable nutrition and food security results in the Muyinga Province and replicating them nationally.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Improving Government Accountability and Transparency: An important part of Burundi's fragility is the result of, and linked to problems in the governance, rights and democracy sector. Concern also remains about human rights violations, lack of support for freedom of expression and space for credible, responsible political opposition in Burundi. To address these issues, U.S. assistance will help foster collaborative, peaceful dialogue and solutions to local drivers of conflict, engage youth constructively in their communities, and strengthen mechanisms for the protection, mitigation and response to violations against human rights.

Increased Economic Growth, Enhanced Regional Integration, and Improved Health Status of Burundians: Although Burundi's health indicators have improved over the past ten years, there is still great concern about the prevalence of disease and the endurance of an insufficient health infrastructure. Through the GHI, the United States plans to continue its fight against AIDS focusing on HIV/AIDS, MCH and FP/RH programming and its fight against malaria.

The United States also contributes to improving food availability, access, utilization, and long-term stability of households' food security; and, to reducing the vulnerability of individuals, households, and communities to food insecurity. These programs will enhance resiliency among food-insecure households by increasing skills and assets, diversifying their livelihoods, and strengthening beneficiaries' ability to deal with and recover from the recurrent shocks that lead to persistently high levels of chronic malnutrition and food insecurity.

Building Capacity to Maintain Peace and Security at Home and Abroad: IMET funded courses facilitate valuable cultural exchanges and the building of life-long bonds and personal relationships that have had a significant impact on military-to-military relations and in building partner nation military capabilities.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	48,371
Improving Government Accountability and Transparency	2,011
Economic Support Fund	2,011
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	761
2.4 Civil Society	750
Building Capacity to Maintain Peace and Security at Home and Abroad	500
International Military Education and Training	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
Increased Economic Growth, Enhanced Regional Integration, and Improved Health Status of Burundians	45,860
Economic Support Fund	1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000
Global Health Programs - State	15,360
3.1 Health	15,360
Global Health Programs - USAID	17,500
3.1 Health	17,500
P.L. 480 Title II	12,000
3.1 Health	12,000

Cabo Verde

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Cabo Verde is one of Africa's success stories and an important U.S. partner in West Africa. A model of democratic governance, Cabo Verde enjoys a relatively high literacy rate, high per capita income, and positive health indicators. Its strategic location also means that Cabo Verde is increasingly at the crossroads of the transatlantic narcotics trade. Maritime security, domain awareness, and border control are among the highest priorities for the United States in Cabo Verde. U.S. foreign assistance in FY 2017 will continue to professionalize the military of Cabo Verde and build its capacity to respond more effectively to maritime security challenges, thereby helping the country to better access and develop potential wealth from national waters. U.S. assistance will be instrumental in allowing Cabo Verde to continue to develop and share its political and economic successes with neighbors in West Africa.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	144	*	150	6
International Military Education and Training	144	*	150	6

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. These courses intend to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

The Cabo Verdean Armed Forces Have the Capacity, Training and Means to Combat Transnational Crime, Protect Cabo Verde's Borders, and Enforce Maritime Security

Key Intervention:

- \$0.2 million in FY 2017 IMET funding will help develop a small, modern, and professionally-trained force.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

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

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: IMET activities are periodically reviewed by the Office of Security Cooperation (OSC) representative located in Dakar who engages with IMET graduates regularly by monitoring their career development and rotation within the military.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the findings of the above-mentioned evaluations, Embassy Praia continues to include elements of Expanded IMET (E-IMET) programming and professional military education as a part of its IMET-funded activities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Cabo Verdean Armed Forces Have the Capacity, Training and Means to Combat Transnational Crime, Protect Cabo Verde’s Borders, and Enforce Maritime Security: Continued IMET funds will improve Cabo Verdeans’ capacity to monitor and police territorial waters, and expand awareness of maritime traffic within the exclusive economic zone.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	150
The Cabo Verdean Armed Forces have the capacity, training and means to combat transnational crime, protect Cabo Verde’s borders, and enforce maritime security.	150
International Military Education and Training	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150

Cameroon

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. engagement in Cameroon seeks to advance regional peace while encouraging development by strengthening healthcare systems. Foreign assistance contributes towards achieving these objectives by implementing programs that seek to strengthen the national response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic and increase the professionalism and effectiveness of Cameroon’s military forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	49,065	*	45,975	-3,090
Global Health Programs - State	28,844	*	43,975	15,131
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,500	*	1,500	-
International Military Education and Training	420	*	500	80
P.L. 480 Title II	18,301	*	-	-18,301

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Cameroon has one of the highest HIV-prevalence rates in the central Africa sub-region. Despite the Government of Cameroon’s political engagement, the provision of basic health services (including HIV/AIDS services) remains a challenge, especially at local and decentralized levels of the healthcare system. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Cameroon Reduces Incidence of HIV and Maternal Mortality Rates through Strengthened Health Service Delivery

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: As part of the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Cameroon will receive \$45.5 million (of which \$44.0 million GHP-State and \$1.5 million of GHP-USAID) to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET will support the professionalization of Cameroon’s military and promote effective civilian oversight and respect for human rights and the rule of law.

Cameroon Maintains a Durable Domestic Peace and Becomes a Reliable Partner for African Security

Key Intervention:

- FY 2017 funding of \$0.5 million is requested to professionalize Cameroon’s military forces.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: As part of PEPFAR’s monitoring, evaluating and reporting initiative, all agencies are required to systematically collect and analyze information for programmatic decision-making. Studies and evaluation efforts in FY 2015 and FY 2016 include:

- USAID commissioned Johns Hopkins University to perform three sets of studies: One study estimated the size of groups of people known as ‘key populations’, those who have the highest risk of contracting and transmitting HIV, (men who have sex with men, commercial sex workers and their clients, and truck drivers), so that interventions and resources can be planned appropriately. Another study mapped HIV prevention services and performed qualitative analysis on perception barriers faced by the identified key populations to accessing services. The third study triangulated existing HIV/AIDS data to further understand the HIV epidemic and adjust the response accordingly.
- USAID conducted a baseline survey of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) to establish essential baseline data to determine potential program impact and determine targets for a new OVC activity.
- The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention conducted studies that helped identify better approaches for the provision of more effective HIV treatment regimens, as well as the provision of family planning services to HIV infected women.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted in Cameroon informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- The “Continuum of Prevention, Care, and Treatment of HIV/AIDS for Most-at-risk Populations” (CHAMP) activity, builds upon the experience of predecessor programs and leverages ongoing PEPFAR activities to provide HIV services to those at highest risk of contracting and transmitting HIV. Building on research and findings from the Johns Hopkins University study, and in line with PEPFAR’s “locations and populations” approach, CHAMP is currently establishing programs in areas with a high concentration of men who have sex with men and other high-risk populations.
- The USAID-funded study, “Examining risk factors for HIV and access to services among female sex workers and men who have sex with men in Cameroon”, created a strong evidence base that facilitates stakeholder access to information and informs programmatic and financial decisions for those most susceptible to contracting or transmitting HIV. The Government of Cameroon uses study results to design interventions that target key populations and inform its funding application to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund). Furthermore, study findings fostered a collaborative partnership among the Global Fund, USAID, and the World Bank who are focused on designing joint interventions to scale-up HIV services for key populations.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Cameroon Reduces Incidence of HIV and Maternal Mortality Rates through Strengthened Health Service

Delivery: The Mission’s GHI strategy is focused on strengthening the capacity of national and non-governmental structures to improve the well-being of the Cameroonian population. The U.S. government will leverage PEPFAR resources to support interventions focused along five strategic pillars: (a) preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV; (b) ensuring access to safe, secure, and sufficient supplies of blood and blood products; (c) preventing new HIV infections among key populations and other vulnerable populations; (d) providing care and support for orphans and vulnerable children; and (e) strengthening health systems.

Cameroon Maintains a Durable Domestic Peace and Becomes a Reliable Partner for African Security:
 The U.S. government’s engagement with Cameroon’s Ministry of Defense is intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	45,975
Cameroon Maintains a Durable Domestic Peace and Becomes a Reliable Partner for African Security	500
International Military Education and Training	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
Cameroon Reduces Incidence of HIV and Maternal Mortality Rates Through Strengthened Health Service Delivery	45,475
Global Health Programs - State	43,975
3.1 Health	43,975
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,500
3.1 Health	1,500

Central African Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Central African Republic (CAR) has a long history of political upheaval, and suffers from chronic under-development, poor governance and institutional capacity, lack of accountability, and inter-communal tension. CAR authorities – in tandem with the United Nations (UN) and international partners – are focused on bringing security and stability to CAR, resuming basic government functions and services, improving public financial management, and advancing an inclusive political process that is representative of ethnic, regional, and religious diversity found in CAR. U.S. foreign assistance supports the call from Central Africans to build a country that is unified, peaceful, stable, prosperous, tolerant, and accountable. As such, U.S. priorities include helping CAR re-establish a justice system; investing in local-level conflict mitigation efforts; supporting disarmament, demobilization, rehabilitation, and reintegration; providing assistance for security sector reform; and making targeted investments to support the economic revitalization and governance improvements that are necessary for long-term development and recovery. The U.S. government will continue to coordinate efforts closely with other donors in CAR, including the UN, the European Union, France, World Bank, African Development Bank, and International Monetary Fund.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	41,264	*	18,069	-23,195
Overseas Contingency Operations	12,000	*	17,919	5,919
Economic Support Fund	2,000	*	4,269	2,269
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	5,650	5,650
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	*	8,000	-2,000
Enduring/Core Programs	29,264	*	150	-29,114
International Military Education and Training	-	*	150	150
P.L. 480 Title II	29,264	*	-	-29,264

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

ESF-OCO assistance will contribute to peacebuilding, social cohesion, and conflict resolution dialogue in CAR.

Conditions Created for Voluntary Return Home for Refugees and IDPs

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$1.3 million of U.S. assistance will focus on inter-religious and intra-community conflicts, the sharing of information to mitigate violence among communities, and activities to lay a stronger foundation for community reconciliation, social cohesion and trauma healing as a means to promote economic opportunities.
- Approximately \$3.0 million will support information sharing to mitigate violence and promote peace. By improving citizen access to information, activities will seek to reestablish social cohesion in and between communities and governmental entities, enhance community security, and improve local governance and transparency on issues that are drivers of conflict.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

As part of a larger process of security sector reform CAR's armed forces must be reconstituted, re-structured, and retrained. IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Counter Threats to Civilian Population from Rebel Groups

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.2 million will support activities that advance the professionalization of CAR's military, including training on respect for human rights and civilian control of the military; and mobile education teams focused on civil-military relations and international law.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

INCLE funds will support ongoing efforts to help re-establish a functioning criminal justice system in CAR, and build on current successful programming in collaboration with UNDP and the American Bar Association's Rule of Law Initiative. Based on the current state of CAR's criminal justice institutions, the country requires sustained donor involvement for multiple years in order to ensure its criminal justice system is accessible by a majority of CAR citizens and perpetrators are held accountable for their actions. As an initial step, the United States is supporting the CAR authorities to develop human and institutional capacities within the local criminal justice system and ensure accountability for serious crimes, particularly for perpetrators of human rights violations and mass atrocities. The increase in funds will sustain capacity-building programs, preserve gains in institutional development, and fund an officer from the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement at Embassy Bangui.

Rule of Law Developed

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$3.7 million will support stabilization operations and security sector reform projects that expand the capabilities of and professionalize CAR law enforcement forces, prisons systems, and investigations. Activities will include the provision of training and equipment, in line with international standards and best practices, aimed at improving the overall professionalization of national and local police, and addressing the dire state of CAR's prisons. Funds will support the training and deployment of CAR's civilian law enforcement to CAR's provinces, where the government has very little civilian presence.
- \$2.0 million in INCLE resources will support rule of law projects that expand the capabilities of and professionalize justice sector actors, prosecution functions, and court institutions. INL will continue support for an initiative to combat sexual and gender-based violence. Training, mentoring, and work-related equipment will be provided for prosecutors, investigators, and court officials to enable them to build the capacity of CAR's justice system for ensuring due process and effective case management.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) - OCO

Funding will support equipment, maintenance, and/or advisory efforts for comprehensive security sector reform and defense institution building in CAR. Improving the security environment within CAR, building the CAR government's capacity to ensure internal security, and developing and implementing a long-term reform plan to professionalize the country's military and civilian security forces is critically important to overall peace and security in CAR. U.S. government efforts to address these issues include immediate actions to right-size the armed forces (FACA) and define a national security strategy for CAR under a permanent, democratically elected government.

Counter Threats to Civilian Population from Rebel Groups

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$8.0 million will support comprehensive, integrated security sector reform and defense institution building, including training, advisory support, and non-lethal equipment.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: With the resumption of operations at Embassy Bangui in September 2014, the U.S. government is now able to intensify monitoring and evaluation activities on the ground.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As CAR emerges from crisis and stability returns, thus allowing U.S. assistance to increase, the United States will develop robust monitoring and evaluation plans that will be used to ensure that programs deliver sustainable results and inform future programmatic decisions. The end goal of the monitoring and evaluation efforts is to transition all programs to full CAR ownership.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Counter Threats to Civilian Population from Rebel Groups: A secure and stable CAR permits citizens to resume a normal life and expand economic opportunity, and adds an element of stability to an unstable region. U.S. efforts seek to break the cyclical violence that has plagued CAR for decades and required ever more costly and frequent interventions by the international community.

Rule of Law Developed: The United States recognizes that within a post-conflict environment such as the Central African Republic, certain fundamental needs such as stability, security, and reform, must take priority if rule of law is to take hold. Only in such a context will a functioning government have the ability to expand governance throughout the national territory, increase national cohesion, build trust and credibility among its citizens, and lessen the need for foreign assistance.

Conditions Created for Voluntary Return Home for Refugees and IDPs: Communities throughout the Central African Republic have been torn apart, hindering a conducive environment for citizens to live harmoniously together again and to work through local and national governmental entities to help rebuild the nation. By improving the messaging broadcast to all citizens and encouraging forgiveness, those who left and those who remained behind will be encouraged to begin the healing process.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	18,069
Counter Threats to Civilian Population from Rebel Groups	8,150
International Military Education and Training	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150
Peacekeeping Operations - OCO	8,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
Rule of Law Developed	5,650
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	5,650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,650
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000
Conditions Created for Voluntary Return Home of Refugees and IDPs	4,269
Economic Support Fund - OCO	4,269
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,269
2.2 Good Governance	3,000

Chad

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Chad is a strong U.S. partner in helping to maintain regional stability. It is in the U.S. interest to reinforce Chad’s positive efforts to guard against exploitation by al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Boko Haram, destabilizing elements from Libya, Sudanese rebels in Darfur, and conflict in Central African Republic. U.S. foreign policy objectives include strengthening regional stability by countering terrorism and violent extremism; protecting the lives and interests of U.S. citizens; promoting democracy, good governance, and human rights; ensuring provision of humanitarian assistance; and encouraging economic development. U.S. assistance will continue to be applied to build Chadian capacity to professionalize its armed forces, control its borders, and interdict narcotics, arms and wildlife trafficking.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	61,970	*	1,500	-60,470
International Military Education and Training	416	*	500	84
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	61,554	*	-	-61,554

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET resources will support the professionalization of the Chadian armed forces through courses that expose Chad’s defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, and that are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase professionalization of the forces, and build productive military-to-military relationships.

Professionalized Security Forces Provide Stability, Counter Extremism and Terrorism, and Enhance Security

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance provides \$0.5 million to support training to professionalize the military and strengthen its capacity to maintain border security.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The Conventional Weapons Destruction program responds to security threats and risks to indigenous populations posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance; excess, loosely secured, and otherwise at-risk small arms and light weapons; man-portable air defense systems; and ammunition.

Professionalized Security Forces Provide Stability, Counter Extremism and Terrorism, and Enhance Security

Key Intervention:

- CWD funding of \$1.0 million program will develop an Explosive Ordinance Disposal program to dispose of conventional weapons of war.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Professionalized Security Forces Provide Stability, Counter Extremism and Terrorism, and Enhance Security: Ensuring that the Chadian military becomes a more professional defense force is a high assistance priority for the United States. U.S. assistance seeks to improve Chad’s ability to fight transnational threats and ensure internal stability through improving its military’s capabilities and professionalism and limiting the ability of end users of proliferation concern to access conventional weapons. Other areas important to this objective include improving Chad’s response to cases of trafficking in persons; enhancing Chad’s ability to detect and interdict weapons of mass destruction and related items; strengthening border security by improving the capabilities and professionalism of the border guards and the customs service; and improving the export control system.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	1,500
Professionalized security forces provide stability, counter extremism and terrorism, and enhance security	1,500
International Military Education and Training	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000

Comoros

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. government outreach in Comoros focuses on personal engagement and relationship-building, allowing access to Comoran institutions that are important to U.S. and regional counter-piracy and counter-terrorism efforts. Maintaining a bilateral relationship with Comoros and building its maritime security capacity allows the United States to contribute to a more stable Indian Ocean region. U.S. assistance to Comoros focuses on identifying future leaders and English training in order to better develop the country's fledgling Coast Guard.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	232	*	150	-82
International Military Education and Training	232	*	150	-82

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Comoran defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values; promote democratic values; build capacity in key areas; increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET funded courses focus on maritime security and defense institution building.

The Coast Guard and Related Security Organizations are Able to Control Comoros Territorial Waters to Stem Illegal Migration, Trafficking of Persons and Other Criminal Activity

Key Intervention:

- \$0.2 million will support the training of Comoran military leaders to increase their professionalism, and improve their ability to patrol Comoros territorial waters which may help to stem the tide of illegal maritime activity.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Coast Guard and Related Security Organizations are Able to Control Comoros Territorial Waters to Stem Illegal Migration, Trafficking of Persons and Other Criminal Activity: Comoros needs increased training in professionalization and maritime security to improve its capacity to control its territorial waters. Illegal migration from Africa is rising along with smuggling and other criminal activity.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	150
The Coast Guard and related security organizations are able to control Comoros territorial waters to stem illegal migration, trafficking of persons and other criminal activity	150
International Military Education and Training	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150

Côte d'Ivoire

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

After more than a decade of political instability that culminated in post-electoral violence in 2010, Côte d'Ivoire is well on the way to reclaiming its position as a hub of economic growth and stability in West Africa. This was cemented by peaceful and transparent national elections in October 2015.

U.S. government assistance to Côte d'Ivoire will help to ensure that the benefits of the country's strong economic growth reach all Ivoirian citizens, providing the foundation for continued stability and providing a buffer against renewed conflict or the spread of violent extremism. Continued support to strengthen critical democratic institutions, including the judiciary and the national assembly, will be complemented by a growing focus on strong, vibrant civil society and human rights for all. FY 2017 assistance to Côte d'Ivoire will help to lay the groundwork for peaceful presidential elections in 2020; improve the professionalization of defense institutions; and support a continued effort to push for increased domestic health care financing, particularly for HIV/AIDS, where the United States is a major donor.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	138,809	*	145,745	6,936
Economic Support Fund	2,559	*	7,000	4,441
Global Health Programs - State	135,264	*	138,405	3,141
International Military Education and Training	481	*	340	-141
P.L. 480 Title II	505	*	-	-505

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will provide training and other support to key government institutions, including the justice system, national assembly, and line ministries with responsibility for human rights, media, and delivery of social services that have influence and potential to improve their engagement with citizens. Developing increased capacity for civic engagement and social accountability is critical to the country's ongoing reconciliation process. Receptive and responsive public officials and an improved relationship between civil society organizations (CSOs) and government will help to strengthen this effort. CSOs, the media, and the private sector have important roles to play in advancing reconciliation in Côte d'Ivoire, promoting democracy, human rights, and good governance, as well as holding public officials accountable.

Côte d'Ivoire Promotes Democratic Reforms to Improve Accountability and Governance

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will expand efforts to improve judicial services and case management processes in six additional high-need local courts throughout the country.
- FY 2017 resources will build upon work in case management and computerization, and focus more specifically on the provision of technical assistance to improve accountability and service delivery, and reduce corruption within the judicial system.
- U.S. assistance will build the capacity of representatives and political parties within the National Assembly to carry out their roles and responsibilities as representatives of the people.

- FY 2017 resources will provide support to key ministries to conduct outreach campaigns to ensure that policies, programs, budgets, and contact information are readily accessible.
- Activities will assist in the institutionalization of forums regularly convened by public officials to disseminate information and respond to inquiries from societal actors in order to promote governmental transparency and accountability.

Côte d'Ivoire Continues to Advance Reconciliation throughout the Country

Key Interventions:

- Activities will support women and other key civil society actors in outreach and education activities that address important issues such as land rights, political participation, and conflict mitigation.
- U.S. assistance will enhance the professionalism of journalists and CSOs, which would entail greater independence from partisan pressure and donor dependency.
- FY 2017 resources will be used to develop CSO capacity to identify and advocate for their goals and objectives through persuasive oral and written communication, as opposed to political rhetoric or adversarial posturing.
- Activities will strengthen the capacity of CSOs and journalists to monitor and report on state functions, public policies and the performance of public officials, through technical training in areas such as public finance, public policy, and lawmaking.
- U.S. assistance activities will increase public access to information and the capacity of the CSOs and journalists to generate and disseminate alternative sources of information based on informed opinions, independent research, and/or investigative reporting.
- FY 2017 resources will also promote CSO capacity building in business management and fundraising skills to improve self-sufficiency, autonomy, and public accountability.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. This is consistent with the broader objectives of Côte d'Ivoire's Integrated Country Strategy.

The Ivoirian health system continues to be challenged by issues of quality and equity, uneven resource allocations (by geography, disease profile, and level of the public health care system), and competing priorities. U.S. government investments in the health sector of Côte d'Ivoire are focused primarily on supporting the national HIV/AIDS response, with programs to provide increased clinical services and community supports for HIV positive individuals and their families. The portfolio builds capacity for health information (patient records, surveys and surveillance, and routine monitoring and evaluation of service and outcomes) and laboratory systems for improved diagnoses and clinical monitoring. It also addresses policy issues such as increased host government financing, new clinical protocols, and linkages between clinical and community services. An additional component includes the provision and management of commodities (including antiretroviral medications, lab reagents and test kits, condoms and related pharmaceutical supplies) throughout the public health care system. These efforts have a broader impact on the overall health care system, and help Côte d'Ivoire address a broader range of health priorities, including maternal and child mortality and outbreak preparedness.

Côte d'Ivoire Reduces its HIV Infection Rate through Prevention, Care and Treatment by Working with and Strengthening the Ivoirian Health Care System

Key intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Cote d’Ivoire will receive \$138.4 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

A security force that respects the rule of law and is able to respond to the needs of the people will be necessary to create a secure environment for U.S. government investments in democracy and governance. FY 2017 funds will continue to assist the military in rebuilding its institutions and to support Government of Côte d’Ivoire efforts to professionalize and modernize its security forces as part of ongoing security sector reform (SSR) efforts. IMET-funded courses expose Ivorian military personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values; promote democratic values; build capacity in key areas; increase the professionalization of forces; and, build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Côte d’Ivoire Strengthens the Capacity of Key Security Institutions to Improve Internal Human Security, Enforce the Law, and Combat Crime and Terrorism

Key Intervention:

- IMET-funded courses expose Ivorian military personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values; promote democratic values; build capacity in key areas; increase the professionalization of forces; and, build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014 and FY 2015.

- PEPFAR resources are being realigned geographically and programmatically to achieve control of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Under the direction of the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, all PEPFAR teams reviewed site-level data in preparing 2015 Country Operational Plans with the goal to phase out PEPFAR-funded services where they have no or only marginal impact, and redirect scarce resources for increased coverage in places with a high disease burden.
- Epidemiologic data were used to evaluate the impact of HIV/AIDS interventions. Each project was evaluated for pertinence of activities and impact around reducing new infections and maintaining patients on treatment services. Targets, budgets and work plans were revised to support this realignment.
- The interagency team worked extensively with technical advisors to examine expenditure analysis data and resolve a multitude of unit costs associated with prevention, care, treatment, laboratory maintenance, and supply chain commodities acquisition. This analysis was a key component of targeting and budgeting exercises leading to the submission of the 2015 Country Operational Plan.
- Two mid-year Portfolio Implementation Reviews in FY 2014 and FY 2015 were completed for ESF and GHP activities managed by PEPFAR implementing partners. In these reviews, the interagency PEPFAR team examined partner performance in terms of financial disbursements, progress against targets, and overall project management.
- Starting in FY 2015, the interagency PEPFAR team began reporting quarterly to the PEPFAR Oversight Accountability Response Team (POART) to examine programmatic, financial, and site monitoring data and determine potential shifts through the “Corrective Action Summary” delivered by the POART.

- In FY 2015 USAID conducted a Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG) Assessment in order to identify major DRG trends and challenges in Côte d’Ivoire and recommended a medium-term strategic approach to assist with the strengthening of democratic governance and human rights as the country transitions out of a post-conflict environment. The assessment recommended that the overarching goal of DRG programming going forward in Côte d’Ivoire should be to increase the population’s confidence in the Ivoirian government. Programs will work towards two broad objectives: 1) to increase public officials’ interactions with, and responsiveness to, societal actors; and 2) to improve the performance of government core functions.
- Additionally, in FY 2016, the Côte d’Ivoire Operating Unit will conduct rigorous midterm evaluations of two ongoing DRG activities. The goal is to use the context obtained from the aforementioned Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance Assessment and make any necessary modifications to the activities being currently implemented.

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

- The U.S. government used the PEPFAR platform and health systems strengthening interventions to allow for expanded investments towards protecting communities from other infectious diseases. This systems-level work was especially important in light of the Ebola Virus Disease epidemic and will allow for expanded Global Health Security programming to roll out in FY 2016.
- The proposed work plan and strategic vision of PEPFAR in Côte d’Ivoire builds on the reorientation toward gaining control of the HIV epidemic. In collaboration with the Ivoirian government and other stakeholders, the new strategy contributes to UNAIDS “90:90:90” goals for 90 percent of all people living with HIV to know their HIV status; for 90 percent of all people with diagnosed HIV infection to receive sustained antiretroviral therapy; and for 90 percent of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy to have viral suppression, by the year 2020; through better testing approaches to more efficiently identify people living with HIV; increased adult and pediatric treatment and care service provision; stronger community linkages; and more effective geographic targeting of scale-up activities based on district-level burden of disease.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Côte d’Ivoire Promotes Democratic Reforms to Improve Accountability and Governance:

U.S. government engagement with key democratic institutions is intended to improve the responsiveness of government as well as to increase service provision. This support is crucial to increase citizen confidence in democratic processes, such as elections, as well as institutions, such as the National Assembly, Ministry of Justice, civil society, and media, as well as promote peace and stability, which lay the foundation for sustained economic growth. U.S. assistance will also contribute to improved judicial case management, more professional and effective judicial and other justice sector officials, expedited trials, and fairer, more uniform case adjudication. The goal is for more citizens to seek resolution of disputes through the court system as a result of an increased awareness of their rights and better access to legal aid. Increased confidence in the system should result from increased transparency and decreased corruption.

Côte d’Ivoire Continues to Advance Reconciliation throughout the Country: U.S. assistance is designed to support reconciliation based on the hypothesis that if individuals, elites, and groups from across political divides are engaged in a process of dialogue and reconciliation, healthier relationships and shared futures can be generated to increase social resilience to mobilized violence. The Embassy will encourage political elites to address issues of identity and land tenure in a responsible fashion and to seek political accommodations that avoid incitation to violence. The Embassy will also promote tolerance, non-violent conflict resolution and social inclusion within civil society. U.S. assistance will continue to support activities that encourage dialogue and reconciliation in the aftermath of the presidential and legislative elections to ensure continued economic and social prosperity in Côte d’Ivoire.

Côte d'Ivoire Strengthens the Capacity of Key Security Institutions to Improve Internal Human Security, Enforce the Law, and Combat Crime and Terrorism: Functioning security institutions are essential for stability and economic growth in Côte d'Ivoire. The development of reliable and accountable institutions requires both time and firm commitment. The Government of Cote d'Ivoire, however, continues to struggle with defining the roles of its security force components, the forces' limited capacity, and corruption. Assistance will support the professionalization of the Ivorian military which will build stronger relationships and foster pro-U.S. attitudes by exposing future military leaders to the United States and U.S. professional military education programs.

Côte d'Ivoire Reduces its HIV Infection Rate Through Prevention, Care and Treatment by Working With and Strengthening the Ivoirian Health Care System: The Ivoirian health system continues to be challenged by issues of quality and equity, uneven resource allocations (by geography, disease profile, and level of the public health care system), and competing priorities. U.S. investments in the health sector of Côte d'Ivoire are focused on supporting the national HIV/AIDS response, with programs to provide increased clinical services and community supports for HIV-positive individuals and their families. The portfolio builds capacity for health information systems (patient records systems, surveys and surveillance, and routine monitoring and evaluation of service provision and health outcomes), laboratory systems for improved diagnoses and clinical monitoring, policy development for the roll-out of new clinical protocols, linkages between clinical and community services, and the provision of commodities (including antiretroviral medications, lab reagents and test kits, condoms and related pharmaceutical supplies) throughout the public health care system. These efforts have a broader impact on the overall health care system, and help Côte d'Ivoire address a broader range of health priorities, including maternal and child mortality and outbreak preparedness.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	145,745
Côte d'Ivoire promotes democratic reforms to improve accountability and governance	6,250
Economic Support Fund	6,250
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,565
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	935
2.4 Civil Society	750
Côte d'Ivoire continues to advance reconciliation throughout the country	750
Economic Support Fund	750
2.4 Civil Society	750
Côte d'Ivoire strengthens the capacity of key security institutions to improve internal human security, enforce the law, and combat crime and terrorism	340
International Military Education and Training	340
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	340
Côte d'Ivoire reduces its HIV infection rate through prevention, care, and treatment by working with and strengthening the Ivoirian health care system	138,405
Global Health Programs - State	138,405
3.1 Health	138,405

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is a strategic priority for the United States due to its size, location, and role in the Great Lakes region of Africa. Following prolonged periods of insecurity and political turmoil, recent efforts by the U.S. government, the Government of the DRC (GDRC), and the international community have placed the DRC on a positive trajectory. The most recent Demographic and Health Survey showed general improvements in a range of social indicators, and there has been progress with respect to security in the volatile east of the country. The country, however, remains fragile. In this context, U.S. assistance seeks to consolidate recent gains by improving the capacity and governance of core national-level institutions, creating economic opportunities for all segments of the population, and addressing the root causes of the crisis in eastern DRC. These investments will ultimately improve the lives of the Congolese people through better delivery of basic services such as health and education, increasing stability and security throughout the country, and strengthening the business enabling environment.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	320,434	*	313,148	-7,286
Overseas Contingency Operations	67,440	*	89,188	21,748
Economic Support Fund	67,440	*	75,188	7,748
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	2,000	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	2,000	2,000
Peacekeeping Operations	-	*	10,000	10,000
Enduring/Core Programs	252,994	*	223,960	-29,034
Global Health Programs - State	41,499	*	60,975	19,476
Global Health Programs - USAID	125,650	*	132,550	6,900
International Military Education and Training	496	*	435	-61
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	*	-	-2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	*	-	-500
P.L. 480 Title II	72,849	*	30,000	-42,849
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	*	-	-10,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

ESF assistance will support a range of cross-cutting activities to strengthen Congolese institutions and governance at the national, provincial, and local levels, while also ensuring that core social services are delivered to Congolese citizens. At the national level, U.S. assistance will reinforce the institutional capacity of key government, civil society, and private sector organizations to improve service delivery and foster development. Provincial- and local-level assistance will be concentrated in select geographic

areas. In addition, U.S. assistance will identify the origins and solutions to some of the deep-seated grievances causing conflict and implement programs that promote peace, reconciliation, social protection, and improved local governance.

Selected National-Level Institutions More Effectively Implementing Their Mandates

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support political competition and consensus building with \$2.0 million to promote free, transparent and credible local and national elections. This will include civic and voter education and support to the independent electoral national commission.
- \$3.6 million in good governance assistance will engage policy-making entities at the national and provincial levels to bring about sustainable improvements in government service delivery in key sectors, including education, health, and economic growth. USAID interventions will coordinate with other donors to improve public administration and financial management, and improve resource flows to the provincial and local levels.
- \$2.8 million of U.S. assistance for civil society will strengthen Congolese citizens' ability to engage with the government to address the underlying governance and institutional challenges that erode the social compact between citizens and the state. USAID assistance will strengthen Congolese civil society actors to provide oversight of the government, increase public sector transparency, and raise citizen awareness about their rights and responsibilities.
- \$3.3 million of U.S. assistance for rule of law and human rights will support government and civil society to promote a more independent, effective, and accountable judiciary, and respond to human rights violations. Interventions will promote and support the roll-out of judicial sector reforms, and strengthen the capacity of national entities to enhance the delivery of legal services.
- U.S. assistance will improve early grade reading skills and increase education access for Congolese children and adolescents. USAID will provide \$6.0 million to develop national policies (such as in-service teacher training, free schooling, and national education standards), enhance the quality of teacher training programs through innovative technologies, and increase the capacity of governmental and non-governmental actors to ensure improved governance, accountability, and transparency in the education sector.

Lives Improved Through Coordinated Development Approaches in Select Areas

Key Interventions:

- \$6.6 million of U.S. assistance for good governance activities will increase the ability of local government entities to budget, plan, and manage financial resources with citizen input and oversight, and improve service delivery.
- \$4.7 million of civil society assistance will encourage and enable citizens to participate in local government budgeting, improve accountability, and ensure public sector service delivery.
- \$2.3 million of rule of law and human rights assistance will support a selected number of courts to build their financial and technical capacity at the provincial level, improve civil society organizations' ability to monitor and document human rights violations, and provide social and legal services to survivors of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV).
- U.S. assistance will provide \$21.0 million to support adolescent girls' transition from primary to secondary school in a safe learning environment that will enable them to assume leadership roles in their communities; increase equitable access to education by reducing barriers to access for poor, vulnerable, and marginalized groups; improve reading instruction through the development of reading standards, teacher training programs, and the distribution of teaching and learning materials; and harness community engagement and participation to improve the quality of education.

Foundation for Durable Peace Strengthened in Eastern DRC

Key Interventions:

- \$4.7 million of U.S. assistance for conflict mitigation and reconciliation will build and reinforce peace and stability in targeted geographic areas of eastern DRC. Activities will focus on building community cohesion and stabilization initiatives; developing scalable models of programming to address conflict drivers, build resilience, and bridge the gap between humanitarian and longer-term development activities; and supporting research to determine the root causes of instability.
- \$2.8 million of U.S. assistance will support social services activities and \$1.0 million for rule of law activities will increase community action to prevent SGBV, reinforce and sustain positive behaviors in eastern DRC through behavior change communication, and increase the capacity of local organizations to deliver social services, conduct survivor advocacy, and improve legal protections for survivors.
- \$1.8 million of good governance assistance will increase the ability of local government entities to budget and plan, manage financial resources with citizen input and oversight, improve service delivery, and increase the legitimacy of targeted government entities, thus reducing a key driver of conflict.
- \$3.5 million of U.S. assistance provided to private sector competitiveness and good governance activities will encourage a responsible natural resource trade that promotes civilian control of the mining sector, and improves certification and traceability requirements.
- \$1.8 million for civil society interventions will encourage and enable citizens to participate in local government budget development, improve accountability, and ensure public sector service delivery and will facilitate constructive civic participation that will help rebuild the social contract in conflict-prone areas.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$3.0 million to support equitable access to high-quality, accelerated and alternative learning programs for disadvantaged, conflict-affected, and poor children and youth who are out-of-school and have no or limited access to a formal school.
- As part of the President’s Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$4.0 million to support the efforts of the GDRC to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including combating extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.2 million to improve the DRC’s efforts to combat human trafficking of men, women, and children in select mining communities.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. U.S. assistance will strengthen the technical, management, and governance capacity of the country’s health care managers and service providers thereby improving health care services’ access and quality. In addition to improving access to reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health services, U.S. assistance will support the provision of prevention, care, and treatment services to populations at high risk of tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other infectious diseases.

Selected National-Level Institutions More Effectively Implementing Their Mandates

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the DRC will receive \$21.1 million (of which \$18.3 million in GHP-State and \$2.8 million GHP-USAID) to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country

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

- Tuberculosis: USAID's interventions improve surveillance and treatment of tuberculosis as well as detection and response to multidrug resistant tuberculosis. Approximately \$2.9 million of U.S. assistance will be provided to support the National Tuberculosis Program through technical assistance for tuberculosis monitoring, data quality control, drug forecasting, and operational research.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$10.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2017 request level for the DRC does not include the total projected funding for PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2017 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): U.S. assistance will improve capacity and service delivery in birth preparedness and maternity services; treatment of obstetric complications and disabilities; management of newborn and childhood illness, immunizations, and nutrition; and water, sanitation and hygiene -related activities. GHP funding will support the GDRC Acceleration Framework to End Preventable Maternal and Child Deaths and the Global Financing Facility in conjunction with other donors. \$10.0 million of U.S. assistance will be provided to advocate for improved national policies, such as those that would allow non-medical professionals to be trained in providing basic medical services in areas that lack health care workers.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): USAID will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis, as well as support behavior change communication interventions to decrease the prevalence of SGBV. Approximately \$5.1 million will be provided to improve national policies that meet family needs in the DRC.
- Nutrition: U.S. assistance will provide \$0.1 million of FY 2017 funds to improve the legal, regulatory, and operational framework for the management of nutrition related activities.

Lives Improved through Coordinated Development Approaches in Select Areas

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of PEPFAR, the DRC will receive \$49.1 million (\$42.7 million in GHP-State and \$6.4 million GHP-USAID) to build partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs focused on achieving epidemic control in the highest burden districts. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Tuberculosis: Approximately \$6.8 million will be provided to improve the management of tuberculosis commodities, enhance laboratory-testing capacity, and improve tuberculosis notification and treatment success rates at the local level.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the PMI will provide \$35.0million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2017 request level for the DRC does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2017 operating year budget is set.
- MCH: Approximately \$24.0 million of FY 2017 GHP funds will be provided to support high-impact interventions that enable the primary health care platform to reduce preventable child and maternal deaths with a focus on rural and underserved areas. Similarly, funds will support scalable, high-impact maternal and child health programs and will strengthen polio surveillance and routine immunization systems.

- FP/RH: Approximately \$12.2 million of U.S. assistance will be provided for interventions that will support training and supervision of health care providers, provision of contraceptive commodities to select facilities, and community-based distribution of family planning commodities and information.
- Nutrition: With \$1.7 million of GHP funds, U.S. assistance will deliver an integrated package of cost-effective nutrition actions that are proven to reduce maternal and child under-nutrition and associated mortality and morbidity including promotion of exclusive breastfeeding, child growth monitoring, and vitamin A supplementation for children ages six months to 59 months old.

Foundation for Durable Peace Strengthened in Eastern DRC

Key Interventions:

- Tuberculosis: Approximately \$1.3 million will be provided for interventions to use a conflict-sensitive lens in implementing programs to improve tuberculosis notification and treatment success rates, and increase the availability of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis drugs in eastern DRC.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the PMI will provide \$5.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2017 request level for the DRC does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2017 operating year budget is set.
- MCH: Approximately \$6.0 million will be provided to support high-impact interventions that focus on building technical, leadership, and management capacities in targeted provincial health divisions and health zones in order to help communities in conflict-prone areas of eastern DRC, such as South Kivu.
- FP/RH: Approximately \$3.1 million of U.S. assistance will be provided to expand access to high-quality, FP/RH services and care on a sustainable basis in eastern DRC. Family planning interventions will increase access to high-quality voluntary family planning methods. Activities will also integrate prevention and response to SGBV in the primary health care platform.
- Nutrition: Using \$0.2 million of GHP funds, U.S. assistance will coordinate with agriculture and Food for Peace – Title II food aid resources to reduce chronic, severe and acute malnutrition in conflicted-affected areas.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. Future investment in military education and training will continue to support the professionalization of the DRC military by emphasizing civil-military relations rooted in democratic norms, human rights, leadership development, and increased English language proficiency.

Security Sector Reform is Implemented

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.4 million of IMET funds will support the professionalization of the DRC military.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

As the GDRC strengthens state and civilian authority in the majority of the country, ongoing conflict and instability in the East continue to slow development efforts and reinforce a fragile and insecure environment where alarming levels of violence against women and children exist. Illegal armed groups, including foreign and indigenous militia, fight for control of land, natural resources, and economic and political influence. The United States seeks to increase the security of the country's citizens through training and equipping official actors and building the infrastructure vital for them to pursue law

enforcement-related work. Current programs fall into two main areas: police professionalization and countering SGBV. The funding will improve civilian security by expanding the capabilities and professionalism of Congolese law enforcement and promoting community policing initiatives. The assistance will also enhance the capacity of DRC law enforcement and justice institutions to combat SGBV and human trafficking.

Security Sector Reform is Implemented

Key Interventions:

- \$0.8 million of U.S. assistance will provide support and training to the law enforcement agencies of the DRC through training, infrastructure development, and supplying equipment. INCLE-funded security sector programming will address police training gaps and lack of proper equipment, while working to increase cooperation between the police service and the communities in which they operate. INCLE funds will also assist the GDRC law enforcement in improving border security and control, and maintaining the secure transportation of conflict-free minerals in eastern DRC. The Congolese National Police, including its sub-components the Border Police and the Mining Police, will be the primary beneficiaries. Other law enforcement agencies, such as Immigration, Customs, Penitentiary Services, and the Office of Controls, may also be included.
- Justice sector programs in the amount of \$1.2 million will assist the GDRC by strengthening institutional capacity. This assistance will increase access to justice for victims of SGBV while augmenting the capacity of the police to effectively respond to and deter instances of SGBV.

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

The DRC remains heavily contaminated with explosive remnants and large stockpiles of excess small arms/light weapons (SA/LW) and munitions that it cannot adequately secure. DRC defense forces are unable to adequately secure and maintain SA/LW and munitions stockpiles in line with international standards. The porous borders between DRC and its neighbors facilitate arms smuggling, fueling further violence and posing a significant challenge to peace and security in the DRC and the region. As a result, numerous depots are vulnerable to theft by terrorists, criminal organizations, and other non-state actors, thereby threatening the security of the United States and its allies, while simultaneously posing a substantial risk of spontaneous and catastrophic detonation, placing thousands of lives in real and immediate danger. NADR supports ongoing Conventional Weapons Destruction activities. These programs reduce SA/LW availability to rebel and terrorist groups, while simultaneously increasing the *Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo's* (FARDC's) capacity to safeguard and maintain its stockpiles and reducing the risk of ammunition depot explosions in populated areas, thereby protecting civilian populations and preventing loss of life.

Security Sector Reform is Implemented

Key Intervention:

- \$2.0 million of U.S. assistance seeks to reduce, eliminate, or secure, at-risk or unsecured conventional weapons such as landmines and unexploded ordnance, SA/LW, Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) and excess and deteriorating munitions. Funding will support conventional munitions stockpile management, and destruction of excess and poorly-secured SA/LW (including MANPADS), particularly in Eastern DRC. It will also support weapons accountability through serial number database entry and destruction of captured/unserviceable weapons. Humanitarian mine action projects will restore arable land to productive use near population centers in DRC, promoting development and economic recovery. Clearance of Unexploded Ordnance and survey of suspected hazard areas as well as basic improvements to the Physical Storage and Stockpile Management of weapons and ammunition will enhance protection of civilians and support the return of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in South Kivu.

P.L. 480 Title II

Food for Peace (FFP) assistance will support programs that reduce food insecurity of vulnerable populations and boost the resilience of communities. USAID programs will increase agricultural production; diversify livelihoods; improve nutrition, water, and sanitation practices; and strengthen gender equity.

Lives Improved Through Coordinated Development Approaches in Select Areas

Key Interventions:

- USAID will improve the health and nutritional status of mothers and children under-five years of age by delivering an integrated package of cost-effective nutrition actions in select areas, including the former Kasai Occidental and/or Kasai Oriental provinces. Proven initiatives, such as exclusive breastfeeding, child growth monitoring, and vitamin A supplementation for children six to 59 months old, will be employed to reduce maternal and child under-nutrition and associated mortality and morbidity.
- USAID will improve the food security of households by increasing agricultural productivity, strengthening linkages to local and regional markets, and boosting access to improved agricultural inputs, credit, and extension services.
- FFP activities will improve women's social and economic empowerment in their respective households and communities. Initiatives will strengthen women's engagement in household decision making processes, increase economic opportunities, reduce SGBV, and foster female participation in community leadership roles.

Foundation for Durable Peace Strengthened in Eastern DRC

Key Interventions:

- USAID will improve the health and nutritional status of mothers and children under-five years of age by delivering an integrated package of cost-effective nutrition actions in eastern DRC. Proven initiatives, such as exclusive breastfeeding, child growth monitoring, and vitamin A supplementation for children six to 59 months old, will be employed to reduce maternal and child under-nutrition and associated mortality and morbidity.
- USAID will improve the food security of households by increasing agricultural productivity, strengthening linkages to local and regional markets, and boosting access to improved agricultural inputs, credit, and extension services.
- FFP activities will improve women's social and economic empowerment in their respective households and communities. Initiatives will strengthen women's engagement in household decision making processes, increase economic opportunities, reduce SGBV, and foster female participation in community leadership roles.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) - OCO

The United States will encourage the GDRC to opt for durable political solutions to the country's civil conflicts and help strengthen the DRC military's capacity to both prevent and manage such conflicts in a way that protects human rights. Funds will support a comprehensive security sector reform effort through direct support to defense institutions. These multi-tiered efforts will encourage DRC-led military planning, logistics, training, and accountability processes in greater synergy with other donor contributions. Funds will be used to help strengthen defense systems through training, advisory support, and equipment. Furthermore, all training modules and plans are developed in consultation with the DRC military and cover areas prioritized in their reform plan.

Security Sector Reform is Implemented

Key Intervention:

- \$10.0 million in PKO funding will support strategic-level security sector reform (SSR), military justice, logistics, and the training of multiple SSR advisors. The advisors will assist the DRC's military leadership to establish systems and processes for executive direction, force generation, and force operation. The SSR Advisor liaises with senior Ministry of Defense officials, UN-system organizations, the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (known by its French acronym "MONUSCO") mission, international donors, and Embassy leadership to facilitate strategic-level engagement and coordination on SSR efforts while encouraging GDRC ownership of the SSR process; the military justice advisors coordinate training for military justice personnel, support MONUSCO's Prosecution Support Cells in building prosecutorial capacity and promoting accountability and provide equipment and infrastructure for military justice resource centers; the training advisor and site coordinator assist in the development and implementation of training strategies and doctrine for the GDRC's military; the logistics advisor works closely with the DRC military's Logistics School to improve the capacity and infrastructure of the central log base (in cooperation with the European Union and other donors) and coordinates with the agricultural advisor and assistant in the PKO-funded military agricultural logistics program in Kisangani.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Various assessments and monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2015 and FY 2016:

- An assessment of the DRC's agricultural market systems resulted in recommendations that identified specific value chains that could have a stronger impact on the agricultural sector.
- An evaluation of the Ending Sexual Violence by Promoting Opportunities and Individual Rights (ESPOIR) activity resulted in the recommendation that training to healthcare providers on how to provide psychosocial treatment to victims of SGBV is necessary.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted in the DRC informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted in the DRC informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:
- Agricultural activity will focus on a few select commodities (i.e. coffee, rice, cassava and beans) that would raise a significant number of small farmers out of extreme poverty.
- Activity designs will continue to provide psychological treatments for SGBV survivors.
- A human rights assessment will be carried out in FY 2016.
- The DRC's fragile media institutions operate against increasing political and state interference. There will be a media assessment in FY 2016 that will inform the U.S. government how to improve reliable, objective, and timely news that contribute to a stronger civic participation.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Selected National-Level Institutions More Effectively Implementing Their Mandates: U.S. assistance will strengthen the institutional capacity of select government, civil society, and private sector organizations to identify development challenges; propose solutions; develop appropriate policies, plans, and legislation; implement reforms and programs; and garner the resources to accomplish their mandates. Effective engagement among government institutions, the private sector, media, and local citizens will underlie the approach, ensuring that reforms are in line with citizen expectations, priorities, and needs.

Lives Improved through Coordinated Development Approaches in Select Areas: U.S. assistance will enhance the quality of life of Congolese citizens by strengthening institutions in select regions, improving health, education, justice, and agricultural services. U.S. assistance will support local and provincial institutions to provide quality services through improved planning, oversight, transparency, and accountability. Under this objective, U.S. assistance will concentrate activities in the Katanga, Kasai Occidental and Kasai Oriental provinces, as well as the urban centers of Kinshasa, Kisangani, and Lubumbashi. Interventions will focus resources, leverage cross-sector and geographic synergies, and empower citizens to engage with governments. These interventions will transform the citizen-state relationship and improve the sustainable delivery of services that improve lives.

Foundation for Durable Peace Strengthened in Eastern DRC: U.S. assistance will implement programs that seek practical, depoliticized, and inclusive solutions to conflicts in eastern DRC. Successful models of humanitarian and development activities will be implemented, continued, or expanded to link community-level interventions with local, provincial, national, and regional peace-building and governance initiatives. An emphasis will be placed on women’s participation in activities. As the operations research agenda gathers momentum, recommendations and findings will inform new activities that will address the underlying causes of conflict.

Security Sector Reform is Implemented: U.S. assistance will support the Congolese government in their effort to implement sweeping reforms in the military, police, and justice sectors. The U.S. government will continue efforts to professionalize the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and will promote long-term military reform, strengthen the Congolese National Police to respond to community security priorities, and support a more effective and accountable judiciary.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	313,148
Selected national-level institutions more effectively implementing their mandates. (USAID DO 1)	66,817
Economic Support Fund - OCO	17,716
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,278
2.2 Good Governance	3,616
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,822
3.2 Education	6,000
Global Health Programs - State	18,293
3.1 Health	18,293
Global Health Programs - USAID	30,808
3.1 Health	30,808
Security sector reform is implemented.	14,435
International Military Education and Training	435
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	435
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
Peacekeeping Operations - OCO	10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,000
Lives improved through coordinated development approaches in select areas.	173,474
Economic Support Fund - OCO	34,623
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,297
2.2 Good Governance	6,624
2.4 Civil Society	4,702
3.2 Education	21,000
Global Health Programs - State	42,682
3.1 Health	42,682
Global Health Programs - USAID	86,170
3.1 Health	86,170
P.L. 480 Title II	9,999
3.1 Health	5,766
4.5 Agriculture	4,233
Foundation for durable peace strengthened in eastern DRC.	58,422
Economic Support Fund - OCO	22,849
1.5 Transnational Crime	190
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	980
2.2 Good Governance	1,800
2.4 Civil Society	1,881
3.2 Education	3,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,800
4.5 Agriculture	4,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,498
Global Health Programs - USAID	15,572
3.1 Health	15,572
P.L. 480 Title II	20,001
3.1 Health	11,534
4.5 Agriculture	8,467

Djibouti

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The goal of U.S. assistance in Djibouti is to support the development of an economically prosperous, stable democracy, capable of partnering with the United States against regional threats. Djibouti is a critical partner in advancing U.S. security interests in a region with entrenched Al Qaeda affiliates, piracy, and countries poised to become economic powerhouses. Djibouti hosts Camp Lemonnier, the only permanent U.S. military installation in Africa. Djibouti's stability is threatened by uneven economic growth, poor socio-economic indicators, and an economy that is unprepared to meet the needs of and provide opportunities for Djibouti's large youth population. U.S. assistance, in partnership with the Government of Djibouti, seeks to remove barriers to economic growth and opportunity by promoting improvements in the quality of education; strengthen the legal and regulatory environment in order to encourage private sector investment in Djibouti's energy sector; and support the growth of a capable and dynamic workforce. U.S. government programming also strengthens the health care system and reduces vulnerability to public health threats. Finally, U.S. assistance builds the capacity of Djiboutian security forces to better secure land and maritime borders and participate in regional peacekeeping operations, thereby contributing to international security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	16,053	*	10,500	-5,553
Economic Support Fund	10,000	*	7,700	-2,300
Foreign Military Financing	700	*	500	-200
Global Health Programs - State	300	*	300	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,500	*	1,500	-
International Military Education and Training	398	*	500	102
P.L. 480 Title II	3,155	*	-	-3,155

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Djibouti has a dearth of educated, technically, and professionally trained people to compete for and obtain jobs that are forecasted to meet the growing employment requirements for expanding the country's economy. The current vocational school system is insufficiently focused on employment, producing graduates with degrees that are incompatible with the needs of the private sector. In addition, up to 40 percent of the youth that make up a growing Djiboutian youth bulge lack basic literacy skills to take advantage of technical and vocational training opportunities if and when available. Although Djibouti has made strides in improving access to education, with primary school enrollment increasing from 2003-2012 from 49.5 percent of school age children to 78.2 percent, the quality of that education remains poor.

Government Capacity to Provide and Citizen Demand for Quality, Transparent Basic Services is Enhanced

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$1.8 million will support interventions in basic education activities. Specifically,

U.S. assistance will contribute to improving literacy and numeracy skills of children in primary school so that they are better prepared for more advanced studies and eventually the workforce.

A More Engaged Private Sector Leads to Increased Growth and Diversification of Djibouti's Economy

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$3.4 million will support a community development fund through rapid in-kind small grants that respond to the immediate economic and social needs of Djiboutian communities. Assistance will be community-led and focus on activities that support economic development of that community and of surrounding areas.
- U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will help create an improved enabling environment for renewable energy, including the geothermal sector, through targeted technical assistance. It will also support the development of a sectorial regulatory framework to attract and manage private investment.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF-funded training, equipment, and other assistance is targeted to ensure that Djibouti can protect its land and maritime borders, resist the spread of extremism and terrorism, support the professionalization of its military, and support Djibouti's ability to participate in peacekeeping operations.

Well-Trained, Professionalized Security Forces Counter Violent Extremist and Terrorist Threats in the Region

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.5 million will support Djibouti's military forces and improve Djibouti's ability to provide maritime security, professionalization of its military, and participate in peacekeeping and counterterrorism operations.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

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

Djibouti's HIV/AIDS prevalence is estimated to be 2.9 percent. The country is vulnerable to HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases due to its location straddling the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean and its proximity to Ethiopia, a country with a booming economy and a growing population of 98 million. Djibouti's underdeveloped health system and low capacity to prevent HIV/AIDS and the transmission of other diseases adds to its vulnerability.

Government Capacity to Provide and Citizen Demand for Quality, Transparent Basic Services is Enhanced

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: Djibouti will receive \$1.8 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Response for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Djibouti's defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine and values.

Well-Trained, Professionalized Security Forces Counter Violent Extremist and Terrorist Threats in the Region

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.5 million will support education and training to support the professionalization of Djibouti's armed forces.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts will take place, including:

- USAID will conduct a mid-term evaluation of its HIV/AIDS program to assess the program's impact on local civil society organizations (CSOs). This will include measuring the extent to which the program's technical assistance has resulted in an increased capacity, better financial management, and improved service delivery.
- The workforce development project design will be finalized in FY 2016. Ongoing intensive assessment and monitoring will be built into the project.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The following monitoring and evaluation activities informed actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- The Early Grade Reading Assessment conducted in FY 2013 demonstrated that teacher training had a substantial and immediate impact on reading skills acquisition. Master teacher training has been built into the new education project. The inability to read at the early grade level continues to impact Djiboutian youth as they enter the workforce.
- The U.S. government funded a National Drug Supply Chain assessment in 2015. The assessment showed that HIV/AIDS commodities are managed with the most consistency across the supply chain, most likely due to donor funding requirements and program-specific support and oversight.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Well-Trained, Professionalized Security Forces Counter Violent Extremist and Terrorist Threats in the Region: U.S. assistance will support activities that improve operational capabilities; support border security; modernize key equipment; and assist in the operation and maintenance of U.S.-supplied systems. Through these efforts, funds will help build the capacity of the military through training.

IMET-funded activities promote democratic values, build capacity, and increase lasting military-to-military relationships. The majority of activities will be conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States. This will allow for numerous valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Government Capacity to Provide and Citizen Demand for Quality, Transparent Basic Services is Enhanced: U.S. assistance will support activities which seek to strengthen national health systems—both civilian and military—and build the capacity of local organizations to effectively fight against HIV/AIDS through improved service delivery. Few donors are active in Djibouti, and the primary assistance provided to the Government of Djibouti in the area of HIV/AIDS prevention is provided by the U.S. government. Assistance will support the development of the Government of Djibouti's ability to improve accountability measures. Programs will also work with citizens via CSOs to increase their involvement with service delivery organizations.

U.S. assistance will also support activities that strengthen Djibouti's education system. The new education project aims to improve service delivery with a focus on improving early grade reading and numeracy skills, through the development of appropriate pedagogical tools and a teacher training to improve: (i) the quality of early grade reading instruction; (ii) reading delivery systems; and (iii) community and parental engagement in basic education. The project will assist the Government of Djibouti to reach its objectives of improving the quality of primary school education needed to prepare students for an increasingly demanding economy.

A More Engaged Private Sector Leads to Increased Growth and Diversification of Djibouti's Economy: Resources will support two core economic growth components: 1) continued support for energy sector development; and 2) a community development fund. Djibouti has numerous constraints on its economic growth potential, many of them structural. The program will provide funding for rapid, in-kind small grants that respond to the immediate economic and social needs of Djiboutian communities. The focus of the new program will be to strengthen community participation, increase incomes and promote sustainable development, while supporting the provision of basic services for rural and urban populations. Results will include the creation of economic opportunities for underdeveloped communities.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	10,500
Well-trained, professionalized security forces counter violent extremist and terrorist threats in the region	1,000
Foreign Military Financing	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
International Military Education and Training	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
Government capacity to provide and citizen demand for quality, transparent basic services is enhanced	3,550
Economic Support Fund	1,750
3.2 Education	1,750
Global Health Programs - State	300
3.1 Health	300
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,500
3.1 Health	1,500
A more engaged private sector leads to increased growth and diversification of Djibouti's economy	5,950
Economic Support Fund	5,950
4.4 Infrastructure	2,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,950

Ethiopia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Government of Ethiopia's (GOE) new five-year Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) II (2016 – 2020), which includes ambitious targets for growth and allocates huge resources to promote development, reflects the GOE's commitment to provide health, education, and economic growth opportunities to its people. Consistent with GOE objectives, U.S. assistance will continue to promote peace and security, broad-based economic growth and development, and democracy, governance, and human rights. Activities will align with GOE objectives in order to safeguard U.S. government development investments as well as those of the GOE and other donors. As a result of U.S. assistance, Ethiopians will continue advancing regional security; gaining access to better healthcare and education; improving food security; and advancing prospects for better livelihoods. Additionally, Relief to Development Transition (R2DT) activities continue to assure food security and includes improving access to services, natural resources management and strengthening disaster risk management at the community level.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	650,926	*	513,667	-137,259
Development Assistance	97,323	*	93,334	-3,989
Economic Support Fund	1,250	*	-	-1,250
Foreign Military Financing	700	*	500	-200
Global Health Programs - State	172,213	*	187,213	15,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	137,365	*	132,050	-5,315
International Military Education and Training	559	*	570	11
P.L. 480 Title II	241,516	*	100,000	-141,516

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	650,926	*	513,667	-137,259
Power Africa	-	*	2,000	2,000
Development Assistance	-	*	2,000	2,000
Resilience	-	*	124,163	124,163
Development Assistance	-	*	24,163	24,163
P.L. 480 Title II	-	*	100,000	100,000
Other	650,926	*	387,504	-263,422
Development Assistance	97,323	*	67,171	-30,152
Economic Support Fund	1,250	*	-	-1,250
Foreign Military Financing	700	*	500	-200

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - State	172,213	*	187,213	15,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	137,365	*	132,050	-5,315
International Military Education and Training	559	*	570	11
P.L. 480 Title II	241,516	*	-	-241,516

Development Assistance (DA)

Assistance will continue to improve food security; empower women to increase household food security and income; promote sustainable agriculture; protect natural resources; and protect the livelihoods of vulnerable populations. Education programs will continue to improve learning outcomes at the primary and tertiary grade levels, and provide targeted training and other opportunities for youth. Funds will also support long-term climate change adaptive capacity in drought-prone areas of the country through activities that build community resilience to climate-related shocks and disasters. Funding for the democracy, rights and governance sector will support rule of law, human rights and good governance programs to improve the resilience of Ethiopian communities and strengthen accountable governance and transparency. Additionally, funds will continue to support improved water supply, sanitation, and hygiene.

Increased Economic Growth with Resiliency in Rural Ethiopia

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President’s Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$60.0 million to support the efforts of the GOE to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development.
- Proposed Global Climate Change (GCC) initiative funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping the GOE to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth.
- With \$2.7 million, WASH activities will continue to improve access to potable water and sanitation, protect safe water sources, promote hygiene behavior change, and strengthen community ownership for improved management of water supply systems and financial sustainability.
- Under Power Africa, the U.S. government will provide \$2.0 million to facilitate private sector participation on energy generation in Ethiopia by strengthening the capacity of the GOE to negotiate sustainable independent power purchase agreements and provide support for the establishment of off-grid/small-scale energy projects linked to broader agriculture focused programs.
- FTF, GCC, and WASH resources will continue to improve the resilience of pastoralist communities. Activities will include strengthening livelihoods, expanding access to financial services, improving natural resource management, improving access to water services, increasing youth employment opportunities, promoting conflict mitigation and peacebuilding activities, and increasing access to land tenure, land rights, and livestock drought insurance.

Learning Outcomes at All Levels Improved

Key Interventions:

- Basic Education: The United States will provide \$18.0 million to assist the GOE in developing education policy and planning; train teachers in early grade reading and writing in seven local

languages; establish and strengthen reading departments at select teacher training colleges; strengthen community-based learning; build the capacity of Ministry of Education, parents, and communities to develop literacy materials and promote reading in the primary grades; support critical English language development in grades one through eight; and raise the overall skills base needed to be successful in the current and emerging agricultural and industrial fields.

- Higher Education: U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of universities through partnerships between targeted Ethiopian and/or U.S. universities, and provide support to technical vocational training centers and other local service providers, such as farmer training centers, to support technical and soft-skills training for youth.

Improved Governance Environment for Sustainable Development

Key Interventions:

- In FY 2017, \$2.0 million for rule of law and human rights programs will build the capacity of officials in the legal and judicial systems to promote constitutional human rights (including improved curricula and teaching in selected law schools), strengthen legal aid services, and build on a mandate for university law schools to support access to justice and legal aid.
- Approximately \$2.1 million for good governance programs will be implemented in partnership with major GOE development programs in health, agriculture, humanitarian aid and education to strengthen citizen oversight of governance, and stimulate citizen-led accountability and participation in these major development initiatives. Programs will also strengthen conflict management policies, peace-building practices and community/government partnerships within and across borders, and support federal, state and local institutions to improve their ability to incorporate conflict mitigation practices, including legal aid and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

Increased Utilization of Quality Health Services

Key Intervention:

- With \$0.5 million, WASH activities will continue to improve access to potable water and sanitation, protect safe water sources, promote hygiene behavior change including hand washing and household water treatment, and strengthen WASH committees and community ownership for improved management of water supply systems and financial sustainability.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will support Ethiopian peacekeeping and counterterrorism efforts within the region, specifically in South Sudan and Somalia. FMF funds will enhance Ethiopia's ability to facilitate the deployment and long-term sustainment of peacekeeping forces in regional trouble spots. FMF funding will directly support Ethiopian efforts to establish and maintain an enduring regional stability that coincides with African Union, United Nations, and U.S. objectives in East Africa.

Ethiopia is a Responsible Force for Regional Peace and Security

Key Intervention:

- FMF funds will support maintenance of C-130 aircraft, as well as necessary training and peacekeeping equipment.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes. Key areas of GHI are aligned with the globally shared goals of ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free

generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. GHP will also support behavior change communication using the Essential Nutrition Actions framework and improved policy environment. Funding will continue to support the GOE to significantly improve the health status of the Ethiopian population in the areas of maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, control of infectious diseases, nutrition, and improved water supply and sanitation. Activities will increase access to evidence-based HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment service.

Increased Utilization of Quality Health Services

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** As a part of PEPFAR, Ethiopia will receive \$187.2 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs focused epidemic control in the highest burden districts. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** USAID 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. This will be accomplished by increasing the GOE's diagnostic capacity, 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 all care providers especially the private health sector.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$38.0 million to expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2017 request level for Ethiopia does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2017 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** With a goal of ending preventable child and maternal deaths in Ethiopia, assistance for MCH issues will focus on the leading causes of morbidity and mortality, including unclean and unsafe births; neonatal complications (including infections); lack of skilled birth attendance; absence of essential newborn care and treatment; variable immunization coverage; acute malnutrition; and poor water and sanitation. Prevention of HIV transmission, care and treatment are integrated throughout the MCH program in an effort to address the high drop-out rate of mothers and infants who test HIV positive.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** Assistance for Family Planning and Reproductive Health 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 couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of the first birth.
- **Nutrition:** Assistance for nutrition will focus on strengthening ongoing nutrition activities including behavior change communication using the Essential Nutrition Actions framework and improved policy environment, and reducing vulnerability and building resiliency among at-risk communities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET funds are increasing the professionalization of the Ethiopian military through military education in areas such as civilian control of the military, respect for human rights, and the rule of law. This increased professionalization of Ethiopia's military increases its capability to conduct counterterrorism and peacekeeping operations.

Ethiopia is a Responsible Force for Regional Peace and Security

Key Intervention:

- U.S. government support will enhance the military professionalism of the Ethiopian National Defense Force (ENDF) by providing professional military education opportunities to ENDF officers through attendance at different schools in the United States of America.

P.L. 480 Title II

Developmental Food Assistance Programs (DFAPs), supported with FFP funding, collaborate with other donors and the GOE to provide predictable and timely transfers of cash and food in exchange for community asset building public works activities. DFAPs remain essential contributors to USAID's food security strategy in Ethiopia and maintain the foundation upon which transformative Feed the Future programming is built. Funds also support Ethiopia's Protective Safety Net Program (PSNP), a vast, scalable safety net that is able to respond to emergent transitory needs before they push food insecure households into crisis. The PSNP reduces poverty, enables vulnerable households to build resilience and graduate from food insecurity, and assists those suffering from transitory (short-term) food insecurity as a result of a crisis or shock. Through a PSNP Contingency Budget and Risk Financing Mechanism, the program is able to scale up quickly so that people receive additional relief support before resorting to destructive coping mechanisms that threaten hard-won development gains. The mechanism serves to protect household assets, thereby allowing vulnerable communities to strengthen efforts aimed at building household future resilience. Approximately 1.5 million individuals will benefit from \$100.0 million in investment.

Increased Economic Growth with Resiliency in Rural Ethiopia

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide food or cash for public works that build assets, such as water harvesting structures, farm-to-market roads and land reclamation; provide timely and predictable safety net assistance to chronically food insecure households; and expand and diversify livelihoods by strengthening market linkages to key value chains and increasing access to financial services.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014 and FY 2015, USAID/Ethiopia undertook several monitoring and evaluation activities. This included routine performance monitoring activities such as: quarterly pipeline reviews; sector specific reviews on food security, including the Feed the Future program and early warning systems; field visits to select USAID operation areas; and data quality assessments for learning purposes and to gather strategic level details on programs and activities.

The Mission also completed eleven performance evaluations, two impact evaluations, and two assessments of activities. Performance evaluations were conducted on: (1) Better Potato for Better Life Project; (2) Empowering New Generations to Improve Nutrition and Economic Opportunities; (3) Water hygiene sanitation Transformation for Enhanced Resiliency; (4) Partnership for Capacity Building in Disaster Management-National Incident Management System; (5) Graduation with Resilience to Achieve Sustainable Development; (6) Food by Prescription; (7) Help Ethiopia Address Low TB Performance; (8) Agribusiness and Market Development; (9) FTF Program; (10) Livestock Marketing Development; and, (11) Malaria Laboratory Diagnosis and Monitoring. Impact evaluations and assessments were completed for: (1) Impact Evaluation on Feed the Future Program; (2) Impact evaluation on the Ethiopia Land Tenure and Administration; (3) Greatest Impact Assessment (GIA) on Health Services; and, (4) Assessment of Most at Risk Population. The findings of these evaluations revealed:

- The health activity, Help Ethiopia Address Low TB Performance, has led to an improved institutional capacity to manage TB programming. Despite this improved institutional capacity, the evaluation found limited engagement in support of community-based TB care.

- While the Mission’s activity to improve pastoralist resiliency has demonstrated strong progress building capacity in rangeland management among pastoralists, the evaluation found that this progress needs to translate into increased production and lead to increased household incomes and enhanced resilience to climate change.
- The Ethiopia Land Tenure and Administration Program brought about improvements in the country’s land tenure system and led to a 10 to 13 percent increase in the likelihood of households utilizing credit for farming purposes, an 11 percent increase in the likelihood of a wife possessing land in her name, and a 0.32 hectare increase in land held jointly by husband and wife or by female-headed households.
- The evaluation team for the agri-business and market development activity found that there is benefit when such activities are supported by other USAID programs, such as social protection, WASH, education, etc. Another evaluation of a FTF activity showed that significant progress is being made in interventions that improve the lives and livelihoods of chronically poor households in the country’s PSNP districts. The evaluation also highlighted the benefit of a value chain development approach to enable households to develop more diverse and enhanced livelihood options.
- The Greatest Impact Assessment (GIA) on Health Services produced a defined list of indicators that can be used to map and analyze reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health sites where programmatic interventions have the most strategic opportunities to reduce maternal and child mortality.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: During the process of completing data quality assessments across technical sectors, USAID/Ethiopia confirmed that the majority of the data sources, data collection systems, data analysis, verification methods, and data maintenance at the implementing partner’s level are sufficient to provide Mission staff with a level of confidence to be able to use the data for a range of management and programmatic decisions. Additionally, the Mission used the findings, conclusions, and recommendations from the completed performance evaluations and assessments to inform the next generation of activities as well as adjust budgeting and programming. Below are examples of how M&E results were applied:

- The annual work plan activities and budget for the TB program are being refined and evidence is being generated and documented to support the expansion of similar TB control strategies to new areas. There are also efforts to further define key sustainability indicators and ensure that activities are fully integrated into programs and owned by each level of the government.
- Positive results and significant contributions in malaria programming are leading to efforts to scale-up and integrate current activities and increase access to quality malaria diagnostic services.
- Agriculture, value chain and resiliency activities are placing more focus on achieving a balance between increasing agricultural production and improving market chains with more focus on increasing production.
- Land activities will continue coordination with the GOE on capacity building and land policy reform. With equipped institutions and trained personnel, the GOE will be able to expand second level land holding certifications to over 40 million parcels in the highlands and recognize communal land holdings in pastoral areas.
- Agriculture activities are expanding support for micro- and small enterprise development in rural areas adjacent to livestock producers and increasing the role and responsibilities of local implementing partners.
- FTF interventions are emphasizing building sustainable and integrated value chain activities, off-farm income generation activities, and employment pathways, particularly for the poorest households in Ethiopia.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased Economic Growth with Resiliency in Rural Ethiopia: The agricultural sector is constrained by low productivity, fragmented market linkages, low value added to products and services, and climate variability, among other impediments. In response, U.S. assistance will continue to increase national economic growth, while also focusing on enhancing resilience in the most rural areas of Ethiopia by strengthening strategically selected value chains, promoting private sector engagement, and improving market function. GCC initiative funding will support a lower emissions development pathway for Ethiopia. U.S. assistance will also support vulnerable populations to achieve sustained food security through asset building, access to financial services, access to markets, capacity protection, improving nutritional status, and, where required, humanitarian assistance. Programs will also support the viability and resilience of pastoralist communities through market development, vocational training and livelihood development and natural resource management.

Learning Outcomes at All Levels Improved: In the last 15 years, Ethiopia has achieved unprecedented expansion of access to primary schools; recent data shows a primary gross enrollment rate of over 95 percent. Despite the gains, a number of significant issues remain. Today, the quality of teacher instruction in schools and low student learning gains remain the primary challenges confronting the education system. With FY 2017 funds, education programs will continue to focus on these foundational problems by improving learning outcomes at the primary grade level through targeted trainings and other opportunities for youth, and at the tertiary level. Significant attention and assistance will focus on strengthening early grade reading and writing nationwide, particularly in the seven most widely used local languages. The United States will work in close partnership with the Ministry of Education and regional education bureaus to ensure that the implementation of the newly-established national reading curriculum is on-schedule, and that the utilization of language textbooks, teacher's guides and teacher training manuals is maximized.

Improved Governance Environment for Sustainable Development: A successful transition to a stable multi-party democracy in Ethiopia remains a long-term objective. U.S. assistance supports programs that promote an enabling environment for sustainable development by improving the resilience of Ethiopian communities and strengthening accountable governance. Activities help communities withstand shocks from climate change and environmental degradation and increase their capacity, in conjunction with government partners, to prevent and mitigate violent conflict. Assistance is coupled with programs that are strengthening formal and customary institutions of conflict management, building inter-religious tolerance and preventing violent extremism.

Programs increase citizen participation to encourage community-level, participatory decision-making in order to hold the GOE more accountable in its governance and development aims. U.S. assistance supports programs that work directly to build the governance capacity of the GOE to catalyze reforms in accountability, transparency and to create space for the meaningful inclusion of civil society. A key focus area is protecting political space and respect for human and civil rights as opportunities present themselves. The United States supports civil society organizations and targets initiatives backed by the GOE (such as the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative and Social Accountability) to create more democratic space.

Increased Utilization of Quality Health Services: The GOE has made tremendous progress implementing innovative health services and expanding both its physical infrastructure and the availability of Health Extension Workers (over 38,000 deployed to-date in rural and urban areas), and has improved the utilization of key quality services such as antenatal care, the prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV, and labor and delivery services. Nevertheless, the number of well-trained health providers is still inadequate, and utilization of the health system by the population is still low.

Malnutrition remains one of the major public health problems in Ethiopia, contributing to 53 percent of infant and child mortality. According to the 2014 mini Ethiopian Demographic Health Survey, 40 percent of children are stunted, nine percent of children are wasted and 25 percent of children are underweight. The multi-sectoral approaches to improving nutrition involves the health, agriculture, and WASH sectors and links Global Health and FTF Initiative programs. The United States will continue to work with the GOE to improve the provision of and demand for healthcare services; and improve health systems at the national and community levels with a focus on reducing maternal, neonatal and child deaths. U.S. assistance will support major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

Ethiopia is a Responsible Force for Regional Peace and Security: Security cooperation programs continue to support Ethiopian peacekeeping efforts and counterterrorism efforts within the region, specifically South Sudan and Somalia. Programs have focused on enhancing Ethiopia’s logistical airlift capability to facilitate the deployment and long-term sustainment of peacekeeping forces in regional trouble spots. Ethiopia’s ability to support these missions is strained by its limited availability of aircraft, which increases the burden on the existing fleet and increases maintenance requirements. U.S. assistance helps offset the increased requirements and allows Ethiopia to continue operations. Continued assistance will directly support Ethiopian efforts to establish and maintain an enduring regional stability that coincides with African Union, United Nations, and U.S. objectives in East Africa.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	513,667
Ethiopia is a Responsible Force for Regional Peace and Security	1,070
Foreign Military Financing	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
International Military Education and Training	570
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	570
Increased Economic Growth with Resiliency in Rural Ethiopia	179,200
Development Assistance	69,700
3.1 Health	2,700
4.5 Agriculture	60,000
4.8 Environment	7,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,500
3.1 Health	9,500
P.L. 480 Title II	100,000
3.1 Health	5,000
3.2 Education	1,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	46,000
4.5 Agriculture	18,000
4.8 Environment	30,000
Increased Utilization of Quality Health Services	310,263

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
Development Assistance	500
3.1 Health	500
Global Health Programs - State	187,213
3.1 Health	187,213
Global Health Programs - USAID	122,550
3.1 Health	122,550
Learning Outcomes at All Levels Improve	19,000
Development Assistance	19,000
3.2 Education	19,000
Improved Governance Environment for Sustainable Development	4,134
Development Assistance	4,134
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,134

Gabon

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Gabon is an active contributor to conflict resolution and regional security efforts in the Central African region, hosting, and acting as a driving force behind the Economic Community of Central African States, which is establishing a regional standby peacekeeping brigade under the auspices of the African Union’s Africa Standby Force. U.S. security assistance to Gabon is aimed at professionalizing the small armed forces (fewer than 8,000 armed service members) by providing training, which will create a force able to operate effectively in regional peacekeeping and maritime security efforts. Gabon has roughly 500 troops participating in U.N peacekeeping efforts in the Central African Republic.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	351	*	350	-1
International Military Education and Training	351	*	350	-1

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Gabon’s defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. These activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Increased professionalization of the Gabonese military will strengthen their capacity to ensure maritime and border security, a key U.S. priority in the resource-rich Gulf of Guinea.

Increased Regional Cooperation for Security and Stability

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.4 million in IMET resources will support the professionalization of the Gabonese military which strengthens its capacity to ensure maritime and border security.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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

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

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased Regional Cooperation for Security and Stability: Ensuring that the Gabonese military becomes a more professional defense force is a high assistance priority for the United States. U.S. assistance seeks to improve the ability of the Republic of Gabon's defense establishment to fight transnational threats and ensure internal stability by improving the capabilities and professionalism of the military.

Other areas important to this objective include improving the Republic of Gabon's response to cases of trafficking in persons; enhancing the Republic of Gabon's ability to detect and interdict weapons of mass destruction and related items; strengthening border security by improving the capabilities and professionalism of the border guards and the customs service; improving the Republic of Gabon's export control system; and limiting access of conventional weapons to end users of proliferation concern.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	350
Increased regional cooperation for security and stability.	350
International Military Education and Training	350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	350

Ghana

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. government provides significant assistance to accelerate Ghana's transition towards an established lower middle-income country status. U.S. assistance supports Ghana's efforts to solidify its position as a leader in a region unfortunately known for civil strife, poor governance and economic stagnation. U.S. assistance to Ghana is supported through a number of presidential initiatives and foreign assistance priorities, including Feed the Future (FTF), the Global Health Initiative, and Power Africa, as well as through support from the regional Trade Africa program. To support Ghana to achieve its development goals, U.S. assistance will promote good governance; improve health care; strengthen the basic education system; expand agricultural production; increase access to power; and enhance the capacity of the Ghanaian armed forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	137,646	*	146,504	8,858
Development Assistance	68,850	*	73,057	4,207
Foreign Military Financing	300	*	300	-
Global Health Programs - State	4,137	*	6,797	2,660
Global Health Programs - USAID	63,500	*	65,500	2,000
International Military Education and Training	659	*	850	191
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	*	-	-200

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	137,646	*	146,504	8,858
Power Africa	5,000	*	5,000	-
Development Assistance	5,000	*	5,000	-
Security Governance Initiative (SGI)	-	*	3,000	3,000
Development Assistance	-	*	3,000	3,000
Other	132,646	*	138,504	5,858
Development Assistance	63,850	*	65,057	1,207
Foreign Military Financing	300	*	300	-
Global Health Programs - State	4,137	*	6,797	2,660
Global Health Programs - USAID	63,500	*	65,500	2,000
International Military Education and Training	659	*	850	191
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	*	-	-200

Development Assistance (DA)

Assistance will help consolidate and sustain Ghana's impressive development progress through targeted programs in economic growth, health, education, and democracy and governance. The Mission's economic growth portfolio will continue focusing on agriculture productivity, particularly in the rice, maize and soya value chains along with marine fisheries, thereby helping to bridge the severe poverty gap between northern Ghana and the rest of the country; and supporting the Government of Ghana's (GOG) progress in creating a stronger enabling environment for private sector investment. The water, sanitation and hygiene program will continue pursuing equitable and sustainable access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion interventions to achieve health objectives. Education efforts will be centered on developing and strengthening the foundation of human potential in the education sector through core programming in early grade reading and child literacy. Democracy, human rights and governance efforts focus on improving local government revenue mobilization and public accountability; strengthening the justice sector and reducing corruption to improve government services; continued strengthening of Ghana's Electoral Commission as well as electoral reform processes; and enhancing the Government of Ghana's security governance capabilities.

Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, FTF, USAID will provide \$38.0 million to support the efforts of the GOG to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development.
- \$5.0 million of U.S. assistance will support the goals of Power Africa. Technical assistance for institutional and regulatory reforms will be provided to increase Ghana's capacity to meet energy demands, improve transmission and distribution of power, and increase rural access to energy.
- \$1.5 million of biodiversity funding will help improve resource management along Ghana's coastal areas in the country's Western and Central regions. Assistance will focus on local government activities for land use planning as the country adapts to rapid population growth and increased commerce associated with the new oil fields along the coast. These efforts will be linked to the FTF Strategy.

Equitable Improvements in Health Status

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$3.4 million will be used to improve access to a safe and adequate water supply as well as basic sanitation facilities for households, schools and clinics; and promote complementary hygiene practices to maximize the health impact of improved infrastructure in Ghana. The program will focus on expanding household sanitation and key hygiene behaviors; improving the governance and policy environment in the sector; improving water supply and sanitation infrastructure; and leveraging public/private partnerships to magnify impact and investment. Expected results include an increased number of households with access to improved drinking water sources and sanitation facilities, as well as a number of communities certified as "open defecation free."

Improved Reading Performance in Primary School

Key Interventions:

- A major issue facing the Ghanaian education system is the alarmingly low early grade reading statistics, demonstrating that only two percent of grade two students were able to read with fluency and comprehension. U.S. assistance in the amount of \$11.0 million will be used to strengthen

primary education reading instruction. Emphasis will be placed on improving the reading skills of students in kindergarten through grade three, beginning with local languages, and transitioning to English at grade four. Interventions will support consistent teacher professional development in reading instruction; teaching and learning materials; social advocacy to promote a culture of reading; and national and classroom measurement strategies to assess children's performance in reading and math. School and community-based activities will encourage reading for children in and out of school. USAID will also support local innovations designed to reinforce reading instruction, including the promotion of information and communications technology (ICT) and public-private partnerships. As a result of these complementary efforts, reading performance will improve for 2.8 million students nationwide.

- Ghana's education system is faced with weak management practices and outdated education policies. To address these issues, \$3.1 million in assistance will be provided to strengthen management systems at the central and local levels to help sustain learning and reading outcomes. Activities will target oversight, planning, management, participation and ownership functions of the GOG's decentralized structures, systems, and processes, as well as the use of data and appropriate ICT to improve evidence-based decision making.
- Approximately \$2.1 million will help increase government and school accountability and transparency. USAID will support efforts at the local level to help communities improve children's learning outcomes. USAID will expand civil society involvement in and support to education. Activities will support Parent-Teacher Associations and School Management Committees, as well as the processes and tools used by schools and communities to promote government accountability for improving learning outcomes, with an emphasis on reading and increasing the availability and use of data tools, such as school report cards.

Strengthened Responsive Democratic Governance

Key Interventions:

- To bolster the weak institutional capacity of Ghana's local governments and improve government accountability at the national level, \$5.0 million in assistance will be provided to improve revenue mobilization, service delivery outcomes, and local government technical capacity for effective public financial management. Social accountability mechanisms will be enhanced to ensure citizen participation in local governance processes. These investments will improve transparency, public accountability and government responsiveness through targeted institutional strengthening activities. U.S. support will further build cross-sector technical capacity among key local governance units critical to the success of the FTF Initiative and other presidential initiatives.
- To reduce corruption and improve upon the public accountability system in Ghana, \$1.0 million in U.S. assistance will be used to strengthen the responsiveness of the judicial sector, support civil society anti-corruption efforts and public interest litigation capacity, and improve human rights protections and inclusivity for vulnerable groups. These activities will strengthen the role of civil society organizations in holding government institutions accountable and ensuring equitable development in Ghana's less endowed districts.
- Effective security sector governance can help to prevent, deter, discover and punish misconduct, including corruption, other criminal activity and human rights abuses. As part of the Security Governance Initiative (SGI), funds will be used to assist USAID to better assess, design, implement and evaluate security governance and justice sector projects as they are developed jointly with the partner government through the SGI Joint Country Action Plan (JCAP) planning processes.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. assistance builds on past achievements and demonstrated commitment by the GOG. The Ghana Armed Forces remains a strong supporter of the United Nations and other peacekeeping efforts, with approximately 2,700 soldiers (about 15 percent of the total force) currently deployed on nine worldwide peacekeeping missions.

Increased Capability of Security Forces and Defense Institutions

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide \$0.3 million to continue to support Ghana's efforts to enhance regional stability and to sustain Ghana's peacekeeping capability.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

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

Equitable Improvements in Health Status

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Ghana will receive \$12.3 million (of which \$6.8 GHP-State and \$5.5 million GHP-USAID) to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$28.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2017 request level for Ghana does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2017 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): The U.S. government will provide \$12.0 million in assistance to build the technical capacity of Ghanaian health system employees to address the leading causes of maternal and under-five years of age mortality rates. Through USAID, the U.S. government will work in collaboration with the GOG, communities, and the Ghana Health Service to improve the quality of MCH services to reach more women and newborns with lifesaving interventions during and after childbirth. These efforts also include the appropriate management of childhood illnesses during the first five years of life through community-based health nurses.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): The United States will provide \$13.0 million to support the GOG's efforts to expand access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services. Through USAID, the U.S. government will also work with the private sector to ensure that an adequate and sustainable supply of high-quality FP/RH commodities is available. These efforts will help reduce maternal and child mortality rates in Ghana.
- Nutrition: The United States will provide \$7.0 million to assist the GOG to prevent stunting and anemia, particularly in the most economically vulnerable regions of the country, through broad-based programs that seek to create economic growth while ensuring improved nutritional status. USAID will support the prevention and treatment of poor nutrition through local and international procurements of therapeutic food and medications.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values.

Increased Capability of Security Forces and Defense Institutions

Key Intervention:

- Provide \$0.9 million of FY 2017 IMET funds to professionalize the Ghana Armed Forces through training courses.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

Ghana's first MCC Compact of \$547.0 million closed on February 16, 2012, having made considerable investments in Ghana's agriculture, transport, and rural development sectors. The GOG signed its second compact with the MCC on August 5, 2014 with an estimated launch date in early 2016. This five-year Compact will provide up to \$498.0 million to help transform Ghana's power sector. The Compact is noteworthy for its link to Power Africa. Expected outcomes include improved reliability and service delivery and a more continuous support for more cost effective power fuel supplies to improve power generation and access to electricity. The Compact is also structured to incentivize policy reforms that will increase private investment.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In the area of Monitoring and Evaluation a number of activities were undertaken in FY 2015. They included:

- The Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) was completed and disseminated during FY 2015. The DHS provides data on key demographic and health indicators. Based on the DHS results, the health program incorporated more precise data into the development of new projects, and set accurate baselines and targets. The data helped determine the most efficient uses of program resources to achieve results under the Health Development Objective.
- The Second Population-Based Survey (PBS) of the Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA) Districts provided updates and progress reports for identified FTF Indicators. The survey was conducted using rigorous methodological approaches to ensure precision and quality. The PBS covered 45 Administrative Districts in four regions: Northern, Upper East, Upper West and Brong Ahafo of the SADA Zone. The PBS provides data on the Poverty, Nutrition and Women in Agriculture Index to inform tracking for FTF and other health and agriculture-related programming in Ghana.
- USAID/Ghana has continued to geocode all interventions in the Geographic Information System Database on all key development indicators which will be crucial in targeting future development interventions in Ghana.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID/Ghana will inform the following FY 2017 actions and decisions:

- The results of the Population-Based Survey (PBS) will be used by the Economic Growth Office and the Health, Population and Nutrition Office. Such information will help refine work plan indicators and indicator targets for Agriculture and Maternal and Child Health outcomes. The PBS will also help prioritize activities to maximize the intended impact of the Feed the Future Initiative interventions. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ministry of Health, and Ghana Health Services will be guided by the results of PBS for planning, budgeting and monitoring.
- In a similar vein, results from Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) will be used to redefine the indicator targets for Health, Population and Nutrition programs. It will provide more precise data for the development of new projects, setting accurate baselines and targets, and determining more efficient program resource uses to achieve results. Similarly, the Ministry of Health and Ghana Health Services will be guided by the results of the DHS for planning, budgeting and monitoring.
- Within the Partnership for Education project, USAID will conduct three impact evaluations, focused

on: 1) teacher retention; 2) early grade math performance; and 3) a demand-driven topic. These evaluations will determine the impact of USAID programming and provide an evidence base to inform policy and implementation within Ghana's basic education system.

- The final performance evaluation of the Local Governance and Decentralization Project (LOGODEP) indicated all five targeted districts increased their respective ability to collect local taxes, also called internally generated funds (IGFs), up to 32 percent on average in one year, from 2013 to 2014. Furthermore, the evaluation determined LOGODEP had national impact with significant contributions to the Ghanaian Presidential Directive to name every street. With such favorable results, USAID, along with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and Global Affairs Canada are designing a follow-on activity that will scale up IGF interventions in 55 districts.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth: Ghana is faced with a number of challenges including low productivity in agriculture; weaknesses in key agricultural value-chains; limited access to credit; and an unreliable power supply that disrupts economic activity. The poverty gap between the north and the south has widened. The poor are directly impacted by the near collapse of the coastal fisheries which are an affordable source of protein for the majority of the population. USAID's economic growth assistance program focuses on agriculture and marine fisheries, including biodiversity and natural resource management, private sector growth, and energy sector reform. Explicit attention is given to reducing gender gaps in access to and control over key resources, and improved nutritional status. Activities work on value chain production and market linkages, agricultural research and technology transfer, access to credit and financial services, nutrition, land use management and gas supply, energy production and distribution. Together, these activities will help increase competitiveness of major value chains; improve the environment for private sector investment; increase government accountability and responsiveness especially in the power sector; and improve resiliency of vulnerable households and reduced under-nutrition.

Equitable Improvements in Health Status: Ghana has made significant but uneven progress in improving health over the past decade. One of the key bottlenecks across almost all health indicators in Ghana is the uneven progress between wealth quintiles and the uneven distribution of success between the impoverished North and the South. The Ebola threat underlined the importance of a strong and responsive healthcare system prepared and able to work across sectors and international borders, in response to such dangerous outbreaks. USAID assistance will enhance the health of Ghanaians by expanding access to quality health services; reducing the impact and spread of malaria, HIV/AIDS, and other infectious diseases; and increasing the use of preventative measures delivered through high quality and equitably distributed, community-based health care that includes family planning, maternal and child health care, hygiene, and improved nutritional practices. Assistance will support the adoption of positive health practices by individuals and communities and strengthen the capacity of community and district-level health officers to plan and manage health programs.

Improved Reading Performance in Primary School: Essential to realizing Ghana's future as a stable, lower middle-income country, U.S. government efforts help to develop and strengthen the foundation of human potential in the education sector through core programming in early grade reading and child literacy. Reading is the gateway to lifelong learning and is a pre-requisite for success in today's world. Children who do not learn to read in the first few grades of school will struggle to keep up with classroom assignments in later grades and have difficulty becoming self-guided learners as they become mature adults. Globally, studies have shown that learning outcomes, for which reading is a foundation, have a direct correlation to a country's economic growth (UNESCO, Education for All Global Monitoring

Report, 2013-2014). The assistance request for FY 2017 to support this “Improved Reading Performance in Primary School” will focus on supporting key Ghana education sector institutions and relevant local organizations to meet Ghana’s basic education sector priorities. U.S. government efforts will support the Ministry of Education and its institutions to achieve objectives to improve educational quality and management in its Education Strategic Plan for 2010–2020, with an emphasis on improved primary reading performance

Strengthened Responsive, Democratic Governance: In an effort to help consolidate democracy and improve Ghana’s democratic governance systems, U.S. assistance will support activities which counter systemic corruption; improve accountable governance at national and local levels; enhance political competition and consensus-building, particularly with a view towards increasing the participation of women in political decision-making; and ensure that the rights of marginalized populations are respected. Expected results include improved accountable governance at national and local levels; enhanced political competition and consensus-building (particularly with increased participation of women in the political decision-making process); and greater opportunities for civil society to engage government on topical governance issues.

Increased Capability of Security Forces and Defense Institutions: U.S. military assistance seeks to address Ghana’s internal and regional security challenges, while supporting the nation’s efforts to maintain a professional and apolitical military that contributes to security in Ghana and the West African Region.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	146,504
Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth	44,496
Development Assistance	44,496
4.4 Infrastructure	5,000
4.5 Agriculture	38,000
4.8 Environment	1,496
Equitable Improvements in Health Status	75,709
Development Assistance	3,412
3.1 Health	3,412
Global Health Programs - State	6,797
3.1 Health	6,797
Global Health Programs - USAID	65,500
3.1 Health	65,500
Improved Reading Performance in Primary School	16,171
Development Assistance	16,171
3.2 Education	16,171
Strengthened Responsive, Democratic Governance	8,978
Development Assistance	8,978
2.2 Good Governance	5,978

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
2.4 Civil Society	3,000
Increased Capability of Security Forces and Defense Institutions	1,150
Foreign Military Financing	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300
International Military Education and Training	850
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	850

Guinea

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Ebola Virus Disease outbreak of 2014 – 2015 significantly affected the advances that Guinea has made since democracy took root in 2010. Though the epidemic was largely brought under control late by 2015, Guinea will continue to face the social, economic, and health consequences of the Ebola outbreak. The Ebola outbreak highlighted the weak governance that has crippled the well-being and growth of the country for decades. Dysfunctional government administration, pervasive public corruption, and rampant infectious diseases exacerbated by malnutrition are among Guinea’s challenges. Environmental sanitation is poor, cholera and typhoid epidemics occur regularly, along with pervasive malaria and diarrhea that kill many, especially children. U.S. assistance will increase the availability of quality health services and improve food security, with a particular focus on improving delivery of health services, strengthening health systems, and encouraging communities to access health services. Assistance will also target civil society, media programming, and strategic security sector reform to encourage the development of a rule of law culture in Guinea, which is critical to reshaping the country’s institutions. The United States seeks to accomplish these objectives through effective collaboration with the Government of Guinea (GOG), other donors, local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	24,039	*	26,160	2,121
Development Assistance	6,000	*	8,320	2,320
Global Health Programs - USAID	17,850	*	17,500	-350
International Military Education and Training	189	*	340	151

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance will support good governance programs, as well as agricultural development programs to help end extreme poverty and improve food security. Activities will support agricultural communities to promote availability of food and improved nutrition throughout the lean season, as well as increased profitability. Raising agricultural productivity will enable households to meet their food consumption needs and sell their surpluses for additional income. U.S. assistance will build on the progress made in previous investments to advance the evolving democracy in Guinea and secure peace and stability in the country. The United States will support good governance practices around issues such as legislative function, decentralization reform, rule of law and access to justice reform, which will continue to target women, youth, and other marginalized groups.

More Inclusive, Effective Participatory Governance for a Healthier Guinea

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.5 million to support the development of a rule of law culture in Guinea, and encourage citizens to understand and exercise their legal rights and responsibilities. U.S. assistance will support efforts to educate citizens in the areas of justice and human rights standards.

- U.S. assistance will provide \$1.0 million to support the National Assembly to become an effective legislative body, and support national executive institutions to enact governance reforms to increase transparency and accountability and reduce corruption. The United States will also support fiscal decentralization and improved local democratic governance.
- The United States will provide approximately \$0.8 million to expand its support to civil society organizations by providing small grants to implement innovative activities in advancing democratic governance in Guinea. USAID will work with civil society organizations to build their capacity and help them demand quality services from local and national governments and become better informed advocates on these key issues.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$6.0 million to work with the GOG to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including combating extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Activities will also complement U.S. government investments under the Global Health Security Agenda by strengthening the resilience and capacity of primary and secondary health care systems to meet Guinean's basic health needs, and bolster health system resilience and pandemic disease preparedness through effective identification and management of infectious diseases.

More Inclusive, Effective Participatory Governance for a Healthier Guinea

Key Interventions:

- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$12.0 million to expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2017 request level for Guinea does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2017 operating budget is set.
- **Maternal Child Health (MCH):** U.S. assistance will provide \$2.5 million to reduce maternal and child deaths by increasing the capacity of health sector human resources, increasing the use of antenatal care, improving safe delivery and obstetric care, integrated management of childhood illnesses, and health information and education, as well as strengthening the health system through improved supply chain management, procurement and quality of medicines. In addition, U.S. assistance will continue to support fistula prevention and management, including repair, and the social reintegration of women stigmatized due to their condition.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** USAID will provide \$3.0 million to continue to expand access to high-quality, voluntary, FP/RH services and commodities. The support will include institutional capacity building to improve leadership and health governance as well as to increase coordination among donors and other partners for effective implementation of the national FP/RH strategy. Programming will also promote the transparent management of health programs and resources, including contraceptive commodities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET funding will continue to be used to reinforce the significant security sector reform advances that have occurred since the transfer to civilian authority in 2011. IMET-funded courses and training events

expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

The Guinean security services lack strong institutions to serve as a basis for the development of a modern force. As the Guinean military transitions to a republican force respectful of civilian control, the military will need assistance in developing its future leadership and will require assistance in developing a modern, professional officer corps. Training will be primarily implemented through the IMET program, focused on training junior officers in order to develop the next generation of leaders in the Guinean Armed Forces. Additionally, English language training is a critical need in the Guinean Armed Forces to allow them to engage U.S. trainers (whether IMET or military-to-military) and participate in regional missions.

Support the Training of the Guinean Armed Forces to Increase Their Professionalism and Increase Their Capability to Engage Regionally and Provide Necessary Domestic Security Functions

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.3 million in U.S. assistance will be used to support the professionalization of the Guinean Armed Forces.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several evaluations, assessments and monitoring activities were undertaken in FY 2015 by USAID including:

- During FY 2015, USAID conducted a value-chain analysis; and horticulture, nutrition, aquaculture and rice assessments; to inform the design of new activities for the FTF initiative.
- In collaboration with the World Health Organization and the Global Fund, USAID conducted a service availability and readiness assessment to generate reliable and regular information on service delivery including: service availability to provide basic healthcare interventions in HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, MCH, FP/RH, and other non-communicable diseases.
- USAID conducted several field visits, particularly in the democracy, governance and conflict prevention areas. Findings of this field monitoring have highlighted program successes and continuous needs to expand conflict mitigation and management programming in order to maintain stability in Guinea, especially in the Forest Guinea region. Moreover, USAID interventions in this volatile region have drawn attention from the U.S. Atrocity Prevention Board, which conducted an assessment in May 2015.
- Periodic pipeline reviews were conducted which helped USAID evaluate financial performance and reprogram available funds.

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

- In response to the findings on the impact the Ebola epidemic had on the implementation of USAID activities, USAID altered the design of its health service delivery project to address the medium and long-term effects of infectious disease outbreaks.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

More Inclusive, Effective Participatory Governance for a Healthier Guinea: The United States will continue to support Guinea’s national health strategy with a particular focus on health system strengthening and improved governance, participation, accountability and transparency. The approach will empower Guineans to demand change, and enable demand and access to quality health services, resulting in healthy populations, economic opportunities and social prosperity. By improving governance, health systems will be transformed into well-functioning and transparent institutions. Efforts will be coordinated with the Ministry of Health, other donors, local NGOs and the private sector. Specifically, U.S. assistance will work towards strengthening health systems and improving the delivery and quality of health services at the regional/community level through support of key national level policy areas, which will contribute towards obtaining optimal health outcomes. Further, U.S. assistance aims to strengthen transparent, competitive, accountable institutions and processes, increase community participation with regard to access to public services and improve economic opportunities and social prosperity through supporting the agriculture sector through promotion of access to markets and trade facilitation, as well as encouraging nutrition gains.

Support the Training of the Guinean Armed Forces to Increase Their Professionalism and Increase Their Capability to Engage Regionally and Provide Necessary Domestic Security Functions: U.S. assistance aims to advance security sector reform through training Guinean security forces to engage domestically and regionally.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	26,160
More inclusive, effective participatory governance for a healthier Guinea	25,820
Development Assistance	8,320
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500
2.2 Good Governance	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	820
4.5 Agriculture	6,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	17,500
3.1 Health	17,500
Support the training of the Guinean Armed Forces to increase their professionalism and increase their capability to engage regionally and provide necessary domestic security functions	340
International Military Education and Training	340
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	340

Guinea-Bissau

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Elections in 2014 restored constitutional rule in Guinea-Bissau following the April 2012 *coup d'état*. The new government, under the leadership of Prime Minister Domingos Simões Pereira, quickly secured support from the international community and embarked on an ambitious slate of reforms. President José Mário Vaz dismissed Simões Pereira's government in August 2015, and the subsequent political stalemate stalled progress of the reform program. The new government of Prime Minister Carlos Correia, established in October 2015, includes a number of ministers from the previous cabinet and will likely pursue the same reform objectives. Tensions between the government and President Vaz may resurface as a result of deep divisions within the ruling party. U.S. foreign policy goals are: support the development of a stable, democratic government; build effective government capacity to counter narcotics trafficking; and advance economic growth based on good governance and sound economic policy. FY 2017 U.S. foreign assistance to Guinea-Bissau focuses on professionalization of the country's military forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	130	*	150	20
International Military Education and Training	130	*	150	20

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

As a result of Guinea-Bissau's history of troubled civil-military relations, Security Sector Reform is a top priority for the new, democratically-elected government. IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. They also promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Advance Regional Security Cooperation and Security-Sector Reforms

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.2 million will be used to support the professionalization of Guinea-Bissau's military forces. Training programs will include a focus on civil-military relations and human rights.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Office of Security Cooperation (OSC) representative located in Dakar periodically reviews IMET activities and engages with IMET graduates regularly by monitoring their career development and rotation within the military.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the findings of OSC's evaluations, Embassy Dakar continues to include elements of E-IMET programming and professional military education as a part of its IMET-funded activities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Advance Regional Security Cooperation and Security-Sector Reforms: Reforming the country's civil-military relations is critical to peace and security and the long-term process of democratization. IMET training will educate the Bissau-Guinean military on human rights and rule of law concepts in an effort to end the cycle of violence and rivalry between military and civilian leaders.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	150
Advance Regional Security Cooperation and Security-Sector Reforms	150
International Military Education and Training	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150

Kenya

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In the last few years, Kenya has embarked on a comprehensive and ambitious democratic reform process, including the devolution of government structures and authorities. The goal of devolution is to facilitate a more accountable and participatory system of governance that will allow for broader-based economic growth and improved service delivery at the local level. U.S. assistance in Kenya works across sectors to support this process with an overarching goal of sustainably strengthening regional peace, prosperity and security. These sectors include democracy, human rights and governance; elections in 2017; health including quality and accessibility, infectious diseases, child and maternal health, and water and sanitation; agriculture; private sector competitiveness; education and youth; and environment including biodiversity, adaptation for climate change and combating wildlife trafficking. In addition to participating in several Presidential Initiatives, Kenya is a Relief-to-Development Transition (R2DT) Focus Country and receives assistance to promote resilience and climate adaptation in drought-prone areas.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	741,827	*	626,367	-115,460
Development Assistance	88,500	*	76,837	-11,663
Economic Support Fund	3,400	*	-	-3,400
Foreign Military Financing	1,200	*	1,000	-200
Global Health Programs - State	485,917	*	456,680	-29,237
Global Health Programs - USAID	83,700	*	85,000	1,300
International Military Education and Training	747	*	850	103
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	1,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,250	*	5,000	-1,250
P.L. 480 Title II	71,113	*	-	-71,113

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	741,827	*	626,367	-115,460
Power Africa	-	*	2,000	2,000
Development Assistance	-	*	2,000	2,000
Resilience	-	*	2,000	2,000
Development Assistance	-	*	2,000	2,000
Security Governance Initiative (SGI)	-	*	3,000	3,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	-	*	3,000	3,000
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	-	*	1,188	1,188
Development Assistance	-	*	1,188	1,188
Other	741,827	*	618,179	-123,648
Development Assistance	88,500	*	68,649	-19,851
Economic Support Fund	3,400	*	-	-3,400
Foreign Military Financing	1,200	*	1,000	-200
Global Health Programs - State	485,917	*	456,680	-29,237
Global Health Programs - USAID	83,700	*	85,000	1,300
International Military Education and Training	747	*	850	103
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	1,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,250	*	5,000	-1,250
P.L. 480 Title II	71,113	*	-	-71,113

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support Kenya's governance structures at the national and local levels by strengthening democratic institutions, advancing the implementation of the 2010 constitution and supporting civil society and public participation. U.S. assistance will leverage private sector investments and the participation of civil society organizations to ensure that Kenya's most vulnerable citizens have access to civic and economic opportunities. Economic growth programs will help spur entrepreneurship, improve the investment climate, and encourage an exchange of economic and agricultural expertise. Assistance will improve basic education outcomes particularly early grade reading, and increase social and economic opportunities for youth through workforce and skill development. Environment programs will advance the continued successful transformation of community conservancies across critical biodiversity-rich landscapes, creating opportunities for inter-tribal peace, climate adaptation, sustainable livelihoods and protection of endangered species vulnerable to poaching and international trafficking. Partnerships with the Government of Kenya (GOK) and the U.S. government will advance progress in climate adaptation, low-emissions, and resilience.

Devolution Effectively Implemented

Key Interventions:

- Devolution activities are strongly integrated across the portfolio and complemented by indirect attributions from other sectors including health, agriculture, basic education, and environment. Activities totaling \$7.8 million will provide targeted technical assistance, training, and material support to national and county governments as well as non-governmental entities to implement devolution. Targeted county governments will strategically plan, manage, budget, and account for funds; raise additional revenue; engage with citizens; and deliver high-quality services.
- Effective security sector governance can help to prevent, deter, discover and punish misconduct, including corruption, other criminal activity and human rights abuses. As part of the Security Governance Initiative (SGI), funds will be used to assist USAID to better assess, design, implement and evaluate security governance and justice sector projects as they are developed jointly with the Kenyan government through the SGI Joint Country Action Plan planning processes. These activities

will foster public participation in governance and build links between local governments and citizens to help mitigate conflict.

- Interventions totaling \$2.0 million will provide technical assistance and training to the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission and other bodies responsible for elections administration, dispute resolution, electoral security, early warning-early response, women's political participation, political party strengthening, election observation, and voter registration and education. These interventions will contribute to free, fair, and peaceful elections in Kenya in 2017 followed by a peaceful transition of power nationally and locally after the elections.

Health and Human Capacity Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- Basic Education: Approximately \$9.8 million in basic education funding will improve reading skills and increase equitable access to education, in line with USAID's Education Strategy. Interventions will focus on expanding access to quality basic education for over five million young learners nationwide — approximately half will be female — concentrating on improving reading outcomes through state of the art learning materials and new methodologies in every Kenyan primary school, including areas affected by conflict and crisis.
- Higher Education: U.S. assistance of up to \$1.3 million will build on lessons learned under the Yes Youth Can! Project and help improve the ability of workforce development programs to take help address Kenya's youth bulge and the overall demographic dividend as a majority of Kenya's population moves into their productive working years. Youth workforce development programming will leverage resources through public and private sector partnerships to augment higher education and private sector competitiveness funding.
- U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will increase the number of youth engaged in sustainable commercial agriculture by focusing on commodities, production, and marketing services of interest to rural and urban youth. Assistance will increase the number of youth entrepreneurs adopting agricultural innovations that improve food security.

Inclusive, Market-Driven, Environmentally Sustainable Economic Growth Achieved

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$40.0 million to support the efforts of the GOK to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition and promote broad based economic growth through agricultural development.
- U.S. assistance programs will continue to mobilize capital for development gains, increasing access to finance through loan guarantees, private equity, agricultural production, and marketing finance and bringing farmer-friendly banking services to the market.
- U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million will improve the competitiveness and innovation of producers, institutions, and the private sector involved in the production, trade, and value-addition of food and related commodities derived from horticulture, livestock (dairy and meat animals), cereals, and pulses.
- Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH): Approximately \$4.0 million in development assistance funding will catalyze market-based service delivery of WASH with new technologies and private sector involvement and reduce the service burden on counties. R2DT activities continue to contribute to improved food security and prevent asset depletion for chronically food insecure households, while stimulating markets, improving access to services, improving natural resource management, and rehabilitating and strengthening disaster risk management at the community level.
- The United States, through the Power Africa initiative, will invest a proposed \$2.0 million in clean

energy assistance to support Kenya's efforts in power generation and transmission. Efforts will foster both private sector-led renewable energy transactions to increase power generation, and support the GOK to better manage and transmit energy.

- Proposed Global Climate Change initiative funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies program, helping Kenya to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth.
- Biodiversity funding of \$1.9 million will advance implementation of Kenya's progressive Wildlife Conservation and Management Act and will be used to advance the extremely successful community conservation model within existing as well as to new, critical biodiverse landscapes; and support national policy reform and county-level implementation.
- Additional resources will bolster the Kenyan Government's capacity to combat wildlife trafficking at the national and regional levels, and support targeted counter-wildlife trafficking activities through the Kenya Wildlife Service. Interventions will be aimed at dismantling permissive systems supporting trans-national wildlife crime.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF programs will continue to professionalize the Kenyan military by providing training and equipment to strengthen Kenya's ability to secure the border to counter terrorism and violent extremism, participate in peacekeeping operations, and to sustain prior investments in maritime and land border security.

Capacity to Prevent and Respond to Threats of Crime, to Counter Terrorism, and to Contribute to Regional Peace and Security Strengthened

Key Intervention:

- \$1.0 million in U.S. assistance will support building the capacity of the Kenyan military including for maritime and border security, counterterrorism, and peacekeeping by providing training and equipment.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. U.S. assistance in Kenya will scale up health impacts in focus geographical areas in maternal, neonatal, and child health; malaria prevention and control; family planning and reproductive health; nutrition; tuberculosis control; and HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care. Funding and activities in family planning and reproductive health, maternal neonatal and child health and nutrition will contribute to the goals of the Global Financing Facility and Kenya's Investment Framework. Kenya's transition to a devolved system of government is providing profound challenges and opportunities for the health sector.

Health and Human Capacity Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Kenya will receive \$456.7 million to build partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Tuberculosis (TB): Proposed funds include \$4.0 million to increase access to quality-assured TB

services nationwide, through the identification and implementation of evidence-based activities that support and/or complement the activities of the Kenyan Ministry of Health's TB, Leprosy, and Lung Diseases Unit.

- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$35.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2017 request level for Kenya does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2017 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** Approximately \$16.0 million of proposed assistance will strengthen capacity and service delivery in birth preparedness and maternity services; treatment of obstetric complications and disabilities; and newborn and child care treatment, immunization and nutrition at community and facility levels. Funds will support focused and high-impact interventions during a mother's most critical 24-hour period around labor, delivery, and post-partum to reduce maternal and newborn mortality. Activities are aligned to the global effort to end preventable child and maternal deaths. Programs will increase awareness of the importance of safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene to lower the rates of diarrheal illness and improve appropriate management of diarrhea.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** GHP funds amounting to approximately \$26.0 million will expand access to a sustainable, high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health by providing training and supplies to the public, private, and non-governmental sectors. In addition, programs will emphasize increased access to youth-friendly FP/RH services in public health facilities in Kenya.
- **Nutrition:** U.S. assistance of approximately \$4.0 million will expand and improve community-level nutrition activities including breast-feeding promotion, improved household hygiene, and investigation of locally-made child food supplements. Programs will be integrated and linked to FTF. They will advance FTF and relief-to-development objectives and, in coordination with agriculture programs, support women, children, and vulnerable households by promoting nutrition programs.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Kenyan military personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values; promote democratic values; build capacity in key areas; increase the professionalization of forces; and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET-funded programs will continue to focus on Kenyan military officers who are emerging leaders and who will provide positive influences and leadership in their services.

Capacity to Prevent and Respond to Threats of Crime, to Counter Terrorism, and Contribute to Regional Peace and Security Strengthened

Key Intervention:

- \$0.9 million will continue the professionalization of the Kenyan military including senior-level professional military education courses that promote respect for democratic values and human rights, strengthen civil-military relationships, and enhance senior leadership strategic management skills.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

U.S. assistance will support programs that encourage better governance and enhanced respect for human rights through the development and reform of the criminal justice sector. Strengthening the institutional capacity of the police services will ensure transparency and accountability, and will serve to combat endemic corruption.

Capacity to Prevent and Respond to Threats of Crime, to Counter Terrorism, and Contribute to Regional Peace and Security Strengthened

Key Intervention:

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

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Chronic insecurity in several regions and a long, porous border with Somalia place competing demands on Kenya's national security resources. U.S. programs will help Kenya address the need for security sector reform and conflict mitigation.

Capacity to Prevent and Respond to Threats of Crime, to Counter Terrorism, and Contribute to Regional Peace and Security Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) in the proposed amount of \$4.5 million will continue to help professionalize Kenya's counterterrorism law enforcement community. ATA will build capacity in the areas of land border security (especially the country's land border with Somalia), counterterrorism investigations, and counterterrorism crisis response with a strong emphasis on strengthening the skills, commitment, and knowledge necessary to conduct operations in accordance with international human rights conventions. ATA's continued support to Kenya's border security forces will be coordinated with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection. ATA may also support multi-agency maritime security patrols.
- NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security assistance in the proposed amount of \$0.5 million will support continued technical training of the Kenyan government on nonproliferation, as well as equipment donations and legal and regulatory assistance to strengthen the Kenyan government's strategic trade controls system.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014 and FY 2015:

- Mid-term evaluations for the following programs were completed: (1) the USAID public-private partnership, Wings to Fly, which provides full scholarships to enable academically gifted but economically-disadvantaged and vulnerable children from conflict- and crisis-affected parts of the country to pursue secondary education; (2) *AfyaInfo* or "HealthInfo," which supports the Kenyan government to build a unified web-based health information system; (3) *Funzo Kenya* or "Training Kenya," which trains health workers to strengthen the Kenyan government's health systems for human resources; and (4) three Countering Violent Extremism activities.
- Final performance or impact evaluations were conducted for the following activities: (1) Yes Youth Can (YYC) – Impact Evaluation; (2) Conflict Mitigation and Civil Society Strengthening Activities – Performance Evaluation; (3) Elections Assistance Evaluation – Performance Evaluation; (4) AphiaPlus Health Communications and Marketing – Performance Evaluation; (5) Financial Inclusion in Rural Markets – Performance Evaluation; (6) Parliamentary Strengthening Program – Performance Evaluation; and (7) *APHIAPlus Kamili, Nuru ya Bande and Nyanza-Western*, three integrated health service delivery programs.

A series of assessments also helped to shape current and future programming. Key assessments from FY 2014-FY 2015 and planned for FY 2016 include the following: (1) Workforce Connections: Kenya Youth Assessment; (2) Baseline Assessment of *Tusome*, USAID/Kenya's Early Grade Reading Project; (3) Gender Assessment and Action Plan for improved gender programming in CDCS projects and activities; (4) Baseline for Development Objective 1: Devolution Effectively Implemented; (5) Peace Initiative Kenya; and (6) Kenya Conflict Assessment.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID/Kenya applied results from the various monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities identified above to all stages of the program cycle. The Mission also applied lessons learned and recommendations from M&E activities to define priorities and development goals during strategic planning processes. Results were also used to design and plan new procurements and to make course-corrections in the management of ongoing projects. Below are examples of how M&E results were applied:

- In the design of a new Youth Workforce Development project, the Mission incorporated the findings from assessments and evaluations such as the YYC impact evaluation and the "Workforce Connections: Kenya Youth Assessment" to better define and meet the economic and youth workforce needs in Kenya today.
- The Electoral Assistance Evaluation and the Rapid Assessment Review looked at the effectiveness of USAID's electoral assistance program, which was designed to support free, fair, transparent, and peaceful 2013 general elections in Kenya. These reports will be further used as the Mission designs an electoral assistance program to support the next national elections.
- The Conflict Mitigation and Civil Society Strengthening Evaluation looked at the effectiveness of USAID's conflict mitigation and civil society strengthening program from 2007-2013. The findings were immediately used in the design of four new conflict mitigation and civil society strengthening activities, and provided valuable input into USAID/Kenya's strategic planning process. One finding was the need to look for new sustainable approaches to civil society strengthening, leading the Mission to partner with the Aga Khan Foundation for a new activity that embodies a community philanthropy approach. The evaluation also influenced USAID/Kenya's expansion of its countering violent extremism programming and the program design of support for the upcoming 2017 general elections.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Devolution Effectively Implemented: U.S. assistance will support the establishment and operationalization of effective, devolved structures of governance; improved legislative and policy processes; and greater citizen engagement and oversight of government actions. The United States will continue to collaborate with the international community in support of devolution. These efforts will contribute to local government legitimacy, improve the provision of quality services to citizens, and forge a stronger link between citizens and government at both the national and county levels. Assistance will address the obstacles to sustainable economic growth, including weaknesses in Kenyan institutions and regulatory policies. Reforms that facilitate broad-based economic development at the national, regional, and local levels, and improve accountability and transparency in the management of public resources will help ensure Kenya achieves its democratic and economic potential. Results will include sustainable civil society organizations effectively representing citizen interests and requirements to county governments. By addressing underlying grievances, programs aim to mitigate conflict and decrease conditions that lead to violent extremism.

Health and Human Capacity Strengthened: U.S. assistance will support activities to address significant constraints faced by Kenya's health and education systems at the national and county level to measurably improve outcomes in maternal mortality rates and newborn deaths, HIV transmission, the malaria burden,

and early-grade reading proficiency. Assistance will build the capacity of health and education institutions and systems to sustainably deliver and finance quality services in the long term, strengthening the foundational human capital needed to fuel Kenya’s development. Assistance will bolster the government’s ability to respond to challenges; reduce Kenya’s reliance on donor funding to support service delivery; and stimulate private sector investments that contribute to better health and education outcomes for a healthier, more productive workforce. Additionally, programs will equip youth to improve health and education, increase employability skills, and develop individual and community resilience to extremism and manipulation.

Inclusive, Market-Driven, and Environmentally Sustainable Economic Growth Achieved: U.S. assistance will ensure improvement in the overall business and governance environment to accelerate economic growth. Assistance will promote agricultural productivity and innovations, value chain competitiveness, and agribusiness while conserving natural resources and strengthening resilience. Support for policy and regulatory reforms will reduce the burden of compliance, create incentives to unlock Kenyan capital for productive use, and reduce barriers to domestic and international trade. Interventions will address the most binding constraints to growth at the national and county level through activities such as improving non-urban infrastructure, specifically in energy and transport, and simplifying regulatory processes. Resilience investments will help Kenya adapt to extreme climate variations, which cause recurrent droughts and floods. Interventions will address deforestation, poor water management, and population growth to improve access to clean and safe drinking water. Technical assistance will help the GOK and the private sector implement clean, renewable, reliable, cost-effective energy systems under low-emissions growth models. Assistance will also help the GOK, non-government organizations, and the private sector to combat wildlife trafficking while simultaneously supporting critical landscape-scale conservation efforts through community conservancies. Critical policy support work will facilitate the harmonization of county-level policies to new national policies and laws for natural resource management and community land rights.

Capacity to Prevent and Respond to Threats of Crime, to Counter Terrorism, and to Contribute to Regional Peace and Security Strengthened: U.S. assistance aims to improve the capacity of security, law enforcement, and judicial institutions to respond to threats of crime and terrorism, while advocating for civilian oversight, accountability, and respect for human rights. U.S. intervention will leverage the expertise of multiple U.S. government agencies.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	626,367
Devolution Effectively Implemented	12,892
Development Assistance	12,892
2.2 Good Governance	7,892
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,000
Health and Human Capacity Strengthened	554,703
Development Assistance	13,023
3.2 Education	11,023
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
Global Health Programs - State	456,680
3.1 Health	456,680
Global Health Programs - USAID	85,000
3.1 Health	85,000
Inclusive, Market-driven, Environmentally Sustainable Economic Growth Achieved	50,922
Development Assistance	50,922
3.1 Health	3,961
4.5 Agriculture	40,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000
4.8 Environment	5,961
Capacity to Prevent and Respond to Threats of Crime, to Counter Terrorism and Contribute to Regional Peace and Security Strengthened	7,850
Foreign Military Financing	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
International Military Education and Training	850
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	850
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,000
1.1 Counterterrorism	4,500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500

Lesotho

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Lesotho supports the development of a stable, prosperous, and healthy nation. One of Lesotho's greatest challenges is a severe HIV/AIDS epidemic. U.S. assistance to address the epidemic complements a significant effort by the Government of Lesotho, other donors, and many U.S. nongovernmental organizations and universities. The U.S. government also seeks to enhance the professionalization of Lesotho's military by promoting democratic values. These efforts support the broader U.S. government objective of supporting institutions that help underpin the country's struggling democracy.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	38,421	*	47,563	9,142
Global Health Programs - State	32,013	*	41,038	9,025
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,400	*	6,400	-
International Military Education and Training	8	*	125	117

Global Health Programs (GHP)

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

Lesotho's 23.4 percent adult HIV prevalence rate is one of the highest in the world. An estimated 28 percent of children are orphans; UNAIDS estimates that about two-thirds of these children lost parents to HIV/AIDS. Due to high HIV prevalence, Lesotho also suffers from one of the highest tuberculosis rates in the world and multiple-drug-resistant strains are present. Food insecurity is also a critical issue with 39 percent of Basotho children under-five years of age identified as stunted due to malnutrition. The nascent steps taken by Lesotho's Ministry of Health towards national healthcare reform, and its increasing demonstration of partnership with the United States, present an opportunity to scale-up health programs throughout the country. Delivering on the promise of an AIDS-free generation, activities under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) will continue to work to reduce new HIV infections and decrease AIDS-related mortality through support for the scale-up of care and treatment interventions. This support will allow Lesotho to reach saturation of services in priority districts with an aim to expand epidemic control and stem new infections.

Lesotho Continues Rapid Expansion of HIV/AIDS Services

Key Intervention:

- **HIV/AIDS:** As a part of PEPFAR, Lesotho will receive approximately \$47.4 million (of which \$41.0 million in GHP-State and \$6.4 million in GHP-USAID) to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

Lesotho's Health Systems have the Capacity to Sustain the National HIV/AIDS Response

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of PEPFAR, Lesotho will receive approximately \$23.7 million to build partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The U.S. government will provide support through IMET-funded courses that will expose Lesotho's defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. These activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. While the Lesotho Defense Force prioritizes its roles in border security and humanitarian disaster response, it has targeted participation in regional peacekeeping efforts as a key goal for future development. Funds may be used to support training military or defense-related civilian personnel.

Lesotho's Security Services Are Professional and Respect Human Rights and the Rule of Law

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will support professionalization of the military, as well as courses in civilian control of the military, human rights, military justice, and management of defense resources.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- At the beginning of Lesotho's Country Operational Plan development process and related budgetary allocations, the PEPFAR team conducted an interagency portfolio review. The review assessed all PEPFAR-funded implementing partners' accomplishments against targets, costs, achievements, absorptive capacity, and the quality of the results being achieved.
- Data quality assessments have been conducted and have informed data-strengthening activities, including tool revisions. These exercises built on monitoring and evaluation processes inherent in all implementing partner agreements.
- The United States continues to support national surveys. Ongoing support for the dissemination of the Lesotho Demographic and Health Survey will provide population level information to measure progress towards the Millennium Development Goals.

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

- Monitoring and evaluation activities such as the PEPFAR Site Improvement Monitoring System (SIMS) informed the FY 2017 budget request. The data gathered through SIMS on the performance of clinical and community sites will be used to develop individualized capacity building and quality improvement plans for PEPFAR partners.
- The Government of Lesotho is fully engaged in planning and implementing programs in Lesotho. The U.S. government holds biannual health summits with the Ministry of Health to develop the partnership and foster increased levels of joint planning to leverage funding fully and enable programmatic synergies – maximizing the impact of U.S. support.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Lesotho Continues Rapid Expansion of HIV/AIDS Services: PEPFAR programming will support Lesotho’s National Strategic Plan for HIV and AIDS through saturation of antiretroviral treatment (80 percent coverage of people living with HIV in three districts by 2017 and an additional two districts by 2018). This will be achieved through programmatic support in the priority districts at the service delivery site and health system levels to rapidly scale-up integrated prevention, care and treatment programs and to continue addressing the needs of orphans and vulnerable children.

Lesotho’s Health Systems have the Capacity to Sustain the National HIV/AIDS Response: PEPFAR programming will support HIV-related policy reform efforts, and system-wide approaches for strengthening the national HIV/AIDS response by improving national procurement and logistics systems for health commodities. Human resources for health investments will be directed towards building a sustainable nurse-led HIV /AIDS response using nurse initiated and managed anti-retroviral therapy; strategic information capacity building for nationally executed routine monitoring, health information systems and surveillance to inform decision making towards epidemic control; and laboratory infrastructure strengthening for improved access, quality, and coverage of HIV, TB and opportunistic infection diagnostic testing and viral load monitoring of patients in HIV care and treatment programs.

Lesotho’s Security Services are Professional and Respect Human Rights and the Rule of Law: The Government of Lesotho’s implementation of security sector reform, one of its top policy priorities, will allow the Ministry of Defense counterparts and security personnel to receive professional military education through IMET funding, where they will gain an understanding and appreciation of U.S. military culture, leadership, organization, decision-making processes and most importantly, a military structure under a civilian government. These personnel will build networks of U.S. and international military associates and colleagues, creating opportunities for future collaboration.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	47,563
Lesotho continues rapid expansion of HIV/AIDS services	23,719
Global Health Programs - State	17,319
3.1 Health	17,319
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,400
3.1 Health	6,400
Lesotho’s health systems have the capacity to sustain the national HIV/AIDS response	23,719
Global Health Programs - State	23,719
3.1 Health	23,719
Lesotho’s security services are professional and respect human rights and the rule of law	125
International Military Education and Training	125
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	125

Liberia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Ebola Virus Disease outbreak of 2014 – 2015 dramatically affected the progress that Liberia had made towards sustained development since the end of the 14-year civil war. While Liberia demonstrated strong leadership and partnership with the international community in successfully controlling the outbreak, the emergency highlighted institutional flaws, which undermined the population's trust in the Government of Liberia (GOL). Though the disease outbreak was largely brought under control by mid-2015, Liberia continues to suffer the social, economic, and health consequences of a national crisis that cut off access to basic services, slowed domestic trade, and curtailed international travel and commerce for an extended period. U.S. assistance in FY 2017 will continue to be an essential part of helping to bring the country back onto a sustainable development path. The United States will continue to promote a secure, stable Liberia with enhanced rule of law, broad-based economic development, and improved education and health systems.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	112,086	*	110,889	-1,197
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	*	80,029	80,029
Economic Support Fund	-	*	65,429	65,429
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	2,500	2,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	11,100	11,100
Peacekeeping Operations	-	*	1,000	1,000
Enduring/Core Programs	112,086	*	30,860	-81,226
Economic Support Fund	47,404	*	-	-47,404
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	*	-	-2,500
Global Health Programs - State	350	*	350	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	33,150	*	30,150	-3,000
International Military Education and Training	360	*	360	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	11,500	*	-	-11,500
P.L. 480 Title II	13,822	*	-	-13,822
Peacekeeping Operations	3,000	*	-	-3,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

U.S. assistance will promote good public governance while strengthening the rule of law and protection of human rights in Liberia, helping to mitigate social and economic conflicts, prevent gender-based violence, improve access to justice, and provide a more predictable investment climate. In addition, U.S. assistance will increase the availability of potable water, sanitation and hygiene, expand access to quality education at all levels, help revitalize key economic sectors, and support the efforts of the GOL to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development.

More Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Government

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$15.5 million will be used to build, strengthen, and maintain critical public administration functions at national and local levels, such as systems for improved management of policy-making, budget and financial accounting, human resources, information and communications technology, land governance, natural resources concessions, and performance monitoring.
- Approximately \$4.5 million will help to strengthen and deepen the technical capacity of the National Elections Commission to manage free and fair elections for national, county, and local government offices. The assistance will support election observation, and the development of Liberian political parties into more effective organizations for channeling participation and citizen concerns into the political process.
- Approximately \$4.0 million will be used to support the GOL's anti-corruption and transparency strategies through improved government systems and practices, freedom of information, and improved human and institutional capacities of Liberia's rule of law and anticorruption institutions.
- With approximately \$6.5 million, the mission will seek to increase the human and institutional capacity of civil society and media organizations through organizational development and financial sustainability, as well as improve access to information and civic education on citizen engagement to hold government accountable.

Sustained, Market-driven Growth Reduces Poverty

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$7.0 million to support the efforts of the GOL to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition and promote broad based economic growth through agricultural development.
- Approximately \$4.0 million in activities will build host country human capacity to develop and promote community-based natural resource management and enterprise development that leads to environmentally sustainable and equitable economic benefits for rural residents. Activities will also strengthen economic activities at the community level and for small- and medium-sized enterprises (domestic timber, other forest products, and oil palm production processing and marketing), while ensuring good governance of the natural resource base (community forestry and well-managed small plantations and businesses), resulting in improved biodiversity outcomes, sustainable land and forestry management, and social sustainability in the forestry sector.

Better Educated Liberians

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$7.0 million in basic education funding will be used to improve student reading skills by targeting effective early grade reading approaches through in-service teacher training, data collection and analysis, materials development, and community mobilization. Approximately \$4.0 million will be used to increase access to school, making learning spaces safer and healthier, ensuring age-appropriate enrollment, and improving school management. Approximately \$3.5 million will be used to support human and institutional capacity development activities with the Ministry of Education at the central and decentralized levels, building and strengthening management systems and the education sector's capacity to deliver educational services and assess learning outcomes. Approximately \$3.0 million in basic education funding will be used to support implementation of a national education information management system to ensure data-driven decision-making; and strengthen teacher management systems for the transparent recruitment, deployment, compensation and training of teachers.

- Approximately \$1.3 million in higher education funds will be used to build literacy, numeracy, life skills, and livelihood pathways for out-of-school youth who have not had opportunities to get adequate education.

Improved Health Status of Liberians

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$5.1 million will be used to improve water supply and sanitation infrastructure, supporting completion and operations of three new municipal water plants constructed with U.S. government funds, and supporting increased U.S. government assistance for improved rural water supply; strengthening the management and maintenance systems for sustainability; promoting point-of-use water treatment; scaling-up community-led total sanitation; and promoting sanitation and hygiene behavior change.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

Continued support through the FMF program is essential to the development and professionalization of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), and consequently the stability of the country and the region. A professional military will assist Liberia to prepare for future national emergencies. Funds will support training, equipment, and advisory support for the AFL, including the Coast Guard.

Enhanced Security, Stability and Respect for Rule of Law

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$2.5 million will provide mentorship, training and education opportunities for both Ministry of Defense civilians and AFL leadership to continue developing leadership, management and administrative skills critical to a properly functioning institution; build AFL capacity to maintain a reliable and safe vehicle fleet, as well as support the development of repair and parts acquisitions systems through a maintenance and service program for the fleet of tactical vehicles; and continue support of the Liberian Coast Guard to reinforce the successful development of a maritime capability and expand its search and rescue capabilities, as well as prevent illegal fishing and smuggling in Liberia's maritime domain.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Activities will also complement U.S. government investments under the Global Health Security Agenda by strengthening the resilience and capacity of primary and secondary health care systems to meet Liberians' basic health needs, and bolster health system resilience and pandemic disease preparedness through effective identification and management of infectious diseases.

Improved Health Status of Liberians

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: Liberia will receive \$3.5 million (of which \$0.4 million in GHP-State and \$3.2 million in GHP-USAID) to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$12.0 million to expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related

morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2017 request level for Liberia does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2017 operating budget is set.

- **Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. assistance of \$8.0 million in FY 2017 will continue to support Liberia's commitment to "A Promise Renewed," intended to reduce maternal and child mortality. This assistance will increase access to and utilization of high-quality antenatal care, safe delivery, post-natal care, and emergency obstetric and neonatal services with appropriate infection prevention measures. In addition, U.S. assistance will continue 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 to effectively deliver quality family health services under Liberia's Essential Package of Health Services.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** With \$7.0 million, FP/RH programs will expand access to high-quality, voluntary FP/RH services and information. Programs will allow couples to make informed decisions on the number and spacing of births, and more specifically the timing of the birth of their first child. These interventions, along with support to strengthen management and stewardship of health sector resources, particularly at the decentralized level, will make substantial contributions to reduce abortion rates, decrease unwanted and unplanned teenage pregnancies, as well as mitigate maternal and infant mortality and morbidity.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET funds have had a noticeable effect on the professionalism and competency of the soldiers, non-commissioned officers, and officers of the AFL.

Enhanced Security, Stability and Respect for Rule of Law

Key Intervention:

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

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

U.S. policy for Liberia involves supporting stability and security and strengthening the rule of law through building capacity in the justice and civilian security sectors. Liberia's development progress, particularly in the years immediately following the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and during the 2017 Presidential Election, is increasingly linked to stable security and legal sectors and respect for the rule of law. United States assistance to civilian law enforcement, and particularly to the Liberia National Police (LNP), will continue to assist Liberian law enforcement entities to develop senior leadership, crisis management, and professional and administrative divisions so the GOL becomes fully responsible for its own security. In addition to routine tasks, the judicial and law enforcement sectors will be charged with maintaining peaceful and transparent voter registration and election processes. To that end, and in general, community policing and nationwide police coverage are increasingly prominent in the civilian law enforcement agenda. Simultaneously developing institutions and processes within the justice sector is equally important, thus programming will include the judiciary and rule of law divisions within the Ministry of Justice and ancillary agencies involved in law and legal reform. Department of State-led efforts through contracts and grants to international and local organizations, will coordinate with and complement the programming of other donors, and support the broader strategy to assist the GOL.

U.S. assistance will also provide technical training and assistance, as well as advising, mentorship, and materials to criminal justice institutions to promote adherence to the rule of law.

Enhanced Security, Stability and Respect for Rule of Law

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$7.3 million will be used to provide technical assistance, training, and material support to civilian law enforcement agencies and leadership to strengthen and expand their operational and administrative capacity, including building communications capacity. Funds will also be used to strengthen community engagement with security forces and foster a culture of respect for the rule of law with the aim of preventing violence and securing stability, particularly in border counties. Some funding will be used to strengthen the capacity of civilian law enforcement entities in responding to the growing threat posed by narcotics trafficking in West Africa.
- Approximately \$0.3 million will be used to provide assistance for decreasing drug demand and enhancing the treatment programs for persons suffering from drug addiction in Liberia.
- Approximately \$3.5 million will be used to support efforts to build the capacity of prosecutors, public defenders, court and corrections officials, and other justice sector actors through the provision of professional training and technical assistance. Funds will support the development of legal skills and knowledge-based training in crime investigation and prosecution, of more complex crimes, such as financial corruption and transnational organized crime. Continuing emphasis will be placed on further strengthening police-prosecutor cooperation. Funds will also be used to strengthen citizen engagement in legal processes and increase access to justice for all Liberians, especially for more vulnerable groups, including the indigent, women, children, and victims of sexual and gender-based violence.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) - OCO

U.S. assistance plays a critical role in rebuilding the AFL. The United Nations Mission in Liberia has provided international military peacekeepers since 2003; however this program continues to be drawn down dramatically. The AFL and LNP are expected to assume greater responsibility for Liberia's external and internal security, but are not yet ready to stand on their own.

Enhanced Security, Stability and Respect for Rule of Law

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$1.0 million of funding will provide advisory support for military professionalization.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2015:

- A final performance evaluation of the Liberia Energy Sector Support Program identified priority areas that should be the focus of possible future programming in the Liberian energy sector, including the renewable energy market, and the rural development strategies in Liberia.
- A final evaluation of the Liberia Grants and Solicitation Mechanism provided better understanding of capacity building activities and the USAID local solutions agenda, the managing of scholarship programs, and general management of USAID mechanisms.
- A final evaluation of the Rebuilding Basic Health Services activity was completed in FY 2015, informing the startup of USAID's new health flagship activities particularly around engagement with county health offices and refining USAID's capacity building approach to supporting the health system decentralization process.

- A mid-term performance evaluation of the Liberia Municipal Water Project was completed and served as an assessment of progress in the design phase, and outlined key steps USAID, the GOL, and the contractors needed to take prior to and during municipal water construction to ensure quality, efficient construction and sustainability.
- The Liberia Elections and Perceptions survey helped the Mission better understand and provide information to the National Elections Commission on voter behavior and perceptions to improve outreach and civic and voter education in the lead up to historic national elections.
- The Consortium for Elections and Political Process Strengthening activity is acting as a pilot with USAID's Bureau for Policy, Planning, and Learning on furthering Complexity Aware Monitoring to be able to respond and quickly adapt to shifting and complex operating environments.
- A joint mid-term evaluation for the Sustainable Marketplace Initiative and final evaluation for Investing for Business Expansion activities began in FY 2015. The evaluation will assess the performance of the activities and inform future project design.
- The ongoing FTF Interim Population Based Survey began in FY 2015 and will shape USAID's knowledge of nutrition and agriculture results in the FTF Zone of Influence.
- An external Post Distribution Monitoring of Food for Peace cash transfer and agricultural inputs distribution programs and small scale infrastructure verification began in FY 2015.
- USAID is in the procurement process for the Liberia Strategic Analysis activity, a monitoring, evaluation, and learning activity which, starting in early FY 2016, will greatly enhance USAID's ability to rapidly and robustly carry out monitoring activities, evaluations, assessments, special studies, data collection exercises, and more effectively use the findings to better collaborate, learn, and adapt during budgeting, design, and implementation processes.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- Final evaluations are planned for early in FY 2016 of the Food and Enterprise Development and People, Rules and Organizations Supporting the Protection of Ecosystem Resources activities, both of which will shape future investments in agriculture and natural resources management.
- Several education sector mid-term and final evaluations, scheduled for early FY 2016, will support the design of new activities and implementation and adjustment of existing activities.
- USAID/Liberia's FY 2015 contribution to a World Bank-led Multi-Donor Trust Fund will support the Liberia Institute for Statistics and Geo-information Services' Household Income and Expenditure Survey. The survey will allow the GOL to better understand key development indicators such as Liberia's household living standards and welfare indicators, consumption patterns, household employment, production and assets, the consumer price index, and national accounts. This data will be critical information for all of USAID's technical interventions.
- The Africa Ebola Unit at USAID is engaged in a comprehensive and inter-agency monitoring and evaluation effort that will determine post-Ebola programmatic gaps and opportunities to ensure Liberians can regain their pre-Ebola development trajectory.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

More Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Government: U.S. assistance in this sector will help the GOL build its technical capacity to: effectively manage public finances; implement political and economic reforms; increase public access to justice; improve legal training; investigate and prosecute corruption; conduct free and fair elections; and perform other critical public functions, including governance over land tenure and use, in a manner that demonstrates to the Liberian people that the government is accountable and responsive to their needs and aspirations. In addition, the United States will continue to support civil society organizations advocating for the political and economic interests of Liberian citizens

and acting as a check on government. USAID will work through grants and contracts, as well as multi-donor trust funds, developed in collaboration with other donors in the sector.

Sustained, Market-Driven Growth Reduces Poverty: U.S. assistance will support GOL efforts to implement Liberia's food security strategy, the Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Program, and to reduce food insecurity and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. Interventions will strengthen the enabling environment for private sector growth including: supporting business-enabling environmental policies and the capacity to implement those policies; improving infrastructure; strengthening business services support to the private sector and GOL institutions; improving natural resources and land policy; and supporting forestry and biodiversity programs that promote sustainable, community-led development of forest resources.

Better Educated Liberians: Education access and achievement remain serious challenges in Liberia. According to 2014 education statistics, only 60 percent of the primary school age population is enrolled in primary school. Of those students, approximately 88 percent are older than the appropriate age for their grade. Only half of the adult population over the age of 15 is literate. U.S. assistance will address barriers to educational access and achievement for Liberian children and youth by strengthening policies and management systems, encouraging community oversight, and building a qualified cadre of teachers to ensure safe learning spaces and foster improved student learning outcomes, especially in reading in the lower grades. U.S. assistance will also enhance the quality and relevance of workforce development and alternative learning programs to better equip over-age and out of school youth to build sustainable livelihoods and contribute to Liberia's key development goals.

Improved Health Status of Liberians: Liberia continues to struggle to rebuild a health system destroyed during its civil war and weakened by the Ebola Virus epidemic. Liberian women and girls, especially in rural areas, continue to show poor health indicators, suggesting a need to expand focus not only on improving access but also the quality of health care delivered. Preventable and treatable diseases, as well as chronic malnutrition, continue to affect women and children. Liberia also faces a massive infectious disease burden, being vulnerable to epidemic diseases such as Ebola, and is challenged with unmet needs for family planning and reproductive health and emergency obstetric care services. U.S. assistance will help to improve access to sustainable water supply and sanitation in counties where the United States is also working to improve health care services, as well as in three of Liberia's largest secondary cities.

Enhanced Security, Stability and Respect for Rule of Law: U.S. assistance will work to create a civilian-controlled, professional military institution that also effectively promotes respect for human rights. Funding will contribute to the continued development and professionalization of the AFL's enlisted and officer leadership, as well as the reinforcement of basic soldier skills and concepts of human rights and civil-military relations. Funding will continue to support the Defense Sector Reform program for the Ministry of Defense and AFL, including a senior defense advisor and life support services to the U.S. military members assigned as mentors to the AFL. State-led programs will engage the Ministry of Justice and its constituent divisions to build GOL capacity, encourage a consistent and effective justice process, and foster institutional reform, working through contracts and grants with local and international organizations and will complement and coordinate with other donors' efforts.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	110,889
Enhanced security, stability, and respect for rule of law	11,460
Foreign Military Financing - OCO	2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500
International Military Education and Training	360
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	360
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	7,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,300
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	300
Peacekeeping Operations - OCO	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
More effective, accountable, and inclusive government	33,986
Economic Support Fund - OCO	30,486
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,000
2.2 Good Governance	15,486
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,500
2.4 Civil Society	6,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	3,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,500
Sustained, market-driven growth reduces poverty	11,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO	11,000
4.5 Agriculture	7,000
4.8 Environment	4,000
Better educated Liberians	18,873
Economic Support Fund - OCO	18,873
3.2 Education	18,873
Improved health status of Liberians	35,570
Economic Support Fund - OCO	5,070
3.1 Health	5,070
Global Health Programs - State	350
3.1 Health	350
Global Health Programs - USAID	30,150
3.1 Health	30,150

Madagascar

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. government seeks to help Madagascar consolidate its democratic gains and begin addressing the root causes of poverty, which leave it ranked as one of the poorest countries in the world. According to the World Bank, more than 92 percent of Madagascar’s population survives on less than two dollars a day and 77 percent live in extreme poverty. U.S. assistance will provide support in the areas of environment, democracy and good governance, and peace and security. Continued investments in health and food security activities will build upon successes and accelerate progress towards ending preventable child and maternal deaths, preventing malaria, as well as promoting a stable, resilient Malagasy society.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	70,151	*	74,360	4,209
Development Assistance	12,700	*	5,110	-7,590
Global Health Programs - USAID	49,000	*	51,000	2,000
International Military Education and Training	73	*	250	177
P.L. 480 Title II	8,378	*	18,000	9,622

Development Assistance (DA)

Assistance provided through the DA account will strengthen accountability and transparency of government institutions, effectiveness of policy making, and service delivery. Resources will also strengthen local government and civil society organizations, ensuring that citizens have an avenue to interact with government and are able to effectively advocate for their needs. DA resources will also support conservation and development activities to improve rural livelihoods near areas of high-priority value for biodiversity. These activities will ensure sustainable use of natural resources, support the empowerment of local communities to manage resources, and enhance the resilience of communities and the resources on which they depend.

Support Return to Democracy and Rule of Law

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.8 million to support good governance at the local level. The program will enable citizens to provide greater feedback to government service providers, participate more effectively in decentralized district structures, and promote community development planning practices. The program will also strengthen adherence to development plans to ensure sustainability of interventions, local ownership, and support the formation of Community Action Committees to manage and monitor government programming in targeted areas, such as health, the environment and agriculture.

Strengthen Democratic Engagement and Respect for Civil and Political Rights in the Malagasy Population

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.4 million will support civic education and empowerment at the local level by strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations and of grassroots-based groups to contribute to community-based accountability-enhancing practices, citizens' understanding of their rights, and access to information regarding matters of public interest.
- Assistance will strengthen the capacity of local media organizations to promote government transparency, freedom of the press and better access to public information; and support platforms that bring together local officials and private-sector operators to improve delivery of public goods vital to enabling private sector activity.

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$4.0 million will build the capacity of civil society, government, and non-governmental partners to secure community-based land tenure rights that ensure sustainable use practices; develop and promote appropriate value chains to significantly increase rural incomes based on sustainable use of biodiversity and other natural resources; improve oversight and legal use of natural resources; and incorporate evidence-based climate resilient practices to improve management of these resources and ecosystem services in the face of significant projected climate change impacts.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

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

Improved Health Through Increased Use of Targeted Malagasy Health, Nutrition, Water, and Sanitation Services

Key Interventions:

- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$26.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven prevention and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2017 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. assistance will provide \$11.0 million to support an integrated package of low-cost, high impact child, newborn, and maternal health interventions to ending preventable child and maternal deaths. The package includes integrated community case management for the early recognition, prompt diagnosis, and appropriate treatment of simple pneumonia and diarrhea among children under five years of age, as well as referral for severe cases and preventative health facility services including vaccinations. More specifically, an emphasis will be placed on supporting the Government of Madagascar's routine immunizations at the facility level and implementing community surveillance to ensure that all children are vaccinated on time. U.S. assistance will also support preventative child health practices including improved hygiene and sanitation, home point-of-use water treatment, growth monitoring promotion, exclusive breastfeeding, appropriate complementary feeding, and dietary quality and diversity. Maternal health interventions include early detection of obstetric and neonatal complications, and medical referrals including emergency transport schemes. Leveraging the Food for Peace portfolio, programs will target stunting issues in severely malnourished areas in the country.
- **Family Planning/Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** U.S. assistance will provide \$14.0 million to

sustainably expand access to high-quality, voluntary FP/RH services throughout the health system. Over the next three years, the program aims to steadily decrease unmet need for family planning by increasing the use of modern contraceptive methods by approximately 1.5 percent a year. U.S. assistance will provide education, counseling and commodities through public and private health centers, mobile outreach sites, as well as pharmacies and other retail venues. The program will also serve the hardest-to-reach populations through a network of 17,000 trained community health volunteers. Adolescents and youth, a primary target group, will be reached with youth-friendly services and improved access to a broad range of voluntary FP/RH services. These interventions will allow individuals and couples to decide the number and spacing of births as well as the timing of first birth, which will contribute to decreasing maternal and infant mortality.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Malagasy defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, and areas intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships .

Restore and Improve Security Sector Engagement and Partnership with the Malagasy Armed Forces

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.3 million in IMET funding will support professionalization, respect for civilian authority, and institutional strengthening of Malagasy defense personnel.

P.L. 480 Title II

Roughly 92 percent of Madagascar's population survives on less than two dollars a day and two-thirds depend on agriculture, specifically small scale agriculture, to meet basic needs. Fifty percent of children under five suffer from stunted growth. Furthermore, natural disasters occur frequently in Madagascar, including cyclones, drought, epidemics, floods, famines and locust infestations which affect over half the population, causing significant damage to their livelihoods.

Resources will be used to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable households in target areas using a holistic approach including maternal and child health services, water sanitation and hygiene and agriculture as well as disaster risk reduction activities to ultimately improve beneficiaries' nutritional status and households' livelihood and resilience to shocks.

Improved Health through Increased Use of Targeted Malagasy Health, Nutrition, Water, and Sanitation Services

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$7.0 million to support health services for vulnerable populations. Of this \$7.0 million, \$5.2 million of food security programming will target those most vulnerable to stunting and malnutrition, including pregnant and lactating mothers, children under five, and persons with disabilities, while building strong support networks among beneficiary communities. The programs will use \$1.8 million for a community-based approach to improve vulnerable households' health and nutrition status.

Improve Performance of the Targeted Agriculture Value Chains

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$1.3 million to support market-led agribusiness activities to improve

household income in targeted communities. The program will train farmers in business skills and management of agribusinesses, build farmers' capacity in adding value to produce and will link farmers to potential buyers. The program will also promote access to credit through Village Saving and Loans Associations.

- U.S. assistance will provide \$4.5 million to improve agricultural practices, increasing productivity while respecting the environment. The programs aim to increase production and diversify agriculture to improve the availability of more nutritious food and achieve surpluses which allow farmers to participate in commercial activities and generate additional income. Activities will provide support at each stage of the value chain from increasing farmers' access to agricultural inputs, promoting environment-friendly improved agricultural techniques to improving access to market.

Increase Madagascar's Ability to Plan for and Recover from Natural Disasters

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$4.3 million to support disaster readiness activities in communities at risk of cyclones, floods, or drought to strengthen their resiliency. The program will support disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness efforts that include a plan for response in the event of significant disasters. The program aims to train the authorities within target rural communes and communities to develop their Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Preparation Plan to prepare for shocks. Some of these communes will establish their Early Warning Systems to collect data from target communities. The program will lead these communities to proactively mitigate risks to their land, water and roads. These measures will rehabilitate roads, irrigation canals and small dams in order to manage water inflow and outflow. In addition, they will also protect the land against erosion through reforestation efforts. Village Saving and Loans groups will be formed to help mobilize capital for productive investment and individual household emergencies.
- \$0.9 million in U.S. assistance will support social and economic services and protection for vulnerable populations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014 and FY 2015:

- USAID designed an evaluation to assess the skills of community health volunteers (CHVs) through a measure of the performance of CHVs in receiving, counseling, diagnosing, and treating patients. The results show that about two-thirds of CHVs scored above the average in correctly identifying childhood illnesses such as respiratory disease and diarrhea.
- USAID designed and awarded to local entities two outcome monitoring surveys (OMS) for health activities in FY 2014. The results fed into USAID's Portfolio Review discussions by highlighting the increase of the modern contraceptive prevalence rate in several regions compared to the 2012 data; the good exposure of beneficiaries to health behavior communication change messages; and the high percentage of households with at least one insecticide-treated net exceeded 90 percent in endemic regions. One critical issue identified is the lack of capacity of the existing health product supply chain to provide supplies at the point of sale thus leading to health commodity stock-outs at the village level where community health volunteers work. USAID plans to conduct the OMS activities annually to ensure that activities are advancing Mission Objectives.
- USAID is evaluating the impact of the participation of CHVs in inclusive financial schemes on the quality of healthcare provision. Baseline data were collected in FY 2015; the final evaluation is planned to take place in FY 2017. The findings from the evaluation will provide USAID and other stakeholders working with CHVs with additional insights to increase the sustainability of the CHV community-based healthcare system in rural and remote areas.

- The health team implemented an evaluation on the impact of administering pregnancy tests for women seeking family planning counseling from CHVs on the uptake and use of modern contraceptive methods. The results of this impact evaluation revealed a monthly increase of 24 percent in the number of clients using modern contraceptive methods in the areas where the survey was conducted.
- The food security team commissioned a baseline data collection for its two food security projects in the East, Center, and Southern communes of Madagascar.
- USAID has increased field visits to monitor the implementation progress of USAID activities. The health team has added staff specifically to monitor the commodity management of health products.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by the Mission informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- USAID used the conclusions and recommendations from the series of evaluations on community healthcare to design its three-year (2015-2017) health strategy. With the re-engagement with the Government of Madagascar, USAID will gradually shift from direct support to CHVs to strengthening the health system of the country, especially the capacity of the basic health centers to treat patients referred by CHVs and to provide supervision to CHVs. USAID has also increased the coordination with the Ministry of Health.
- The conclusions from USAID's evaluation of the use of pregnancy tests led USAID to scale-up the use of pregnancy-test kits through community health volunteers in order to increase the modern contraceptive prevalence rate in rural areas.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Improved Health through Increased Use of Targeted Malagasy Health, Nutrition, Water, and Sanitation Services: U.S. assistance will help improve the health of the Malagasy people, especially women and children, through the implementation of sustainable programs that deliver essential health services and products with a focus on rural and underserved areas. Resources will support the design and implementation of strategies to promote healthy behaviors and timely healthcare visits. Programs will strengthen public and private service networks to improve access to integrated health information and services. To improve service quality, assistance will provide technical training, and performance monitoring focusing on early diagnosis, treatment or referral.

Improve Performance of the Targeted Agriculture Value Chains: In order to meet the population's primary food needs and reduce malnutrition, U.S. assistance will promote technologically sound and dynamic agriculture. Programming will use a market-driven approach around value chains to improve the productivity and increase production, moving farmers from subsistence to commercial agriculture.

Increase Madagascar's Ability to Plan for and Recover from Natural Disasters: In order to save lives and lessen the impact of recurrent natural shocks affecting the country, the program will promote disaster mitigation and preparedness planning at the community and commune levels. The program will help the population implement activities and promote appropriate actions to save lives in case of a shock hitting the community.

Support Return to Democracy and Rule of Law: National progress in Madagascar is dependent upon good governance and rule of law. In order to expand and promote good governance, U.S. assistance will build political accountability in Madagascar. Access to information, and the development and use of inclusive platforms and venues to foster citizen participation and dialogue in local and national governance will strengthen the culture of accountability. Foreign assistance under this objective will lay the groundwork

to enable the 2018 election to serve as a lever for greater accountability of public officials and more meaningful linkages between citizens and the political process.

Strengthen Democratic Engagement and Respect for Civil and Political Rights in the Malagasy

Population: Increased political accountability depends upon the engagement of an informed and empowered electorate. Increasing the population’s understanding of its rights and its readiness and capacity to demand recognition of those rights is essential. Non-governmental organizations and the media will play a key role in advancing citizens’ understanding of their rights and in advocating directly with the government for improved human and political rights.

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources: Madagascar harbors five percent of the world’s species in less than half of one percent of its land area and is considered a top global priority for biodiversity conservation. However, Madagascar’s people are among the poorest in the world with per capita incomes at only \$440/year or roughly \$1.20/day. The poorest segments of the country’s population are rural-based and highly dependent on the use of natural resources to survive. In response to these threats both to the natural resources and to the natural resource-dependent citizens of Madagascar, USAID has developed a biodiversity conservation program to assist rural communities in securing their natural resource use rights, improving their management of these important resources, and undertaking appropriate economic activities based on sustainable natural resource use. This program also incorporates climate change resilience measures to help beneficiaries better respond to climate threats that affect biodiversity conservation.

Restore and Improve Security Sector Engagement and Partnership with the Malagasy Armed Forces:

Given the military’s past role in Madagascar’s political realm, it plays an important role in the balance of power and must support and demonstrate its neutrality as well as its subjugation to civilian authority. U.S. assistance will provide guidance to the Malagasy military to help it shift from an inappropriate executive role to a traditional armed forces’ role that focuses on defense and national protection from external threats, and that refrains from tainting its impartiality by engaging in domestic political rivalries. The program will also support the development and maintenance of a capable and reliable maritime force that will enable the country to become a regional leader in counter-piracy, counter-illicit trafficking, and the battle against illegal, unreported unregulated fishing.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	74,360
Support return to democracy and rule of law	750
Development Assistance	750
2.2 Good Governance	750
Strengthen democratic engagement and respect for civil and political rights in the Malagasy population	360
Development Assistance	360
2.4 Civil Society	360
Restore and improve security sector engagement and partnership with the Malagasy armed forces	250
International Military Education and Training	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
Improve sustainable management of natural resources and bio-diversity conservation	4,000
Development Assistance	4,000
4.8 Environment	4,000
Improved health through increased use of targeted Malagasy health, nutrition, water, and sanitation services	58,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	51,000
3.1 Health	51,000
P.L. 480 Title II	7,000
3.1 Health	7,000
Improve performance of the targeted agriculture value chains	5,800
P.L. 480 Title II	5,800
4.5 Agriculture	4,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,300
Increase Madagascar's ability to plan for and recover from natural disasters	5,200
P.L. 480 Title II	5,200
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	900
5.2 Disaster Readiness	4,300

Malawi

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance in Malawi aims to overcome longstanding poverty and make Malawi a stronger, healthier, more democratic partner of the United States. More than one-half of the country's 17 million people live below the poverty line and more than one-third consume less than the required daily calories, contributing to the stunting of nearly one-half of children under-five years of age. Malawi continues to score poorly on major health indicators for maternal, infant, and under-five mortality. Eighty-five percent of households engage in agriculture activities and most rely almost exclusively on rain-fed subsistence farming that is particularly vulnerable to cyclical droughts. These challenges are compounded by threats from the highest rates of deforestation and population growth in the region. Only 50 percent of children complete primary school, and of those, only 68 percent successfully pass the exam to access public secondary school; only 15 percent of girls are enrolled in secondary school.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	222,400	*	195,649	-26,751
Development Assistance	45,000	*	29,961	-15,039
Global Health Programs - State	77,613	*	87,988	10,375
Global Health Programs - USAID	71,200	*	70,400	-800
International Military Education and Training	335	*	300	-35
P.L. 480 Title II	28,252	*	7,000	-21,252

Development Assistance (DA)

One of the primary objectives of U.S. assistance to Malawi is to improve the quality of life of Malawians. U.S. assistance in Malawi will address underlying structural problems through cross-cutting efforts to improve the organizational capacity of national and local public and private sector institutions, increase the use of technology and innovation, and strengthen the policy environment.

Social Development Improved

Key Interventions:

- With \$6.0 million in basic education funds, U.S. assistance will continue the expansion of basic education activities to all districts in Malawi. These funds will address low educational achievement, particularly in literacy. U.S. assistance will improve early-grade reading among primary school children and the instructional practices of their teachers by creating reading materials in Chichewa and English; providing textbooks and teaching materials; training and coaching teachers; involving parents and communities in extracurricular reading activities; and assessing students' reading skills to inform instruction and policy making. To support the long term sustainability of U.S. assistance, investments in the education sector will include targeted local capacity development for non-government organizations and state actors at the local and national levels.
- To deepen girls' empowerment, U.S. assistance will utilize the education funds referenced above to improve reading skills for girls in upper primary school, to provide a foundation for success in secondary school. These investments will be integrated with health investments to increase school enrollment, retention, and completion rates for girls, as well as encourage positive health-seeking behaviors.

Sustainable Livelihoods Increased

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$16.0 million to support the efforts of the Government of Malawi (GOM) to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development.
- U.S. assistance works with more than 500,000 smallholder farmer households, especially in vulnerable central and southern Malawi, training them in improved technologies and practices, linking them to value addition opportunities, and facilitating their participation in collective marketing and structured trade. The programs will focus on nutritious, climate-resilient commodities with market potential, such as legumes and orange-fleshed sweet potatoes. FTF funds will also improve nutritional outcomes by providing community-based nutrition interventions targeting children under-five years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers. To maximize impact in reducing malnutrition among children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers, USAID approaches FTF and Food for Peace (FFP) Title II programs in an integrated manner, layering agriculture and food security interventions that reach both the vulnerable and productive poor.
- Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI) funding of \$7.0 million will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping Malawi to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth. Investments in sustainable landscapes will address drivers of deforestation and support low-emission planning and analysis across multiple sectors, thereby implementing core elements of the EC-LEDS partnership between the United States and the GOM. These investments will complement ongoing integrated adaptation and biodiversity interventions that build the resilience of vulnerable communities. To strengthen the sustainability of FTF and GCCCI investments, U.S. assistance will continue to work closely with civil society, private sector, and national and local government actors to improve relevant public services; and strengthen participatory, evidence-based policy making.

Citizen Rights and Responsibilities Exercised

Key Interventions:

- With \$0.2 million, the U.S. government will support preparations for Malawi's 2019 second tripartite elections, (President, Parliament, and Local Councilors) with a focus on reducing the irregularities and challenges faced during the country's first tripartite elections in 2014. This assistance will include technical support to political parties, civil society organizations, and/or the media, resulting in a more informed electorate, contributing towards a more efficient electoral process, and stimulating higher voter turnout.
- With \$0.8 million, the U.S. will provide technical support to local government staff and elected officials in eight of Malawi's 28 districts in order to improve service delivery. These activities will strengthen key public financial management systems and processes and will promote increased government transparency. Additionally, U.S. assistance will support the GOM's public sector reform agenda through the provision of technical assistance to improve the efficiency of the national civil service.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Malawi has made impressive gains in health, but challenges remain including high infant and maternal mortality, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases, and low levels of modern contraceptive use. U.S. foreign assistance programs work with public and private sector actors to expand access to and to improve the

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

Social Development Improved

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Malawi will receive \$103.5 million (of which \$88.0 million GHP-State funds and \$15.5 million GHP-USAID funds) to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** The U.S. government will utilize \$1.5 million to improve TB case detection and treatment by increasing the TB diagnostic and treatment network in conjunction with scaling-up of antiretroviral therapy sites; increasing Central Reference Laboratory capacity; improving TB preventive therapy for HIV-positive patients that are not infected with TB; and facilitating community-to-facility linkages to improve diagnosis, contact tracing, therapy adherence, and retention in treatment care. U.S. assistance will also fund transport of samples for TB diagnosis as well as existing monitoring and evaluation systems.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$22.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2017 request level for Malawi does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2017 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** In partnership with the Ministry of Health and other stakeholders, U.S. assistance totaling \$14.5 million will work in health facilities and at a community level to improve the quality of care, including actions that expand immunization coverage, expand use of targeted interventions for at-risk newborns, and facilitate state and community actor's efforts to monitor maternal, newborn, and child health care, while simultaneously strengthening maternal, antenatal, and neonatal care and integrated case management.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** \$12.7 million in U.S. assistance will support the procurement of contraceptives and train service providers in supply chain logistics, strengthen FP/RH communications platforms, and support expansion of social franchises.
- **Nutrition:** \$4.2 million in U.S. assistance will promote exclusive breastfeeding, vitamin A supplementation, and complementary feeding. These interventions will be complemented by activities to increase production of nutritionally higher-value crops, such as legumes and orange-fleshed sweet potatoes. Other nutrition interventions include fortification of selected processed foods, coordinating to expand targeted coverage of USAID's FFP and U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Food for Progress efforts, and training programs in health facilities to treat acute malnutrition. Maximizing U.S. assistance, school textbooks produced with basic education resources will include educational messages to promote positive nutrition and dietary behaviors. Additionally, USDA's McGovern-Dole School Feeding Program complements USAID investments in education and nutrition.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

Through the IMET program, the U.S. prepares Malawi Defense Forces (MDF) personnel for senior leadership positions within the military. IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel

to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. This exposure engenders a greater understanding within the MDF of the proper role of the military in a democratic society and the importance of regional peace and stability – priorities for the United States and factors that, in turn, support sustained economic development in Malawi.

Security Services' Multi-Mission Capability to Conduct Peacekeeping and Fight Transnational and Terrorism Threats Increased

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance totaling \$0.3 million will be used to support continued military professionalization.

P.L. 480 Title II

U.S. assistance will provide targeted assistance to reduce hunger and malnutrition among chronically food-insecure households particularly vulnerable to natural and economic shocks. In coordination with other U.S. assistance interventions, FFP will work at the household and community levels to promote maternal and child health and nutrition, natural resource management, disaster risk reduction, climate-sensitive agriculture, and household strategies for withstanding natural and economic shocks. To maximize the impact of U.S. government assistance, work to coordinate and foster linkages across all sectors will continue, where relevant and appropriate.

Social Development Improved

Key Intervention:

- \$3.5 million in U.S. assistance will reduce chronic malnutrition and food insecurity and build the resilience of vulnerable households in Malawi. These investments will utilize the evidence-based “First 1,000 Days” approach. Activities will treat moderately-malnourished children, and will support increased uptake of vitamin A, iron, and folic acid, as well as de-worming. Health workers and mothers will be trained on improved nutrition through better food preparation and preservation, community management of childhood illnesses, child growth monitoring, and the development of kitchen gardens. Activities will also link participants to appropriate FP/RH services, as well as improve household and community water, sanitation, and hygiene practices and facilities.

Sustainable Livelihoods Increased

Key Intervention:

- With \$3.5 million, FFP activities will support the most food insecure and vulnerable populations in Malawi. As mentioned previously, activities will be integrated with FTF assistance, layering agriculture and food security interventions that reach both the vulnerable and emerging farmers, while at the same time opening up commercial agricultural opportunities through FTF for FFP beneficiaries to “graduate” to when ready. This layered approach also enhances resilience for rural households that are especially vulnerable to climate variability and recurrent shocks.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The \$350.7 million MCC Compact with Malawi was reinstated on June 21, 2012 and entered into force on September 20, 2013. It aims to expand access to electricity for Malawians and businesses, and, in so doing, lower the cost of doing business in Malawi and increase value-added production. The MCC Compact includes investments in transmission lines to strengthen the country’s transmission backbone, distribution system rehabilitation and expansion, and additional generation capacity through the

rehabilitation of an existing hydropower plant. It covers equipment and sustainable land management to reduce soil erosion in the Shire River Watershed, thereby increasing the efficiency and sustainability of hydropower generation. Finally, and critically, it includes capacity building and technical assistance for key power sector institutions – to restore the commercial viability of the electricity utility, strengthen the energy regulatory authority, and create an enabling environment for greater public and private sector investment in the energy sector.

The existence of the Compact is already generating power sector investment interest from donors, such as the World Bank and JICA, and from private sector energy developers who are negotiating with the GOM to produce and sell electricity. GCCI-funded EC-LEDS programs will explore renewable energy activities to complement the much larger MCC effort. Additionally, targeted regionally funded Power Africa assistance will facilitate power purchase agreements between independent power providers, the GOM, and the national energy utility commission in order to increase energy capacity up to an additional 500 megawatts by 2020; and explore off-grid renewable sources of energy. Through its implementing partner, Millennium Challenge Account-Malawi, MCC has awarded grants to local NGOs aimed at reducing soil erosion in the Shire River Watershed, and MCC collaborates with USAID/Malawi's economic growth activities to ensure complementarity of approaches where there is geographical overlap.

Once the Compact is completed at the end of FY 2018, the benefits from more reliable energy will not only relieve a significant constraint to economic development in Malawi, but will boost results in USAID's programs, especially in health clinics and schools, as well as in private sector investment and marketing of agricultural commodities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID/Malawi completed a number of performance evaluations in FY 2014 and two in FY 2015.

- USAID/Malawi staff conduct regular site visits to monitor progress of activities and projects. These visits have allowed USAID staff to customize capacity building efforts with a focus on building capacity of local organizations.
- To assess the implementation of PEPFAR, USAID/Malawi conducted 69 Site Improvement through Monitoring (SIMS) visits in FY 2015. These visits allowed staff to assess how well partners are supporting the facilities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: These assessments, evaluations, and routine monitoring informed the following actions and decisions:

- A performance evaluation of USAID's FTF flagship activity highlighted promising gains in soy and groundnut production, while revealing that critical challenges remain in access to markets, financing, and processing facilities. USAID/Malawi is applying the evaluation results to the development of the successor activity.
- An assessment of the dairy sector, including cost benefit analysis, noted that while generally the dairy sector in Malawi is expanding and creating new employment opportunities for the rural poor, there are a number of key challenges that limit the value chain's potential. Based on these findings, in FY 2014, USAID/Malawi changed its FTF strategy to drop dairy and add the orange-fleshed sweet potato value chain, which is projected to hold far greater economic potential.
- Another USAID/Malawi study examining Malawians' attitudes toward education revealed that children lacked safe spaces to develop their reading skills, whether due to lack of safety from outright violence or from competing demands to engage in agricultural and domestic work. Provision of such safe spaces was therefore a prominent feature in the statement of work of a newly procured, flagship education activity.

- A mid-term evaluation of a large health project found that the contractor had begun to implement interventions independent of the Ministry of Health due to pressure to progress with the activity work plan and demonstrate results. USAID/Malawi and the implementer subsequently met to resolve the issue and agreed on the need to work in tandem with host country officials. Since then, the implementing partner has made significant efforts to better engage district health management teams and zonal health officers.
- PEPFAR SIMS visit findings resulted in programmatic changes, including changes that strengthen use of expert clients to improve linkages to care and defaulter tracing, use of Health Diagnostic Assistants to increase testing and linkage to care, and partner coordination with and accountability to the Ministry of Health.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Social Development Improved: U.S. assistance will implement a range of basic education and health activities that will expand facility- and community-level service delivery and reach an increased proportion of the population. Education assistance will primarily be used to increase the reading skills of students in Standards One to Three. Increasing learning levels will enable Malawi to become less dependent on humanitarian assistance, given that a well-educated population will make more positive, productive contributions to their economy and country. GHP funds will be used to improve Malawi's national health indicators by sustaining gains in currently-supported districts and saturating high disease-burden areas with priority, evidence-based health interventions that target the most vulnerable populations. U.S. assistance will increase access to quality, priority health services; strengthen the performance of health systems; and encourage adoption of positive health behaviors among target populations. Utilizing a cross-sectoral approach, USAID will also address underlying structural problems through cross-cutting efforts to enhance the organizational capacity of national and local public and private sector institutions, increase the use of technology and innovation, strengthen the policy environment, and encourage the adoption of positive behaviors. Additionally, USAID's investments will work to strengthen girl's and women's empowerment through integrated health and education investments. To maximize U.S. assistance resources, USAID will continue to coordinate and foster linkages across all sectors and with other agencies, where relevant and appropriate.

Sustainable Livelihoods Increased: This objective supports Malawians to improve their food security and livelihoods – an essential goal for a nation of smallholder farmers. Malawian agricultural development is hindered by deforestation, declining soil fertility, erratic rainfall, small land holding size, and poor extension support from national institutions. U.S. assistance will address these constraints through sustainable intensification of agricultural production, leading to improved rural incomes, nutritional status, and food security. Resources from FTF, FFP, and GCCI programs will be used in an integrated manner to achieve these results.

Citizen Rights and Responsibilities Exercised: This objective increases civic electoral involvement, strengthens citizens' participation in decision-making in order to ensure that citizens' rights and responsibilities are exercised, and supports GOM public sector reform. Following Malawi's first tripartite (President, Parliament, and Local Councilors) election since its transition to democracy in 1994, U.S. assistance will work to build a positive working relationship between the newly elected local councilors and citizens' groups in targeted districts that will engage in grassroots advocacy to demand quality services at the local level. Increasing citizens' opportunities for engaging with local government officials and strengthening civil society organizations' activities will cultivate democratic legitimacy and citizens' inclusion in local development processes. USAID will also support preparations for Malawi's 2019 elections, with a focus on reducing the irregularities and challenges faced during the 2014 elections. U.S. assistance will also support the creation of a more informed electorate, contribute towards a more efficient electoral process, and stimulate higher voter turnout.

Security Services' Multi-mission Capability to Conduct Peacekeeping and Fight Transnational and Terrorism Threats Increased: The U.S. government seeks to develop the MDF into a professional, apolitical military that can conduct a full range of peacekeeping, counterterrorism, and internal and border security operations. This objective will be achieved by training and mentoring members of the MDF with a view to improve their skills and readiness to carry out international peacekeeping, respect human rights, appreciate U.S. values, and improve logistics and maintenance systems as well as their capacity to identify and apprehend transnational and terror threats.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	195,649
Social development improved	167,888
Development Assistance	6,000
3.2 Education	6,000
Global Health Programs - State	87,988
3.1 Health	87,988
Global Health Programs - USAID	70,400
3.1 Health	70,400
P.L. 480 Title II	3,500
3.1 Health	3,250
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	250
Sustainable livelihoods increased	26,500
Development Assistance	23,000
4.5 Agriculture	16,000
4.8 Environment	7,000
P.L. 480 Title II	3,500
4.5 Agriculture	3,500
Citizens' rights and responsibilities exercised	961
Development Assistance	961
2.2 Good Governance	761
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	200
Security services' multi-mission capability to conduct peacekeeping and fight transnational and terrorism threats increased	300
International Military Education and Training	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300

Mali

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Mali is in a period of transition, as the country attempts to secure a fragile peace through implementation of the Accord for Peace and Reconciliation in Mali that was brokered by Algeria in June 2015. Having emerged from a complex crisis, Mali is rebuilding its social, economic and governance institutions while trying to combat violence and lawlessness throughout the country. The U.S. government will continue to deliver the critical development assistance necessary to support Mali's recovery and the peace process. Key U.S. interests in Mali include support for restoration of a stable democracy and improvement in accountable governance; promotion of regional security by combating terrorists and narco-traffickers that exploit ungoverned spaces in the Sahel; reduction of chronic vulnerability through improved social services; response to, and prevention of, threats such as Ebola; increased resilience; and economic growth through sustainable development and increased U.S. economic investment. Achieving these U.S. priorities requires not only continued U.S. government engagement on security and governance issues, but also robust investments in the areas of democracy, agriculture, health, education, and public diplomacy. Mali is also a Relief to Development Transition (R2DT) Focus Country.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	147,663	*	117,215	-30,448
Development Assistance	52,000	*	44,615	-7,385
Global Health Programs - State	1,500	*	1,500	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	57,650	*	59,700	2,050
International Military Education and Training	409	*	400	-9
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	30,104	*	10,000	-20,104
Peacekeeping Operations	6,000	*	-	-6,000

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	147,663	*	117,215	-30,448
Security Governance Initiative (SGI)	-	*	3,000	3,000
Development Assistance	-	*	3,000	3,000
Trans Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	1,500	*	2,941	1,441
Development Assistance	1,500	*	2,941	1,441
Other	146,163	*	111,274	-34,889
Development Assistance	50,500	*	38,674	-11,826

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - State	1,500	*	1,500	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	57,650	*	59,700	2,050
International Military Education and Training	409	*	400	-9
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	30,104	*	10,000	-20,104
Peacekeeping Operations	6,000	*	-	-6,000

Development Assistance (DA)

DA assistance will support programs in peace and security, good governance, civil society, and rule of law and human rights that promote the restoration of a stable democracy, re-establish confidence between the Government of Mali (GOM) and its people, promote tolerance among various ethnicities, and strengthen regional security by combating terrorists and narco-traffickers who seek to exploit ungoverned spaces in the Sahel. Economic and agricultural assistance will sustainably reduce poverty and malnutrition, build the resilience of poor communities to quickly respond to, and recover from periodic climatic or economic shocks, diversify livelihoods and improve food and income security. DA assistance will also strengthen national systems for the improved delivery of health and education services.

Strong Democratic Institutions Incorporate Democratic Opposition Voices and Gender/Ethnic Diversity to National Debates, and Enhance Rule of Law

Key Interventions:

- Effective security sector governance can help to prevent, deter, discover and punish misconduct, including corruption, other criminal activity and human rights abuses. As part of the Security Governance Initiative (SGI), \$3.0 million will be used to assist USAID to better assess, design, implement and evaluate security governance and justice sector projects as they are developed jointly with the partner government through the agreed upon SGI Joint Country Action Plan (JCAP). Assistance will help judicial institutions improve case management and implement their own reforms, as well as communicate progress on these reforms to the public. Resources will provide legal rights awareness and assistance to underserved populations, provide targeted reforms in the judiciary that will combat corruption and increase transparency, and increase the capacity of traditional dispute resolution mechanisms.
- In order to promote a more robust, regionally oriented, whole-of-government approach to addressing the challenges in the Sahel, these resources will also support the Sahel Development Initiative (SDI). The SDI has four inter-related development objectives: countering violent extremism; strengthening vulnerable local communities; building capacity of regional, national, and subnational institutions to effectively deliver services; and interagency learning, as USAID, Department of State and Department of Defense colleagues work toward a common approach to the region.
- FY 2017 funding of \$0.2 million will strengthen the link between the citizens and the GOM by building systems that ensure transparent financial flows to the sub-national level and public participation in the resource planning, allocation, and execution processes. Activities will champion Mali's decentralization efforts, a critical commitment of the country's 2015 Peace Accord. In addition, activities will foster reconciliation, bolster good governance and civic participation across multiple sectors, strengthen the delivery of public health and education services, and support economic growth.

Malian Civil Society is an Active, Critical, and Constructive Partner with Government, Promoting Fundamental Rights and Liberties

Key Intervention:

- \$0.6 million of U.S. assistance will strengthen the advocacy and monitoring capacity of Malian civil society organizations to perform meaningful watchdog functions regarding the use of public resources and to protect human rights; including those of traditionally disempowered members of society like women and youth; and further promote national reconciliation.

Maliens Address Key Factors in Sustainable National Reconciliation and Resist Violent Extremism

Key Intervention:

- In line with Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) principles, approximately \$2.9 million of U.S. assistance will promote inter-community dialogue to improve relations between the GOM, civil society organizations, local communities and traditional leaders. Activities will empower traditional leaders, journalists, and civil society to counter messages from the violent extremist groups with messages of peace and reconciliation and to promote non-violent forms of debate. Traditionally isolated communities will be encouraged to work effectively with local officials and neighboring communities.

Healthy Behaviors and Use of High-Impact Health Services Bring Sustained Health Improvements and Stronger Service Delivery

Key Interventions:

- FY 2017 funding of \$1.0 million will expand the use of social marketing networks to share information on point-of-use water treatment and foster behavior change communications that promote the use of safe drinking water in targeted geographic zones.
- Activities will build low-cost, community-led total sanitation approaches to increase access to household latrines, promote hand-washing with soap, support civil society organizations to engage with the government on issues related to water, sanitation, and hygiene, and improve community-level sanitation in selected intervention geographic zones.

Children Have Equitable Access to Quality Education and Capacity-building Opportunities

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$8.9 million will support the development and implementation of innovative, affordable, high-quality teaching methodologies; provide teacher training and reading materials for early grade reading; and support community involvement in children's reading education.
- Interventions will provide access to education to children and youth in conflict-affected areas by providing safe and conflict-sensitive learning spaces; conflict and gender-sensitive learning materials; accelerated learning programs; entrepreneurship and work preparedness training; psychosocial support to conflict-affected students and teachers; teacher training; and institutional capacity building in conflict-sensitive program development, implementation, and management.
- Interventions will strengthen GOM budget and human resource management systems to improve the resource planning, allocation, and execution processes for the education sector.

Poverty and Malnutrition are Sustainably Reduced, and the Formal Economy Expands

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$24.5 million to support the efforts of the GOM to refine and implement a country-led

comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development.

- Activities will increase sustainable gains in the production of subsistence cereals (millet, sorghum, rice) to help farmers become net producers of food; improve herd and pastureland management by semi-nomadic pastoralists to increase incomes and improve nutrition while minimizing environmental impact; and support diet diversification and rainfall-independent income generation by promoting vegetable gardens and nutritious tree species combined with training on proper food preparation and cooking.
- U.S. assistance will promote micro, small, and medium sized private enterprise development and employment generation by increasing access to credit to purchase agricultural inputs and processing equipment, facilitating contracts between producers and processors of agricultural commodities, reducing corruption along key trade corridors, and improving market information systems.
- \$3.0 million in Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI) funding will improve the ability of the National Meteorological Services of Mali to become a stand-alone, quality service provider for climate data and analysis. Activities will improve climate forecasting to predict rainfall, support analysis, and develop recommendation tools which will lead to the scale-up of adoption of climate-change-adaptive practices by smallholder farmers in vulnerable areas.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Mali continues to face serious challenges in the health sector, with some of the world's worst health indicators. Nearly all health facilities in northern Mali were destroyed in 2012 and have yet to be repaired, with internally displaced persons (IDPs) and war injuries overtaxing the already weak health system in the south. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. GHP funding will continue to improve health service delivery at the community and health facility levels, and will strengthen key health systems throughout the country. Assistance provided through GHP accounts will also allow successful pilot interventions to be expanded, achieving greater impact on national health indicators.

Healthy Behaviors and Use of High-Impact Health Services Bring Sustained Health Improvements and Stronger Service Delivery

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Mali will receive \$4.5 million (of which \$1.5 million GHP-State and \$3.0 million GHP-USAID) to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$25.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2017 request level for Mali does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2017 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): \$16.5 million will support evidence-based, high-impact health interventions to reduce causes of morbidity and mortality in Mali primarily through work with community health centers and associations. Activities will provide a package of integrated

services to families to improve maternal and child health with a full range of interventions for malaria and other preventable causes of death. Funds will also strengthen public health financial and human resource management systems to improve the resource planning, allocation, and execution processes for the health sector.

- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): \$11.0 million will expand access to high-quality, voluntary FP/RH services and information, and reproductive healthcare on a sustainable basis. Such programs enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of the first birth. U.S. assistance will make substantial contributions to reductions of fistula and maternal and child mortality and morbidity; and mitigate adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability.
- Nutrition: \$4.2 million will be used to scale-up evidence-based, high-impact nutrition interventions to reduce mortality and morbidity of pregnant women and children from conception to two years of age. Activities will focus on infant and young child feeding, improved screening efforts, safe water and hygiene practices, and distribution of micronutrient supplements. Funds will also strengthen the link between the citizens and the GOM by building systems that ensure transparent financial flows to the sub-national level and public participation in the resource planning, allocation, and execution processes for the health sector.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The IMET program provides training to students and presents democratic alternatives to key foreign military and civilian leaders. The program has sponsored Malian military officers and non-commissioned officers since 1985. The March 2012 coup and the abject failure of the Malian army to respond to the crisis in the North highlighted an urgent need for reform of the Malian military. Programs funded through this account will foster stronger military-to-military relations and expose Malian students to U.S. military procedures and the manner in which our military functions under civilian control.

Mali Has Strong and Effective Civilian Control Over its Military and Security Forces and Better Control of its Borders

Key Interventions:

- FY 2017 funding of \$0.4 million will provide strategic level professionalization courses that emphasize principles of effective force management, long term planning and force sustainment.
- Activities will provide strategic and technical expertise specifically in the areas of Military Training and Doctrine, Military Inspector General Operations and Military Legal Advocacy/Operational Law. Such education will directly contribute to Command and Control at a strategic level and allow more effective governance of the Malian Armed Forces.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program responds to security threats and risks to indigenous populations posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance; excess, loosely secured, and otherwise at-risk small arms and light weapons; man-portable air defense systems; and ammunition.

Mali Has Strong and Effective Civilian Control Over its Military and Security Forces and Better Control of Its Borders

Key Intervention:

- CWD funding of \$1.0 million will be used to develop an Explosive Ordnance Disposal program to dispose of conventional weapons of war.

P.L. 480 Title II

Mali has historically suffered from chronic food insecurity due primarily to droughts and pests in the North and floods in the South. The recent political insecurity and instability has displaced populations and further aggravated the need for food and other types of humanitarian assistance. Child malnutrition is particularly severe in Mali, with stunting present in 38 percent of children under five years old. The combined effects of chronic malnutrition, poverty, conflict, and climatic risks have severely hampered the ability of Malians to quickly respond to, and recover from, periodic climatic or economic shocks. Food for Peace assistance will target the most vulnerable and augment the ability of local populations to resist and recover from these climate shocks on their own.

Poverty and Malnutrition are Sustainably Reduced, and the Formal Economy Expands

Key Interventions:

- \$4.5 million will support nutrition education for healthcare professionals and community members on infant and young child feeding practices for children six to 23 months; and support the construction and rehabilitation of drinking water sources.
- \$2.0 million will provide training to women on improved techniques for cultivating a variety of micronutrient-rich fruits and vegetables.
- \$2.5 million will provide business and technical skills development for youth, and the expansion of credit for farmers, entrepreneurs and youth.
- \$1.0 million will support the dissemination of agro-climatic data and early warning information that reaches vulnerable groups.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2015:

- USAID conducted an assessment of Mali's Health Management Information System (HMIS) that revealed critical weaknesses in the system, inhibiting the government's ability to provide healthcare to its own people. The recommendations from the assessment were validated by the government, and USAID provided support in the selection of the best HMIS tool named District Health Information System 2 (DHIS2).
- A field visit was conducted in order to study the country's bilingual reading curriculum and learning materials. It allowed the education team to have a greater understanding of the issues around reading instruction in a local language or French and adjust its strategy. Also, an early grade reading assessment (EGRA) and a conflict and disaster risk reduction (C/DRR) assessment were conducted to evaluate student performance in reading and to analyze the current provision of educational opportunities and how it impacts and is impacted by crisis or conflict, as well as the country's ability to appropriately respond. Additionally, an analysis of statistical data from the Ministry of Education on teachers, number of classrooms, and students was crucial in fine-tuning estimated targets, and thus budgets for future instruments.
- A new contract was awarded to establish an M&E service platform, which will build the capacity of mission staff and assist with the design of additional Impact Evaluations for large projects as well as performance evaluations.
- In FY 2015, USAID/Mali concluded its Population Baseline Survey for the Feed the Future Zone of Influence, the award and implementation of which had been delayed due to the political crisis.
- In FY 2015, USAID/Mali began implementation of an Impact Assessment for the core Feed the Future Cereal Value Chain (CVC) activity. This assessment will conduct initial, mid-point, and final evaluations of the CVC program.

- An evaluation is being designed to assess the impact of the USAID/Mali Justice Sector project. It is anticipated that this evaluation will be procured and implemented during 2016.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID/Mali informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- The health program will fund a mechanism to develop and implement the roll out of DHIS2 that will help improve the country's Health Management Information System.
- The education and economic growth programs continue to incorporate the information and data collected through field visits, education specific assessments such as EGRA, and C/DRR into all project design and budget decisions.
- Based on findings of two joint assessments, USAID modified an existing cooperative agreement for elections and political processes to include more civic education, selected anti-corruption activities, and training for newly elected officials at the subnational level.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strong Democratic Institutions Incorporate Democratic Opposition Voices and Gender/Ethnic Diversity to National Debates, and Enhance Rule of Law: The lack of effective democratic opposition is often cited as a contributing factor to the 2012 coup d'état and ensuring diversity in Mali's democratic institutions will be critical for maintaining stability. U.S. assistance will help Mali strengthen its democratic institutions by incorporating opposition viewpoints and reinforcing the rule of law. Programs will support the professional development of journalists, particularly youth and women; empower political groups that promote gender equity in government; encourage women's participation in municipal, legislative, and presidential elections; and increase the ability of political parties to represent citizens' concerns.

Malian Civil Society Is an Active, Critical, and Constructive Partner with Government, Promoting Fundamental Rights and Liberties: Coming out of the post-coup environment, many human rights abuses remain unresolved and enforcement of laws defending human rights and civil liberties is weak. Civil society must play a critical role in reestablishing the social contract between the government and its citizens. U.S. assistance programs will advocate for the adoption and enforcement of a comprehensive anti-slavery law, strengthen government's responsiveness to human rights issues identified by civil society organizations (CSOs), and help implement a system for CSOs to report human rights violations to the government.

Maliens Address Key Factors in Sustainable National Reconciliation and Resist Violent Extremism: Providing Malians with the tools necessary to counter violent extremist messages is necessary to protect U.S. interests and to foster the development of a democratic society capable of advancing the interests of Malians. Programs will increase positive dialogue among religious leaders and the communities they serve, promote inter-community dialogue by engaging with the GOM, CSOs, local community leaders, and traditional leaders, and promote the reintegration of former combatants by providing vocational training and viable economic opportunities. U.S. assistance will empower traditional leaders, journalists, and civil society to speak out against messages put forth by extremist groups. Programs will also facilitate the voluntary return and reintegration of refugees and IDPs to the north.

Healthy Behaviors and Use of High-Impact Health Services Bring Sustained Health Improvements and Stronger Service Delivery: Good health is essential to improved productivity, higher incomes, and poverty reduction in Mali. Programs will continue to build upon recent successes in the fight against infant, under-five, and maternal mortality and morbidity. In the next five years, U.S. assistance programs

will aim to reduce infant mortality by 25 percent, and reduce maternal mortality and under-five mortality by 30 percent. Additionally, HIV prevalence remains high among key populations. U.S. assistance to the health sector will increase the number and improve the quality of clinics, and deliver an integrated package of essential health services for HIV/AIDS, malaria, maternal and child health, family planning, water sanitation and nutrition to end preventable child and maternal deaths. U.S. assistance will support mass media communication campaigns; improve national-level health policy formulation, research, and drug security; increase citizens' demand for quality health services; and improve knowledge of preventive healthy behaviors among individuals, households, and communities.

Children Have Equitable Access to Quality Education and Capacity-Building Opportunities: There have been recent successes in the education sector, most notably the rise in child enrollment in primary school from 59 percent in 2000 to 83 percent in the 2011-2012 school year. Unfortunately, Malians have not seen an improvement in the quality of instruction, basic literacy, and the life skills that are essential if Mali's youth are to find gainful employment and expanded economic opportunity. Programs will continue to improve the reading skills of 500,000 Malian students in the first through second grades by delivering teacher training to over 12,000 teachers, providing innovative and affordable high-quality, evidence-based reading materials, strengthening service delivery systems in early grade reading, and involving communities in children's reading education. Programs will also provide opportunities for equitable access to education to 80,000 children and youth in conflict-affected areas by providing functional, safe, and accessible schools and learning spaces, conflict and gender-sensitive learning materials, psychosocial support to conflict-affected students and teachers, entrepreneurship and life skills training for youth, and institutional capacity building in conflict-sensitive programming and management.

Poverty and Malnutrition are Sustainably Reduced, and the Formal Economy Expands: With over 80 percent of the Malian population dependent on predominantly rain-fed agriculture, many Malians are extremely vulnerable to the impacts of external shocks, especially those related to climate change. Humanitarian and development assistance will augment the ability of local populations and environments to resist and recover from these climate-change shocks on their own. As rainfall becomes more unpredictable and variable, traditional agricultural crop calendars and indicators may no longer be effective or appropriate. To ensure that recent agriculture and food security gains are not reversed, U.S. investments will help Mali adapt to the impacts of climate change through improved weather information systems and more resilient practices.

Mali Has Strong and Effective Civilian Control Over its Military and Security Forces and Better Control of its Borders: The development of an accountable, professional, effective, and self-sustaining Malian military is essential for denying terrorist groups a safe haven in Mali. To achieve this goal, U.S. assistance programs will promote the professionalization of members of the Malian Armed Forces through the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program. This training will help develop professional, apolitical security and military forces grounded in strong institutions that respect the rule of law and civilian authority over the security sector. As a result of these training programs, the military's capacity to conduct border operations to counter illegal trafficking, build better cooperation with regional partners on counterterrorism operations, and ultimately build civilian trust in the Malian military, will be improved.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	117,215
Strong democratic institutions incorporate democratic opposition voices and gender/ethnic diversity to national debates, and enhance rule of law	3,200
Development Assistance	3,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	200
Malian civil society is an active, critical, and constructive partner with government, promoting fundamental rights and liberties	592
Development Assistance	592
2.4 Civil Society	592
Mali has strong and effective civilian control over its military and security forces and better control of its borders	1,400
International Military Education and Training	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
Maliens address key factors in sustainable national reconciliation and resist violent extremism	2,941
Development Assistance	2,941
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,941
Healthy behaviors and use of high-impact health services bring sustained health improvements and stronger service delivery	62,641
Development Assistance	1,441
3.1 Health	1,441
Global Health Programs - State	1,500
3.1 Health	1,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	59,700
3.1 Health	59,700
Children have equitable access to a quality education and capacity-building opportunities	8,941
Development Assistance	8,941
3.2 Education	8,941
Poverty and malnutrition are sustainably reduced and the formal economy expands	37,500
Development Assistance	27,500
4.5 Agriculture	24,500
4.8 Environment	3,000
P.L. 480 Title II	10,000
3.1 Health	4,500
4.5 Agriculture	2,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,000

Mauritania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance to Mauritania is to support the country's development as an accountable and democratic state that is capable of countering violent extremism and maintaining a professional military that respects human rights and international norms. With high levels of unemployment and food insecurity, Mauritania continues to rank as one of the world's poorest countries, characterized as having "low human development" in the 2015 United Nations Human Development Report. With limited employment and few meaningful educational opportunities, the country's political and socio-economic situation is fragile, leaving large segments of the population vulnerable to recruitment by extremist organizations. To address these complex challenges, U.S. assistance focuses on enhancing the quality and availability of educational and professional opportunities for vulnerable youth, by working with the Government of Mauritania (GOM), an active participant in the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP), to delegitimize extremist ideology and promote socially productive alternatives to political violence. In addition, U.S. assistance seeks to improve Mauritanian ability to safely and securely manage its conventional weapons and munitions stockpiles and professionalize Mauritania's security forces, thereby supporting the GOM's ongoing and substantial contributions to counterterrorism efforts in the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	8,699	*	3,084	-5,615
Development Assistance	1,615	*	1,584	-31
International Military Education and Training	449	*	500	51
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	6,635	*	-	-6,635

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	8,699	*	3,084	-5,615
Trans Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	1,615	*	1,584	-31
Development Assistance	1,615	*	1,584	-31
Other	7,084	*	1,500	-5,584
International Military Education and Training	449	*	500	51
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	6,635	*	-	-6,635

Development Assistance (DA)

In partnership with the GOM, DA resources under the TSCTP program will delegitimize terrorist ideology, promote socially productive outlets for at-risk populations, and reduce the underlying causes of vulnerability to violent extremism throughout Mauritania. FY 2017 resources will be programmed in close partnership with the GOM and civil society to promote constructive alternatives to extremism through increased economic opportunities, civic engagement, and educational opportunities. DA resources will specifically target historically marginalized, under-educated, and other at-risk populations.

Mauritania Effectively Counters Regional Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups and Maintains the Security of its Borders against Infiltration by Transnational Criminal Organizations

Key Intervention:

- \$1.6 million of the FY 2017 DA request will be programmed to promote constructive alternatives to violent extremism through expanded economic opportunities for youth employment and education and through increased citizen participation on issues of governance.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET programs also provide English language training to improve military forces interoperability and facilitate participation in international peacekeeping operations.

Mauritania Deepens Security Cooperation with Regional Partners

Key Intervention:

- \$0.5 million in FY 2017 IMET funds will complement existing efforts of U.S. and other international partners to build effective defense institutions, professionalize the armed forces of Mauritania, and promote security for the government and people of Mauritania, particularly by countering terrorist threats.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program will improve Mauritanian ability to safely and securely manage its conventional weapons and munitions stockpiles through an increase in its physical security and stockpile management capability. NADR-CWD activities are critical and directly support overall U.S. efforts to increase the peace, stability, and security of Mauritania.

Mauritania Deepens Security Cooperation with Regional Partners

Key Intervention:

- \$1.0 million in NADR-CWD assistance to reduce stockpiles of conventional weapons, continue stockpile management training, and provide physical security and safety improvements to Mauritania's conventional weapons and munitions stockpile facilities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2015:

- USAID staff participated in several site visits to TSCTP-funded technical training programs, primarily to monitor public financial management and future plans for programming.

- In FY 2015 USAID funded an assessment of Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) resources and programming in Mauritania with the purpose of establishing the overall relevance and need for continued CVE programming in the country and the most effective programmatic interventions under such a program going forward. The assessment was based on three weeks of fieldwork by consultants, desktop literature reviews, and analysis of previous USAID, Department of State, and Department of Defense efforts in the region to counter violent extremism. The results of the assessment informed the FY 2017 DA request for TSCTP funding (see below).

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- The above-mentioned CVE assessment commissioned by USAID revealed two key findings that have informed this FY 2017 request: 1) CVE programming in Mauritania is contextually warranted and should be continued, and 2) future vocational education programming will be more effective if linkages to post-training employment opportunities, civic engagement, and other U.S. government efforts to counter violent extremism in the Sahel are enhanced. Program design for FY 2017 resources, currently underway, integrates these assessment findings, both of which have informed this request.
- In addition, ongoing discussions with partners in the GOM on current financial management and program implementation challenges of the TSCTP funded technical training program have shaped internal thinking on future TSCTP programming. Thus, USAID is currently consulting with Embassy Nouakchott, local civil society actors, and multilateral development partners in Mauritania on alternative, non-government-to-government, programming options going forward.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Mauritania Effectively Counters Regional Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups and Maintains the Security of its Borders against Infiltration by Transnational Criminal Organizations: Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb's presence in Mauritania and along its northern and eastern borders presents a range of challenges to the country's security. The GOM has been receptive to U.S. assistance on counterterrorism and border security, which provides an opening to facilitate positive impact on a range of U.S. government initiatives in the country, such as building the capacity of security institutions to detain suspected criminals and bring them to justice. U.S. assistance in FY 2017 will work to counter the influence of regional terrorist and violent extremist groups by promoting constructive engagement between citizens and the GOM and enhancing opportunities for historically marginalized groups throughout Mauritanian society.

Mauritania Deepens Security Cooperation with Regional Partners: Mauritania effectively counters regional terrorist and violent extremist groups and maintains the security of its borders against infiltration by transnational criminal organizations.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	3,084
Mauritania effectively counters regional terrorist and violent extremist groups and maintains the security of its borders against infiltration by transnational criminal organizations.	1,584
Development Assistance	1,584
1.1 Counterterrorism	1,584
Mauritania deepens security cooperation with regional partners.	1,500
International Military Education and Training	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000

Mauritius

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Enhancing maritime security and maintaining a strong bilateral relationship with Mauritius are priorities for the United States, as these efforts will contribute to a more stable Indian Ocean region. U.S. foreign assistance in Mauritius focuses on strengthening the country's coastal and maritime security capabilities. As one of the few African countries with a moderate Maritime Domain Awareness capability, Mauritius can play an important role in U.S. maritime security efforts in the region. Foreign assistance efforts will focus on training mid-level Mauritian government officers to increase professionalization including on maritime security issues.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	244	*	150	-94
International Military Education and Training	244	*	150	-94

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Mauritius and Seychelles Effectively Address Transnational Issues

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of approximately \$0.2 million will support the training of Mauritian Police Force leaders, increasing their level of professionalism and enhancing their capacity to ensure maritime security.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Mauritius and Seychelles Effectively Address Transnational Issues: Transnational crime causes regional instability, adversely impacting economies in general and the fishing and tourism industries specifically. Currently, Mauritius lacks the professionalized and effectively trained personnel to effectively identify and combat transnational crime in their extensive maritime domains. Mauritius relies heavily on third nation support to patrol their waters as well as investigate, apprehend, and prosecute criminals.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	150
Mauritius and Seychelles effectively address transnational issues	150
International Military Education and Training	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150

Mozambique

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The main goal of U.S. assistance is to promote a more prosperous, democratic and stable Mozambique. U.S. assistance supports the country in leveraging emerging opportunities to achieve inclusive socio-economic development and improve the quality of life for all Mozambicans, particularly the poor, underserved, and marginalized. This assistance will continue to promote an integrated approach that addresses short and long-term social, economic, and health constraints to development. To achieve this goal, U.S. assistance combats serious health threats, increases the transparency and accountability of democratic institutions, and improves educational outcomes as fundamental pre-requisites for national development. U.S. assistance also promotes sustainable and inclusive economic development, sound agribusiness practices, the preservation of national biodiversity, and investments to adapt to climate change. The United States will continue to collaborate with the Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GRM) to combat trafficking in wildlife, and work across all programs to improve oversight, transparency, and civic involvement in governance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	450,168	*	401,710	-48,458
Development Assistance	52,500	*	32,709	-19,791
Global Health Programs - State	327,449	*	298,301	-29,148
Global Health Programs - USAID	68,700	*	70,300	1,600
International Military Education and Training	519	*	400	-119
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	*	-	-1,000

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	450,168	*	401,710	-48,458
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	-	*	1,366	1,366
Development Assistance	-	*	1,366	1,366
Other	450,168	*	400,344	-49,824
Development Assistance	52,500	*	31,343	-21,157
Global Health Programs - State	327,449	*	298,301	-29,148
Global Health Programs - USAID	68,700	*	70,300	1,600
International Military Education and Training	519	*	400	-119
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	*	-	-1,000

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance will support the development of civil society organizations (CSO); public transparency and accountability; access to clean water; improved sanitation; enhanced basic education outcomes; improved nutritional status of rural populations; higher agriculture-sector incomes; and improved environmental protection of biodiversity and of populations vulnerable to climate change. Assistance will continue to leverage public-private partnerships to foster economic growth and environmental conservation.

Democratic Governance of Mozambican Institutions Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.2 million will increase citizen access to quality information by improving the quality of reporting and strengthening the financial sustainability of media outlets. Recognizing the essential role media plays in holding the government accountable, this activity will also focus on advocacy for the implementation of Mozambique's Right to Information Law as well as press freedom and free speech.
- U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million will be used to strengthen the impact of civic activism to improve accountable, effective democratic governance. Activities will focus on improving the organizational performance and advocacy capacity of strategically selected Mozambican CSOs, with attention focused on extractive industry management, governmental transparency and accountability, among other target sectors.
- \$0.1 million will be used to improve the administration of justice and support the effective implementation of key justice sector reforms. This activity will build upon past successes in fortifying internal management systems of Mozambique's Attorney General's Office and educating prosecutors on key legal issues.

Resilient, Broad-based Economic Growth Accelerated

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), \$19.5 million in U.S. assistance will support the GRM to refine and implement a country-led, comprehensive, broad-based, agricultural development and food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural growth.
- \$4.0 million will support climate change adaptation activities that focus on both "green engineering" solutions such as rehabilitating natural coastal protective areas and working with the GRM to rezone the most vulnerable areas. Community outreach and education as well as GRM capacity development will be included to strengthen vulnerable cities' ability to adapt to the effects of climate change.
- \$1.4 million will fund conservation efforts in Gorongosa National Park, Niassa National Reserve, and other conservation areas to protect endangered wildlife in Mozambique's critical habitats and emerging tourist locations. Assistance will focus on addressing wildlife trafficking, increasing the policy development capacity of GRM agencies responsible for the management of protected areas, improving the management of selected protected areas, and increasing community economic activities that align with conservation efforts.

Labor Quality Improved through Education and Training

Key Intervention:

- Basic Education: \$5.3 million will be used to train teachers and school directors to improve early grade classroom instruction, reading outcomes and school management for students in grades one and

two. \$0.8 million of this funding will specifically support local civil society organizations to advocate for quality education, gender equity, and improved school leadership and management, \$0.3 million will be used to improve the national early grade reading policy framework and delivery systems through support to the Ministry of Education to improve coordination mechanisms, development of early grade reading standards, benchmarks and strengthening early grade reading assessment systems.

Health Status of Targeted Population Groups Improved

Key Intervention:

- **Water and Sanitation:** \$1.2 million will promote the adoption of key behaviors to improve overall hygiene such as safe drinking water management (including the collection, transport, treatment, and safe storage of drinking water), hand washing, safe disposal of feces including household construction and use of affordable latrines, proper storage and handling of food to prevent contamination. Behavior change messaging for water, sanitation and nutrition will be closely coordinated to contribute to improved nutrition outcomes. Efforts will also focus on increasing access to multiple-use water services and basic sanitation, both directly and through policy and regulatory approaches. Activities will include promoting water treatment methods, linking communities to water purifier retailers, targeted hygiene and latrine-use educational campaigns, and improving the policy and regulatory framework related to water and sanitation service delivery.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

The high prevalence of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases, as well as high maternal and newborn mortality, have resulted in an extremely low life expectancy of just 50 years for Mozambicans. Even within this context, Mozambique has seen important gains in health sector priority areas over the years. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. More specifically, resources will focus on reducing maternal mortality by increasing health services available before, during, and after pregnancy. U.S. assistance will also concentrate on the cross-cutting issue of health system strengthening, enabling the country to manage limited health resources more effectively and efficiently, while improving the quality of services available to its citizenry.

Health Status of Targeted Population Groups Improved

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Mozambique will receive \$298.3 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country as well as support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** \$5.0 million will support activities to strengthen institutions and programs that relate to TB control; improve accessibility and quality of TB prevention, diagnosis and treatment, including multidrug-resistant TB; community involvement in TB control; and enhance effective linkages across the continuum of care from home to hospital, contributing to the national, global and Sustainable Development Goal targets for TB.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$29.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventative and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2017 request level for Mozambique does not include the total

projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2017 operating year budget is set.

- Maternal and Child Health: \$17.0 million will be used to improve health facilities' abilities to expand evidence-based, high-impact delivery services to reduce maternal mortality such as emergency obstetric care and scaling-up high impact interventions (antenatal care, care for normal delivery, three post-natal care visits and post-partum family planning). Assistance will also include community education and outreach activities to increase facility-based births and link communities with facilities to reduce infant mortality.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): \$13.0 million will expand access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information on a sustainable basis. Activities will procure FP/RH commodities, improve access to a range of voluntary contraceptive options, integrate services, train health care providers and promote communications for behavioral change through community outreach and facility-based interventions.
- Nutrition: \$6.3 million will be used for community and facility education and outreach activities for growth monitoring and promotion as well as behavior change activities to incorporate more nutritious foods and vitamins into household diets. A portion of these funds will be used for a nutrition challenge fund that will allow agribusinesses and food processors to introduce new, innovative, nutritious products for household consumption.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Enhanced Capability to Address Transnational Threats and to Provide Accountable Domestic Security

Key Intervention:

- Assistance of \$0.4 million will support professionalization of the Mozambican military.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014 and FY 2015:

- USAID-funded Support Program for Economic and Enterprise Development (SPEED) activity underwent a performance evaluation. SPEED is the third generation of USAID trade and investment environment work, focused on the enabling business environment and works primarily to influence governmental policy advocacy, change, and implementation.
- USAID conducted a Bio-Tourism performance evaluation that included three biodiversity and ecotourism activities.
- After five years of implementation, the Platform of Agriculture Research and Technology Innovation (PARTI) program, underwent a performance evaluation in Sofala, Maputo, Gaza, Manica, Zambezia, Nampula, Tete and Cabo Delgado provinces.
- An impact evaluation of the major education project continued into its third year, with an independent contractor monitoring reading achievement in both intervention and control groups.
- The Maternal-Child Health Integrated Program (MCHIP) underwent an end-term evaluation in order to assess its performance and contributions to the integrated health results framework.
- A performance evaluation of the Media Strengthening Program (MSP) was conducted.
- USAID and the Department of State's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) conducted a joint mid-term evaluation of their government-to-government assistance activities with the Mozambican Attorney General's Office (AGO).

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted in Mozambique informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- The results of the PARTI evaluation identified important issues to include in any follow-on efforts, including scale-up and better marketing of improved technologies and more effective extension linkages.
- Results and recommendations of the SPEED performance evaluation were adopted into the design of the SPEED follow-on activity in order to improve the enabling business environment in Mozambique through policy development, approval, dissemination, and implementation.
- The early grade reading impact evaluation demonstrated with greater precision which activities have the most impact on students' reading success. Based on very positive results so far, USAID is working on more cost-effective designs to expand the activity to more regions. This could more than triple the number of students who are reached through this activity.
- The MSP performance evaluation validated interventions that are valued by stakeholders and contributing to desired results, while also generating evidence-based recommendations for improved implementation of MSP and design of the follow-on activity.
- The Bio-Tourism evaluation contributed to the changes implemented in the follow-on activity designs including the development and advocacy of management plans for the Gorongosa Restoration Project activities.
- In July 2015, recommendations from the MCHIP evaluation were comprehensively reviewed by the follow-on activity design team. Many of the recommendations have been incorporated into the design. Specific recommendations include: ensuring a baseline and mid-term evaluations are part of the monitoring and evaluation plan; developing an exit strategy for after activity is completed; and reducing block trainings in favor of one-on-one training.
- The AGO mid-term evaluation is being used by USAID to make adjustments during the final six months of the program, and by INL to help guide its continuing work with the AGO. The results will inform any future activities with the AGO.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Democratic Governance of Mozambican Institutions Strengthened: To strengthen democratic governance of Mozambican institutions, U.S. assistance will work to increase the capacity of CSOs advocating for accountability and better governance, as well as citizen access to quality information from a more diverse, effective and independent media. Assistance also will strengthen government institutions that combat corruption and promote accountability.

Resilient, Broad-based Economic Growth Accelerated: U.S. assistance will address specific areas of intervention: growth in the agriculture sector, which includes the vast majority of livelihoods; an improved business enabling environment; protection of natural resources; and strengthening of bilateral trade and investment.

Labor Quality Improved through Education and Training: U.S. assistance in this area will focus on improving early grade reading outcomes. These activities will seek greater engagement of the GRM, civil society, and communities in education, increasing transparency and raising accountability among a range of public actors.

Health Status of Targeted Population Groups Improved: U.S. assistance in this area will focus on a range of national health needs, including: improving the care, treatment and prevention of HIV/AIDS; reducing mortality due to malaria; improving health outcomes related to maternal and child health; increasing access to clean drinking water and improved sanitation; and increasing knowledge and use of family

planning methods to improve reproductive health. These activities will seek greater engagement of the GRM, civil society, and communities in health services, increasing transparency and raising accountability among a range of public actors.

Enhanced Capability to Address Transnational Threats and to Provide Accountable Domestic Security: IMET funds will support professionalization training courses that will increase the professionalization of the Mozambican military which will enable them to more effectively conduct maritime security activities.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	401,710
Democratic governance of Mozambican institutions strengthened	1,335
Development Assistance	1,335
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	135
2.4 Civil Society	1,200
Enhanced capability to address transnational threats and to provide accountable domestic security	400
International Military Education and Training	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400
Resilient, broad-based economic growth accelerated	24,866
Development Assistance	24,866
4.5 Agriculture	19,500
4.8 Environment	5,366
Labor quality improved through education and training	5,339
Development Assistance	5,339
3.2 Education	5,339
Health status of targeted population groups improved	369,770
Development Assistance	1,169
3.1 Health	1,169
Global Health Programs - State	298,301
3.1 Health	298,301
Global Health Programs - USAID	70,300
3.1 Health	70,300

Namibia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Following the 2014 national and Presidential elections, Namibia came under new leadership that is striving to put the country on a path of prosperity for all Namibians. However, Namibia continues to face formidable development challenges that could prevent it from reaching its full potential. Notwithstanding Namibia’s classification as an upper middle-income country, these challenges include one of the highest levels of income disparity worldwide, a poorly performing education system, a high unemployment rate, an estimated 14 percent HIV prevalence rate, and a high co-infection rate of tuberculosis (TB). U.S. assistance to Namibia will focus on a transition to sustainability in a post-emergency HIV response, on programs to strengthen local capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and efforts to strengthen the U.S. government’s ongoing military cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Namibia.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	16,834	*	38,663	21,829
Global Health Programs - State	16,639	*	38,513	21,874
International Military Education and Training	195	*	150	-45

Global Health Programs (GHP)

The HIV/AIDS epidemic in Namibia is mature, generalized, and driven by heterosexual and mother-to-child transmission. The HIV/AIDS epidemic disproportionately affects the Khomas Region, which includes the capital, Windhoek, and six northern regions. HIV prevalence is 14 percent nationally, ranking Namibia sixth in the world, and there are an estimated 214,956 people living with HIV and AIDS out of a total population of roughly 2.1 million.

The Government of Namibia’s strong political, administrative, and financial leadership has resulted in Namibia having impressively high coverage levels for treatment and prevention of mother-to-child transmission, rapidly adopting new international guidelines and best practices, and increasing domestic financing for HIV programming. As a result of the progress made in the fight against HIV/AIDS, new HIV infections were halved since 2004 and life expectancy rose from 56 in 2005 to 64 in 2012 (World Bank).

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

Improved Health Status of Namibians Leading to a Healthier Workforce

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Namibia will receive \$38.5 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

FY 2017 IMET resources will support efforts to strengthen the U.S. government's ongoing military cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Namibia, through support to the Namibia Defense Force (NDF), as it transforms from a threat-based to a capabilities-based military that is responsive to the nation's emerging security needs. The NDF remains committed to the goal of participation in peacekeeping operations within the context of the Southern African Development Community to ensure the collective security of the southern Africa region.

U.S. government support for the Namibian military is focused on improving the NDF's capacity to meet its national and regional security and stability requirements, while reinforcing professionalization and rule of law within the force. To strengthen sound leadership principles, U.S. IMET assistance provides Namibian military leaders with the professional and specialized training they need to support the Namibian military.

The focus for U.S.-Namibian bilateral military relations is exposure to U.S. based leadership training for officers and non-commissioned officers (NCOs) that will ground the NDF training establishment in best practices and procedures. All training provided under the proposed IMET program will have a leadership component to reinforce the fundamental principles of professional leadership, and provide the foundation for leaders to make positive decisions independently during fluid situations.

Civil Institutions Effectively Respond to the Needs of the Community

Key Intervention:

- The FY 2017 request includes \$0.2 million for U.S.-based professional training for military personnel, focusing on officers and NCOs. This will enable the NDF to rewrite NCO training doctrines and allow follow-on U.S. government funding to ground the NDF training establishment in best practices and procedures. English language training program support for the NDF will also be provided.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID continued to implement monitoring and evaluation efforts to ensure that program goals are tracked appropriately and to inform future programming using best practices:

- USAID conducted an evaluation of the HIV Prevention among Adult Women in Namibia activity to determine whether intended results were achieved, and to inform the design of potential future activities.
- USAID conducted an end-line performance evaluation of the Strengthening HIV/AIDS Responses in Prevention and Protection Project.

Critical gaps were identified during these monitoring and evaluation efforts and new strategies outlined to respond to the changing environment of the HIV program in Namibia, but also key gains were identified and shared with the host government, to consolidate national efforts. More data- and evidence-driven activities are planned to track the increase of direct service delivery activities, particularly in antiretroviral therapy scale up, with a focus on key priority regions and hotspots.

In FY 2016, USAID will undertake additional evaluations to review the gains made by U.S. government investments in prevention with key populations and HIV retention and adherence.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID and the Department of State informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- The evaluation of the HIV Prevention among Adult Women in Namibia activity has informed future directions for policy and programs, with the emphasis on the development and expansion of horizontal systems of response that are led on the ground and incorporate contextually relevant solutions for HIV prevention programming.
- USAID will use the updated Agency guidelines and the findings of the USAID program evaluations conducted in FY 2014 to ensure that U.S. assistance is used to implement the GHI Strategy components that address TB and HIV/AIDS co-morbidity. Specifically, the goal for future programming is to ensure equal access to quality health care and transition to greater Namibian ownership, while emphasizing the importance of sustainability and systems strengthening.
- The findings of the evaluation of the Strengthening HIV/AIDS Responses in Prevention and Protection Project concluded that the project was generally a success, and that USAID has done extensive work to ensure that the services provided through this project are sustained beyond U.S. government assistance.
- The findings and recommendations of the evaluations planned for FY 2016 to review the gains made by U.S. government investments in prevention will be used to plan and influence future program direction for the reduced spread and mitigation of the impact of HIV/AIDS through a comprehensive and integrated facility-to-community response.
- IMET program reviews determined that the military-to-military relationship and capacity building are contributing to the NDF's capacity to meet its national and regional security and stability requirements. The level of capacity is expected to increase in FY 2017 with the professional training for military personnel, focusing on officers and NCOs. This will enable the NDF to rewrite NCO training doctrines and allow follow-on U.S. government funding to ground the NDF training establishment in best practices and procedures.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Improved Health Status of Namibians leading to a Healthier Workforce: Activities will focus on a transition to sustainability in a post-emergency HIV response and on programs to strengthen local capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic with improved strategic coordination among stakeholders and enhanced local capacity for research and innovation.

Civil Institutions Effectively Respond to the Needs of the Community: Military institutions will effectively develop human resources to more professionally respond to state and citizen security needs.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	38,663
Civil institutions effectively respond to the needs of the community	150
International Military Education and Training	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150
Improved health status of Namibians leading to a healthier workforce	38,513
Global Health Programs - State	38,513
3.1 Health	38,513

Niger

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Niger continues to be vulnerable to a range of shocks adversely affecting its citizens, including poor harvests; security threats posed by Boko Haram, al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, and other extremist groups; and instability in northern Mali, northern Nigeria, and Libya that poses a threat to Niger's efforts to grow its economy, strengthen governance, address human rights issues, and enhance the resilience of its most vulnerable citizens. Despite these challenges, Niger is a partner nation of the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP), and is a key U.S. security partner in the Sahel. Through this partnership, Niger has contributed to the United Nations peacekeeping missions in Mali and Côte d'Ivoire, conducted operations to secure borders and interdict terrorists; and hosted U.S. military aircraft. In FY 2017, U.S. assistance will focus on increasing Government of Niger's responsiveness to citizen demands, supporting the professionalism of Niger's military, and advancing Niger's ability to safely and securely manage its conventional weapons and munitions stockpiles.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	58,853	*	5,500	-53,353
Development Assistance	5,000	*	4,000	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000	*	-	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	438	*	500	62
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	51,415	*	-	-51,415

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	58,853	*	5,500	-53,353
Security Governance Initiative (SGI)	-	*	3,000	3,000
Development Assistance	-	*	3,000	3,000
Other	58,853	*	2,500	-56,353
Development Assistance	5,000	*	1,000	-4,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000	*	-	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	438	*	500	62
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	51,415	*	-	-51,415

Development Assistance (DA)

Niger suffers from a lack of citizen confidence in the government and its institutions due to multiple coup d'états, unmet development expectations, and poor public service delivery. U.S. assistance will enhance constructive dialogue between citizens and the Government of Niger, and promote collective action on a range of citizen priorities, including increased access to quality public goods and services.

The Nigerien Government is Transparent with Resources, Management, and Service Delivery

Key Interventions:

- Effective security sector governance can help to prevent, deter, discover and punish misconduct, including corruption, other criminal activity and human rights abuses. FY 2017 funds will be used to assist USAID to better assess, design, implement and evaluate security sector governance and justice sector projects as they are developed jointly with the partner government through the Security Governance Initiative (SGI) Joint Country Action Plan (JCAP).
- In order to promote a more robust, regionally oriented, whole-of-government approach to addressing the challenges in the Sahel, the FY 2017 request will support the Sahel Development Initiative (SDI). SDI has four inter-related development objectives: countering violent extremism; strengthening vulnerable local communities; building capacity of regional, national, and subnational institutions to effectively deliver services; and interagency learning, as USAID, Department of State and Department of Defense colleagues work toward a common approach to the region.
- FY 2017 resources will be used to increase the ability of political parties and other key actors, including media, civil society organizations, and private sector entities, to identify and respond to priority public needs in order to increase citizen confidence in the state amongst target populations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Professionalized Security Forces Provide Stability, Counter Extremism and Terrorism, and Enhance Security

Key Intervention:

- In FY 2017, Niger will receive \$0.5 million in IMET support for training military personnel, thereby increasing the overall level of professionalism and capabilities among military forces.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The NADR Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program improves Nigerien ability to safely and securely manage its conventional weapons and munitions stockpiles through an increase in its Physical Security and Stockpile Management capability. This funding allows physical security improvements while supporting continuing stockpile training and reduction. These activities are critical and directly support overall U.S. efforts to increase the peace, stability, and security of Niger.

Professionalized Security Forces Provide Stability, Counter Extremism and Terrorism, and Enhance Security

Key Intervention:

- \$1.0 million in NADR-CWD assistance will be used to reduce stockpiles of conventional weapons, continue stockpile management training, and provide physical security and safety improvements to Niger's conventional weapons and munitions stockpile facilities.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

After its suspension in 2010, Niger's MCC Threshold program was resumed in 2012 with a four-year, \$7.6 million Niger Education and Community Strengthening Program co-funded by USAID. The program focuses on improving educational outcomes through the introduction of an innovative early grade reading program utilizing local languages and strengthening community involvement. MCC's contribution to this program will end in 2016; however the MCC Compact development team has conducted a Niger country assessment and plans to focus on irrigation near the Niger river for future program development.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2015 and are planned for FY 2016:

- USAID performed portfolio reviews for Food for Peace and DA-funded activities (FY 2014 resources), conducted regular site visits to monitor implementation, and instituted programmatic adjustments when necessary to account for shifting dynamics on the ground.
- In FY 2015, USAID conducted a gender assessment in Niger and is using the information provided in the report to help guide programmatic adjustments and the design of future programs.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation activities informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- A Political Economy Analysis (PEA) will be conducted in Niger in FY 2016 to support the upcoming Participatory, Responsive Governance (PRG) project. The PEA will also facilitate the dissemination of research to the Nigerien public, key local stakeholders and to international partners as well as influence strategy development for future democracy and governance assistance in Niger.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Nigerien Government is Transparent with Resources, Management, and Service Delivery:

U.S. assistance will support the Government of Niger to become more responsive to citizen needs, more participatory in implementing governance solutions, and more effective in meeting service delivery challenges. More specifically, the Nigerien government will focus on enhancing the understanding and awareness of citizen priorities by ensuring greater civic participation among women and youth at the local, regional, and national levels.

Professionalized Security Forces Provide Stability, Counter Extremism and Terrorism, and Enhance Security: Niger is a reliable partner in the struggle against terrorism and other transnational threats. Therefore, assistance will support Niger's ability to contribute to UN peacekeeping missions, which promote regional security.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	5,500
The Nigerien government is transparent with resources, management, and service delivery	4,000
Development Assistance	4,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,000
Professionalized security forces provide stability, counter extremism and terrorism, and enhance security	1,500
International Military Education and Training	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000

Nigeria

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance in Nigeria is to support the country's development as a stable democracy while reducing extreme poverty. In the North East region, where the violent Boko Haram insurgency has devastated local populations, the U.S. government will continue to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance and transitional programs for stabilization. Targeted U.S. foreign assistance in Nigeria seeks to reduce extreme poverty and improve the quality of life for Nigeria's most vulnerable communities through improved governance at the federal, state, and local levels; reduced corruption; a strengthened private sector as a source of job creation; and improved quality of social service delivery. U.S. assistance will continue to address security issues by increasing the skills of security forces and advocating for institutional reform. Additionally, U.S. assistance will better position Nigeria to achieve its goal of regional leadership in West Africa via the Abuja-based Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) regional commission, while advancing U.S. policy objectives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	642,753	*	606,110	-36,643
Development Assistance	57,800	*	72,658	14,858
Economic Support Fund	4,600	*	-	-4,600
Foreign Military Financing	600	*	500	-100
Global Health Programs - State	403,236	*	356,652	-46,584
Global Health Programs - USAID	173,500	*	175,500	2,000
International Military Education and Training	817	*	800	-17
P.L. 480 Title II	2,200	*	-	-2,200

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	642,753	*	606,110	-36,643
Security Governance Initiative (SGI)	-	*	3,000	3,000
Development Assistance	-	*	3,000	3,000
Other	642,753	*	603,110	-39,643
Development Assistance	57,800	*	69,658	11,858
Economic Support Fund	4,600	*	-	-4,600
Foreign Military Financing	600	*	500	-100
Global Health Programs - State	403,236	*	356,652	-46,584
Global Health Programs - USAID	173,500	*	175,500	2,000
International Military Education and Training	817	*	800	-17
P.L. 480 Title II	2,200	*	-	-2,200

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will strengthen democratic governance, enhance economic growth, and increase access to basic education in Nigeria. Democratic governance activities will increase the capacity of Nigeria's electoral management bodies 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. Activities will enhance economic growth through institutional capacity building to public sector agencies; lending to small enterprises; and strengthening trade policy and trade facilitation. Assistance will expand basic education in Northern Nigeria, increasing access and improving reading outcomes for many of the country's poorest children. Underpinning these efforts will be support to strengthen Government of Nigeria (GON) leadership at the state and local level governing bodies to increase the provision of basic services, including health and education, to its citizens.

Technical, Organizational, and Political Support to Nigeria's Electoral System Produces Credible Outcomes

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$7.0 million will provide election-related assistance at the federal, state, and local levels to strengthen the capacity to manage elections, enhance the capacity of civil society organizations to conduct independent election observations, support youth participation in political processes, and promote peaceful elections. Funds will strengthen the ability of Nigerian political parties to better function, be more inclusive, and improve their communication with ordinary citizens.

Improve Infrastructure through Investment and Greater Privatization in Key Sectors, such as Agriculture and Energy

Key Interventions:

- \$3.9 million of U.S. assistance will continue to build the financial and productive ability of water providers in select Nigerian states to operate more sustainably and with appropriate corporate governance.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$23.0 million to work with the Government of Nigeria to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including combating extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth. Agriculture provides livelihoods for about 70 percent of the population in Nigeria and as such is a key element in accelerating broad based economic growth.

Comprehensive Strategies by the Government of Nigeria in Partnership with Civil Society and the Private Sector Prevent, Mitigate, and Resolve Violent Extremism

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$3.8 million will support activities that help authorities identify and address emerging conditions—such as corruption and impunity—that trigger violent conflicts. Funds will empower women and youth-led organizations to influence the development and implementation of reforms that address the needs of communities and underlying causes of violence and conflict.

Government Engagement in Providing Basic, Quality Services for the Nigerian People Is Expanded

Key Interventions:

- Effective security sector governance can help to prevent, deter, discover and punish misconduct, including corruption, other criminal activity and human rights abuses. FY 2017 funds will be used to

assist USAID to better assess, design, implement and evaluate security governance and justice sector projects as they are developed jointly with the partner government through the Security Governance Initiative (SGI) Joint Country Action Plan (JCAP) planning processes.

- Approximately \$9.5 million in civil society funds will support activities that strengthen partnerships among civil society coalitions and networks, targeted GON institutions, and other key stakeholders to advocate for and monitor democratic reforms aimed at strengthening transparency, reducing corruption, and enhancing accountability and good governance. Specific interventions will support advocacy campaigns for issues such as access to information, transparent public financial management, and a policy framework for local governance and decentralization. They will also focus on citizen participation and oversight of privatization of public utilities.
- Approximately \$10.5 million in good governance funds will strengthen systems in the basic education and health sectors, improve transparency of state and local government operations, increase implementation of state and local government budgets, and strengthen civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders in expenditure performance tracking
- Good governance and civil society funds will focus on increasing the provision of services from federal, state, and local governments by building upon already-developed tools and skills and providing training in financial and program management.
- Approximately \$15.0 million in education funds will improve the quality of education through a variety of interventions including: strengthening key education management systems in targeted states; improving the overall quality of teaching by supporting reforms for teacher training policies; and working to improve systems that support improvements in academic skills for reading, writing, and math. Funds will also increase access to education services for populations lacking adequate, safe learning environments.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Despite years of battling internal conflicts and playing a substantial role as a regional peacekeeper, Nigeria's security forces remain ill prepared to address the array of crises that the country faces. FMF funds provide leadership training and equipment to support the GON's efforts to participate in peacekeeping and other security operations. Activities will continue to support increased regional cooperation among Nigeria, Benin, Cameroon, Chad, and Niger to contain Boko Haram.

Capacity of Security Forces to Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime is Improved

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.5 million will continue to support institutional reform and capacity building in security services. Assistance will be used to train leaders and units to procure and maintain equipment, enabling Nigeria's security forces to conduct peacekeeping and counterterrorism activities.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Nigeria suffers from high maternal and child mortality, and inadequate health services contribute to Nigeria's high poverty rate. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. The GHI strategy in Nigeria provides a platform for building on the successful interagency collaboration among USAID, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Department of Defense under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

Government Engagement in Providing Basic, Quality Services for the Nigerian People Is Expanded

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Nigeria will receive \$356.7 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Tuberculosis (TB): U.S. assistance of \$11.0 million will strengthen GON efforts to improve TB treatment outcomes and reduce multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) prevalence in collaboration with the Nigerian National Plan. Activities will improve the number of facilities able to detect MDR-TB and TB/HIV co-infection and increase the number of patients receiving care and treatment.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$75.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven prevention and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2017 request level for Nigeria does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2017 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): \$50.0 million will strengthen Nigeria's capacity to extend coverage of proven, high-impact interventions to the most vulnerable populations. It will also build on previous years' investments in scaling-up high-quality delivery services and newborn health care to mitigate the high burden of preventable child and maternal deaths.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): \$37.0 million of assistance 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. Scaled-up programs in the public and private sector will expand clinic-based services for long-acting, reversible contraceptive methods and community-based services for both injectable contraceptives and natural methods of birth control.
- Nutrition: With \$2.5 million, the U.S. government will support research to better understand the drivers and underlying causes of malnutrition in Nigeria and will support the GON in implementing an integrated, multi-sector nutrition strategy. Interventions are part of the Feed the Future strategy and will work in synergy with water, sanitation, and hygiene activities. Working at both the federal and state levels, activities will aim to support a change of existing social norms and predominant behaviors, through existing community structures to promote improved nutrition. There will be a continued focus on the first 1,000 days of life (gestation through 24 months) to improve birth weight during this critical period of physical and intellectual development.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET programs will continue to teach the skills needed for the Nigerian military to effectively undertake peacekeeping and counterterrorism operations as well as to strengthen its national defense capabilities and civil-military relations.

Capacity of Security Forces to Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime is Improved

Key Intervention:

- \$0.8 million of U.S. assistance will be used to continue to advocate for institutional reform in security services in conjunction with providing increased capacity building. IMET funding will support the professionalization of the Nigerian military, which will enable it to better participate in peacekeeping, counterterrorism, and maritime security operations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID undertook several monitoring and evaluation activities in FY 2014 and FY 2015. The Mission conducted evaluations of its largest health activities, a key local partner-led conflict activity, and a trade and transport activity:

- The evaluation of the Targeted States High Impact Project (TSHIP) showed that the project succeeded in some areas, including policy, capacity building, community mobilization, participation and ownership, as well as distribution of life saving commodities. TSHIP's efforts and accomplishments in its two states, however, were not enough to lead to the desired health outcomes without the necessary political will and funding commitment from the GON's state actors.
- Similar to the TSHIP evaluation, the Strengthening Integrated Delivery of HIV/AIDS Services project evaluation showed that while service delivery was on track, health systems strengthening, leadership and sustainability were performing poorly. These findings will be used to adjust project implementation going forward.
- The conflict activity evaluation looked at the contribution of the Interfaith Mediation Centre (IMC) Training of Leaders on Religious and National Coexistence project to the reduction of religious conflict in targeted states. The evaluation showed that while this project had contributed to the reduction of religious conflict in target communities, its early warning system was not formalized, thereby undermining results substantially. Furthermore, the project lacked significant capacity in various management areas. USAID and IMC are addressing these findings.
- The trade and transit evaluation showed that the project's trade policy and trade facilitation were successful, while the Lagos-Kano-Jibiya (LAKAJI) Corridor improvement was less successful. Similar to the evaluations above, there is little buy-in from the GON on the LAKAJI corridor. In addition, the evaluation identified data quality as an issue with this project. USAID is addressing these issues at multiple levels.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- USAID conducts intensive field monitoring of its activities. Findings from these field visits are used for continuous project management purposes. USAID's follow-on monitoring and evaluation mechanism has a third party monitoring component that enables better monitoring of projects in security-challenged locations.
- USAID will conduct five evaluations in FY 2017. Findings of these of evaluations will form the basis for mid-course corrections, project design, and strategy alignment.
- Based on recommendations from previous evaluations, the USAID's leadership will not adopt any focus states for its programs that do not demonstrate a political will evident in funding of development interventions. Memoranda of Understanding with focus states will define state roles and contributions as well as USAID roles and contributions.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Technical, Organizational, and Political Support to Nigeria's Electoral System Produces Credible Outcomes: While there has been some improvement in election administration, some recent elections have been marred by allegations of fraud and deficiencies, occasionally leading to violence. It is in the U.S. interest to prevent similar results in future Nigerian elections. To secure free, fair, and credible elections and to ensure that Nigeria's progress towards an inclusive, representative democracy continues, programs will focus on the administration and monitoring of off-cycle, gubernatorial elections as well as preparations for the 2019 federal elections.

Improve Infrastructure through Investment and Greater Privatization in Key Sectors, such as Agriculture and Energy: Private sector-led, non-oil economic growth will largely reduce the number of Nigerians living in poverty. To spur investment and greater privatization in key sectors, U.S. assistance will support increased agricultural competitiveness, increased energy access, and privatization of the energy sector for improved efficiency.

Capacity of Security Forces to Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime is Improved: To counter terrorism and transnational crime, U.S. assistance will continue to support institutional reform in security services in conjunction with providing increased capacity building.

Comprehensive Strategies by the Government of Nigeria in Partnership with Civil Society and the Private Sector Prevent, Mitigate, and Resolve Violent Extremism: Nigeria’s weak governance record and ethno-religious violence fuel grievances that lead to rising levels of conflict driven by economic or ideological motivations. To prevent, mitigate, and resolve violent extremism, U.S. interventions will connect communities through dialogue and other reconciliation approaches to build relationships across religious and ethnic divides and promote greater trust. It is expected that the growth of these relationships will build social capital, bring communities together, create a common understanding and shared vision of the future, and provide the essential basis for democratic development. Interventions to prevent and resolve conflicts will utilize holistic systems that address the root causes of conflicts before they escalate.

Government Engagement in Providing Basic, Quality Services for the Nigerian People Is Expanded: With over 10 million students out of school and dismal educational achievement statistics, U.S. assistance will support GON efforts to improve the quality of and access to basic education in northern Nigeria. This includes support at the local level, provision of appropriate learning materials, and teacher training on reading instruction. As part of the Global Health Initiative, the United States will assist the GON in improving family planning, reproductive health, and maternal and child health services. This includes systems strengthening in the health sector and direct support to expand skilled birth services, expand community-based health services, promote use of insecticide-treated bed nets and artemisinin-based anti-malarial combination therapy, increase routine immunizations and polio eradication efforts, increase access to safe water, and improve nutrition among infants and young children. Furthermore, U.S. assistance will continue to expand the use of antiretroviral therapy (ART) services by focusing on states with a high HIV burden and unmet needs, early identification of HIV-infected persons, linkages to referral centers and retention in care, and continued decentralization of ART services to primary health care centers. As studies have shown that a large portion of new HIV infections come from mother-to-child transmission, HIV/AIDS interventions will integrate maternal and child health efforts to address this issue and enhance developmental impact.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	606,110
Technical, organizational, and political support to Nigeria’s electoral system produces credible outcomes	7,000
Development Assistance	7,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	7,000
Improve infrastructure through investment and greater privatization in key sectors, such as agriculture and energy	26,858
Development Assistance	26,858

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
3.1 Health	3,858
4.5 Agriculture	23,000
Capacity of security forces to counter terrorism and transnational crime is improved	1,300
Foreign Military Financing	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
International Military Education and Training	800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800
Comprehensive strategies by the Government of Nigeria in partnership with civil society and the private sector prevent, mitigate, and resolve violent extremism	3,800
Development Assistance	3,800
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,800
Government engagement in providing basic, quality services for the Nigerian people is expanded	567,152
Development Assistance	35,000
2.2 Good Governance	10,465
2.4 Civil Society	9,535
3.2 Education	15,000
Global Health Programs - State	356,652
3.1 Health	356,652
Global Health Programs - USAID	175,500
3.1 Health	175,500

Republic of the Congo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to the Republic of the Congo (Congo) focuses on promoting regional peace and security in this post-conflict country. Boasting Central Africa’s only deep water port, the Congo’s financial capital of Pointe-Noire maintains its International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) certification. This certification creates significant economic opportunity for the Congo – which seeks to turn the coastal city into a regional shipping hub – while requiring a modern, professional security posture in accordance with strict ISPS standards. To help promote this growth and encourage regional stability, U.S. foreign assistance focuses on development of the Congo’s professional military capabilities and provides foundational training for development in this area, in keeping with post’s Integrated Country Strategy.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	270	*	250	-20
International Military Education and Training	270	*	250	-20

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Congolese defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values through attendance at professional military education programs in the United States. IMET-funded activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Military and Law Enforcement Agencies Continue to Improve their Capacity across the Spectrum of Security Services

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.3 million in IMET resources will support the professionalization of the Congolese military.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Students are monitored and evaluated throughout training at the U.S. institutions. Upon completion of training, student training records are maintained in a U.S. Defense Department database; the Office of Security Cooperation updates student profiles over time to record student professional growth.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Office of Security Cooperation maintains relationships with IMET students to monitor the performance of these officers in their posts over time to assess whether the Congolese military is placing training recipients in positions commensurate to the training received.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Military and Law Enforcement Agencies Continue to Improve their Capacity across the Spectrum of Security Services: Ensuring that the Congolese military becomes a more professional defense force is a high assistance priority for the United States. U.S. assistance seeks to improve the ability of the Congolese military to fight transnational threats and ensure internal stability by improving the capabilities and professionalism of the military. Other areas important to this objective include improving Congo's response to cases of trafficking in persons; enhancing Congo's ability to detect and interdict weapons of mass destruction and related items; strengthening border security by improving the capabilities and professionalism of the border guards and the customs service; improving Congo's export control system; and limiting access of conventional weapons to end users of proliferation concern.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	250
Military and law enforcement agencies continue to improve their capacity across the spectrum of security services	250
International Military Education and Training	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250

Rwanda

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance in Rwanda is to support the country's commitment to tackle development challenges in order to achieve sustainable, broad-based economic and social transformation that expands opportunity and increases national and regional security and stability. To achieve this goal, U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of the health system to deliver high quality care and provide support for Rwandans to utilize and apply high-impact health and nutrition practices. U.S. assistance will support innovative, targeted agricultural investments in key crops as well as policy reforms to encourage greater agriculture investments, regional trade, and increased nutrition outcomes alongside sustainable growth in the agriculture sector. U.S. support for foundational literacy skills for children in lower primary schools, as well as youth employment training, provide a long-term foundation for skills building needed in a workforce oriented towards a service-based economy. In addition, U.S. assistance will support reforms that promote government accountability, respect for human rights and greater democratization of decision-making by building the capacity of relevant civil society and other key actors, improving justice and advancing reconciliation in this post-genocide country, as well as ensuring participatory planning with local populations and stakeholders, and encouraging improved community relationships. U.S. assistance will also support the continued professionalization of Rwandan military personnel participating in regional peacekeeping operations aiming to improve civilian command and control over the military and mutual respect of human rights. All U.S. assistance will integrate gender equality and women's empowerment to ensure that men and women equally participate in and benefit from the country's development.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	169,164	*	137,680	-31,484
Development Assistance	54,700	*	35,621	-19,079
Global Health Programs - State	69,845	*	57,559	-12,286
Global Health Programs - USAID	44,000	*	44,000	-
International Military Education and Training	619	*	500	-119

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support agricultural economic growth programs that increase productivity and nutrition of the Rwandan people, and enhance Rwanda's private sector competitiveness. Assistance will improve the Government of Rwanda's (GOR) capacity to manage natural resources and respond to climate change. In addition, DA funds will be utilized in the education sector to increase the opportunities for Rwandan children and youth to succeed in the modern workplace. In the area of democracy and governance, U.S. assistance will support programs that contribute to the improvement of the conditions for durable peace and development through strengthened democratic processes and respect of human rights and rule of law. Programs will focus on promotion of civic engagement and consultation in decision-making at all levels, and improvement of the performance and engagement by civil society organizations (CSOs) and GOR entities. For all these programs, USAID will leverage other donor and private sector investments.

Economic Opportunities in Rural Areas Expanded

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President’s Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$24.5 million to support the efforts of the GOR to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development. FTF activities will increase productivity of the Rwandan agricultural sector by: facilitating farmers’ access to extension services, productive inputs such as improved seeds and fertilizer, and improved post-harvest handling technologies; strengthening Rwandan agricultural research; promoting increased private sector investment in the agricultural sector; enhancing market opportunities; and facilitating access to rural and agricultural finance.
- FTF assistance will also improve the nutritional status of women and children, and the livelihoods of vulnerable populations through sustainable, integrated nutrition and agriculture interventions, such as production of nutrient-dense foods and nutrition educational messages.
- The United States will utilize \$3.0 million in Global Climate Change funding to enable GOR institutions, the private sector and farmers to use climate data in agricultural production planning and land use planning. Farmers will be trained on climate smart agriculture practices that help to conserve soils and efficiently manage natural resources. U.S. assistance will also increase farmers’ adaptation and resilience to climate change while minimizing agriculture’s contribution to greenhouse gas emissions. U.S. assistance also will help the GOR develop a National Adaptation Plan to promote greater coordination and coherence in identifying risks and priorities; use those plans to prepare viable funding proposals; and identify relevant funding sources.

Increased Opportunities for Rwandan Children and Youth to Succeed in the Modern Workplace

Key Interventions:

- The United States will use \$5.1 million of basic education funding to improve education outcomes in literacy for boys and girls in primary school through the strengthening of teacher training. Activities will provide technical assistance to improve teaching practices; increase the availability and use of innovative and relevant teaching and learning materials; and strengthen the capacity to monitor, assess, and analyze student performance.
- In addition, \$1.0 million in U.S higher education assistance will support programs that aim to strengthen knowledge, work readiness, and life skills of youth, and work with local employers and service providers to ensure that these skills are relevant to meet labor market demand.

Democratic Engagement Within and Between Communities, Civil Society, and Government is Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- \$1.0 million of U.S. assistance will support proposals from civil society related to specific rights-focused themes, including strengthening the rule of law; empowering local actors to engage in effective policy and rights research, education, public awareness campaigns and advocacy; and reducing and monitoring gender-based violence and trafficking in persons.
- \$1.0 million will be provided to strengthen civil society capacity and support proposals that advocate for greater accountability, inform and empower citizens, promote increased citizen engagement in policy development, and empower youth to build leadership skills and advocate for increasing tolerance and rights of vulnerable groups.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. U.S. assistance will continue to support programs for improved maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, nutrition, malaria prevention and treatment, and HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment.

Improved Health and Well-being of Rwandans Sustained

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Rwanda will receive \$57.6 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$18.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2017 request level for Rwanda does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2017 operating year budget is set. Thanks to continued PMI support, malaria is no longer the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in Rwandan children under the age of five.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** \$10.0 million will support a continuum of high-impact services from pregnancy to early childhood development. This includes antenatal care; treatment of obstetric complications and disabilities including fistula; and essential newborn care. Funds will support essential, long-term health system strengthening. In addition, the funding will support integration with nutrition activities in maternal and young child feeding, while leveraging PMI funds for focused antenatal care and the treatment of childhood illnesses such as pneumonia, malaria, and diarrhea.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** The United States will provide \$13.0 million to expand access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information on a sustainable basis. Activities will make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity and improve pregnancy outcomes by integrating not only FP/RH and nutrition interventions to reduce high rates of malnutrition in children, but also HIV prevention services, while strengthening the overall health system.
- **Nutrition:** \$3.0 million will contribute to the prevention of under-nutrition through nutrition education to improve maternal diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices. Diet quality and diversification through fortified and bio-fortified staple foods, specialized food products, and family gardens will continue to improve. Activities will be linked with FTF to improve food security.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET will support the continued professionalization of the Rwandan military and its ability to support peacekeeping operations.

Rwanda Contributes to Regional Stability and Development

Key Intervention:

- IMET will further aid in the professionalization of the Rwandan Defense Force. \$0.5 million will support military professionalization and training to reinforce civilian control of the military, military justice and human rights.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Improvements and enhancements of USAID monitoring and evaluation efforts that were undertaken in FY 2015 include:

- USAID/Rwanda utilizes AIDTracker Plus (AT+), a management information system, to monitor performance of implementing partners and provide more effective program management and oversight of U.S. foreign assistance. AT+ was utilized to generate data for the annual FY 2015 Performance Plan and Report (PPR) and its improved data reporting capability allowed USAID/Rwanda to analyze all of PPR data disaggregated by project and/or indicator. AT+ has improved the overall visibility of USAID's development portfolio, helped identify performance data gaps, promoted more active performance monitoring (on a quarterly basis), and helped foster greater data ownership and improved target setting practices among project managers. Results for the FY 2014 reporting period suggest that USAID programs in Rwanda exceeded targets for 53 percent of their indicators, as compared to 30 percent in FY 2013. This increase is in large part due to improvements in target setting capacity and utilization of AT+ to improve evidence-based decision-making.
- Quarterly site visits and the regular monitoring of issues related to data quality, environmental concerns, gender, and USAID branding are a pivotal part of USAID/Rwanda's monitoring of activity and partner performance. During FY 2015, to help support this important activity, USAID/Rwanda instituted more robust data quality assessment monitoring and site visit scheduling and reporting tools.
- USAID/Rwanda will undertake a Human and Institutional Capacity Development program performance evaluation, and an impact evaluation of the Improved Services for Vulnerable Populations program. USAID/Rwanda has also begun work on the design of an impact evaluation of its new basic education project.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2015, USAID conducted mid-term performance evaluations of the Integrated Improved Livelihood Program (IILP) and the Rwanda Dairy Competitiveness Program II (RDCP II). The IILP evaluation assessed the program's effectiveness, sustainability, nutrition outcomes, and impact on women's empowerment. IILP evaluation recommendations resulted in the implementation of an activity action plan to implement enhancements in agricultural extension services delivery, increased diet diversity and access to finance and credit. The RDCP II evaluation provided information on the program's performance and the cost-effectiveness of interventions. RDCP II evaluation recommendations are being used to determine how best to scale-up the utilization of improved technology in the dairy sector.

During FY 2015, USAID conducted an evaluation of the quality and costs of service delivery to orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) by international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) and local CSOs in Rwanda. The evaluation provided important data about the capacity of local CSOs, in terms of technical strategies and approaches to deliver quality programs that will help USAID and the GOR identify key technical and program management related strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats to the implementation of OVC programs. The evaluation also provided important data that compared the quality and comprehensiveness of INGO services with that of local CSOs to help USAID and the GOR identify and address gaps in capacity and quality of services provided by CSOs, and to improve OVC program planning.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Economic Opportunities in Rural Areas Expanded: In direct alignment with the fifth pillar of the GOR's Vision 2020, U.S. assistance focuses on expanding economic opportunities in rural areas by transforming the agriculture sector from its current subsistence nature to a market-led, demand-driven agriculture. In doing so, the United States supports the role of agriculture in improving the nutritional status of the population and strengthening women's leadership and decision-making roles. In particular, U.S. assistance helps develop sustainable market linkages in targeted staple and high-value agricultural value chains, delivers innovations to enable sustainable agricultural growth, promotes access to finance along agricultural value chains and advocates for improved policies. In this regard, U.S. assistance works to enhance private sector competitiveness through an improved environment for investment promotion and support both the GOR and the private sector in taking full advantage of the opportunities that regional economic integration offers. To complement these efforts, planned U.S. investment through the Power Africa program, funded through the USAID/AFR Regional operating unit, will contribute to increasing the electricity supply by leveraging existing local opportunities in solar, methane and hydro, and by expanding the electricity trade in the Great Lakes region. In addition, efforts to improve the capacity to manage natural resources and adapt to climate change contribute to increased agricultural productivity through a resilience-based approach that focuses on providing households and communities distinct capacities and coping mechanisms to manage future shocks. U.S. assistance strives to develop income-earning opportunities for rural youth and women so as to address challenges faced by Rwanda's existing youth bulge and to empower women. U.S. assistance also supports GOR's efforts in managing and preventing malnutrition and reducing micronutrient deficiencies to address the high child malnutrition level defined by a 38 percent stunting rate.

Increased Opportunities for Rwandan Children and Youth to Succeed in the Modern Workplace: A strong foundation in literacy is necessary for Rwandan children and youth to engage in higher-level learning and critical thinking and contribute to Rwanda's economic growth. The GOR's Vision 2020, and its Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy 2, lay out ambitious plans to transform the country into a knowledge-based economy built on a skilled workforce that can compete regionally and internationally. Education is crucial to this transformation, particularly as literacy and primary school completion rates remain low. U.S. assistance strengthens the quality of teaching and learning to enable Rwandans to acquire the foundational literacy skills and the analytical, critical thinking, and communication skills needed to contribute to the development of a knowledge-based economy. The United States is strategically focusing programming on the achievement of measurable improvements in education outcomes, targeting the foundational skills of children and youth. U.S. assistance for youth workforce readiness training helps address the short-term needs of Rwanda's large, unemployed youth population as well as contribute to longer-term economic development goals.

Democratic Engagement Within and Between Communities, Civil Society, and Government is Strengthened: Assistance focuses on strengthening democratic engagement within and between communities, civil society, and government by building the capacity of civil society to participate in policy dialogue. A grants program will support proposals from local and international organizations that will contribute to improving rule of law and respect for human rights, as well as to empower citizens to exercise their rights and responsibilities. Technical assistance and training will be provided to strengthen the media's capacity to cover public policy issues, engage in objective investigative journalism, and develop substantive programming content.

Improved Health and Well-being of Rwandans Sustained: Rwanda has achieved impressive gains in health over the last ten years. Fertility declined from 6.1 children per woman (Demographic and Health Survey - DHS 2005) to 4.2 children (DHS 2015). In just the past five years, infant and child mortality

rates decreased, from 50 infant and 76 children under five deaths per 1,000 live births (DHS 2010), to 32 infant and 50 children under five deaths per 1,000 live births (DHS 2015). However, despite Rwanda's significant progress in improving the health status of its population, much work remains. For example, 38 percent of the children under age five are chronically malnourished or stunted. U.S. assistance continues to support strategic investments to address key health needs in maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, hygiene and sanitation, nutrition, HIV/AIDS and malaria. The United States is working to support supply and demand needs in health, through the provision of high-quality services, as well as helping Rwandans utilize these services and adopt healthy behaviors. In addition, the United States continues to work to build capacity among GOR institutions and local CSOs.

Rwanda Contributes to Regional Stability and Development: As the world's fifth-largest contributor to United Nations peacekeeping missions, Rwanda is a strong and highly effective peacekeeping partner. Bilateral military-to-military cooperation is therefore heavily focused in this sector. Strongly motivated by the experience of the 1994 genocide, Rwanda is committed to preventing atrocities by governments against their own civilian populations, especially within Africa. More professional military troops trained through IMET help support this objective.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	137,680
Rwanda contributes to regional stability and development	500
International Military Education and Training	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
Economic opportunities in rural areas expanded	27,500
Development Assistance	27,500
4.5 Agriculture	24,500
4.8 Environment	3,000
Improved health and well-being of Rwandans sustained	101,559
Global Health Programs - State	57,559
3.1 Health	57,559
Global Health Programs - USAID	44,000
3.1 Health	44,000
Increased opportunities for Rwandan children and youth to succeed in the modern workplace	6,121
Development Assistance	6,121
3.2 Education	6,121
Democratic engagement within and between communities, civil society, and government is strengthened.	2,000
Development Assistance	2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,000

Sao Tome and Principe

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Sao Tome and Principe (STP) is focused on improving the professionalism and capacity of the country’s small military and coast guard, and enhancing its maritime security efforts. Situated in the oil-rich, strategically significant Gulf of Guinea, STP is a member of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), which is the focus of an increasing number of regional security initiatives. STP has been active in ECCAS’s Zone D maritime security exercises. STP is a participant in Africa Partnership Station ship visits to Gulf of Guinea countries and is very open to strengthening its bilateral partnership with the United States on maritime security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	74	*	150	76
International Military Education and Training	74	*	150	76

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose STP defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET-funded activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Increased Regional Cooperation for Security and Stability

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.2 million in IMET resources will support programs to enhance the professionalism of the Coast Guard and strengthen its ability to conduct maritime security activities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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

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

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased Regional Cooperation for Security and Stability: Ensuring that the Sao Tomean military becomes a more professional defense force is a high assistance priority for the United States. U.S. assistance seeks to improve the ability of STP’s military to fight transnational threats and ensure internal stability by improving its capabilities and professionalism. Other areas important to this objective include improving STP’s response to cases of trafficking in persons; enhancing STP’s ability to

detect and interdict weapons of mass destruction and related items; strengthening border security by improving the capabilities and professionalism of the border guards and the customs service; improving STP's export control system; and limiting access of conventional weapons to end users of proliferation concern.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	150
Increased regional cooperation for security and stability.	150
International Military Education and Training	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150

Senegal

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Senegal is one of the key partners of the United States on the African continent, and has an unbroken history of peaceful political transition since independence in 1960. The country has made marked progress in key health indicators and in ensuring access to education, but economic growth has lagged. A growing population of young people is demanding meaningful employment opportunities, education, and high quality social services. The Government of Senegal (GOS) understands that failure to satisfy these demands could lead to instability and emigration. U.S. assistance seeks to support the delivery of high quality health services, improve the quality of and access to basic education, increase agricultural productivity to accelerate economic growth, strengthen democratic governance, and provide training to the Senegalese armed forces. The regionally funded Trade Africa activity, a partnership between the United States and sub-Saharan Africa to increase internal and regional trade within Africa, is expanding trade and economic ties between Senegal and its neighbors and helping Senegal to reap the benefits of the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Senegal will also benefit from regionally funded Power Africa activities as the high cost and inadequate supply of power is a major constraint to growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	113,934	*	103,093	-10,841
Development Assistance	53,053	*	44,758	-8,295
Foreign Military Financing	300	*	300	-
Global Health Programs - State	600	*	600	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	55,935	*	55,435	-500
International Military Education and Training	977	*	1,000	23
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	*	1,000	600
P.L. 480 Title II	2,669	*	-	-2,669

Development Assistance (DA)

USAID will increase the social and economic well-being of the people of Senegal through targeted activities aligned with the GOS development strategy, known as the *Plan Sénégal Emergent* or Emerging Senegal Plan. Health, economic growth, education, water, and governance investments concentrate on populations with the highest rates of poverty, malnutrition and child mortality. Strengthening private sector and local government roles in development is a priority. USAID continues to place special emphasis on the conflict-affected Casamance region, the poorest and least developed region of the country. Democracy and governance activities reinforce work with local governments in the Casamance to increase community ownership and government accountability, countering mistrust due to decades of conflict. Education activities increase access to education for out-of-school youth in the Casamance region and improve student reading skills in four local languages and French. Economic growth and agriculture interventions focus on the Casamance and the northern Senegal River Valley. This northern region is the main growing area for rice, one of three focus staple crops selected to improve Senegal's food security and to boost agriculture-driven economic growth.

Increased Inclusive Economic Growth

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$28.0 million to support the efforts of the GOS to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development. Extensive analyses funded through FTF have confirmed the importance of private sector investment in the grain processing industry for Senegal's economic growth.
- \$3.0 million in Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI) funding will help Senegal cope with an increasingly volatile climate and improve the management of Senegal's natural resources, including the implementation of policies to promote sustainability. U.S. assistance will increase productivity and build resilience by providing timely, accurate and appropriate climate and weather information to local decision-makers and agricultural producers, including farmers, fisher folk, and pastoralists.

Improved Health Status of the Senegalese Population

Key Intervention:

- \$2.2 million of U.S. assistance will improve access to clean drinking water and basic sanitation services in targeted rural communities through the development of a private sector service delivery system. Activities will also strengthen the Ministry of Water and Sanitation's capacity to develop and manage public-private partnerships.

More Effective Citizen Participation in Governance

Key Interventions:

- Basic Education: \$5.5 million will support activities to improve early grade reading performance for approximately half of primary school students in Senegal. Assistance will improve curricula, provide teacher training and instructional materials, and strengthen parent and community engagement to support student success in reading. A separate project will increase access to education for out-of-school youth in post-conflict and conflict-prone areas and reduce drop-out rates. Activities will support access to safe and gender sensitive education opportunities for youth as well as improve the capacity of central and local governments to provide equitable education services.
- \$6.0 million of U.S. assistance will support activities to strengthen governance in Senegal. Funds will increase the capacity of civil society to demand transparency and accountability from their elected officials. Activities will also focus on fiscal and administrative decentralization to help improve local governance and the delivery of public services country-wide, with an emphasis on the conflict-affected Casamance region and the marginalized regions of Kedougou and Tambacounda. Assistance will provide the GOS with tools to effectively manage public resources to deliver social services and improve local development. USAID will fund a new project to train recently elected local officials on their roles and responsibilities, and deliver targeted capacity building that will aim to improve health, education, and water/sanitation services. At the same time, USAID will support civil society groups to understand the roles of their elected leaders.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. assistance will support Senegalese participation in peacekeeping operations, professionalize its military, build its counterterrorism capabilities and improve maritime security.

Greater Capacity for Peacekeeping Operations

Key Intervention:

- \$0.3 million in resources will continue to support the professionalization of the military and provide transportation and refurbishment of equipment used to train and equip Senegalese military officers involved in peacekeeping and counterterrorism operations.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. U.S. assistance will continue to support Senegal as it makes advances in its health sector, evidenced by improvements in key health indicators. To combat persistently high rates of maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality, activities will seek to increase access to and use of high quality maternal and antenatal care, expand assistance in malaria treatment and prevention, and help Senegal maintain a low HIV prevalence rate. In addition to increased access to and demand for quality health services, programs will seek to improve strategic planning, management and supervision skills of GOS health system personnel, design innovative health financing methods, foster private sector health services, and support decentralized management of health districts and pharmaceutical supply chains.

Improved Health Status of the Senegalese Population

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: Senegal will receive \$4.5 million (of which \$0.6 million GHP-State and \$3.9 million GHP-USAID) to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$22.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2017 request level for Senegal does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2017 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): \$10.0 million in resources will be used to make pregnancy and childbirth safer in all 14 regions by increasing the availability of essential services, including newborn care, high quality obstetric care, treatment for childhood illnesses and childhood immunizations. Activities will support the training of health workers at both the clinical and community levels.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): USAID will use \$15.0 million to expand access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information on a sustainable basis. Assistance in FP/RH improves the ability of 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 morbidity; and to mitigating adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability. Specific program activities will include high impact interventions, such as public information and education campaigns, expanding the availability of FP/RH methods, and expanding FP/RH counseling to involve men and youth.
- Nutrition: \$4.5 million in resources will focus on activities within the first 100 days of life, including the training of health staff on nutrition issues, the promotion of micronutrient supplementation and food fortification programs for women and young children, and the promotion of breastfeeding and optimal complementary feeding practices in early childhood. Nutrition activities will advance the goals of both FTF and GHI, and target malnourished children by promoting a higher quality and more diverse diet in the most vulnerable regions of Senegal.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

Senegal's Armed Forces are among the most professional militaries on the African continent. IMET resources will continue to support the professionalization of the Senegalese armed forces through courses that expose its defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, and that are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase professionalization of the forces, and build productive military-to-military relationships.

Greater Capacity for Peacekeeping Operations

Key Intervention:

- \$1.0 million in resources will continue to support the professionalization of Senegalese military personnel which will enable them to better support their peacekeeping deployments.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Throughout the conflict-affected Casamance region, landmines and undetonated munitions/remnants of war remain a great threat to the population.

Effective Response to Transnational Threats

Key Intervention:

- \$1.0 million in resources will train and equip Senegalese demining personnel, a national police unit charged with responding to terrorist incidents, and other elements of the police and military responsible for land and maritime border security to reduce the flow of illicit arms and narcotics trafficking.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2015, USAID/Senegal completed and initiated a number of monitoring and evaluation activities:

- USAID/Senegal finalized the mid-term performance evaluation of the 5-year integrated health portfolio.
- USAID/Senegal conducted a retrospective assessment of interventions in Casamance to document achievements over the last decade and inform future programming in this region.
- Two mid-term performance evaluations of FTF activities were conducted by USAID/Senegal in order to identify successful approaches to scale up, adjust project implementation, and guide future programming.
- USAID/Senegal completed final performance evaluations of the flagship Peace and Governance Program (PGP) and the Improving Education Quality activity.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and Evaluation activities contributed to the following management decisions:

- The findings and lessons learned from the recently-completed 'acquisition of reading skills in primary schools' activity have been taken into consideration in the development of subsequent government-to-government agreements, not only in education but in health and other sectors.
- A learning agenda study of PGP, which sought to identify the efficacy and impact of integrated efforts across the education, health, governance and justice sectors in resolving birth certificate granting issues, and the PGP performance evaluation's results were used in development of the work plan for the one-year extension of the activity.
- Recommendations from the mid-term evaluation of the USAID integrated health portfolio were used

to design the new health program, resulting in a renewed focus on facility-based services, community-based services, and national health system strengthening, and the increased use of mobile technology to streamline data collection and verification.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased Inclusive Economic Growth: The U.S. government will focus on agriculture sector growth throughout the value chain for four different commodities: rice, maize, millet and fisheries. To maximize the number of people raised out of poverty, USAID/Senegal is using market-consolidation approaches to link small farmers with larger market players, promoting improved seed technology and more efficient food processing techniques. Assistance will also promote environmentally sound management of land and fisheries in fragile areas and along the coast. Complementary activities will be funded through two regional initiatives, Trade Africa and Power Africa. Trade Africa leverages other U.S. programs that focus on improving private sector competitiveness and access to credit and financial services; increasing agricultural productivity; improving agricultural policies and promoting the integration of regional trade in staple food crops such as maize, rice, millet and fisheries. Power Africa's regional activities will facilitate the completion of transactions that will add power to Senegal's grid and reduce the prohibitively high cost of energy. Announced in April 2015, the Tortue natural gas find in Mauritania (near the Senegal border) could help unlock gas-to-power exports, thereby aiding Power Africa efforts.

Improved Health Status of the Senegalese Population: U.S. assistance will improve the health status in regions most in need, across a range of health interventions including those to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality as well as malaria and HIV/AIDS prevention, detection, treatment and control. USAID seeks to deepen the engagement of individuals and local communities in the governance and financing of health services and community management of health. In addition, USAID will support health care providers to encourage individuals to take ownership of and responsibility for their own health. Assistance will help to maintain an emphasis on strengthening health systems to improve management of human resources for health, data for decision-making, commodities management, and health care financing. USAID is committed to strengthening the private sector, supporting decentralized structures and local communities, and providing more focused health systems strengthening and governance support. Senegal has been named one of 24 USAID priority countries for ending preventable child and maternal deaths. Through the Department of Defense (DOD) HIV/AIDS Prevention Program, the U.S. government will support the Senegalese Armed Forces to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS.

More Effective Citizen Participation in Governance: U.S. assistance will increase citizen engagement through nongovernmental organizations; strengthen local governments' ability to respond to citizen needs; and improve government transparency and accountability. USAID is working to strengthen the oversight capacity of national agencies and increasing the capacity of civil society to promote transparency and accountability.

Greater Capacity for Peacekeeping Operations: In an effort to achieve regional security goals, IMET and FMF programs enable the Senegalese Armed Forces to become a more professional military which is important as Senegal remains a vital regional peacekeeping partner. FMF funds will also support equipment for peacekeeping and maritime security operations.

Effective Response to Transnational Threats: Continued U.S. assistance will enable efforts in establishing lasting peace across the region, providing the capability of successfully removing landmines, the prevention of arms and narcotics trafficking by securing borders, and countering threats of terrorism.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	103,093
Increased, Inclusive Economic Growth	31,000
Development Assistance	31,000
4.5 Agriculture	28,000
4.8 Environment	3,000
Improved Health Status of the Senegalese Population	58,251
Development Assistance	2,216
3.1 Health	2,216
Global Health Programs - State	600
3.1 Health	600
Global Health Programs - USAID	55,435
3.1 Health	55,435
More Effective Citizen Participation in Governance	11,542
Development Assistance	11,542
2.2 Good Governance	3,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	750
2.4 Civil Society	1,750
3.2 Education	5,542
Greater Capacity for Peacekeeping Operations	1,300
Foreign Military Financing	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300
International Military Education and Training	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
Effective Response to Trans-National Threats	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000

Seychelles

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Seychelles is a strong U.S. partner in efforts to combat maritime piracy and promote maritime domain awareness in the Indian Ocean, and plays a key regional role by accepting and prosecuting piracy cases. Maintaining a strong bilateral relationship with Seychelles and enhancing its capacity to ensure maritime security are key priorities for the United States. These efforts contribute to a more stable Indian Ocean region. U.S. foreign assistance to Seychelles provides training to support professionalization of the country's military. Seychelles will graduate from the General System of Trade Preferences on January 1, 2017.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	142	*	150	8
International Military Education and Training	142	*	150	8

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Mauritius and Seychelles Effectively Address Transnational Issues

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.2 million will support the training of Seychelles military leaders, increasing their level of professionalism and enhancing their capacity to ensure maritime security.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Mauritius and Seychelles Effectively Address Transnational Issues: Transnational crime causes regional instability, adversely impacting economies in general, and the fishing and tourism industries specifically. Piracy has harmed the Seychellois economy as a result of its negative impact on commercial shipping and tourism. Currently, Seychelles lacks the professionalized and trained personnel to effectively identify and combat transnational crime in their extensive maritime domains. Seychelles relies heavily on third nation support to patrol its waters as well as investigate, apprehend, and prosecute criminals.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	150
Mauritius and Seychelles effectively address transnational issues	150
International Military Education and Training	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150

Sierra Leone

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Despite experiencing the most severe Ebola Virus disease outbreak ever recorded, Sierra Leone has made significant gains in consolidating peace, promoting democracy at local and national levels, encouraging economic growth and facilitating overall engagement in development processes. Nevertheless, Sierra Leone continues to grapple with serious development challenges, such as entrenched corruption, weak governmental institutions, high unemployment, slow economic growth and inadequate social services, including water and electricity. U.S. assistance will improve the daily lives of Sierra Leoneans through strategic investments in agriculture and health services, including farmer training, nutrition programs and policy reform. U.S. assistance will also target civil society and media programming, security sector reform, and rule of law programs. The U.S. government will accomplish these goals through close collaboration with the Government of Sierra Leone (GOSL), other donors, local non-governmental organizations, and the private sector.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	11,699	*	9,461	-2,238
Development Assistance	6,000	*	7,000	1,000
Economic Support Fund	-	*	1,561	1,561
Global Health Programs - State	500	*	500	-
International Military Education and Training	299	*	400	101
P.L. 480 Title II	4,900	*	-	-4,900

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance will support agricultural development programs to help end extreme poverty, and improve food security and nutrition. Activities will focus on providing support to agricultural communities to increase productivity and production of key agricultural commodities and strengthen value chains to improve incomes, and promote the availability of nutrition sensitive agricultural crops to reduce malnutrition. Raising agricultural productivity will enable farm households to meet their food consumption needs and sell their surpluses for additional income.

Sierra Leone Improves Health, Food Security and Nutrition

Key Intervention:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$6.0 million to work with the Government of Sierra Leone to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including combating extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth.

Sierra Leone Increases Government Accountability, Transparency, and Responsiveness

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million will help build the capacity of civil society and the media to more effectively advocate for marginalized groups, including women and girls, and to improve relationships between local and national government as well as civil society organizations. The Ebola outbreak and its magnitude underpinned the strained relationship between and among civil society organizations, media, the GOSL, and the citizenry. U.S. assistance will improve the capacity of targeted media and civil society groups to support monitoring of and reporting on the government's Ebola recovery programs. These efforts will foster improved relationships between local and national government and the media, and improve the capacity of female and male journalists to undertake investigative reporting.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

U.S. assistance will support programs that promote governing justly and democratically. Activities will build on the progress made with previous investments to advance the nascent democracy in Sierra Leone and secure peace and stability in the country. U.S. assistance will support good governance practices and civil society reforms around issues such as local government and decentralization, public sector executive functions, civic participation, media freedom and freedom of information. The activities will also promote greater inclusion of women, youth and other marginalized groups.

Sierra Leone Increases Government Accountability, Transparency, and Responsiveness

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of approximately \$0.6 million will support the development of a culture of the rule of law in Sierra Leone, and encourage citizens to understand and exercise their legal rights and responsibilities, while supporting efforts to educate citizens in the areas of justice and human rights. U.S. support will also enhance improvements in legal representations, increased citizen confidence in the judicial system, and overall functioning of the judicial system.
- U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million will support interventions focused on improving the accountability of targeted local and national government institutions. Assistance will improve coordination and accountability between local and national government institutions, increase the accountability and transparency of government planning and decision making processes in targeted government institutions, and support more inclusive and responsive government policies and programs.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Security Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Malaria, cholera and HIV continue to plague the daily lives of Sierra Leoneans and have a negative impact on health, the economy, and security. Opportunities for health sector capacity building are limited by a lack of ongoing evidence-based clinical education and resources for post-graduate education of health care providers. Improving health sector capacity is needed to reach the goals of decreased mortality and morbidity. U.S. assistance will strengthen the laboratory and surveillance capacity of the Ministry of Health and Sanitation of Sierra Leone.

Sierra Leone Reduces Incidence of HIV and Maternal Mortality Rates through Strengthened Health Service Delivery

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: Sierra Leone will receive \$0.5 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Increased professionalization of the military through IMET funding will help strengthen the military's capacity to participate in peacekeeping operations and to protect the country's territorial integrity.

Sierra Leone is Able to Counter Transnational Threats, Including Terrorism and Crime

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.4 million will continue support for the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces to help professionalize its military which will improve its ability to defend its territorial integrity, improve maritime security, and conduct peacekeeping operations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several evaluations, assessments and monitoring activities were undertaken in FY 2015:

- Within the context of proposed new USAID Feed the Future interventions, a value chain analysis, a horticulture assessment, a nutrition assessment, and an aquatic rice assessment were conducted.
- In collaboration with the World Health Organization and the Global Fund, USAID conducted a service availability and readiness assessment to generate reliable and regular information on service delivery, including service availability to provide basic healthcare interventions in HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, Maternal and Child Health, Family Planning/Reproductive Health, and other non-communicable diseases.
- Periodic pipeline reviews were conducted which helped USAID evaluate financial performance and management.
- USAID continues to closely monitor progress on the Women Empowered for Leadership Development program. These updates have provided valuable insights on the status of women in decision making processes, and in informing the direction of USAID's programming in Sierra Leone.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Utilizing results from assessments conducted in the food security, nutrition and democracy and governance sectors, USAID will develop appropriate interventions in these program areas. Consultations with stakeholders including GOSL officials, local councils, donor and development partners, and the private sector have guided program development processes. These consultations ensure that USAID interventions are aligned with the GOSL's strategy and focus on achieving measureable results. Completed and ongoing assessments are closely monitored and portfolio reviews are conducted to assess progress, issues, and opportunities to ensure achievement of goals and objectives.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Sierra Leone Increases Government Accountability, Transparency, and Responsiveness: The objective aims to reduce fragility in Sierra Leone and assist the country in maintaining its stability and transitioning to a better governed state in which transformational development can take place. U. S. assistance will enhance greater accountability, transparency, and responsiveness to citizens as they are empowered and informed to participate in decision making processes for improved economic opportunities and social prosperity.

Sierra Leone Improves Health, Food Security and Nutrition: U. S. assistance aims to obtain optimal nutritional and food security outcomes through support to key national level policy areas, by providing support to agricultural communities to promote availability of food and nutrition throughout the lean season, including increased profitability.

Sierra Leone Reduces Incidence of HIV and Maternal Mortality Rates through Strengthened Health Service Delivery: Sierra Leone seeks to reach the goal of an AIDS-free generation, reduce further maternal mortality and eliminate neglected tropical diseases. Malaria, cholera and HIV continue to plague the daily lives of Sierra Leoneans and have impact on health, the economy, and security.

Sierra Leone is Able to Counter Transnational Threats, Including Terrorism and Crime: U. S. assistance will increase the professionalization of the Sierra Leone military which will improve the Sierra Leone capacity to prevent, detect, and counter terrorist activities, including through enhanced maritime security, and prepare Sierra Leone security forces to meet transnational threats.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	9,461
Sierra Leone Increases Government Accountability, Transparency, and Responsiveness	2,561
Development Assistance	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,000
Economic Support Fund	1,561
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	561
2.2 Good Governance	1,000
Sierra Leone is able to counter transnational threats, including terrorism and crime	400
International Military Education and Training	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400
Sierra Leone improves health, food security, and nutrition	6,000
Development Assistance	6,000
4.5 Agriculture	6,000
Sierra Leone reduces incidence of HIV and Maternal Mortality rates through strengthened health service delivery	500
Global Health Programs - State	500
3.1 Health	500

Somalia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance to Somalia is to promote security and support the development of a unified, peaceful nation. Somalia faces many challenges to consolidate its nascent government in the face of violent extremism, including elections scheduled for 2017. U.S. resources assist the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) to defeat the al-Qaeda-affiliated al-Shabaab terrorist group that still controls rural territory, and to build a representative, sustainable Somali military, police service, and justice sector that can deter future threats and protect human rights. Additionally, U.S. resources assist the FGS build governance structures for sustainable growth and social service delivery. Resources requested for transparent and responsive governance will support the consolidation of representative governing institutions and critical state-building processes, build responsive and legitimate local governance, and expand the delivery of critical basic services. At the same time, greater stability provides an unprecedented opportunity to expand support for Somalia's economic recovery, fueled by a revival of the agro-pastoral sector; the return of a vibrant, entrepreneurial diaspora; and management of natural resources, but only through substantial international support.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	373,554	*	196,270	-177,284
Overseas Contingency Operations	293,294	*	195,905	-97,389
Economic Support Fund	41,594	*	79,405	37,811
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,700	*	2,750	1,050
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	3,750	3,750
Peacekeeping Operations	250,000	*	110,000	-140,000
Enduring/Core Programs	80,260	*	365	-79,895
Economic Support Fund	2,000	*	-	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	179	*	365	186
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,300	*	-	-4,300
P.L. 480 Title II	73,781	*	-	-73,781

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	373,554	*	196,270	-177,284
Resilience	-	*	5,981	5,981
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	*	5,981	5,981
Economic Support Fund	-	*	5,981	5,981

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Other	373,554	*	190,289	-183,265
Overseas Contingency Operations	293,294	*	189,924	-103,370
Economic Support Fund	41,594	*	73,424	31,830
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,700	*	2,750	1,050
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	3,750	3,750
Peacekeeping Operations	250,000	*	110,000	-140,000
Enduring/Core Programs	80,260	*	365	-79,895
Economic Support Fund	2,000	*	-	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	179	*	365	186
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,300	*	-	-4,300
P.L. 480 Title II	73,781	*	-	-73,781

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

ESF-OCO assistance will support governance and rule of law programs to improve the capacity of governing institutions at all levels to deliver critical social services, ensure credible and legitimate democratic processes, and improve citizen confidence in Somalia's nascent governing institutions. ESF-OCO assistance will also support U.S. government efforts to expand the delivery of critical basic services and promote economic growth and job creation. Specifically, resources will improve education and employment outcomes for Somali youth, alleviate Somalia's high level of unemployment, catalyze increased private sector investment to promote durable growth, and improve management of Somalia's biodiversity, providing a durable foundation for Somalia's long-term stability and prosperity.

Improved Livelihoods

Key Interventions:

- FY 2017 assistance in the amount of \$11.6 million will focus on increasing investment and growth in key industries, which may include agriculture, fisheries and renewable energy, and expanding export and investment-oriented economic opportunities.
- An additional \$9.0 million will promote broad-based economic growth in Somalia by increasing investment, employment, and incomes in key growth sectors. The resources will assist new small and existing medium-sized businesses to create employment opportunities, especially for women and youth; support private sector-led development through access to credit and business services; address regulatory barriers to growth in key industries; and support environmental preservation by promoting climate-smart agriculture and clean energy development.
- \$1.4 million will be used to support improved private and public sector sustainable management and conservation of Somali natural resources.

Increased Somali Government Capacity to Deliver Services

Key Interventions:

- The United States will support improved delivery of services to Somalis, increasing the legitimacy of government and reducing the appeal of extremism. \$14.0 million of assistance will provide a comprehensive package of basic education services to increase equitable access to quality education

and improve learning for marginalized children and other out-of-school youth through formal and non-formal programs across Somalia, particularly in areas newly liberated from al-Shabaab control.

- \$1.0 million will strengthen the capacity of health workers to deliver basic services and expand the provision of affordable, accessible health services.
- \$7.7 million will strengthen the government's ability to provide basic services and protect and empower vulnerable populations most affected by conflict, especially youth and women.

Established, Representative Governance

Key Interventions:

- Reinforcing the legitimacy and inclusivity of the FGS, \$4.0 million will be used to promote and strengthen political competition and consensus building, support peaceful and democratic elections, and stabilize communities while improving relationships with government. This will include activities to increase citizen awareness around governance and government initiatives through a robust civic education campaign that includes women, youth, and marginalized groups.
- \$7.0 million will support the drafting of key legislation required to implement the Constitution, introduce multi-party elections, organize a public referendum, and build the capacity of Somali institutions.
- \$7.7 million will be used to increase confidence in government, based on equitable participation in decision-making and management of community assets, and will also provide quick impact activities to stabilize communities liberated from al-Shabaab.

Improved Accountability and Transparency

Key Intervention:

- \$16.0 million will be used to promote good governance and strengthen institutional capacity, enhancing transparency and accountability at all levels of government. Resources will be used to strengthen the capacity of government institutions to perform essential functions and implement reforms, utilizing transparent and accountable processes. Funding will provide technical assistance to civil society and federal and state parliaments to continue development and implementation of the constitution while enhancing their critical oversight and legislative roles. Funding will also consolidate gains at the regional level, including activities such as training of civil servants in improved service delivery, increasing revenue collection, developing and implementing regulations, broadening democratic space, improving public financial management, and enhancing political competition.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET will focus on professional military education and building English language training.

Al-Shabaab Defeated

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.4 million will support English language training and professionalization of the Somali National Army (SNA) through courses that reinforce the role of a military in a democracy, the centrality of human rights, and the rule of law.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

Security forces lack the skills and equipment required for effective policing at the most basic levels. The U.S. government will provide support to police entities, including those at the regional level when able and appropriate, to ensure the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)'s gains are maintained and stabilizing security services are provided to regional populations that have recently been liberated from al-Shabaab. The support will be in the form of training and/or equipping, and will complement assistance to the more specialized Criminal Investigation Division. Strengthening the institutional capacities of the police sector will support the goal of the FGS to provide basic security and access to justice to its citizens throughout the country. Funding will promote areas of stability within Somalia, which will support overall stability of the Horn of Africa.

Developed Rule of Law

Key Intervention:

- \$2.8 million in U.S. assistance will support rule of law and security sector reform programs in Somalia that encourage better security and governance through the development and reform of the criminal justice sector. Funding will be used to provide continued support to the Criminal Investigative Division of the Somali Police Force (SPF) to enable them to respond to and properly document serious incidents. Assistance with recruitment of additional members, basic and/or advanced training, and equipment may be provided. Assistance will also support mechanisms to ensure all entities with the mandate to respond to major incidents coordinate effectively with other security forces and justice sector actors, to include judges, prosecutors, and defense lawyers, to ensure those cases which meet evidentiary standards are lawfully prosecuted. Resources will assist regional police forces, who are often at the forefront in the fight against al-Shabaab. This assistance will provide basic policing and management skills, as well as support information and intelligence sharing mechanisms for communication with relevant security institutions at all levels of government.

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

By building Somali civilian law enforcement capacity to counter terrorism, U.S. assistance provided through the Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program will contribute to improving Somalia's overall security and stability. Training for Somalia is designed to help the FGS more effectively manage and respond to conventional terrorist attacks. Assistance will strengthen the capacity of the SPF to address vital crisis response needs and help contribute to broader security sector reform. The program's strategic goal is to build the capacity of the SPF to respond to critical incidents, especially in and around Mogadishu.

The United States Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program supports physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) of conventional weapons and munitions to reduce the risk of illicit arms trade throughout Somalia, as well as humanitarian demining and mine risk education in Somaliland and Puntland. Beyond threats to U.S. national security interests, deteriorating and poorly-secured munitions sites in the vicinity of major population centers also pose a grave humanitarian threat, as degrading and unstable munitions stockpiles are vulnerable to spontaneous and catastrophic detonation. To address these problems, the CWD program will continue to build local capacity to effectively manage munitions stockpiles; destroy excess, unstable, and at-risk weapons and munitions; keep stockpiles under government control; prevent illicit small arms/light weapons trafficking; and build capacity within the SNA and other security forces to support Somalia's ability to comply with the partial lifting of the arms embargo and the United Nations Security Council Resolutions on management of arms and ammunition.

Al-Shabaab Defeated

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$2.8 million of bilateral NADR-ATA will continue to professionalize SPF to encourage operations conducted in compliance with international human rights standards and conventions. NADR-ATA resources will also continue to train the SPF's Joint Investigative Teams on critical incident management to better respond to terrorist attacks. Training and mentoring of these first responders will include instruction in areas such as securing and managing a crime scene, evidence collection, post-blast investigation, and facilitation of and mentorship for SPF development of their own best practices and standard operating procedures.
- \$1.0 million in FY 2017 NADR-CWD funding will focus on programs that reduce the threat of illicit small arms and light weapons, landmines, and explosive remnants of war, and promote local and national CWD capacity building. This support includes improved PSSM of conventional weapons and munitions throughout Somalia, as security allows. The funds will also support capacity building efforts within the SNA and other security forces to support Somalia's ability to comply with United Nations Security Council Resolution 2142 requirements regarding notification, marking, storage, and proper distribution of pre-notified imported weapons. This plan directly supports reconstruction and security initiatives vital to regional peace and security.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) - OCO

PKO funds will be critical to improving the ability of AMISOM and SNA to stabilize and expand the reach of legitimate governance throughout southern and central Somalia, and to defend FGS institutions from al-Shabaab. The United States will seek to bolster AMISOM's operational effectiveness by facilitating the deployment of rotational battalions, providing additional mobility and force protection assets, providing peacekeeping soldier and battalion staff training, and providing other equipment required by the mission to more effectively implement its mandate. Additional mobility assets, equipment, and training will be critical to improving the ability of AMISOM to operate across its area of operations and assist the FGS to stabilize areas liberated from al-Shabaab. U.S. assistance will also support the provision of advisors and mentors to AMISOM in order to ensure that AMISOM troop contributors maintain the critical skills provided through pre-deployment training, and are able to adjust their operations in response to shifting insurgent tactics.

U.S. assistance will also support the provision of logistical support, training (including training activities implemented in part or in whole by regional partners), mentors and advisors, stipends, equipment, and limited facility refurbishments and construction for the SNA and Ministry of Defense. Supporting the development of a professional, effective SNA that respects human rights is critical to the ability of the FGS to defend itself and its people from al-Shabaab and to shore up the significant security gains made over the past several years by AMISOM, the SNA, and their strategic partners within the region. Equally critical is building the capability of the Ministry of Defense to provide effective civilian oversight of the SNA. PKO funds are complemented by current and future 2282 (formerly 1206) funds, as well as by the Counterterrorism Partnership Fund.

Al-Shabaab Defeated

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$37.7 million of PKO funds will provide equipment, training, advisory, and logistical support to AMISOM to enable it to stabilize southern and central Somalia and defend the FGS.
- Approximately \$69.8 million of PKO funds will provide equipment, training, advisory and logistical support, stipends, and limited facility enhancements and construction designed to improve the professionalism and operational effectiveness of the SNA. This will include efforts to create and mentor a small number of professional, highly capable light infantry battalions, able to conduct effective counter-insurgency operations in partnership with AMISOM and defeat al-Shabaab wherever it takes refuge in Somalia.

- Approximately \$2.5 million of PKO funds will provide targeted support to develop the Somali Ministry of Defense, military institutions, headquarters, and support apparatus to lead and support SNA in the field and particularly the aforementioned light infantry.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014 and FY 2015:

- Given that Somalia's security situation restricts travel by U.S. government staff, USAID continued to use third party monitors to carry out verifications of 277 intervention sites across Somalia in FY 2014 and 346 intervention sites in FY 2015. For each verification site visit, monitors provided notes from interviews with direct and indirect beneficiaries, and photographic evidence for USAID's review. In addition to allowing USAID to manage for results, these verifications identified some good practices for implementing activities in Somalia.
- In FY 2015, an additional 56 sites were verified for construction quality, with photographic evidence for USAID's review. These verifications contributed to partner planning and establishment of good practice.
- In FY 2014, USAID undertook a mid-term performance evaluation of its education and youth activities, and in FY 2015, a baseline assessment was conducted to establish baseline values for teacher and student performance and to inform continuing education and youth investments.
- In FY 2014, USAID commissioned an economic growth assessment for Somalia and a mid-term evaluation of its economic growth activity. Together, these two reports demonstrated that while some gains have been made, the scope of USAID's current activity is small and that there is a continued need for activities that aim at providing long-term economic development assistance in Somalia. In FY 2015, a final evaluation of economic growth activities in the South Central region confirmed these findings, in addition to documenting successes in the agriculture and livestock sectors. These results inform new economic growth investments currently underway.
- In FY 2014, USAID commissioned a final performance evaluation for its legislative strengthening, elections, and political processes activities.
- USAID undertook a Gender Assessment and Natural Resource Management Assessment, both of which were finalized in FY 2014.
- In FY 2014, USAID undertook an assessment of democracy, human rights, and governance in Somalia, which has informed investments in strengthening governance and elections assistance.
- In FY 2015, USAID commissioned a baseline survey to establish baseline values for public confidence in governance and to inform investments in strengthening governance.
- In FY 2014, USAID undertook a study consisting of a survey of over 3,100 respondents and 33 focus group discussions to develop a benchmark of perceptions related to its stabilization activities in Somalia. The research found that perceptions of social cohesion, connectedness, community involvement, confidence in government and local administration, and satisfaction with essential services, are overall significantly higher in sites with USAID-funded stabilization activities than in sites where there were no USAID-funded stabilization activities.
- In FY 2015, USAID commissioned a final evaluation (currently ongoing) of the contribution of stabilization and development activities, the findings from which will inform continuing investments in stabilization activities.
- Department of State (DOS) contracted Site Coordinators monitor the delivery and quality of DOS PKO-funded support, which is in the form of equipment and materials as well as technical training. Site Coordinators provide their findings in weekly situation reports and through weekly teleconferences with the Contract Officer's Representative from the DOS. Their reporting has led to the improvement of maintenance support to DOS provided vehicles, which has greatly expanded the user life of the equipment.

- The Site Coordinators have accounted for and facilitated distribution of all PKO provided equipment currently being utilized to improve the security sector throughout Somalia.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of third-party monitoring and evaluations, the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget have been taken:

- Education and youth programming has been realigned with USAID’s Education Policy.
- A new economic growth activity has been awarded and has been structured around recommendations made in a recent economic growth assessment to focus assistance on key growth sectors, as well as to provide support for legal and regulatory interventions.
- Based on the recommendations of the Gender Assessment, gender will be integrated in project design, procurement processes, performance indicators, and evaluations.
- A Natural Resource Management Assessment identified the most significant environmental issues and challenges affecting Somalia and highlighted some interventions that USAID may consider for future support.
- Results of the stabilization and development activities are being used to inform the development of USAID’s future strategy.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Established, Representative Governance: In the lead up to Somaliland elections anticipated in 2017, programs will provide support for drafting electoral legislation, technical assistance to the national electoral commission, voter education, and political party strengthening. USAID will also continue to provide community-driven, quick-impact small grants to help stabilize Somalia's cities and countryside—both in the more secure regions of Somalia and in newly-recovered areas. The participatory processes used to develop, implement, and monitor these projects will improve citizen representation in municipal planning, instituting inclusiveness into Somali governance practices and increasing Somalis' trust in government.

Improved Accountability and Transparency: In Transparency International’s 2014 Corruption Perceptions Index, Somalia tied with North Korea for the most corrupt country, maintaining its poor 2013 ranking. The FGS, therefore, must manage resources more transparently and accountably to improve its ability to provide services and increase its legitimacy—particularly outside Mogadishu. With the establishment of proper checks and balances, opportunities for corruption will decrease. Improved government accountability will help ensure that scarce resources are used to bolster economic growth activities, and to implement vital security, financial, and political reforms.

Increased Somali Government Capacity to Deliver Services: Growth and prosperity in Somalia remains contingent upon the health and well-being of the Somali population. Somalia’s health and social indicators are among the worst in the world. One of every 10 children dies before their first birthday and one in 12 women die from pregnancy-related causes. Over half of Somali children have no access to primary education and only six percent of eligible youth are enrolled in secondary school. During Somalia’s prolonged conflict, social service providers came under attack and critical infrastructure was destroyed, inducing service providers to leave or undermining their capacity to provide critical services. Women are especially affected; gender-based violence and discrimination against Somali women and girls is widespread. Activities in this area will increase the resilience of Somali communities and expand service delivery—especially in health and education—in targeted geographical areas, focusing on vulnerable populations affected by conflict or natural disaster. A healthier and more educated population is both fundamental to human development and critically linked to broad-based economic growth and democratic governance. Programming will leverage political commitments of the FGS to education,

galvanize donors to support a robust education system in support of Somalia's long-term stability, and build momentum towards the goal that every Somali child receives a quality education.

Improved Livelihoods: Somalia's economic recovery and resumption of growth after decades of misrule and conflict is essential to both national and regional stability. Overall unemployment among people aged 15 to 64 in Somalia is estimated at 54 percent. Youth in Somalia have one of the highest rates of unemployment in the world at 67 percent. Women fare even worse at 74 percent. Despite high levels of unemployment, weak government authority, and recurrent climatic shocks, Somalia has a thriving private sector with opportunities for investment and growth. Over 5 million livestock were exported in 2015, Somali waters have the potential to support some of the most productive fisheries in the world, and there are extensive opportunities for irrigated agriculture in South Central Somalia. If Somalia is able to increase investment and growth in key industries, remove legal and regulatory constraints to broad-based economic growth, and expand export and investment-oriented economic opportunities, especially for women and youth, greater stabilization will ensue. Together, these interventions will promote stability and facilitate inclusive local economic development within a more resilient economic system.

Al-Shabaab Defeated: U.S. engagement and more capable security forces will improve FGS capacity to diminish the strength of al-Shabaab, prevent its resurgence, and halt attacks against U.S. and Western interests in the Horn of Africa. Trained and accountable SNA and local police forces under improved command and control chains can serve as the holding forces in areas liberated from al-Shabaab control and can prevent and deter future al-Shabaab attacks in south-central Somalia and elsewhere. Increased civilian oversight will promote the transparent growth of the military and law enforcement sectors to reduce corruption and abuse of power. As the United States continues to assist Somalia with security sector funding to improve its capacity to defeat al-Shabaab, AMISOM's eventual departure must be closely followed by the SNA and the SPF to ensure that security is sustained in newly liberated areas.

Developed Rule of Law: Somalia's lack of capacity, transparency, and institutions needed to operate an effective judicial system and law enforcement structure have hindered the ability of the FGS to further develop rule of law. A lack of infrastructure and capacity in the judicial sector, coupled with a weak police presence and inability to effectively investigate and document even the most basic crimes, has left Somalia unable to prosecute criminals and bring formal justice to the majority of Somalis. As the security situation in Somalia improves, so will the need to increase the capacity and reach of the judicial system, especially in areas that the FGS has recently retaken control. Capacity building throughout the criminal justice sector will provide the foundation required for growth in the area of rule of law. Increased training and oversight will increase law enforcement capabilities in reducing crime and combating al-Shabaab operations and infiltration in areas liberated by AMISOM and SNA operations. Professionalization and collaboration among security forces will allow for strong, coordinated operations and the prevention of terrorist attacks in Somalia, greatly increasing public trust and confidence and cooperation with security and police forces. An effective judicial infrastructure will allow for the arrest and prosecution of terrorists, terrorism-supporters, and all other criminals, thereby reducing overall security threats in Somalia.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	196,270
Al-Shabaab Defeated	114,115
International Military Education and Training	365
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	365
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO	3,750
1.1 Counterterrorism	2,750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
Peacekeeping Operations - OCO	110,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	110,000
Developed Rule of Law	2,750
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	2,750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,750
Improved Livelihoods	22,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO	22,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	11,572
4.7 Economic Opportunity	9,000
4.8 Environment	1,428
Increased Somali Government Capacity to Deliver Services	22,703
Economic Support Fund - OCO	22,703
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	7,703
3.2 Education	14,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,000
Established, Representative Governance	18,702
Economic Support Fund - OCO	18,702
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	7,702
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	7,000
2.4 Civil Society	4,000
Improved Accountability and Transparency	16,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO	16,000
2.2 Good Governance	16,000

South Africa

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

South Africa continues to be an important strategic partner of the United States. Although it is the second largest economy in Africa, South Africa struggles with serious socioeconomic challenges, including HIV/AIDS and other health concerns, mass unemployment, a failing education system, increasing corruption, poor accountability, and critical levels of violent crime. As South Africa continues to exert leadership in the region, it is working with the United States and other donors to address its social and economic challenges. U.S. investments, in line with South African national development priorities, will target efforts where funding can catalyze innovative approaches for reform and improve efficiency, helping South Africa sustain its democracy and improve the lives of its people

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	323,692	*	268,912	-54,780
Development Assistance	12,650	*	10,512	-2,138
Foreign Military Financing	450	*	300	-150
Global Health Programs - State	296,646	*	246,550	-50,096
Global Health Programs - USAID	12,000	*	9,500	-2,500
International Military Education and Training	646	*	750	104
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	1,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	*	300	-

Development Assistance (DA)

Given South Africa's prominent role in the region and growing influence on the global stage as a member of the G-20, U.S. goals are to help prevent the economic and social challenges facing South Africa from derailing the progress made over the last 20 years. U.S. assistance seeks to support democracy and economic growth in South Africa to create a stable and prosperous trade and investment partner for the United States. This assistance also is focused on bolstering efforts to partner with South Africa to advance U.S. government peace, democracy, and development interests in Africa and in the wider international arena.

South African Resource Effectiveness Advanced in Targeted Sectors

Key Interventions:

- \$3.0 million in Global Climate Change initiative funding will support participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping South Africa to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth.
- \$3.0 million in U.S. basic education funding will increase primary grade literacy rates in targeted South African schools by piloting and testing innovative scalable interventions, including in-service teacher and administrator training, technology for education, student assessment, and school management.

- \$1.0 million in U.S. assistance will continue to support the higher education strategy through workforce development.
- FY 2017 funding of \$1.0 million will support domestic civil society organizations and mobilize citizens to demand accountable, transparent, and responsive governance in South Africa, which will enable improved public services, increased public integrity, and more effective management of public resources. This will include small grants and technical assistance to civil society organizations working with government to improve service delivery in marginalized communities, increase transparency and combat corruption as well as organizations that challenge government to be more accountable for international and constitutional commitments, particularly with regard to human rights. Activities will include support for the development of public feedback mechanisms, public campaigns and may include support to strategic litigation.
- \$1.0 million in U.S. assistance will support improved access to justice and support for victims of gender-based violence. This include technical assistance to justice sector mechanisms such as the sexual offense courts, rape crisis centers and piloting innovative community-based mechanism improve multi-disciplinary responses to GBV, including education, the justice sector, social services, and civil society.
- \$1.0 million in U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance to government institutions and constitutionally mandated organizations, such as the Office of the Public Protector and the Human Rights Commission, to ensure citizen's rights and promote transparency, accountability, and good governance within government structures.
- \$0.6 million of U.S. assistance will build South Africa's capabilities to develop and implement evidence-based policies related to labor and youth, the business environment, and competitiveness. This includes support to the Government of South Africa (GOSA) in performing socio-economic impact assessments of proposed economic sector legislation. Assistance will also promote public-private partnerships to foster innovative solutions to national development challenges including inequality, youth unemployment, education, infrastructure, and service delivery.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF programs support maintaining the ability of the South African National Defense Force (SANDF) to respond to regional crises and participate in peacekeeping operations. FMF funding supports equipment, training, and technical assistance for the SANDF. FY 2017 FMF funding will be used to support spare parts, training, technical support, and technical publications for the SANDF C-130 aircraft, aircrew, and ground support personnel. Funds will also be used to support development of other capabilities in the area of maritime and border security.

South African Security Services Ability to Conduct Peacekeeping and Combat Transnational Crime and Terrorism Improved

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.3 million to support equipment, training, and technical assistance for the SANDF.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. In order to support the ambitious goals of the South Africa National Strategic Plan for HIV, Sexually Transmitted Infections and Tuberculosis (TB) 2012 – 2016, the U.S. government and GOSA mutually decided that PEPFAR's investments in South Africa should gradually transition from support of direct clinical care and treatment services to support for system

strengthening, prevention, and health services innovation. As the GOSA commits greater resources for the HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB) response and projected PEPFAR funding declines, the transition will be implemented in a phased manner that puts the wellbeing of patients, vulnerable and affected populations at the center of all interventions. While the GOSA continues to increase the number of patients on treatment through the public health system, the United States will keep long-term sustainability and health and social systems strengthening as priorities that lead to increased efficiency in implementation of the national response.

Health Outcomes for South Africans Improved

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), South Africa will receive \$246.6 million to build partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs focused on achieving epidemic control in the highest burden districts. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Tuberculosis: FY 2017 funding of \$9.5 million will extend access to quality assured TB services, with particular emphasis on the provinces and districts with the highest burden. Evidence-based and innovative programs will be implemented, focusing on TB in the mining sector and surrounding communities, correctional services facilities, children, and appropriate diagnosis and management of drug-resistant TB. U.S. assistance will support operations research to improve gaps in TB programming and research to improve drug-resistant TB management

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET resources will expose South African defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. This training will increase capacity, improve the professionalization of the forces, promote democratic values, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET will improve the SANDF's military management and enable it to provide a more effective contribution to peacekeeping operations and humanitarian assistance missions across Africa.

South African Security Services Ability to Conduct Peacekeeping and Combat Transnational Crime and Terrorism Improved

Key Intervention:

- \$0.8 million in U.S. assistance will support the professional military education of the SANDF.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE funding will support the capacity building of law enforcement and related criminal justice institutions in South Africa. Focus areas will include criminal investigations, tactical skills, policing in a democracy, anti-wildlife trafficking, and basic police skills. These activities will improve civilian security and access to justice.

South African Security Services Ability to Conduct Peacekeeping and Combat Transnational Crime and Terrorism Improved

Key Intervention:

- \$1.0 million in U.S. assistance will provide training and technical support to counter poaching and promote security sector reform.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) funds will be used to provide strategic trade control and related border security training to South Africa to close security gaps that could be exploited for the illegal entry and transfer of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and related items, and conventional weapons. These activities will support the objective of building and strengthening the South African national strategic trade control system to prevent transfers that may contribute to proliferation of WMD and promoting the effective enforcement of strategic trade control violations.

South African Security Services Ability to Conduct Peacekeeping and Combat Transnational Crime and Terrorism Improved

Key Intervention:

- \$0.3 million in U.S. assistance will fund licensing and outreach training to support the Government of South Africa in combating the illegal transfer of WMD-related materials, munitions, and dual-use items by providing technical training to relevant agencies.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- Technical support was provided to improve the quality of TB and TB/HIV monitoring and evaluation tools and systems. Activities such as joint routine monitoring and evaluation visits to supported districts informed the relevancy of data collection tools, data flow systems, and review and analysis of program data sets to improve programs and support to targeted provinces.
- The National Department of Health adopted the District Rapid Assessment Tool, developed by a USAID partner and PEPFAR in collaboration with the GOSA, and has deployed the tool to other districts.
- U.S. assistance supports applied research to address gaps in programming. Ongoing studies included improving TB treatment adherence at primary care level in an urban setting and a clinical trial of a standardized treatment regimen of anti-tuberculosis drugs for patients with multiple drug-resistant tuberculosis (STREAM). Preliminary results of the STREAM study indicate that it may soon be possible to realize a shortened treatment option for multiple drug-resistant TB patients.

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

- Data derived from key program monitoring and evaluation activities were used to inform program directions and implementation modalities to improve TB and TB/HIV outcomes. By emphasizing the use of data to inform programming, U.S. foreign assistance resources are better directed toward programmatic choices that more effectively target care and sustainable health system improvements.
- In FY 2015, USAID expanded the School Capacity Innovation Program, a public-private partnership worth \$7.5 million, co-funded by the ELMA Foundation and J.P. Morgan, and designed in collaboration with the Department of Basic Education. This program included the launch of a rigorous external impact evaluation with the Western Cape Provincial Department of Education. The results will be used to inform the scale up of the program in other provinces

Detailed Objective Descriptions

South African Resource Effectiveness Advanced in Targeted Sectors: U.S. foreign assistance resources are modest relative to the size of South Africa's economy and the magnitude of public and private sector resources going toward South Africa's highest priorities, such as employment and education. The United States' comparative advantage, then, is to partner with the GOSA and the South African private

sector in targeted sectors to encourage greater resource effectiveness through programming to address resource allocation and policy issues. The United States, acting through USAID, will partner with South Africa to help the economy of South Africa transition to one that is labor-absorbing, low-carbon and that can provide increased work opportunities for its population. By supporting efforts to address specific challenges identified by host-country leadership and by leveraging private sector and civil society voices and resources, USAID will support South Africa's drive toward its development goals, resulting in significant social and environmental returns on investments.

South African Security Services Ability to Conduct Peacekeeping and Combat Transnational Crime and Terrorism Improved: South Africa is a key contributor to UN and AU peacekeeping operations and is considered southern Africa's regional military leader. U.S. assistance will develop a streamlined strategic approach to build and support the South African Department of Defense and SANDF capacity. U.S. assistance will also build and strengthen the South African national strategic trade control system to close security gaps that could be exploited for the illegal entry and transfer of WMD and help to enforce strategic trade control violations.

Health Outcomes for South Africans Improved: South Africa has the largest HIV/AIDS epidemic in the world. HIV continues to challenge South Africa with nearly 2,400 young women and adolescent girls infected each week. The five-year Partnership Framework agreement, signed in 2012, provides a strategic agenda in collaboration with the GOSA and other stakeholders to scale-up and sustain key components of HIV/AIDS programming in support of GOSA's national HIV/AIDS response. According to the World Health Organization, South Africa ranks third in the world in its TB burden. The high rate of HIV-TB co-infection leads to further expansion of both epidemics and complicates treatment and care of patients. The socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS and TB in South Africa is significant. Educational outcomes are adversely affected by these epidemics, causing instability in employment and a negative effect on the overall economy.

U.S. foreign assistance aims to reduce the number of HIV and TB infections, to increase the sustainability of effective HIV and TB response systems, and to improve the care and treatment of vulnerable populations. Targeted prevention activities aim to reduce HIV and TB through community-based behavior change activities, bio-medical prevention, intensified case finding, early treatment initiation, isoniazid preventive therapy, and infection control. Additionally, the increased sustainability of effective HIV/AIDS and TB response systems are expected to be achieved through support of activities that strengthen the public health system. Under PEPFAR, U.S. assistance will support GOSA's objective to achieve the UNAIDS' 90-90-90 goals: 90 percent of people living with HIV know their HIV status; 90 percent of those diagnosed with HIV receive anti-retroviral treatment (ART); and 90 percent of those on ART are virally suppressed. The United States will work with the GOSA to direct PEPFAR resources to five high burden districts under the new DREAMS (Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored, and Safe) program to reach young women and adolescent girls, a cohort that has an HIV prevalence rate eight times higher than boys of the same age. U.S. assistance will support additional voluntary male medical circumcisions as well as additional support for pediatric HIV treatment and scale up of "test and start" HIV treatment.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	268,912
Health Outcomes for South Africans Improved	256,050
Global Health Programs - State	246,550
3.1 Health	246,550
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,500
3.1 Health	9,500
South African resource effectiveness advanced in targeted sectors	10,512
Development Assistance	10,512
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	987
2.2 Good Governance	988
2.4 Civil Society	987
3.2 Education	3,950
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	600
4.8 Environment	3,000
South African Security Services Ability to Conduct Peacekeeping and Combat Transnational Crime and Terrorism Improved	2,350
Foreign Military Financing	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300
International Military Education and Training	750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	750
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300

South Sudan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. government is poised to support implementation of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (signed in August 2015), which offers the best chance to put South Sudan on a path towards development. Despite the complex situation created by the conflict, which has caused widespread suffering and left South Sudan's nascent economy in ruins, there is potential for steps towards consolidated peace by applying lessons learned from previous international engagement in South Sudan. The U.S. government's approach will therefore prioritize mitigating the war's human, economic, and social damage; assisting South Sudanese to rebound from trauma; and laying the foundation for a durable and just peace. To accomplish this, the United States will help build resilient and conflict-resistant communities by focusing efforts more intensively on conflict-affected states and areas of potential returns of internally displaced persons. By focusing assistance efforts on subnational and community levels wherever possible, U.S. government programs can more directly help the South Sudanese people, including the most marginalized populations, to benefit from peace dividends and improvements in living conditions. U.S. foreign assistance will continue to operate in close coordination with humanitarian efforts, and will remain flexible and responsive to meet evolving emergency, recovery, and development needs. As a Relief-to-Development Transition focus country, development funds will coordinate with humanitarian funding to support an integrated approach.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	576,134	*	225,166	-350,968
Overseas Contingency Operations	199,687	*	169,866	-29,821
Economic Support Fund	164,066	*	131,866	-32,200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	14,621	*	6,000	-8,621
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	2,000	2,000
Peacekeeping Operations	21,000	*	30,000	9,000
Enduring/Core Programs	376,447	*	55,300	-321,147
Economic Support Fund	1,430	*	-	-1,430
Global Health Programs - State	19,318	*	19,790	472
Global Health Programs - USAID	35,510	*	35,510	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	*	-	-2,000
P.L. 480 Title II	318,189	*	-	-318,189

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	576,134	*	225,166	-350,968
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	-	*	3,000	3,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	*	3,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund	-	*	3,000	3,000
Other	576,134	*	222,166	-353,968
Overseas Contingency Operations	199,687	*	166,866	-32,821
Economic Support Fund	164,066	*	128,866	-35,200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	14,621	*	6,000	-8,621
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	2,000	2,000
Peacekeeping Operations	21,000	*	30,000	9,000
Enduring/Core Programs	376,447	*	55,300	-321,147
Economic Support Fund	1,430	*	-	-1,430
Global Health Programs - State	19,318	*	19,790	472
Global Health Programs - USAID	35,510	*	35,510	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	*	-	-2,000
P.L. 480 Title II	318,189	*	-	-318,189

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

ESF assistance will be used to deliver essential health and education services to target populations and communities, including those displaced and traumatized by conflict, while mitigating further conflict, supporting independent media and civil society and improving food security.

A portion of ESF-funded assistance to South Sudan will be managed by the Office of the U.S. Special Envoy for Sudan and South Sudan (USSESSS). These funds will be utilized to support the people of South Sudan through the provision of targeted assistance that will aid in prevention and mitigation of current and future conflicts and support peace processes and mediation efforts. Assistance will also be used to increase freedom of information and civil society dialogues, mitigate interethnic violence, and address issues of peace and reconciliation.

Promote Recovery with Resilience

Key Interventions:

- As part of the \$8 million for South Sudan in the request for the President’s Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$6.0 million to work with the Government of South Sudan to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development goals, including combatting extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and laying a foundation for broad-based economic growth.
- \$1.0 million of water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) funding will support activities that

increase access to clean drinking water and adoption of sanitary and hygiene practices in target areas emerging from conflict. These activities will be part of multi-sectoral programs.

- \$19.8 million of basic education funding, and \$2.0 million of higher education funding will be used to promote access to quality education for children and youth, focusing on marginalized groups such as girls, out-of-school youths, internally displaced individuals and returnees, and emphasizing the need to create safe learning environments in target states and support teacher training. Programs will improve equitable access to education services and mitigate the effects of fragility and conflict.
- \$5.5 million will support local communities living in and around South Sudan's most important biodiversity zones to sustainably manage natural resources.
- \$4.0 million will be used to provide continued technical assistance in guidance and support for implementation of the economic and public financial management aspects of the South Sudan Peace Agreement signed in August 2015.

Enable Lasting Peace

Key Interventions:

- \$26.6 million of U.S. assistance will be used to support peace, accountability and reconciliation while strengthening communication, interaction, and collaboration between various groups in an attempt to bring lasting peace to insecure areas of South Sudan. In addition, these funds will be used to mitigate the threat of communal violence, reduce tensions in critical areas of the country, and build interdependence between and within communities where violent conflicts often erupt in response to national-level dynamics.
- \$55.0 million will be utilized to support new or ongoing Sudan/South Sudan negotiation processes and internal South Sudan peace processes, including engaging civil society, women and youth to advance implementation of the Agreement for the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan. In addition, these funds support the ability of media, civil society, and other reform-minded actors to improve access to public information, provide civic education, conduct policy advocacy and hold the government accountable; support communities to plan and implement recovery and development projects; and, as policy guidance and conditions permit, build the capacity of government institutions for effective and accountable governance. Activities will also build the capacity of nongovernmental organizations and local media outlets.
- \$6.2 million of WASH funding will support activities that increase access to clean drinking water and adoption of sanitary and hygiene practices in target areas prone to conflict. Approaches include the engagement of communities in managing drinking water resources. These activities will be part of multi-sectoral programs.
- \$2.2 million of basic education funds will aim to improve equitable access to education services as a means of mitigating the effects of fragility and conflict. Planned activities will expand access to quality education for children and youth, focusing on marginalized groups such as girls, out-of-school youths, internally displaced individuals and returnees, and emphasizing the need to create safe learning environments in target states and support teacher training.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, FTF, USAID will provide \$2.0 million to work with the Government of South Sudan to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development goals, including combatting extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and laying a foundation for broad-based economic growth.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

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

from other infectious diseases. U.S. assistance will help prevent and control major infectious diseases (including HIV, malaria, tuberculosis, and vaccine-preventable diseases) and deliver primary care in target areas. USAID will assist in the formulation of policies and technical guidelines, training of health workers, and logistics and supply chain for health commodities to support service delivery.

Promote Recovery with Resilience

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), South Sudan will receive \$21.8 million (of which \$19.8 million GHP-State and \$2.0 million GHP-USAID) to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Tuberculosis (TB): \$1.5 million of U.S. government assistance will prevent TB infection, test and treat people with TB as part of South Sudan's National TB Control Program and in coordination with the Global Fund. U.S. assistance will also strengthen selected public health laboratories for diagnostic and drug resistance testing.
- Malaria: As a part of the President's Malaria Initiative, USAID will invest \$6.0 million to prevent malaria as well as test and treat women and children with malaria. In coordination with the Global Fund, USAID will also support the quantification, procurement, and distribution of commodities, such as insecticide-treated bed nets, malaria tests, and antimalarial drugs.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): U.S. assistance will invest \$18.0 million for the delivery of primary care targeting women and children, in coordination with other donors and as part of multi-sectoral programs. Primary care services include pre-natal, obstetric, and post-natal care as well as newborn and pediatric care, in facility and community settings. USAID will also support the quantification, procurement, and distribution of essential commodities, such as immunizations.
- Family Planning/Reproductive Health (FP/RH): With \$8.0 million, USAID will increase access to, and demand for, FP/RH products and services and address gender-based violence, in coordination with other donors and as part of multi-sectoral programs. Interventions will serve women and include clinical management of rape and psychosocial support for victims.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

INCLE-OCO funded programs foster stability, conflict mitigation, and respect for human rights, and enhance civilian security by implementing peace agreements provisions and reforms related to criminal justice sector institutions, such as the police, judiciary, and corrections service.

In close coordination with the UN Mission to South Sudan (UNMISS), Troika partners (the United Kingdom and Norway), and South Sudan's transitional government, INCLE-OCO funds will support security sector reform and the establishment of transitional security and justice institutions like the Joint Integrated Police, while maintaining the highly respected, influential advisor contingent to the UNMISS. Programs will aid key criminal justice sector institutions that give essential support to transitional security forces and facilitate a stable and secure transition, while building foundations for a post-conflict society in which the police and justice sectors are responsible for providing domestic security and resolving internal disputes.

Efforts to Bolster Security Cooperation with the GoRSS and its Security Forces Complement Broader Efforts to Support the Country's Democratic Institutions and Regional Stability

Key Intervention:

- The U.S. government will provide approximately \$6.0 million of foreign assistance to strengthen South Sudan's policing, corrections, and justice sectors in order to promote internal stability and justice with a focus on programmatic assistance that emphasizes conflict mitigation and human rights.

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

South Sudan has suffered the effects of war for decades, including during its quest for independence from Sudan, and during the politically motivated conflict that began in December 2013. These conflicts have contaminated the land with vast amounts of explosive remnants of war (ERW), landmines, and unexploded ordnance, while leaving behind huge stockpiles of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), other munitions, and man-portable air defense systems. Aside from the obvious dangers posed to civilian populations, illicit arms traffickers exploit these loosely secured stockpiles, contributing to regional insecurity that threatens U.S. national security interests in the region.

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

FY 2017 funds will continue these important NADR-CWD programs, reducing dangers to civilian populations; promoting regional peace and security by denying SA/LW and other munitions to terrorists, insurgents, and criminals; opening land to productive economic use; and paving the way for broader development efforts.

Efforts to Support the Country's Democratic Institutions and Regional Stability through Enhanced Criminal/Justice Institutions and United Nations Policing

Key Intervention:

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

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) - OCO

Since a peace agreement has been signed, effective defense sector reform (DSR) is a critical need to ensure sustainable peace. U.S. assistance programs would provide technical training on a range of issues, and expert advisors assist in the professionalization of the defense sector with a particular focus on training in military justice and human rights. Potential areas of engagement could include, but are not be limited to, administration, finance, human rights, military justice, command and control, engineering, basic officer and non-commissioned officer training, and communications. This funding, in addition to DSR, may go to support ongoing peacekeeping efforts in South Sudan to bolster the cessation of hostilities agreement and comprehensive ceasefire.

Efforts to Support the Country's Democratic Institutions and Regional Stability through Enhanced Criminal/Justice Institutions and United Nations Policing

Key Intervention:

- The U.S. government will provide \$30.0 million PKO funding to promote DSR efforts and drive along the transformation of the Ministry of Defense and Sudan People's Liberation Army to

organizations that operate under civilian control and respect the rights of the civilian population. PKO funding may also go to support peacekeeping efforts in South Sudan and to encourage a durable peace agreement between the internal parties currently at war with each other.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID continuously uses information from activity monitoring and evaluations to make programmatic shifts as needed and to inform the design of future activities. For example, findings of evaluations of previous elections and political processes, including constitutional reform, are being used to shape USAID support for implementation of related aspects of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan. Findings from evaluations of the Sudan Electoral Administration Support Project, Support for Consensus Building and Civic Participation in Political Processes, Political Parties as Institutions of Democratic Governance in South Sudan, Responsive Assistance for Priority Infrastructure Development, the Health Learning Assessment, and South Sudan Integrated Service Delivery Program programs led USAID to adjust implementation of its current programs to achieve project objectives more effectively and have informed the modification and design of the overall portfolio. In addition, USAID has evaluations of several projects scheduled for FY 2016 and FY 2017. These include evaluations of current and completed civil society, infrastructure, education and conflict mitigation programs. The findings of these evaluations will inform future planning and budget requests. Finally, by leveraging an existing monitoring and evaluation support contract to deploy third-party monitoring of activities, USAID has mitigated the effects of restricted in-country travel due to continued and widespread conflicts in South Sudan.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As noted above, findings from evaluations are used to refine program objectives and inform the design of future activities. More broadly, USAID's operational framework responds to the changed country context, complex operating environment, and evolving policy considerations. Implementation of the framework will be informed by several analyses that provide guidelines and recommendations on how to most effectively deploy U.S. government development assistance, given emerging on-the-ground realities. Analyses may include a gender assessment, environmental assessment, youth assessment, conflict assessment sensitivity analysis and/or political economy analysis. In addition, USAID and other donors will collaborate on a shared resource center focused on conflict sensitivity in foreign assistance programming. This analytical work, as well as the evaluations noted above, will be used to measure progress on the new strategy, determine what modifications may be needed for current projects, and inform designs and solicitations for future activities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Promote Recovery with Resilience: Despite a signed peace agreement, unrest in South Sudan underscores the importance of incorporating robust conflict mitigation efforts into U.S. government foreign assistance programming. Through local and international partners, the U.S. government seeks to increase cohesion and build resilience across conflict-prone and conflict-affected communities. USAID programs will work to increase space within and between communities for meaningful dialogue to manage conflict and tensions, build interdependency among communities to promote peaceful coexistence, strengthen peace messaging, and support post-traumatic awareness and healing.

The U.S. government's work in education and health in South Sudan helped improve some of the poorest human development statistics in the world for literacy, teacher training, educational access, and access to safe water and sanitation. In education, USAID will support teacher training and promote access to quality education for children and youth in target states, particularly marginalized groups such as girls, out-of-school youths, internally displaced individuals and returnees, with emphasis on the need to create

safe learning environments. USAID efforts in the health sector provide essential services to communities, coupled with targeted activities to strengthen the overall health system. USAID will continue to support the delivery of services to address priority health threats and reduce the disease burden; provide basic health services; and work with community-based organizations to bolster demand for quality health services.

Enable Lasting Peace: USAID will promote a more inclusive, effective peace process by providing support for activities that address both formal peace efforts as well as community-based approaches that aim to prevent and mitigate conflict in inter- and intra-communal fora. Activities under this objective will be used to promote peace and reconciliation while strengthening communication, interaction, and collaboration among varying ethnic groups in an attempt to bring lasting peace to insecure areas of South Sudan. In order to achieve this, USAID will support activities that foster social cohesion, such as enhancing local conflict resolution mechanisms.

Department of State assistance to South Sudan will be managed by USSESSS and funds will be utilized to support the people of South Sudan to prevent and mitigate current and future conflicts and support the ongoing peace process. As there is a signed peace agreement, future security sector reform (SSR) will be required. U.S. assistance programs would provide technical training on a range of issues, and expert advisors assist in the professionalization of the defense sector with a particular focus on training in military justice and human rights. Potential areas of engagement could include, but are not be limited to, the areas of administration, finance, human rights, military justice, command and control, engineering, basic officer and non-commissioned officer training, and communications.

Efforts to Support the Country's Democratic Institutions and Regional Stability through Enhanced Criminal/Justice Institutions and United Nations Policing: South Sudan has suffered the effects of war for decades, previously during its long-running battle for independence from Sudan, and currently with an ongoing, politically-motivated conflict that has intensified between sides divided by interethnic loyalties. These conflicts have contaminated the land with vast amounts of explosive remnants of war, landmines, and unexploded ordnance; while leaving behind huge stockpiles of small arms and light weapon, other munitions, and man-portable air defense systems. Aside from the obvious dangers posed to civilian populations, illicit arms traffickers exploit these loosely secured stockpiles, contributing to regional insecurity that in turn threatens U.S. national security interests in the region.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	225,166
Promote recovery with resilience	95,095
Economic Support Fund - OCO	39,795
3.1 Health	1,000
3.2 Education	21,800
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,495
4.5 Agriculture	6,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,000
4.8 Environment	5,500
Global Health Programs - State	19,790
3.1 Health	19,790
Global Health Programs - USAID	35,510
3.1 Health	35,510
Enable a lasting peace	92,071
Economic Support Fund - OCO	92,071
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	26,600
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,500
2.2 Good Governance	16,450
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	14,250
2.4 Civil Society	21,800
3.1 Health	6,245
3.2 Education	2,226
4.5 Agriculture	2,000
Efforts to support the country's democratic institutions and regional stability through enhanced criminal/justice institutions and United Nations policing	38,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	6,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
Peacekeeping Operations - OCO	30,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	30,000

Sudan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary objective of the U.S. government remains the promotion of a Sudan at peace internally and with its neighbors. The U.S. government seeks to support peaceful resolution of Sudan’s conflicts through inclusive dialogue with all political forces, including insurgent groups, and through conflict mitigation mechanisms that are meaningful, trusted, and sustainable. To achieve this objective, the focus of U.S. government assistance is to address humanitarian needs, support conflict mitigation and peace building, and promote human rights and democratic process. In FY 2017, U.S. assistance will continue to support the strategic communications capacity of political and media actors in Darfur, Abyei, Southern/Western Kordofan, Blue Nile, and other neglected areas, and work to increase the institutional capacity of groups within these areas to prevent local conflicts. U.S. assistance will also develop the capacities of individuals and organizations to promote inclusive political processes and address the factors that exacerbate conflict and instability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	130,600	*	9,412	-121,188
Economic Support Fund	6,187	*	9,412	3,225
P.L. 480 Title II	124,413	*	-	-124,413

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF will support activities that address Sudan’s internal conflicts, and support civil society actors working to mitigate conflict and address fundamental issues of governance.

The Government of Sudan (GOS) Negotiates an End to all Internal Armed Conflicts and Prevents Mass Atrocities from Occurring

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support analysis of causes of ongoing instability and security conditions in Sudan to increase understanding of the nuances of the present security situation.
- Assistance activities will also develop the capacity of individuals and organizations to participate in and promote inclusive and democratic political processes.
- U.S. assistance 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 livelihoods and income generation programs necessary to sustain peace and promote community resilience in Darfur, Abyei, Southern/Western Kordofan, Blue Nile, and other targeted areas.
- The United States will continue to support small-scale agriculture and livestock initiatives at the community level to foster peaceful coexistence, movement, trade, and social exchanges across intra- and inter-state borders.

The GOS Implements Wide-Ranging Political Reforms that Bring About a More Democratic, Pluralistic, Inclusive, and Equitable Society

Key Interventions:

- The United States will assist the strategic communications capacity of political and media actors in Darfur, Abyei, Southern/Western Kordofan, Blue Nile and other neglected areas throughout Sudan. Activities will involve working with independent news networks and free media associations in order to assist in the conveyance of accurate, unbiased news among these populations.
- U.S. assistance will continue to support civil society by promoting institutional capacity strengthening, networking, and access to funding to improve the understanding, application, and adoption of democratic and good governance principles. This programming will help civil society organizations address the demand for good governance and democratic participation.
- U.S. assistance will continue to support citizen participation in meaningful and inclusive local and national dialogues on the future of Sudan, a national constitution, and other issues, such as peace and political processes.
- U.S. assistance will help strengthen the organizational capacity of civil society and support efforts to rally around common goals. These activities will target women, youth, and other marginalized groups to increase their capacity for civic engagement in local and national affairs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Department of State and USAID conduct ongoing activity monitoring, context assessments, and programmatic reviews to identify adaptation needs and/or program opportunities to assess programmatic impacts, and inform programmatic decisions. Examples include the 2015 Baseline Report for the USAID-funded program, Toward Enduring Peace in Sudan (TEPS), and the 2014 Gender Issues and Analysis report published by United Nations Development Program under the USAID-supported Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF). In addition, USAID/Sudan staff regularly visit project sites and meet with beneficiaries to assess activity impact and overall program effectiveness.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID and Department of State monitoring, assessments and reviews resulted in recommendations regarding operational lessons learned, such as the need to maintain flexible mechanisms to program multi-year funding through community-driven activities with appropriate oversight. Additionally, programmatic assessments concluded that local conflict mitigation activities were successful, which confirmed that programs targeting women and youth were meaningful and innovative. For example, DCPSF indicators show that, as a result of targeted programming, women are being included in community-based resolution mechanisms to promote trust and confidence among the different ethnic tribes in Darfur as a first step towards recovery and peace. Also, the specific targeting of women and youth through USAID programs, such as the Civil Society Development and Youth (CSDY) program and the Sudan Transition and Conflict Mitigation (STCM) program and its successor, TEPS, enables women to gradually overcome the social and cultural constraints that prevent them from accessing the public domain and to play an active role in resolving conflicts. This is especially so for community disputes relating to access to natural resources which have a direct impact on their livelihoods and the welfare of the community at large. The increased engagement of youth through USAID programs provides forums for sports and cultural engagement that enable youth groups from diverse ethnic and tribal communities to come together in mutually appreciated activities.

Past performance continues to indicate the need to involve Sudanese youth, women, and other marginalized groups into programmatic decisions. For example, the DCPSF Gender Issues and Analysis study recommended USAID missions in conflict-prone countries continue supporting programs which build women's and girls' capacities, thereby facilitating their ability to take active roles in conflict mitigation and in processes to promote democracy and good governance. Lessons learned from

USAID's STCM II program also recommended comprehensive youth and gender action plans to form a strong base and dynamic strategy for future transitional and conflict mitigation programming in Sudan. In a third example, the USAID evaluation of Fixed Obligation Grants (FOGs) recommended the continued use of FOGs (recently changed to Annual Program Statement) as a Democracy and Governance programming mechanism, particularly for capacity building projects focused on women and youth. Based on these recommendations, USAID increased the focus on youth and women in its interventions.

Examples include:

- The USAID-supported DCPSF identified the engagement of women as vital to restoring peace in Darfur. Enhanced women's participation in development is essential not only for achieving social justice but also for reducing conflicts by stabilizing and capitalizing families' income to meet daily needs and overcome poverty. Poverty was identified as a major threat to social stability and peaceful coexistence, whereas the active participation and empowerment of women in development and economic stabilization activities effectively reduces incidents of disputes and tensions over community resources.
- The USAID-funded CSDY project provides support for youth-led initiatives, youth service organizations and youth engagement in country-wide issues, building a future generation of citizens who support democratic participation in governance.
- USAID's TEPS program also provides livelihood education and opportunities for young men and women in conflict prone areas in an effort to deal with one of the root causes of conflict: lack of economic opportunities specifically due to lack of skills.

Based on these recommendations and findings, U.S. government-funded programs in FY 2017 will continue to support inclusive and participatory processes in programming in order to help reduce societal and ethnic tensions and promote stability across the country.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Government of Sudan (GOS) Negotiates an End to all Internal Armed Conflicts and Prevents Mass Atrocities from Occurring: Sudan is plagued by internal conflict of varying severity across the country, as well as tensions between Khartoum and Juba that have continued since the independence of South Sudan. U.S. assistance will focus on mitigating conflict within the marginalized areas of Sudan, including Darfur, Southern/Western Kordofan, Blue Nile, and other neglected areas throughout Sudan. In addition, U.S. assistance will support the ability of individuals and organizations to promote democratic and inclusive political processes. U.S. assistance will focus on strengthening the foundations for peace and stability in Darfur, mitigating the escalation of local conflicts and enhancing dialogue, trade and social exchanges among communities and across local and inter-state borders, including the Sudan-South Sudan border.

The GOS Implements Wide-Ranging Political Reforms that Bring About a More Democratic, Pluralistic, Inclusive, and Equitable Society: Sudan's transition towards a viable and peaceful state is contingent upon inclusive and participatory governance systems and adopting a permanent constitution that stems from meaningful consultations and citizen participation. U.S. assistance will continue to support increased civil society dialogue, civic engagement, capacity-building for civil society organizations, and strategic media communications.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	9,412
The GOS negotiates an end to all internal armed conflicts and prevents mass atrocities from occurring	4,412
Economic Support Fund	4,412
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,412
The GOS implements wide-ranging political reforms that bring about a more democratic, pluralistic, inclusive, and equitable society	5,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,000

Swaziland

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Although Swaziland takes pride in its status as a stable monarchy, the country is beset by a range of development challenges, including minimal economic growth, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, weak government institutions, human trafficking, porous borders and transnational terrorist threats, corruption, limited media freedom, labor disputes, and high levels of gender-based violence. A lack of fiscal transparency, increasing expenditures allocated to the royal family, and questionable capital projects have increased the call for reform by donors and domestic groups. U.S. foreign assistance to Swaziland focuses on addressing the key health threat of HIV/AIDS and support for the professionalization of the Swaziland security forces through the promotion of democratic values, including respect for human rights.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	46,775	*	43,438	-3,337
Global Health Programs - State	39,725	*	36,413	-3,312
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,900	*	6,900	-
International Military Education and Training	150	*	125	-25

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Swaziland has the world's highest HIV prevalence rate with 32 percent of the adult population infected with HIV. Women carry the greatest burden of HIV, as over half of females aged 30-34 are infected. There are an estimated 229,000 orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) in Swaziland.

U.S. government investments support the national HIV/AIDS response working through and strengthening national institutions, including the Ministry of Health, the National Emergency Response Council on HIV/AIDS, and the Deputy Prime Minister's Office.

Swazis Have Access to Improved Quality of Prevention, Care, and Treatment Services

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Swaziland will receive \$20.0 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

Advance Swaziland's Capacity to Lead Multi-Sectoral Response Essential for HIV/AIDS

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of PEPFAR, Swaziland will receive \$23.3 million (of which \$16.4 million GHP-State and \$6.9 million GHP-USAID) to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country, and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET funding seeks to increase the professionalization of the Swaziland Defense Forces (SDF) through professional military education. IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values; build capacity in key areas; increase the professionalism of the forces; and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Improve the Will and Capacity of the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland to Protect the Human Rights of All Swazis

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.1 million in U.S. assistance will provide education and training in support of the continued professionalization of the SDF, with an emphasis on promoting human rights, civil-military relations, and the establishment of a medical corps.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: At the beginning of Swaziland's Country Operational Plan development process and related budgetary allocations, the PEPFAR team conducted an interagency portfolio review. The review assessed all PEPFAR-funded implementing partners' accomplishments against targets, costs, achievements, absorptive capacity, and the quality of the results being achieved.

To support Swaziland's goal to transition ownership of the HIV response to local leadership and resources, PEPFAR invested in health systems strengthening with an emphasis on performance management and use of strategic information to guide programmatic decision-making. The Ministry of Health moved towards needs-based budgeting and changes in structure that reward performance based on strong information systems. As an example, since 2004, Swaziland has increased antiretroviral therapy coverage from less than five percent of the population in need to over 90 percent. Sound investments to improve lives made by the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland and supported by the U.S. government are paying dividends.

The second Swaziland HIV Incidence Measurement Survey (SHIMS), a nationally representative survey aimed at assessing the impact of HIV/AIDS programs in-country, is planned for 2016. This important survey follows the first SHIMS conducted in 2011, which was the first measurement of directly-observed new HIV infections in Swaziland.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: A program evaluation of PEPFAR's largest OVC mechanism was conducted in 2014. Based on the results of the evaluation, investments in FY 2017 will focus on: (1) evidence-based interventions, integrated HIV prevention, and OVC interventions (with linkages to testing, care and treatment) targeting adolescents, and particularly girls; and (2) organizational development and capacity building of civil society organizations with the comparative advantage to deliver these services in Swaziland.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Swazis Have Access to Improved Quality of Prevention, Care, and Treatment Services: U.S. assistance programs will provide essential basic services to reach large numbers of children, and promote approaches that link prevention, care, treatment, and support. USAID will support the development of a national gender strategy and legislation to maximize the impact of HIV/AIDS mitigation.

Advance Swaziland's Capacity to Lead Multi-Sectoral Response Essential for HIV/AIDS: U.S. assistance supports the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland in implementing its new Human Resources for Health Strategy; the transition to a targeted quality management strategy for health systems strengthening, designed to ensure quality of clinical services as they are being scaled up for epidemic control; and accelerated decentralization of the hub and spoke model of service delivery to alleviate congestion at urban clinics and scale up care in rural areas. U.S. assistance activities are aligned with the National Multi-Sectoral HIV/AIDS Framework (2014-2018). In addition activities will support the strengthening of the National Emergency Response Council on HIV/AIDS to improve engagement and coordination of the HIV response across Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland ministries and sectors.

Improve the Will and Capacity of the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland to Protect the Human Rights of All Swazis: IMET training aims to instill military personnel with greater degrees of professionalism and understanding of civil-military relations and international norms.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	43,438
Swazis have access to improved quality of prevention, care, and treatment services	20,000
Global Health Programs - State	20,000
3.1 Health	20,000
Advance Swaziland's capacity to lead multi-sectoral response essential for HIV/AIDS	23,313
Global Health Programs - State	16,413
3.1 Health	16,413
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,900
3.1 Health	6,900
Improve the will and capacity of the GKOS to protect human rights of all Swazis	125
International Military Education and Training	125
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	125

Tanzania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Strong partners for over five decades, Tanzania and the United States are working towards a shared vision of improving the quality of life for all Tanzanians. Despite its political stability and high levels of economic growth over the past two decades, roughly 28 percent of the population lives below the poverty line. The goal of U.S. assistance is to promote a healthy, prosperous, democratic, well-governed and secure Tanzania.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	634,147	*	575,331	-58,816
Development Assistance	122,000	*	80,650	-41,350
Global Health Programs - State	409,431	*	393,581	-15,850
Global Health Programs - USAID	98,335	*	100,400	2,065
International Military Education and Training	610	*	500	-110
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	*	-	-450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	*	200	-
P.L. 480 Title II	3,121	*	-	-3,121

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	634,147	*	575,331	-58,816
Power Africa	5,000	*	5,000	-
Development Assistance	5,000	*	5,000	-
Other	629,147	*	570,331	-58,816
Development Assistance	117,000	*	75,650	-41,350
Global Health Programs - State	409,431	*	393,581	-15,850
Global Health Programs - USAID	98,335	*	100,400	2,065
International Military Education and Training	610	*	500	-110
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	*	-	-450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	*	200	-
P.L. 480 Title II	3,121	*	-	-3,121

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance in Tanzania will sustain broad-based economic growth, improve democratic governance, and improve the education of Tanzanians. The U.S. government seeks to accelerate and achieve robust, long-term, sustainable broad-based economic growth in Tanzania by increasing agricultural productivity and income, improving stewardship of natural resources, expanding selected infrastructure, and fostering an enabling policy environment. To achieve such broad-based economic growth, DA funds will be used to partner with the Government of Tanzania (GOT), civil society and the private sector to accelerate growth in rural-based sectors, and unbind constraints to private sector investment in these areas. DA funds will also be used to remove obstacles to effective democratic governance, including the lack of political competition, limited government capacity, human rights issues, and minimal public accountability. DA funds will also be used to increase the capacity of the GOT to deliver quality services. This includes the delivery of high quality education focused on primary schools. Efforts will focus on improving reading instruction by improving teacher effectiveness, increasing availability and use of reading materials, and strengthening classroom and school management.

Effective Democratic Governance Improved

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$1.1 million in direct grants to targeted local civil society organizations (CSOs) to advocate for improved basic service delivery and enhanced accountability. Activities will also help CSOs to improve their advocacy capacity and facilitate sustainable citizen-government engagement at the local level through the existing, established fora. U.S. assistance will also help and support partner CSOs and other stakeholders to develop programs that will ensure greater citizen engagement and participation in the electoral process during 2019 civic and 2020 general elections, in parallel with the electoral cycle.
- Approximately \$2.7 million in assistance will be used to assist host government institutions of accountability to enable them to carry out their oversight mandate effectively at the central and local government levels. This will include training of staff and civil servants at the national and local level on auditing, the public code of ethics, and public procurement while improving their public outreach and ability to respond to citizens. These activities will also include efforts to improve the political competition and consensus building of the Tanzanian political dynamics in country.
- Using \$2.3 million (\$2.0 million of Agriculture and \$0.3 million of Basic Education funds), activities will strengthen existing host government systems at the national and local levels to deliver quality services. The focus will be on support for developing and operationalizing organizational strategies, policies, and procedures, particularly related to ensuring equitable distribution of sufficient human resources; the appropriate level and targeting of financial resources; value for money; and use of data for decision making.

Health and Education of Tanzanians Improved, Especially Women and Youth

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$3.0 million for water and sanitation programs will contribute to the improved health status of communities through the integration of water supply, sanitation, and hygiene with sustainable and resilient water resource management, livelihoods, and business options. Funds will support a range of interventions in small towns and rural areas, such as the drilling of wells and production of low cost pumps, development and scale-up of cost-recovery models for water and sanitation, treatment of water at the point of use, and increasing access to sanitation facilities. The focus will continue to be on private-sector and market-driven models of service provision, while working closely with local government institutions, local non-governmental organizations, and community-based organizations. These efforts will complement the Tanzanian Water Sector Development Program.

- Consistent with USAID’s Global Education Strategy, approximately \$6.8 million in assistance will support the education sector in Tanzania by improving primary school reading instruction nationwide, increasing availability and use of reading materials and use of reading materials which contain colorful gender balanced illustrations ideal for children and their communities to read and understand

Broad-Based Economic Growth Sustained

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President’s Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$52.0 million to support the efforts of the GOT to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development. Interventions will focus on rehabilitating irrigation and rural roads infrastructure; improving staple foods and horticulture value chain production; increasing agriculture financing; expanding research and development; strengthening human and institutional capacity building; integrating climate changing adaptation into the agriculture and water management sectors; enhancing the enabling environment for private sector investment by partnering with government and private sector organizations to improve agriculture related policies; and investing in monitoring and evaluation.
- Through Power Africa, the United States will continue to support increased availability and reliability of energy supply, identified as one of the key constraints to private sector investment and broad based economic growth. U.S. assistance of \$5.0 million will be provided to support energy sector activities under the Joint Country Action Plan, as agreed to by the GOT and the U.S. government.
- The United States will provide \$5 million for biodiversity programs to address conservation of critical ecosystems through an approach focused on supporting livelihoods. This will emphasize local institutional support and collaboration with governments at the central, district and local levels, as well as community groups. Such collaboration will include: improving land and water management; supporting wildlife anti-trafficking activities; building institutional development and capacity; linking ecological monitoring science and research to management and better policy making; and improving livelihoods through ecotourism and other natural resource based sustainable economic enterprises, including support for women and youth in business skills development and creation of micro-enterprises to boost household income.
- As part of the Global Climate Change Initiative, \$3.0 million will support Tanzanians’ adaptation to climate change, working to reduce their vulnerability to climate change impacts, by building capacity to develop adaptation plans and strategies at national and local levels; enhancing evidence based decision-making on land and water management; supporting water efficiency, storage technologies, and water management systems; and enhancing community resilience and ecosystem management.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

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

U.S. government-supported health programs focus on three closely aligned areas: quality integrated services; health systems strengthening; and healthy behaviors. By optimizing efficiencies and focus, the United States will further build on the considerable resources and achievements of several of the U.S. government’s largest health programs globally including the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI), and FTF.

Health and Education of Tanzanians Improved, Especially Women and Youth

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Tanzania will receive \$378.2 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Tuberculosis (TB): The United States will provide \$3.0 million to improve systems and capacity for detection and treatment of TB-infected individuals and diagnosis and referral of patients co-infected with HIV. U.S. assistance continues to support the National TB Program.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under PMI will provide \$4.6 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2017 request level for Tanzania does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the same time that the FY 2017 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): The United States will provide \$13.3 million to help 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. Services will be provided on a continuum from facilities to community-based providers and address the health needs of women and children by strengthening linkages with other U.S. government programs such as those for family planning (including promotion of postpartum family planning), malaria, nutrition, and HIV/AIDS. U.S. assistance will support 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; enhancement of childhood immunizations and introduction of new vaccines; promotion of availability of essential medicines; and reduction of stunting in the worst affected areas of Tanzania.
- Nutrition: As part of a comprehensive approach to nutrition under FTF and GHI, the United States will provide \$8.0 million to scale-up delivery of a comprehensive package of nutrition interventions in regions with the highest rates of chronic under-nutrition among children under five years of age and maternal anemia. USAID will implement a social behavior change communication strategy with the goal of improving Tanzanian knowledge of practices to improve the nutrition status of women and young children.

Broad-Based Economic Growth Sustained

Key Interventions:

- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): The United States will provide \$23.9 million for FP/RH to increase access and meet the unmet demand for voluntary and high quality FP/RH services with an emphasis on long-acting and permanent methods. Outreach services will be expanded for hard-to-reach underserved poor, and rural women and men, particularly in targeted, poorly performing districts of Tanzania. Integration of FP/RH within other non-health sectors, including agriculture, nutrition, WASH, and natural resource management, will also be a priority. The United States will continue supporting efforts toward private sector involvement in the provision of FP/RH services.
- U.S. assistance will also provide \$2.0 million (\$0.4 million MCH and \$1.6 million HIV/AIDS) to strengthen the health care industry through the promotion of public-private partnerships to increase investment, opportunities and diversification of the health sector. This assistance includes support for medical training and IT solutions that sustainably increase access to quality health services.

Effective Democratic Governance Improved

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide \$21.0 million (\$1.0 million TB, \$1.4 million Malaria, \$2.3 million MCH, \$2.5 million FP/RH, and \$13.8 million HIV/AIDS) to strengthen the existing host government systems at the national and local levels to deliver quality services. The focus will be on support for developing and operationalizing strategies, policies, and procedures, particularly related to ensuring equitable distribution of sufficient human resources, the appropriate level and targeting of financial resources, value for money, and use of data for decision making. Support will include a focus on strengthening the health system through the mobilization of Tanzanian private and public sector funds and incentivizing positive results achievement to ensure a sustainable development approach.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Tanzanian defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values; promote democratic values; build capacity in key areas; increase the professionalization of forces; and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Tanzanian Security Institutions are Capable of Dealing with Internal and External Threats and Respect Civilian Authority

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide \$0.5 million for training to increase the professionalization of the Tanzania People's Defense Force.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Resources will directly support the GOT to improve its strategic trade control system and strengthen the Tanzanian border enforcement agencies' ability to deter, detect, interdict, and prosecute illicit transfers of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs), WMD components and delivery systems, and conventional weapons.

Greater Capacity for Peacekeeping Operations and Enhanced Capability to Address Trans-national Threats

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide \$0.2 million to support the provision of training and equipment for strategic trade and border controls that prevent illicit trafficking and unauthorized transfers of strategic goods, enhance interagency and regional coordination and cooperation, and improve border and maritime protection, specifically at the Port of Dar es Salaam.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID is in the process of awarding a monitoring and evaluation mechanism, which will oversee and coordinate all development assistance program monitoring, evaluation, and learning activities. This contract will provide technical and advisory services in the areas of project monitoring, evaluation, research, organizational learning, and knowledge management, thus improving USAID/Tanzania's ability to fulfill its performance and evaluation requirements.

In FY 2015, USAID/Tanzania maintained an implementing partner reporting system that aggregated all implementing partner data quarterly so that activity managers had the data they needed to manage for

results. Also, USAID assessed all data reported through the Performance Plan and Report by conducting multiple data quality assessments.

USAID completed the following evaluations and assessments in FY 2015.

- A Tanzania Service Provision Assessment Survey, which collected information on the delivery of health care services in Tanzania, and examined the readiness of facilities to provide quality health services in Tanzania.
- A study of HIV testing in Tanzania that investigated the factors associated with changes in uptake of HIV testing among young women (age 14-24) from 2003 to 2012.
- A performance evaluation of the Strengthening Pediatric HIV and AIDS Services in Tanzania Program.
- An assessment of opportunities for smallholder cashew producers in support of USAID's FTF program.
- A mid-term performance evaluation of health services for most vulnerable children.
- Performance evaluations of the staples value chain project, the food processing and consumption project and the nutrition project.
- A citizen perception survey baseline for Supporting Accountability to Tanzanian Citizen Program (SATC).
- A capacity assessment of the National Bureau of Statistics for the Demographic Health Survey support program.

Over the coming year, a number of evaluations are planned which will inform projects to be developed under USAID's Tanzania Country Development and Cooperation Strategy:

- Health: Performance evaluations are planned for: TUNAJALI, a counseling and testing program; the Linking of Initiatives For Elimination of pediatric HIV program (LIFE); the Responding to the Needs for Family Planning through Expanded Contraceptive Choices and Program Services Tanzania Project; the comprehensive and sustainable clinical and community HIV/AIDS services activity; the Tanzania Capacity and Communication Project; the Tanzania Social Marketing Program; and TIBU HOMA, a children's health activity.
- Natural Resource Management: Performance evaluations of the scaling-up conservation and livelihoods in northern Tanzania project and the landscape community centered ecosystem conservation in western Tanzania are planned.
- Democracy, Human rights and Governance Office: performance evaluations of the civil society capacity building program; midterm performance evaluation of the SATC; performance evaluation of Partners of Accountability activities; and impact evaluation of Public Sector Strengthening project are planned.
- Education: Early Grade Reading Assessment.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2015, USAID/Tanzania continued to utilize monitoring and evaluation results for optimizing development assistance planning, budgeting and programming decisions.

- Through its bi-annual portfolio reviews, USAID considered past performance and results achievement based on monitoring and evaluation findings. For example, as a result of findings from performance monitoring indicating that the water and sanitation school-based program had a limited impact on household sanitation, USAID is planning to conduct an assessment in FY 2016 to determine which enabling conditions will provide better household impact.
- USAID/Tanzania designed a five-year health service delivery project informed by evaluations and research that supported how adding one service to another service package increased the uptake of the first service. For example, HIV testing and treatment and participation in prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission increased following the addition of antenatal care to the service

package. However, there are still knowledge gaps on integration of entire packages, which means USAID will manage the project to ensure managers have the evidence to adapt programming as new learning happens.

- A capacity building assessment of the National Bureau of Statistics is being used to design a mission wide mechanism that will support the achievement of a USAID/Tanzania’s key strategic result, enhancing the data-driven decision-making and action plan implementation through use of quality data.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Effective Democratic Governance Improved: The GOT is constrained by a lack of political competition, a nascent civil society, limited governance capacity, minimal public accountability, and limited access to information. U.S. assistance will support the promotion of accountable, transparent, and responsive governance by strengthening national and local government institutions that promote accountability and effective public service delivery and support CSOs to become self-sustaining agents of change. These efforts will also support the goals of USAID Forward and Open Government Partnership. In addition, U.S. assistance will support the provision of free legal aid to marginalized groups; encourage the Government of Tanzania, through diplomatic channels, to take more effective action in containing and prosecuting corruption; and implement programs that do “no harm” and promote peace and stability in the country.

Health and Education of Tanzanians Improved, Especially Women and Youth: Most Tanzanians, particularly women and youth, have limited access to health care, nutrition, education, and job skills training, as well as productive resources, such as water, land, and credit. With the average life expectancy at 61 years, high population growth, and high maternal mortality, Tanzania has some of the world’s lowest human development indicators. Women are the primary health care providers in Tanzania and are most vulnerable to many of the country’s health problems, including malaria and HIV. As a result, support is usually weighted toward women when delivering health services. Promotion of gender equity and prevention of gender-based violence are priorities in Tanzania, with a special focus given to women and girls. On the education front, Tanzania’s short supply of qualified teachers and educational materials, compounded by rapid expansion of the education sector, negatively affects the quality of education. U.S. assistance will support the GOT in empowering Tanzanian women and youth by providing assistance that will enhance the quality of basic education. Programs will improve foundational reading skills in primary school children who will be able to find jobs, lead productive lives as life-long learners, and meet the challenges of the 21st century. The empowerment of women and youth on a large scale depends on changing social norms and laws, institutional values and decision-making, organizational structures, and related behavior to achieve and sustain results. To advance women and youth empowerment, U.S. assistance will meaningfully engage men who must be part of the solution. Younger and older men will be included systematically as equal partners with women and girls to change social structures and power balance.

Broad Based Economic Growth Sustained: Tanzania’s lack of progress in poverty reduction, despite strong gross domestic product (GDP) growth, is connected to low productivity growth and investment in agriculture. Agriculture and agribusiness continue to be the mainstay of the country’s economy, contributing close to 28 percent of GDP. Women provide 80 percent of the total agriculture labor in a sector that employs 77 percent of Tanzanians. The 2011 Partnership for Growth Constraints Analysis identified unreliable and inadequate supply of electricity and inadequate rural road networks as the key factors behind low private sector investments in the country. In addition, increased degradation of natural resources and the impact of climate change are seen as factors undermining sustainability of economic growth. With one of the highest fertility rates in Africa (at 5.4 children per woman), the

elevated population growth rate, coupled with the failure to educate and create jobs, further dilutes economic growth. In order to promote broad-based and sustainable economic growth, U.S. assistance will continue to support rural-based, job creating sectors; remove constraints to private sector investments; and promote a livelihoods approach to environmental conservation and climate change adaptation.

Greater Capacity for Peacekeeping Operations and Enhanced Capability to Address Trans-National Threats: Tanzania's vast sea and freshwater borders and vulnerable ports remain a particular concern. While larger border posts and airports have passport security, including access to watch lists, in the more rural and coastal regions the borders are considered porous with inadequate staffing, limited or nonexistent access to electrical power and minimal access to communications networks. Resources will directly support the GOT to improve its strategic trade control system and strengthen the Tanzanian border enforcement agencies' ability to deter, detect, interdict, and prosecute illicit transfers of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs), WMD components and delivery systems, and conventional weapons. Tanzania shares borders with eight countries and lacks sufficient resources to adequately patrol those borders.

Tanzanian Security Institutions are Capable of Dealing with Internal and External Threats and Respect Civilian Authority: IMET funding will continue to serve as a foundation for U.S. and Tanzania bilateral military cooperation. IMET-funded courses expose Tanzanian defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, including a growing focus on countering illicit trafficking. IMET-funded activities promote democratic values and respect for human rights, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. The Tanzania People's Defense Forces place a high value on the professional military education system in the U.S. to provide mid- and senior-level training to transform the Tanzanian military, while simultaneously looking to develop their non-commissioned officer corps.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	575,331
Effective democratic governance improved	26,908
Development Assistance	5,908
2.2 Good Governance	1,858
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	700
2.4 Civil Society	1,100
3.2 Education	250
4.5 Agriculture	2,000
Global Health Programs - State	13,800
3.1 Health	13,800
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,200
3.1 Health	7,200
Health and education of Tanzanians improved, especially women and youth	456,823
Development Assistance	9,742
3.1 Health	2,992

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
3.2 Education	6,750
Global Health Programs - State	378,181
3.1 Health	378,181
Global Health Programs - USAID	68,900
3.1 Health	68,900
Broad-based economic growth sustained	90,900
Development Assistance	65,000
4.4 Infrastructure	5,000
4.5 Agriculture	52,000
4.8 Environment	8,000
Global Health Programs - State	1,600
3.1 Health	1,600
Global Health Programs - USAID	24,300
3.1 Health	24,300
Greater capacity for Peacekeeping Operations and Enhanced Capability to address Trans-National Threats	200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200
Tanzanian security institutions are capable of dealing with internal and external threats and respect civilian authority	500
International Military Education and Training	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500

The Gambia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Gambia is a moderate majority-Muslim country that contributes troops to ongoing African Union and United Nations peacekeeping operations across Africa. U.S. foreign assistance to the Gambia promotes professionalization and good leadership within the Gambian Armed Forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	437	*	150	-287
International Military Education and Training	53	*	150	97
P.L. 480 Title II	384	*	-	-384

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Governance and Transparency Improve as Future Leaders are Identified and Provided the Education and Experience Needed to Instill Democratic Values and Belief in Human Rights

Key Intervention:

- \$0.2 million will support the training of Gambian military personnel, increasing the level of professionalism among Gambian military.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: IMET activities are periodically reviewed by the Office of Security Cooperation (OSC) representative located in Dakar. The OSC representative in Dakar engages with IMET graduates regularly by monitoring their career development and rotation within the military.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the findings of the above-mentioned evaluations, Embassy Banjul continues to include elements of Expanded IMET (E-IMET) programming and professional military education as a part of its IMET-funded activities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Governance and Transparency Improve as Future Leaders are Identified and Provided the Education and Experience Needed to Instill Democratic Values and Belief in Human Rights: The continuation of IMET will help foster a Gambian Armed Forces that understands its role in supporting human rights, democratic governance, and civilian command.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	150
Governance and transparency improve as future leaders are identified and provided the education and experience needed to instill democratic values and belief in human rights	150
International Military Education and Training	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150

Togo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In 2005, after 15 years of economic stagnation and political instability, Togo started along a gradual path to democratic reform. Since then, Togo has held several elections deemed free and fair by international observers, including a presidential election in April 2015. Togo has also sought to liberalize business regulations, trade policies, and worked to re-engage with the international community. The United States, along with the rest of the international community, aims to encourage the Government of Togo (GOT) to further political and economic reforms.

FY 2017 assistance seeks to develop a professionalized military that respects civilian leadership and democratic institutions.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	473	*	300	-173
International Military Education and Training	473	*	300	-173

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, and doctrine. IMET is intended to promote democratic values, respect for civil and human rights, and acceptance of the rule of law. It is also intended to build capacity in key areas, increase professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Togo's Professionalized Security Forces Provide Stability, Counter Extremism and Terrorism, and Enhance Peace and Security

Key Intervention:

- \$0.3 million in IMET resources will support the professionalization of the military, with a focus on respect for human rights, rule of law, civilian control of the military, and appropriate civilian-military relations in a democracy.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During calendar year 2015, Embassy Lomé evaluated the performance and results of FY 2015 IMET-funded program activities and found them to be satisfactory.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The evaluation of IMET program activities indicated that FY 2015 resources improved the level of English spoken in the military which increased their ability to participate in IMET courses. IMET funds also increased awareness of maritime security issues and professionalization of the Navy. This enabled Togo to contribute more effectively to regional missions, including fighting piracy, and to maintain a focus on professionalization instead of domestic politics.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Togo's Professional Security Forces Provide Stability, Counter Extremism and Terrorism, and Enhance Peace and Security: Togo's evolution towards democracy depends on the military's non-involvement in politics. Togo's military has refrained from involvement in recent elections, including the 2015 presidential vote. The Togolese military is in a period of transition, from a force that protects the regime to a professionalized military that defends against external threats, controls coastal waters, participates in regional peacekeeping efforts, and improves port and maritime security.

Togo has linked the professionalization of its security forces, particularly those engaged in maritime security in support of the growing Port of Lomé, with its aspirations to become a regional economic hub. The Togolese military's increased participation in regional peacekeeping efforts has helped shift the military away from involvement in domestic politics and encouraged the development of a force geared toward protecting the population. Togo's security forces are currently participating in United Nations peacekeeping operations in Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, and Sudan.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	300
Togo's professional security forces provide stability, counter extremism and terrorism, and enhance peace and security	300
International Military Education and Training	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300

Uganda

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Uganda is a key strategic partner for the United States, particularly with regard to regional stabilization. The United States employs a wide-ranging approach to foreign assistance in Uganda based on diverse economic, political, and security interests. Given its role as a regional stabilizer, the United States has consistently worked with the Government of Uganda (GOU) to resolve regional security threats and conflicts. U.S. support is critical for enabling democratic institutions to function effectively and for fostering more sustainable and equitable national development – elements that are essential to both short and long-term stability in the East Africa region. To achieve these objectives, U.S. assistance includes: promoting good governance, human rights, and multi-party democracy; addressing key health threats, including HIV/AIDS and malaria, through improved service delivery under the Global Health Initiative (GHI); supporting Uganda’s National Development Plan in improving agricultural productivity, food security and nutrition through the Feed the Future (FTF) initiative; professionalizing the police and military; and addressing critical environmental issues, including global climate change and biodiversity.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	505,474	*	457,955	-47,519
Development Assistance	57,350	*	47,359	-9,991
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	-	-200
Global Health Programs - State	334,369	*	320,176	-14,193
Global Health Programs - USAID	90,500	*	89,500	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	602	*	720	118
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	200	200
P.L. 480 Title II	22,453	*	-	-22,453

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	505,474	*	457,955	-47,519
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	-	*	2,000	2,000
Development Assistance	-	*	2,000	2,000
Other	505,474	*	455,955	-49,519
Development Assistance	57,350	*	45,359	-11,991
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	-	-200
Global Health Programs - State	334,369	*	320,176	-14,193
Global Health Programs - USAID	90,500	*	89,500	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	602	*	720	118

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	200	200
P.L. 480 Title II	22,453	*	-	-22,453

Development Assistance (DA)

Uganda's economic growth is hampered by poor economic infrastructure, low agricultural productivity, and transparency and regulatory challenges that keep business costs high and hinder investment, economic growth, and job creation. Through the FTF initiative, DA assistance will prioritize an integrated, economic growth-promoting approach to reduce food insecurity, including increased agro-business investment and the introduction of new technologies to enhance agricultural productivity. DA will support the protection of biodiversity by mitigating the actual and potential adverse environmental impacts of oil exploration and extraction operations, combating wildlife trafficking, and promoting land-use management for conservation. DA will also build rural communities' resilience and ability to adapt to climate change and variability. The United States will also commit resources to strengthen democratic institutions and create opportunities for peaceful and productive citizen engagement, particularly by Uganda's large and underserved youth population, address major political issues (human rights, rule of law, land rights, corruption, and accountability), and promote effective systems for the resolution of conflict.

Agriculture and the Natural Resource Base Expanded in Selected Areas and Population Groups

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$30.0 million to support the efforts of the GOU to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development.
- FTF will increase the availability, accessibility, and use of high-quality agricultural inputs, through improved supply-chain management, increased sales and marketing, and decreased prevalence of counterfeit products. FTF's value-chain development project will sustainably increase the production and marketing of quality maize, beans, and coffee to enhance the market value of targeted products.
- The United States will partner with Ugandan private and public sector institutions to improve the policy-enabling environment for agricultural development, trade, and adaptation to climate change. Activities will support the Agricultural Business Initiative Trust, a multi-stakeholder entity devoted to private-sector agribusiness development and improved performance and competitiveness of key commodity value chains, particularly coffee, maize, and beans.
- FTF activities will increase economic opportunities for hundreds of thousands of Ugandan youth in agriculture-related fields in order to increase incomes and build entrepreneurship, leadership, and workforce readiness. Activities will also improve nutrition and food security by integrating vulnerable households into the market economy and connecting beneficiaries to other service providers.
- \$4.0 million will be used to support Uganda's National Adaptation Program of Action for regulatory reform and Climate Change Policy that addresses the impacts of climate change; develop disease-resistant and drought-tolerant crop varieties; support climate change research and information dissemination; support household and community resilience; and promote partnerships with educational institutions to build the capacity of the public and private sectors to effectively manage the environmental impact of oil and gas development.

- The United States will provide \$2.9 million to improve Ugandan biodiversity monitoring; strengthen environmental laws and regulations; reduce wildlife crime; and increase community and landowner benefits from conservation and conservation enterprises.

Democracy and Governance Systems Strengthened and Made More Accountable

Key Interventions:

- \$1.0 million will support improved governance at the district government level, increasing the expectations and provision of accountable governance and service delivery; combatting corruption and mismanagement at all levels of government; and integrating democracy, rights, and governance goals across USAID's portfolio.
- U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million will build civil society capacity to engage in democratic processes and to ensure effective citizen participation and oversight. Support to civil society will promote conflict resolution and defend human rights.

Improved Health and Nutrition Status in Focus Areas and Population Groups

Key Intervention:

- **Basic Education:** Literacy is an essential, cross-cutting foundation for improved health outcomes, sustained democratic governance, and economic growth. USAID's Education Strategy supports early-grade reading and the consolidation of literacy skills by the fourth grade. U.S. assistance in the amount of \$8.5 million will focus on improving early-grade reading skills, improving access and retention of students in school, and promoting health-improving behaviors. Program interventions will lead to a successful transition to English by grade four through education policy reform, teacher training, instructional materials development, and the engagement of youth (especially girls) and other community stakeholders.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

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

Uganda faces serious public health challenges, including high rates of fertility and maternal and child mortality. Malnutrition is a significant factor in the overall health and well-being of Ugandans, with five percent of children malnourished and 33 percent stunted. Key U.S. programs, including the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR); Saving Mothers, Giving Life; and the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) as well as malnutrition programs will be integrated into one health service-delivery platform for greater effectiveness.

Improved Health and Nutrition Status in Focus Areas and Population Groups

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** As a part of PEPFAR, Uganda will receive \$320.2 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** U.S. assistance of \$4.0 million will support the National TB and Leprosy Control Program (NTLP) to improve TB detection and treatment success rates and to achieve national targets in supported districts. The activity will enhance leadership and technical guidance of TB control at the NTLP; expand an innovative and highly successful urban treatment program to other

U.S.-supported districts; and strengthen NTLP capacity to initiate, implement, and sustain a quality multi-drug resistant TB program.

- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$34.0 million to expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2017 request level for Uganda does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2017 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** U.S. assistance of \$16.0 million will increase access and availability of deliveries with skilled providers, improve comprehensive and integrated antenatal care, and increase the number of children who are fully immunized by 12 months of age and receive vitamin A supplements. USAID will also promote potable water access to lower the rates of diarrheal illness; improve appropriate management of diarrhea through the use of oral rehydration therapy; increase the availability of local fortified foods; and advance the policies and objectives of Uganda’s Nutrition Plan. U.S. assistance will seek to reduce the number of maternal deaths by 50 percent in focus districts under the Saving Mothers, Giving Life program.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** U.S. assistance of \$27.5 million will enhance Ugandan policy makers’ commitment to FP/RH, and expand access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information on a sustainable basis. Such programs enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including the timing of the first birth. Activities will also make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity, and the occurrence of fistula, while mitigating the adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability. Expected results over the next five years include increased use of modern contraceptive methods by one percent each year and a decrease in unmet demand for FP/RH services.
- **Nutrition:** Equitable, efficient health and nutrition services are essential to realize Uganda’s national development objectives. FY 2017 assistance of \$8.0 million will be used to improve health and nutrition service delivery systems and the demand for these services. Funds will contribute to the FTF initiative and, in coordination with agriculture programs, will support women, children, and vulnerable households by promoting community-based nutrition programs. These programs will develop Ugandan technical capacity for producing therapeutic foods and enhance the diversity and quality of the diets of malnourished children. Resources will support training for hundreds of health staff in nutrition issues, micronutrient supplementation and food fortification programs for women and young children, and breastfeeding and optimal complementary feeding practices in early childhood.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

U.S. assistance will support the professionalization of the Uganda People’s Defense Force (UPDF) through IMET-funded courses and training events that will expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Regional Peace and Security: Improved Collaboration with Host Nation Partners to Combat Terrorism and Crime

Key Intervention:

- Assistance of \$0.7 million will help professionalize the UPDF, enabling them to counter terrorism and defend Uganda’s territory more effectively, while respecting human rights and civilian control of the military.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Uganda is an important member of the East African Community that remains vulnerable to the threat of proliferation due to its lack of secure borders and a strategic trade control system. Uganda's economic growth is a key factor in promoting stability within the country and region. The United States will continue working to enhance the capabilities of the GOU to secure land, water, and air borders, including related crisis response and investigations.

Regional Peace and Security: Improved Collaboration with Host Nation Partners to Combat Terrorism and Crime

Key Intervention:

- Assistance of \$0.2 million will support engaging Uganda to improve its border security and assist it with long-term economic development through the development of a strategic trade control system.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several new monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2015 in Uganda:

- Five performance evaluations were conducted for the following activities: conflict prevention and mitigation in the Karamoja region; three district-based technical assistance programs supporting HIV/AIDS and TB prevention and treatment; strengthening Uganda's national response for orphans and other vulnerable children; Strides for Family Health; and School Health and Reading Program (SHRP).
- Several assessments were conducted as part of USAID/Uganda's strategic planning process. These included a comprehensive program and mission management lessons-learned assessment, as well as additional analytical studies to support the new strategy, including a political economy analysis, an assessment of Uganda's susceptibility to internal conflict, a multivariate analysis of future economic and social trends, and a food-insecurity vulnerability mapping exercise.
- USAID/Uganda experimented with different learning tools and approaches to generate evidence on performance and lessons. During FY 2015, a participatory learning review was conducted for the first fully integrated regional health and HIV/AIDS program in Northern Uganda, and of the Production for Improved Nutrition activity implemented by a local private-sector organization. An in-house, mid-term performance review of the Supporting Access to Justice, Fostering Equity and Peace activity was also conducted. A Malaria Indicator Survey was completed in April 2015, and preliminary results have been released.
- A mid-term impact assessment of the Uganda FTF program was rolled out in March 2015.
- Thirteen evaluations, including seven performance and six impact evaluations, will be started, continued, and/or completed in FY 2016. Additional assessments and learning reviews are anticipated in the operationalization of the USAID/Uganda new strategic plan.

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

- Lessons emerging from assessments, the various FY 2015 impact evaluations, and other analytical exercises frame planned program results, implementation approaches and targeting under the new strategic plan. An exercise of evaluation of policy choices applied the information obtained from the multiple analyses and assessments to identify where USAID assistance could leverage maximum impact to influence major development trends in Uganda in a positive direction. The approach under the new strategic plan involves integrated projects applying a systems approach, as well as the focus on Uganda's youth across all sectors where USAID is working and the application of collaborating, learning and adaptation as a basis for organizational design and management, are all drawn from the assessments and analyses.

- USAID will use the results emerging from an ongoing conflict assessment to design new activities under the new strategic plan. The assessment will be instrumental in identifying which issues, triggers, causes, and victims USAID/Uganda should focus on. In addition, the assessment will be used in retooling focus areas and interventions to incorporate conflict-sensitive programming.
- Findings from the SHRP performance evaluation have been used to inform adaptations in the project for greater impact.
- The Malaria Indicator Survey indicated a 50 percent reduction in malaria prevalence in children aged 0-59 months since 2009. Significant reductions were registered in regions targeted by the PMI's Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) campaign. As a result of these findings, USAID has expanded its IRS programs into other districts.
- USAID is supporting the 2015 Uganda Demographic Health Survey, and will make use of its findings to assess the impact of past health interventions and to inform new health activities.
- The FTF mid-term impact assessment is expected to provide a significantly enhanced understanding of program results that will enable USAID to refocus the activity to achieve greater impact.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Agriculture and the Natural Resource Base Expanded in Selected Areas and Population Groups: Programs will focus on increasing Uganda's rural productivity and agricultural competitiveness. USAID will improve production and marketing of coffee, maize, and beans with provision of agricultural inputs, technology, and extension services that increase smallholder productivity, reduce post-harvest losses, and strengthen the links of smallholder farmers to markets. Wisely managing Uganda's exceptional biodiversity is essential for broad-based, sustainable economic development, and U.S. assistance enhances Ugandan capacity to protect biodiversity in the oil rich Albertine Rift and other ecologically-sensitive areas.

Democracy and Governance Systems Strengthened and Made More Accountable: Uganda's long-term development prospects hinge, to a large extent, on the effectiveness and accountability of government. U.S. assistance will improve GOU service provision and support government institutions and civil society groups that provide checks and balances on the executive branch as well as greater accountability, particularly on the issue of corruption and human rights. These groups will also promote effective systems for the peaceful resolution of conflict. A more accountable and responsive government that respects the rule of law and human rights will increase Ugandans' commitment to democratic governance; reduce tensions among political, regional, and ethnic groups; and ultimately underpin the social and economic well-being of Ugandan citizens and thereby support a prosperous and peaceful East Africa. U.S. assistance will seek to increase the effectiveness and accountability of government, strengthen democratic institutions, combat endemic corruption, and protect human rights. These programs will engage all levels of government to reinforce the protection of constitutionally-mandated rights of assembly and speech, as well as the protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and other minority rights. Programs will improve awareness of and respect for human rights, including freedom of the press, assembly, and association; the human rights of members of marginalized groups, including the disabled, women, children, and sexual minorities; and respect for the integrity of the individual, including a reduction in unlawful killings, torture, and other abuses of suspects and detainees.

Improved Health and Nutrition Status in Focus Areas and Population Groups: To ensure a healthier, more productive society, the long-term foreign assistance health priority is to build Ugandan capacity and political resolve to reduce the threat of infectious diseases, lessen infant and child mortality, support reproductive and maternal health care, and increase food security. The United States will encourage the GOU to commit additional funding to meet health sector needs. The United States will strengthen national health systems and the rapidly growing private not-for-profit health sector through close

coordination with implementing partners and other donors. Foreign assistance provided through GHP accounts for PEPFAR will support the goals and principles of the GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. U.S. assistance will integrate critical health system functions, including the development of comprehensive partner programming, strengthening all-inclusive services for all, and affordable antenatal services. Literacy is an essential, cross-cutting foundation for improved health outcomes, sustained democratic governance, and economic growth.

Regional Peace and Security: Improved Collaboration with Host Nation Partners to Combat Terrorism and Crime: Successful pursuit of U.S. strategic interests in sub-Saharan Africa requires working with Uganda to resolve or reduce chronic regional insecurity that affects the country on all sides, generating insurgencies, rebel incursions, refugee flows, and terrorist threats. U.S. assistance will help Uganda meet its external and internal security needs, while promoting professionalism and respect for democratic values and human rights among the security services.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	457,955
Regional Peace & Security: Improved Collaboration with Host Nation Partners to Combat Terrorism and Crime	920
International Military Education and Training	720
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	720
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200
Agriculture and Natural Resource Base Increased in Selected Areas and Population Groups	36,859
Development Assistance	36,859
4.5 Agriculture	30,000
4.8 Environment	6,859
Democracy and Governance Systems Strengthened and Made More Accountable	2,000
Development Assistance	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,000
Improved Health and Nutrition Status in Focus Areas and Population Groups	418,176
Development Assistance	8,500
3.2 Education	8,500
Global Health Programs - State	320,176
3.1 Health	320,176
Global Health Programs - USAID	89,500
3.1 Health	89,500

Zambia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Despite its status as a lower-middle income country with mineral wealth, Zambia ranks poorly on human development indicators with child malnutrition and its rural poverty levels among the highest in the world. U.S. assistance to Zambia seeks to reduce poverty through the promotion of agriculture-led economic development and food security; combat deforestation and wildlife poaching; expand and improves the quality of health and education opportunities; fight HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria; work to decrease maternal and child mortality; strengthen democratic and accountable governance; and build Zambian capacity to promote regional peace, security, and stability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	414,073	*	418,065	3,992
Development Assistance	44,000	*	25,083	-18,917
Global Health Programs - State	310,885	*	334,732	23,847
Global Health Programs - USAID	58,800	*	57,900	-900
International Military Education and Training	388	*	350	-38

Development Assistance (DA)

Development Assistance will bolster democratic and accountable governance, increase transparency and accountability; broaden access to clean water and sanitation; and improve the quality of education for underserved populations. To improve rural incomes and food security, activities will increase agricultural productivity, improve access to markets, facilitate trade and investment and enhance household resilience and nutrition. Finally, DA funds will boost the Zambian government's ability to assess and manage the impact of global climate change, promote community-based solutions to reduce high rates of deforestation, support a lower-emissions pathway for Zambia's economic development and conserve Zambia's abundant natural resources.

Enabling Governance Environment Improved

Key Interventions:

- To buttress the role of Zambian civil society as a protector of fair democratic processes and lead citizen efforts to hold government accountable, an investment of \$1.1 million will strengthen the ability of civil society organizations to promote collective responsibility, active citizen participation, and engagement with government to improve public service delivery.
- U.S. assistance will use \$1.1 million to address shortcomings in accountability of public resources through focused work to support audit functions, procurement processes and the internal control environment of targeted government institutions.

Rural Poverty Reduced in Targeted Areas

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, \$12.0 million

in U.S. assistance will support the Government of the Republic of Zambia to refine and implement a country-led, comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development.

- Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI) funding of \$5.0 million will assist Zambia to implement its national strategy to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+). Assistance will also enhance sustainable management of natural resources, with a focus on forests and wildlife, land use planning and tenure, and carbon sequestration on public lands.
- U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will conserve Zambia's abundant wildlife and biodiversity through activities that decrease illegal wildlife trade and improve the management of targeted areas.

Human Capital Improved

Key Interventions:

- \$2.5 million in U.S. assistance will support early grade reading, education leadership and management, and improved assessment practices; leadership skills among education sector decision-makers and practitioners; and local support and ownership of the reading reform agenda. U.S. assistance will also promote the expanded availability of local language teaching and learning materials in the first through fourth grades and institutionalize a bi-annual Grade 2 National Assessment Survey. This assistance will be provided in partnership with the Ministry of Education.
- Approximately \$1.4 million will build or repair water and sanitation facilities and promote hygienic practices in underserved schools to improve the learning environment and academic achievement in the neediest communities.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

While reports from the 2013-2014 Demographic Health Survey for Zambia show improvements against 2007 data in a number of areas including maternal and infant mortality, nutrition, and family planning, significant work remains to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Approximately 1.2 million Zambians currently live with HIV and receive critical prevention, care and treatment services. Malaria and tuberculosis continue to threaten health outcomes. High rates of malnutrition and poor maternal and under-five years of age mortality rates burden Zambia's health system. To ensure a healthier and more productive society, the U.S. assistance priorities in health are to help build Zambian capacity and political resolve to reduce the threat of infectious diseases; reduce infant and child mortality; and strengthen reproductive and maternal health care. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Human Capital Improved

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Zambia will receive \$334.7 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Tuberculosis (TB): \$4.0 million in U.S. assistance 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 2019.

- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$24.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventative and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2017 request level for Zambia does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2017 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): With \$13.3 million, interventions will address the leading causes of newborn, maternal and child death. Activities will include training health care providers, increasing access to essential medicines, supporting better access to immunizations, providing community outreach, and strategically engaging the private sector to expand access to services. Funds will stimulate collective action to reduce maternal, newborn mortality by delivering targeted and high-impact interventions around labor, delivery, and the post-partum period.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): An investment of \$13.0 million will expand access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information on a sustainable basis. Activities will procure FP/RH commodities, improve method mix, integrate services, train health care providers and promote communications for behavioral change. In partnership with other donors, outreach activities will target those populations with greatest unmet need for FP/RH services. This work will enhance the ability of individuals to determine the number and timing of pregnancies and expand access to high-quality FP/RH services and information, with a special focus on adolescents.
- Nutrition: Through an integrated strategy combining health, agriculture, and food-based nutrition programming, \$3.6 million will assist the Zambian government to develop and implement key nutrition interventions targeting the 1,000 most critical days in child development, pregnant and lactating mothers and vulnerable groups. Activities will promote appropriate infant and young child feeding, hygiene and sanitation practices to improve child nutritional outcomes, increase utilization of maternal and child nutrition services, expand production and consumption of and access to diverse and nutrient-rich foods, and boost nutritional outcomes for vulnerable populations to decrease stunting and poverty.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote and strengthen democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Increased capacity in the Zambian Defense Force (ZDF) will help Zambia to be a reliable partner in promoting global and regional security by working constructively with the United States in a multilateral environment. By highlighting shared values and common national interests, the U.S. Mission seeks greater Zambian cooperation in multilateral fora and in tackling regional instability and crises.

Zambia Becomes a Positive and Effective Partner to Advance U.S. Government, Regional and International Political and Security Priorities

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.4 million in U.S. assistance will support the training of current and future ZDF leaders to increase their capability and professionalization.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The MCC in May 2012, signed a five-year, \$354.8 million compact with the Republic of Zambia to reduce poverty through sustainable economic growth in the country. The Compact entered into force in November 2013, and will run through November 2018. The Compact seeks to address one of Zambia's most binding constraints to economic growth by investing in the water, sanitation and drainage sector in the rapidly urbanizing capital city of Lusaka. Hundreds of thousands of Lusaka's residents lack access to clean water and sanitation, and many suffer from endemic flooding. MCC's investments will promote economic growth by decreasing the prevalence of water-related disease, the cost of water, the number of work days lost due to disease and water collection, and residential and business flood losses. Overall, the Compact is expected to benefit over one million individuals. In a limited number of communities in Lusaka where investments overlap, USAID activities that improve school water and sanitation infrastructure complement the work of MCC.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation activities were undertaken in FY 2014 and FY 2015:

- USAID's gender-based violence program completed a mid-term process and performance evaluation that identified gaps in program design and implementation across program components and across existing and scale-up sites.
- A nationally-representative Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) was completed in 2014 by the Government of Zambia. This survey is a preeminent source of health data in Zambia and provides information on HIV/AIDS, mother and child health, reproductive health, and other key socio-demographic indicators.
- A national assessment survey of learning achievement at Grade 2 measured basic skills students need to possess as the foundation of a successful education and that can be applied to improve curriculum development and teacher training.
- USAID's Global Climate Change program completed baseline measurements for three impact evaluations.
- The recently-completed 2015 Rural Agricultural Livelihood Survey will serve as a mid-point performance evaluation for the Feed the Future program and as baseline measurements for the Global Climate Change program.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID/Zambia informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- Based upon the baseline results of the three impact evaluations listed above, activities will fine tune gender interventions and build new information into resilience and natural resource management activities that are critical for people living in extreme poverty in Eastern Province.
- Based on the gender-based violence mid-term evaluation, as well as on PEPFAR annual and semi-annual performance reports, health activities will continue to focus on strengthening gender components, as well as continue to target community-level interventions that improve access to and utilization of services.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Enabling Governance Environment Improved: To strengthen democratic processes and promote informed political engagement by citizens, the U.S. government will support broad-based civic education with a focus on key change-makers such as women and youth. The United States will also convene political and civil society actors to build consensus around priority democratic reforms. Small grants to civil society actors will promote productive, issue-based civic engagement and oversight of democratic reform processes. These activities will complement existing interventions to promote transparency and accountability in government service delivery.

Rural Poverty Reduced in Targeted Areas: Despite a decade of strong economic growth, 80 percent of rural Zambians live in extreme poverty, often experience food insecurity and suffer from one of Africa's highest levels of child malnutrition, with 40 percent of children under-five years of age displaying signs of chronic malnutrition (stunting). The majority of Zambia's rural poor rely on low-yielding, rain-fed, unsustainable subsistence agricultural systems. Access to markets, improved technology and extension services are often scarce. Rural households turn to the surrounding natural resources to supplement diets and agricultural incomes, which drives Zambia's high deforestation rate and contributes to the country's declining wildlife populations and biodiversity. Thus, to generate more broad-based economic growth, improve food security and nutrition, reduce deforestation and forest degradation and preserve wildlife and biodiversity, USAID will implement activities that support two Presidential initiatives – Feed the Future and the Global Climate Change initiative.

Human Capital Improved: Human capital is a multi-dimensional concept that merges the knowledge, skills and capabilities that people need for life and work. Human capital refers to education and health levels as they relate to economic productivity. The long-term economic growth and political, social and environmental stability of nations depend on populations that are healthy, productive and literate. These aspects of human development are inherent to any integrated, long-term development program, as well-educated, healthy citizens are a national asset and a prerequisite for sustainable growth and prosperity.

Zambia Becomes a Positive and Effective Partner to Advance U.S. Government, Regional and International Political and Security Priorities: Zambia's history of stability, democratic elections and respect for human rights, coupled with its contributions to peacekeeping, validates U.S. engagement in building capacity in the peace and security sector. IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. U.S. assistance will increase military professionalism among mid- and senior-level officers of the Zambia Defense Force (ZDF), the ability of ZDF to meet regional security commitments, and the ZDF's ability to fulfill multilateral peacekeeping commitments. The IMET program in Zambia has been highly successful, as many IMET alumni have gone on to occupy the most senior positions within the defense organizations and have been critical in fostering an improved U.S.-Zambia military-to-military relationship over the past two years.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	418,065
Enabling governance environment improved (CDCS)	2,150
Development Assistance	2,150
2.2 Good Governance	1,050
2.4 Civil Society	1,100
Rural poverty reduced in targeted areas	19,000
Development Assistance	19,000
4.5 Agriculture	12,000
4.8 Environment	7,000
Human capital improved	396,565
Development Assistance	3,933
3.1 Health	1,433
3.2 Education	2,500
Global Health Programs - State	334,732
3.1 Health	334,732
Global Health Programs - USAID	57,900
3.1 Health	57,900
Zambia becomes a positive and effective partner to advance USG regional and international political and security priorities	350
International Military Education and Training	350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	350

Zimbabwe

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance in Zimbabwe is to provide support for the democratic, legal, and economic reforms needed for the country's transition to a democracy that is able to meet its citizens' needs. To this end, the United States will support key stakeholders and activists to continue to advocate for transparent and accountable governance, to enhance political participation, and to create a more active and robust civil society that promotes respect for human rights, equitable economic growth, political and electoral reform, as well as improved delivery of essential social services. U.S. assistance also seeks to improve access to vital health services, increase food security and resilience to shocks, and promote more transparent, accountable, and effective economic governance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	171,646	*	159,960	-11,686
Economic Support Fund	12,403	*	19,710	7,307
Global Health Programs - State	77,250	*	77,250	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	42,500	*	40,500	-2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	*	2,500	1,500
P.L. 480 Title II	38,493	*	20,000	-18,493

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance promotes democratic reforms, increased food security, improved economic governance, increased agricultural productivity, and youth employment in Zimbabwe. Assistance to civil society and relevant parliamentary committees will empower Zimbabweans to advocate for alignment of Zimbabwe's laws with its 2013 rights-based constitution and to engender greater citizen participation in governance processes. U.S. assistance will also focus on protecting human rights and support for electoral reforms and preparation for the 2018 national elections. U.S. assistance in Zimbabwe also supports economic recovery through technical assistance on macroeconomic policy and averting potential policy backsliding and economic downturns. An improved business enabling environment and strong macroeconomic policies will encourage private sector investment and job growth and increase economic opportunities for Zimbabweans, especially youth. Pursuant to Feed the Future objectives, the United States focuses on food security through improved agricultural productivity and production to reduce poverty and boost economic growth.

Democratic Space is Protected and Promoted

Key Interventions:

- \$5.0 million will support civil society advocacy efforts around implementation of the 2013 constitution and related legislative reform, promoting respect for key democratic principles such as freedom of association and expression, independent media, access to information, and free and fair elections. Assistance will help increase citizen participation with local government at the community level in an effort to increase inclusive decision-making and accountability on local development issues. Funds will be used to enhance citizen interaction with elected officials and create

opportunities for citizens, community organizations, private sector, and local authorities to jointly address community development priorities.

- \$1.0 million of this request will be used to provide in-kind technical assistance to targeted parliamentary committees to improve their oversight of the executive branch in key policy areas, strengthen fiscal oversight, and increase knowledge about law making processes. In addition, funds will be used to support engagement of civil society and citizens, including private sector organizations, with parliament to promote civic participation, transparency in budget expenditure, and improve public access to information.
- \$2.5 million of this request will promote protection of human rights to address past grievances and promote the basic rights laid out in the constitution. Funds will support local human rights organizations to provide legal, medical, and psychosocial services to harassed human rights defenders and other vulnerable democratic activists. USAID will coordinate programs with Department of State diplomatic and programmatic efforts.
- \$4.5 million of this request will be used to support activities to promote electoral reforms and preparations for the 2018 national elections, including monitoring and advocacy to promote an electoral environment conducive to credible elections, informing citizens on the electoral process and participation in it, and improving election administration

Economic Governance and Resilience Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.5 million will help provide life skills and vocational training, access to finance, internships and apprentice programs to improve youth, women, and other vulnerable populations' capacity to engage in microenterprise activities or find productive employment. Interventions will enhance productivity and build resilience among marginalized groups.
- \$1.2 million will support civil society organizations, think tanks, and private sector associations to advocate for economic policies that encourage investment and employment generation; enhance food security and agricultural competitiveness; and demand greater transparency and accountability from the Government of Zimbabwe (GOZ) on economic issues. Additionally, assistance will be used to build the capacity of institutions involved in economic analysis and policy making to improve fiscal management and transparency, strengthen debt management, encourage sustainable public investment and improve the business regulatory environment for broad-based economic growth.

Food Security in Targeted Areas Increased

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$4.0 million to work in parallel with the GOZ to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including combating extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth. No assistance will be used to directly fund the Government of Zimbabwe.
- U.S. assistance under FTF will seek to improve rural living standards by helping smallholder farmers to implement good agricultural practices in crops and livestock development through improved agricultural inputs and water-saving irrigation technologies, to increase their productivity and increase production. Activities will also assist farmers to gain access to credit through formal financial institutions and informal micro saving and credit schemes.
- To ensure sustainability of agricultural livelihoods options, activities will seek to integrate small-scale farming households into agricultural value chains to increase average household net income from both high-value crops and surplus staple foods, dairy and beef production, create and facilitate linkages to sustainable viable commodity markets and market locally processed products from locally produced crops and livestock.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

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

Improved Health for all Zimbabweans: Reducing Morbidity and Mortality Related to HIV, TB, Malaria, Reproductive Health and Maternal and Neonatal Child Health

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Zimbabwe will receive \$98.3 million (of which \$77.3 million GHP-State and \$16.5 million GHP-USAID) to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** \$4.0 million of U.S. assistance will increase the availability of TB services, including drug supply chain management and case detection, and improve access to diagnostic testing and monitoring for TB. Activities will seek to strengthen the central reference laboratory and infection control systems, scale-up TB training in all eight provinces and three major cities, improve the management of childhood TB, strengthen management of multiple-drug-resistant TB, and improve service supervision. Assistance will also strengthen national health management information systems and improve disease surveillance.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$15.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2017 request level for Zimbabwe does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2017 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. assistance of \$3.0 million will expand child immunization, update health care protocols, train public health care providers in basic and emergency obstetric and newborn care, and improve the quality of maternal and child health services at selected health care facilities in one province. At the national level, U.S. assistance will also provide technical assistance to improve critical reproductive and child health policies, update clinical protocols, and enhance health-care training.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will expand access to high quality voluntary FP/RH services and information in rural areas.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Zimbabwe continues to be severely impacted by landmines, with some areas of the country having a mine density ratio of 3,500 per linear kilometer. Most mines are located near the Zimbabwe-Mozambique border and were laid during Zimbabwe's war of independence and Mozambique's civil war. Progress on demining has been extremely slow due to lack of resources. Specialized units of the Zimbabwean Defense Forces (ZDF) are conducting demining activities in southeastern Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe's need for arable land is so great that people attempt to farm mined land, resulting in deaths of people and livestock. Demining is complementary to other development activities as it opens new areas for agriculture and tourism. Many of the deminers live adjacent to the minefields and are directly supporting their communities by opening access to land and water resources for community development.

Democratic Space is Protected and Promoted

Key Intervention:

- \$2.5 million in U.S. assistance will be used to clear two border areas in northeastern and eastern Zimbabwe. Activities will include importation of equipment, training for humanitarian demining, mine removal, mine risk education, and provision of prostheses to victims of landmine accidents.

P.L. 480 Title II

Food for Peace supports the United States' objective of increased food security through activities that address the chronic nature of food insecurity, improving communities' capacity to respond to future emergencies and decrease vulnerabilities. Food insecurity, malnutrition, and stunting remain significant problems in many districts of Zimbabwe due to periodic droughts, poor agricultural and nutritional practices, and a reduced capacity of vulnerable households to respond to continued shocks.

U.S. assistance will support a combination of activities that will meet immediate household food needs and build assets to improve food and income security. Programs will work to improve access to food through productive community assets such as community gardens, irrigation schemes, and livestock dip tanks.

Food Security in Targeted Areas Increased

Key Interventions:

- \$5.7 million of U.S. assistance will be used for agriculture activities that will improve farming management techniques, such as conservation farming, post-harvest handling, and livestock breed improvement. This also includes training of smallholder farmers in good agricultural practices such as harvesting and pest management and farming as a business to increase agricultural production and improve household access to food.
- \$1.6 million of assistance will also focus on developing market linkages between smallholder farmers and buyers to improve supply of inputs and guarantee produce goes to market to increase household income. Activities will seek to increase access to credit for vulnerable households through village savings and loans schemes.
- \$3.1 million will be used to increase resilience against future shocks through improved disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction activities, including the development of productive community assets and livelihoods diversification.
- \$8.9 million in U.S. assistance will be used for interventions to increase nutrition through supplementary feedings for pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of two. Activities will also include training on hygiene, and nutrition-related feeding practices that complement efforts to reduce stunting.
- \$0.8 million of this request will be used to support improved farming management practices, such as conservation farming to maintain soil nutrients, techniques to reduce erosion (planting trees, using mulch), and methods to conserve water use in agriculture.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- Findings from the Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG) portfolio review and the Conflict Mitigation and Management (CMM) and youth activity evaluations are informing the strategic design of the newest set of DRG, conflict mitigation, and youth activity programs.
- In FY 2015, USAID completed an evaluation of a TB activity and an evaluation of an integrated HIV prevention, care, and treatment activity. The evaluations generated important lessons related to TB specimen transport and capacity-building for local partners

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

- Findings from the DRG portfolio evaluation are informing the strategic design of a new DRG portfolio.
- Findings from the CMM evaluation were used to inform the review and evaluation of new CMM proposals.
- Findings from the economic governance evaluation helped inform the focus and nature of future USAID programming in macroeconomic policy research and analysis, statistics development, and human and institutional capacity building activities.
- USAID and other donors incorporated the recommendations from the youth activity evaluation in the design of follow-on activities.
- The findings from the TB and HIV evaluations informed ongoing implementation of the TB activity and guided the design of an integrated project.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Democratic Space is Protected and Promoted: In spite of the inauguration of a single-party-dominated government in Zimbabwe in 2013, openings for democratic actors to engage on areas of reform have emerged. The new constitution approved by popular referendum in March 2013 provides for a broad spectrum of civil and socio-economic rights. Limited implementation of the constitution remains a considerable hurdle to reform, yet democratic actors remain committed to it as the framework for a new social contract between government and citizens founded on participation, accountability, and respect for rights. At the same time, civil society organizations continue to seek reform allies within both national and local governments for engagement on key policy issues. In this context, U.S. assistance will promote citizen participation in governance and realization of the rights laid out in the new constitution, with a focus on building a culture of accountability. Assistance will also continue to support the parliament to exercise its role in bringing greater accountability to the executive branch and in constitutional alignment. Assistance will promote credible, transparent, fair, and peaceful elections scheduled for 2018 through activities such as promoting active citizen participation and awareness around electoral processes, civil society advocacy for credible electoral reform and administration, election monitoring, and in-kind technical assistance to improve election administration. Close coordination with other donors will ensure that U.S. resources target specific outcomes and avoid overlap.

Economic Governance and Resilience Strengthened: Since the 2013 elections, Zimbabwe's economy has significantly weakened, continuing to lag behind its neighbors. Since topping 10 percent in 2012, economic growth slowed drastically to 3.2 percent in 2014 after the elections and is projected to fall to 1.5 percent in 2015. Declining economic growth, low levels of investment, and growing unemployment, especially among young people, highlight the importance of building economic opportunities and skills of young Zimbabweans who account for more than 80 percent of the unemployed in Zimbabwe. The current economy provides few economic opportunities for youth. Assistance will support vocational training, internships, and life skills training to help employ disadvantaged youth (especially young women), encourage entrepreneurship, and lead to constructive engagement in the country's economic and democratic development. Partnerships with other donors including the United Kingdom's Department for International Development and Swedish development assistance have more than tripled resources for youth programming and will more than double the number of youth reached with loans and training and result in 1,500 youth becoming gainfully employed. U.S. assistance will also improve economic policy research, dialogue, and advocacy for better economic policies to encourage broad-based economic growth, greater transparency and accountability of the Zimbabwean Government to its citizens.

Food Security in Targeted Areas Increased: Zimbabwe possesses fertile land and substantial irrigation potential. However, over the last two decades, the Government of Zimbabwe's Fast Track Land Reform

Program, economic mismanagement, and periodic droughts severely curtailed agriculture sector investments and moved the country away from mechanized large-scale farming to increasing reliance on small-scale, rain-fed agriculture as a source of food for many rural households. As a result, agricultural yields and production declined drastically across a number of key commodities, and Zimbabwe now faces annual chronic food and nutrition security issues. The lack of production of sufficient quantities of food has led to reliance on substantial imports to meet domestic demand and annual food assistance programs for the most vulnerable Zimbabweans. Zimbabwe continues to face a prolonged food security crisis, with drought induced widespread crop failure during the 2014 agricultural season and negative growth in the agriculture sector for 2015. A weak enabling environment, low agricultural productivity, and insufficient capacity of vulnerable households to respond to continued shocks and protect productive assets continue to adversely impact food security. Rural poverty as well as malnutrition remains high. U.S. assistance will continue to expand economic opportunities for smallholder farmers, youth, and women through technical assistance, training, and increased access to finance and productive inputs to generate greater economic activity in the agriculture sector. U.S. assistance will also increase incomes, reduce rural poverty, and improve nutrition and hygiene practices among smallholder farming households, in support of the Feed the Future (FTF) initiative.

Improved Health for all Zimbabweans: Reducing Morbidity and Mortality Related to HIV, TB, Malaria, Reproductive Health, and Maternal and Neonatal Child Health: Zimbabwe's high morbidity and mortality rates are a result of an under-resourced health delivery system, which is overstretched by the high burden of HIV/AIDS, TB, and maternal and childhood illnesses. The United States aims to improve the delivery of health services and strengthen health systems for improved health and reduced morbidity and mortality related to HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria. The annual number of AIDS deaths in Zimbabwe has declined as the number of persons on anti-retroviral therapy has increased. However, the country still faces a generalized HIV/AIDS epidemic with national HIV/AIDS prevalence at 15 percent. The health sector is characterized by a large disease burden and a deteriorated public health system. Zimbabwe's health care system, once among the best in Sub-Saharan Africa, is now characterized by inadequate staffing, reduced accessibility by the general population, shortages of essential drugs and medical supplies, and outdated or poorly functioning equipment. U.S. assistance focuses on increasing the availability and access to essential health services, with a particular emphasis on women and children. GHP-funded programs will help Zimbabwe improve the health of its people through strengthening health systems. Since independence, many health indicators in Zimbabwe have worsened, including nutritional status, the proportion of children who are orphaned or considered vulnerable, poverty measures, the number of births attended by a health professional, and the consistent availability of many essential drugs. Maternal mortality rates remain high despite recent gains. USAID does not provide financial assistance directly to the GOZ but works through national, country-led programs to help Zimbabwe improve health outcomes, with a particular focus on improving the health of women, newborns, and children. Activities are highly coordinated with many donors, United Nations agencies, as well as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	159,960
Democratic space is protected and promoted	16,500
Economic Support Fund	14,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,500
2.2 Good Governance	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,500
2.4 Civil Society	5,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500
Economic governance and resilience strengthened	1,710
Economic Support Fund	1,710
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,210
4.7 Economic Opportunity	500
Improved health for all Zimbabweans: reducing morbidity and mortality related to HIV, TB, Malaria, RH, and MNCH	117,750
Global Health Programs - State	77,250
3.1 Health	77,250
Global Health Programs - USAID	40,500
3.1 Health	40,500
Food security in target areas increased	24,000
Economic Support Fund	4,000
4.5 Agriculture	4,000
P.L. 480 Title II	20,000
3.1 Health	8,858
4.5 Agriculture	5,746
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,572
4.8 Environment	767
5.2 Disaster Readiness	3,057

African Union

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In the thirteen years since the African Union (AU) became the African continent’s principal organization for intergovernmental dialogue and action, it has increasingly shown robust leadership in fostering good governance, promoting trade and investment, resolving armed conflict, and advancing social development. These areas of growing involvement by the AU closely align with the President’s strategic objectives for sub-Saharan Africa: promoting democracy, supporting economic growth, strengthening peace and security, and advancing opportunity and development.

The U.S. Mission to the African Union (USAU) aims to accelerate the development of the AU into a regional organization powerhouse. Assistance to the AU focuses on strengthening diplomatic and non-military approaches to advocacy for implementation, policy harmonization and coordination, strategic communication for political engagement, and resource mobilization and partnership. The development of the AU’s public diplomacy tools and strategic communication abilities can drive reform across African countries and help prevent, manage, and resolve conflict and accelerate investment and improved social outcomes. FY 2017 U.S. resources will accelerate the AU’s implementation of their 2014-2017 Strategic Plan in areas of mutual interest with the United States and strengthen AU leadership for the future.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	521	*	2,400	1,879
Economic Support Fund	521	*	1,600	1,079
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	800	800

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Demographic trends are fueling Africa’s current youth employment challenge, but over the longer term offer potential promise for a demographic dividend in Africa. The AU Commission (AUC) has a vital role to play in setting continental priorities and catalyzing more coordinated action among stakeholders to address the multidisciplinary problem of youth employment. U.S. assistance will be used to accelerate implementation of the Ouagadougou Plus Ten Declaration and Action Plan on Employment, Poverty Eradication, and Inclusive Development in Africa, and related youth employment and higher education AU programs, with a special focus on science, technology, and innovation. Specific activities will contribute to promoting stable societies through investments in youth as well as science and technology, building inclusive governing institutions, and improving the effectiveness of the civil society and private sector to advocate for enabling environments for investments in energy, food security, health, and trade.

Accelerated implementation of the AU’s “Africa Human Capacity Development” and “Education and Capacity Building in Africa” Projects

Key Interventions:

- With \$0.4 million of Higher Education resources, the U.S. government will support implementation of AU strategies to advance youth employment and workforce development in partnership with the

private sector. Assistance will also support emerging AU flagship programs that promote youth employment and social stability.

- U.S. assistance of \$0.5 million will support staff and technical assistance for AUC departments that monitor and advocate for implementation of agreed upon standards in human rights, youth empowerment, and economic governance, including the Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance, and reducing illicit activities. U.S. assistance will also support partnerships that promote political consensus building, AU donor-partner cooperation, and the advancement of south-south cooperation.
- \$0.7 million of U.S. assistance will support AUC collaboration with the private sector and civil society with an emphasis on youth, women and business organizations in the AUC's efforts to monitor and ensure member state compliance with AU "shared value" instruments.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

In accordance with the U.S. Strategy Toward Sub-Saharan Africa, Pillar II of the U.S.-AU Strategic Partnership encompasses cooperation in democracy and governance. The United States and the AU have identified rule of law as an area of mutual concern. Simultaneously, the AU has developed the African Governance Architecture (AGA), the AU's normative framework of best practices on governance, accountability, and protection of human rights. A Senior Rule of Law Advisor (SRLA), supported with INCLE funds, has been placed at the USAU in order to facilitate joint U.S.-AU cooperation and promote the expansion and reinforcement of the rule of law, democracy, and governance among AU member states.

Support the AU in its Promotion of the Rule of Law in Member States

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funds will support the SRLA position based in USAU to work with the AU and its components, including the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) and the Office of the Legal Counsel, to support and facilitate AU efforts to promote rule of law, accountable governance, and respect for human rights among its member states.
- The SRLA will engage AU entities to identify ways to strengthen the AU's capacity to address transnational crimes such as corruption, terrorism, and human- and wildlife-trafficking.
- The SRLA will coordinate and lead the implementation of capacity-building projects, which may include training for the staff of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights and support to the AU's DPA to effectively implement the AGA, pursuant to goals established in the Democracy and Governance Technical Working Group.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During 2014 and 2015, program reviews were completed for trade; geothermal energy; youth empowerment; and democracy, rights, and governance. Each review was conducted jointly with other donor partners to facilitate joint assistance programming aligned with the AUC 2014-2017 Strategic Plan.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID/AU informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- Coordination with other Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development donors as well as with emerging-market partners informs USAID programming decisions and sequencing of assistance.
- The USAID program review process in 2014 helped streamline coordination among donor partners, facilitated increased funding by other donors, and strengthened the AUC's strategic planning for 2014-2017, resulting in a more results-oriented framework within which multiple donors expect to jointly program resources over the next four years.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Accelerated implementation of the AU's "Africa Human Capacity Development" and "Education and Capacity Building in Africa" Projects: Funds will be used to accelerate achievement of results under the Ouagadougou Plus Ten Declaration and Action Plan on Employment, Poverty Eradication, and Inclusive Development in Africa and related youth employment and higher education AU programs, with a special focus on science, technology, and innovation.

Support the AU in its Promotion of the Rule of Law in Member States: The United States and the African Union agree that progress on rule of law issues – both current and emerging – can advance progress on other democracy and governance goals. Funds will support the provision of advice, technical assistance and skills training that will enhance the African Union's ability to implement the AGA's goals of accountability, rule of law, and respect for human rights in Member States.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	2,400
Support the AU in its Promotion of the Rule of Law in Member States	800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	800
Accelerated implementation of the AU's "Africa Human Capacity Development" and "Education and Capacity Building in Africa" Projects	1,600
Economic Support Fund	1,600
2.2 Good Governance	500
2.4 Civil Society	460
3.2 Education	428
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	212

State Africa Regional (AF)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Department of State's Bureau of African Affairs uses regional resources to implement programs that cross geographic boundaries and address important regional issues. Programs that fall within the State Africa Regional Operating Unit meet key priorities identified in the State-USAID Africa Bureaus' Joint Regional Strategy and in the U.S. Strategy Toward Sub-Saharan Africa, which set forth four strategic objectives: strengthen democratic institutions, improve governance, protect human rights; and spur economic growth, trade, and investment; advance peace and security; and promote opportunity and development. Activities supported with regional resources advance broad U.S. national interests and foreign policy priorities in sub-Saharan Africa by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society as forces for stability, peace, and prosperity; expanding access to future markets and spurring inclusive economic growth through trade and investment; and countering threats to the United States, the international order, and civilian security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	206,617	*	276,708	70,091
Overseas Contingency Operations	106,790	*	167,350	60,560
Economic Support Fund	-	*	9,000	9,000
Foreign Military Financing	57,883	*	-	-57,883
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	33,374	*	15,000	-18,374
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	23,350	23,350
Peacekeeping Operations	15,533	*	120,000	104,467
Enduring/Core Programs	99,827	*	109,358	9,531
Economic Support Fund	30,637	*	31,660	1,023
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	*	20,448	16,448
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	13,126	*	40,000	26,874
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	20,426	*	1,000	-19,426
Peacekeeping Operations	31,638	*	16,250	-15,388

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	206,617	*	276,708	70,091
Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (ACSBS)	2,003	*	8,250	6,247
Enduring/Core Programs	2,003	*	8,250	6,247

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Peacekeeping Operations	2,003	*	8,250	6,247
Africa Maritime Security	3,050	*	5,000	1,950
Enduring/Core Programs	3,050	*	5,000	1,950
Foreign Military Financing	1,800	*	3,000	1,200
Peacekeeping Operations	1,250	*	2,000	750
Africa Military Education Program	3,250	*	3,000	-250
Enduring/Core Programs	3,250	*	3,000	-250
Peacekeeping Operations	3,250	*	3,000	-250
Africa Regional Counter Terrorism (ARCT)	2,200	*	17,448	15,248
Enduring/Core Programs	2,200	*	17,448	15,248
Foreign Military Financing	2,200	*	17,448	15,248
Africa Regional Democracy Fund	5,500	*	9,774	4,274
Enduring/Core Programs	5,500	*	9,774	4,274
Economic Support Fund	5,500	*	9,774	4,274
African Union Rapid Deployment Capability	-	*	3,000	3,000
Enduring/Core Programs	-	*	3,000	3,000
Peacekeeping Operations	-	*	3,000	3,000
African Peacekeeping Rapid Response Partnership (APRRP)	30,168	*	110,000	79,832
Overseas Contingency Operations	7,333	*	110,000	102,667
Peacekeeping Operations	7,333	*	110,000	102,667
Enduring/Core Programs	22,835	*	-	-22,835
Peacekeeping Operations	22,835	*	-	-22,835
Ambassador's Special Self-Help Fund	2,290	*	2,500	210
Enduring/Core Programs	2,290	*	2,500	210
Economic Support Fund	2,290	*	2,500	210
Anti-Piracy Incentive Fund	1,000	*	1,300	300
Enduring/Core Programs	1,000	*	1,300	300
Economic Support Fund	1,000	*	1,300	300
Conflict Minerals	596	*	1,000	404
Enduring/Core Programs	596	*	1,000	404
Economic Support Fund	596	*	1,000	404
Early Warning and Response Partnership (EWARP) in Africa	-	*	10,286	10,286
Enduring/Core Programs	-	*	10,286	10,286
Economic Support Fund	-	*	10,286	10,286
Horn Of Africa /Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction	500	*	500	-
Enduring/Core Programs	500	*	500	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	*	500	-
Kimberley Process	1,832	*	2,000	168
Enduring/Core Programs	1,832	*	2,000	168
Economic Support Fund	1,832	*	2,000	168
Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PREACT)	22,204	*	24,150	1,946
Overseas Contingency Operations	9,200	*	24,150	14,950
Economic Support Fund	-	*	2,000	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	1,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	11,150	11,150
Peacekeeping Operations	8,200	*	10,000	1,800
Enduring/Core Programs	13,004	*	-	-13,004
Economic Support Fund	2,000	*	-	-2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	9,204	*	-	-9,204
Peacekeeping Operations	1,800	*	-	-1,800
Safe Skies for Africa	916	*	1,500	584
Enduring/Core Programs	916	*	1,500	584
Economic Support Fund	916	*	1,500	584
Security Governance Initiative (SGI)	57,883	*	38,000	-19,883
Overseas Contingency Operations	57,883	*	-	-57,883
Foreign Military Financing	57,883	*	-	-57,883
Enduring/Core Programs	-	*	38,000	38,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	38,000	38,000
Trafficking in People (TIP)	1,000	*	1,000	-
Enduring/Core Programs	1,000	*	1,000	-
Economic Support Fund	1,000	*	1,000	-
Trans Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	21,222	*	23,200	1,978
Overseas Contingency Operations	4,000	*	23,200	19,200
Economic Support Fund	-	*	7,000	7,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,000	*	4,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	12,200	12,200
Enduring/Core Programs	17,222	*	-	-17,222
Economic Support Fund	7,000	*	-	-7,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	10,222	*	-	-10,222

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Weapons Destruction and Abatement	500	*	500	-
Enduring/Core Programs	500	*	500	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	*	500	-
West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI)	10,000	*	10,000	-
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,874	*	10,000	8,126
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,874	*	10,000	8,126
Enduring/Core Programs	8,126	*	-	-8,126
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,126	*	-	-8,126
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	5,500	*	2,000	-3,500
Enduring/Core Programs	5,500	*	2,000	-3,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,000	*	2,000	-3,000
Peacekeeping Operations	500	*	-	-500
Women, Peace, and Security (WPS)	2,003	*	2,300	297
Enduring/Core Programs	2,003	*	2,300	297
Economic Support Fund	2,003	*	2,300	297
Other	33,000	*	-	-33,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	26,500	*	-	-26,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	26,500	*	-	-26,500
Enduring/Core Programs	6,500	*	-	-6,500
Economic Support Fund	6,500	*	-	-6,500

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support regional initiatives designed to combat corruption, improve government transparency, enhance respect for human rights, build the capacity of justice sectors, and augment partner nations' abilities to address transnational crime and other threats to stability and good governance. Programs will also support African efforts to advance economic growth and development, expand private sector competitiveness, secure linkages to regional and international economies, facilitate reforms in the extractive industries sector, and sever the historical linkages between minerals and armed conflict. The Ambassador's Special Self Help Fund and the Africa – Women, Peace, and Security (AF-WPS) program, which integrate vulnerable groups such as women, at-risk-youth, and survivors of gender-based violence into local economies, are also supported with ESF resources.

Promote Accountable, Transparent, and Responsive Government

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$3.8 million will be programmed under the Africa Regional Democracy Fund through which the Bureau supports bilateral, mission-led programs to strengthen legislative functions and processes, particularly oversight capacity, and institute key anti-corruption reforms.
- A total of \$1.3 million will be programmed under the Anti-Piracy Incentive Fund to strengthen the capacity of partner countries along the Gulf of Guinea and the Horn of Africa to prosecute, convict,

and incarcerate maritime criminals under local and international laws. Activities may include: promoting national legal reform; training prosecutors to handle piracy cases and increase their knowledge of national and international laws; strengthening judicial systems to ensure that courts have both the physical space and technical capacity to administer cases; and joint, integrated training for prosecutors and maritime law enforcement officials in evidence collection procedures and best practices.

Promote and Protect Fundamental Rights and Liberties

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$2.0 million will be programmed to support Africa Regional Democracy Fund programs that promote the development of constitutions, laws, and legal systems that are derived through democratic processes and are consistent with international human rights standards.
- Approximately \$1.3 million will be used to support components of the Africa – Women, Peace, and Security (AF-WPS) program that promote women’s social, economic, and political empowerment; and address and prevent gender-based violence.

Focus on the Democratic Processes and Promotion of Strong Democratic Norms

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$4.0 million will be programmed under the Africa Regional Democracy Fund to advance important consensus-building processes such as peaceful dialogue among opposing political factions; and build government and civil society capacity and civic education in support of electoral processes.

Expand African Capacity to Effectively Access and Benefit from Global Markets

Key Interventions:

- The request includes \$2.0 million to support Kimberley Process programming to stem the flow of conflict diamonds and enhance private sector competitiveness within the diamond sector. Activities will focus on strengthening land tenure and property rights for artisanal diamond miners in select West and Central African nations in order to bring more diamonds into the formal chain of custody, as well as improve relevant policies, laws, regulations, and practices to increase the benefits accruing to local communities from diamond production.
- A total of \$1.0 million in regional resources will support the implementation of programs designed to encourage responsible minerals trade from the Great Lakes region, including efforts to establish and scale-up conflict-free supply chains. Funds will be used to strengthen and sustain due diligence, traceability, and certification efforts underway in the region, and to promote increased coordination among international donors.
- \$2.5 million will sustain the Ambassadors’ Special Self Help (SSH) program, which provides targeted support for community self-help efforts. By supporting small-scale, locally-led development projects, SSH activities enable U.S. Ambassadors to respond quickly and directly to communities’ requests for assistance, encourage communities to be self-reliant and to undertake similar activities on their own in the future, and generate public awareness of U.S. development efforts, as well as good will toward the United States.
- Under the cross-cutting Safe Skies for Africa (SSFA) program, \$1.0 million will be used to encourage regional economic growth and integration by facilitating safe business travel, tourism, and cargo movements.

Prevent, Mitigate, and Resolve Armed Conflict

Key Interventions:

- Roughly \$10.3 million in funding will support the Early Warning and Response Partnership (EWARP) announced at the U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit. EWARP programming will enhance crisis management capacity of the Economic Community of West African States and its 15 member states to proactively identify and prevent crises, and to improve their response mechanisms once a crisis starts to break out.
- The request includes \$1.0 million in ESF resources to support AF-WPS interventions designed to provide immediate protection and promote fundamental rights of women in conflict settings.

Counter Transnational Threats, Including Terrorism and Crime

Key Interventions:

- \$1.0 million in regional ESF resources will be used to combat the trafficking-in-persons problem in sub-Saharan Africa. In coordination with the Department's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking-in-Persons, regional resources will support projects to improve capacity to combat trafficking in countries ranked in the lowest tiers in the Department of State's annual Trafficking-in-Persons Report.
- A total of \$0.5 million in SSFA program resources will be used to promote sustainable improvements in aviation safety, security, and air navigation in sub-Saharan Africa as a means of mitigating the threats posed by terrorism and international crime.

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

Promote and Protect Fundamental Rights and Liberties

Key Intervention:

- The request includes \$1.0 million to support programs that strengthen the rule of law, respect for human rights, and civil society capacity in partner countries affiliated with the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP), an integrated, multi-year program that seeks to increase military, law enforcement, and civilian capacity across North and West Africa to deny terrorist organizations the ability to establish safe-havens, recruit fighters, and impose extremist ideology on traditionally moderate populations.

Counter Transnational Threats, Including Terrorism and Crime

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$8.0 million in ESF resources will be used to sustain the Bureau's flagship regional counterterrorism programs: the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PREACT). The request includes \$5.0 million for TSCTP and \$2.0 million for PREACT to support programs that provide vulnerable populations with mainstream alternatives to violent extremist influence and messaging, promote educational and vocational opportunities for at-risk youth, and strengthen partnerships between responsible government authorities and isolated communities targeted by violent extremist organizations. An additional \$1.0 million will be used to support conflict mitigation and reconciliation efforts in TSCTP countries that advance broad-based, community-driven reconciliation efforts.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF resources are used to assist the militaries of friendly African countries and allies to procure U.S. defense articles, services, and training that strengthen legitimate self-defense capabilities and security needs; promote bilateral, regional, and multilateral coalition efforts; and improve the military

capabilities of key countries in the region to contribute to international crisis response operations, including peacekeeping and humanitarian crises. FMF programs also contribute to the professionalism of military forces of friendly countries and allies, and enhance their understanding of the rule of law and military subordination to civilian control. Additionally, FMF programs enhance rationalization, standardization, and interoperability of military forces of friendly African countries and allies.

Advance Regional Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform

Key Interventions:

- The Africa maritime domain is vulnerable to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing; environmental degradation; smuggling of weapons and goods; trafficking in persons and drugs; and other illicit activities such as armed robbery at sea, piracy, and terrorism. Such vulnerabilities negatively affect mutual U.S. and African interests that include fostering sustained economic growth and development; ensuring free movement of goods on the strategically important transportation corridors off the African coast, protecting the environment, supporting port security and infrastructure, bolstering the extractive industry security, and addressing illicit transnational activities. Accordingly, \$3.0 million in FMF will be used to support the Africa Maritime Security Initiative through the provision of maritime security equipment to improve the ability of partner maritime security forces to monitor and secure their maritime domains and critical port facilities. Equipment may include watercraft, communications, and observation equipment, as well as coastal radar, Automated Identification Systems, and spare parts. The \$1.0 million in additional funding will be used to support increasing requirements of African partners in areas like maritime domain awareness, and to sustain previous U.S. investments.
- A total of \$17.4 million in FMF provided through the Africa Regional Counterterrorism Fund will support sustainment of existing counterterrorism capabilities developed primarily through prior-year FMF, TSCTP and PRACT Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funding, and through section 1206 funds. Partner countries include Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda. The request provides increased support for equipment sustainment, spare parts, maintenance, and training. As the United States has invested considerable resources in recent years to build the counterterrorism capacity of its African partners, significant FMF increases are necessary for the sustainment of this equipment.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The Bureau of African Affairs uses INCLE resources to strengthen host nation law enforcement capabilities to work jointly with U.S. agencies on counterterrorism operations; advance civilian police and justice programs; increase host nation capacity to combat corruption and organized crime; combat wildlife trafficking; and mitigate threats to stability, good governance, and public health in the region.

Counter Transnational Threats, Including Terrorism and Crime

Key Intervention:

- The request includes \$2.0 million in INCLE resources to strengthen bilateral and regional capacity to prevent, investigate, and prosecute wildlife crime. The program will complement U.S. and partner nation efforts to curb demand for illicit products derived from poaching and wildlife trafficking and help partner nations develop more robust legal and policy frameworks and enhance information sharing to combat poaching and wildlife trafficking.

Advance Regional Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$15.0 million in increased INCLE funding will also support the Security Governance Initiative (SGI), announced at the 2014 U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit. SGI is a joint endeavor that offers a comprehensive approach to improving security sector governance through development of security sector institutional frameworks and processes. This effort will enhance partner nation criminal justice sector institutions' ability to effectively address domestic and transnational security threats that undermine common interests. Early conversations with partners identified assistance to the criminal justice sector in areas such as, but not limited to, strategic planning, communications, budget/finance, human resource management, accountability, and interagency coordination as key areas for SGI support.

Promote Accountable, Transparent, and Responsive Government

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$23.0 million in INCLE resources will be used to address security challenges identified by SGI partner nations. Programs will focus on activities that support the development of constitutions, laws, and legal systems that are derived through democratic processes and are consistent with international human rights standards. INCLE funding for SGI programs will also be used to support the development of effective, legitimate, and democratically accountable security systems.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

Advance Regional Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$5.0 million in INCLE resources will be used to strengthen the capacity of the criminal justice sector and law enforcement institutions in TSCTP (\$4.0 million) and PRACT (\$1.0 million) partner countries to provide civilian security services in a visible, accountable, and effective manner, with a particular focus on investigating and prosecuting criminal terrorist activity. Under both TSCTP and PRACT, projects will focus on building criminal justice sector capacity through training, mentoring, technical assistance and related support to improve trust and cooperation between citizens and law enforcement, disrupt terrorist organizations, strengthen regulatory frameworks, prosecute terrorism-related cases, improve corrections management, and promote regional partnerships.
- Weak criminal justice institutions and corrupt government officials facilitate transnational crime in West Africa, including drug trafficking, money laundering, and other illicit smuggling. Transnational organized criminal activities are major threats to regional security, stability, good governance, and public health. Accordingly, under the West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI), \$7.0 million in INCLE resources will be used to provide assistance and support for efforts to develop and reform security sector institutions, particularly in countries emerging from conflict; prevent, deter, and disrupt transnational organized crime; assist countries to effectively partner with U.S. law enforcement to protect U.S. national interests; promote adherence to the rule of law and improve criminal justice systems in partner countries; facilitate regional cooperation; and enhance systematic civil and criminal justice sector performance in the West Africa region.

Promote Accountable, Transparent, and Responsive Government

Key Intervention:

- The West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI) request includes \$3.0 million in INCLE resources to strengthen the capacity of partner nations to disrupt transnational organized crime and

mitigate threats to stability by promoting good governance and the rule of law; developing effective, professional, and accountable criminal justice institutions; enhancing interagency coordination; and facilitating regional cooperation.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR assistance will be used to enhance the antiterrorism and terrorist interdiction skills of TSCTP and PRACT partner nations by providing specialized law enforcement training and equipment to track, identify, and deter terrorists activities and travel across borders; enhance the export control capabilities of friendly countries strategically located in the Horn of Africa by providing training and equipment to detect, deter, monitor, interdict, and counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and destabilizing conventional weapons; and prevent the transfer of weapons-related scientific expertise to terrorist groups or third countries.

Advance Regional Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform

Key Intervention:

- NADR Conventional Weapons Destruction (NADR-CWD) resources (\$0.5 million) will be used to support a dedicated Africa-regional weapons abatement program. Program activities may include weapons marking and tracing, training to member states' militaries and police forces, the strengthening of depots' security, and small arms and light weapons destruction.

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

Counter Transnational Threats, Including Terrorism and Crime

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$21.0 million in NADR Antiterrorism Assistance (NADR-ATA) will be used for targeted training, equipment, and support specifically designed to improve the capability of law enforcement organizations in TSCTP (\$11.0 million) and PRACT (\$10.0 million) partner nations – Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda – to combat terrorists and terrorist organizations that may operate in or transit through these countries.
- Approximately \$2.4 million in NADR Terrorist Interdiction Program (NADR-TIP) resources will be used to develop and strengthen TSCTP (\$1.2 million) and PRACT (\$1.2 million) partner nations' capacity to track, identify, and deter terrorist travel across borders by providing hardware and software upgrades and associated host-nation training for using the Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System.
- Regional NADR Export Control and Related Border Security (NADR-EXBS) resources (\$0.5 million) will be used to support efforts to stem the proliferation of components that can be used in the development of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems. Programming will also seek to address irresponsible transfers of conventional weapons by assisting countries with efforts to deter, detect, and interdict illicit trafficking in such items and prevent their transfer for end-uses or to end-users of concern. Specific activities will include legal/regulatory technical workshops and land and maritime enforcement training for border control and enforcement agencies.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

PKO resources are used to: promote peace and security by supporting multilateral peacekeeping initiatives predominantly in sub-Saharan Africa; enhance the capacity, and encourage greater participation of African forces in international peacekeeping activities; strengthen the involvement of regional organizations in conflict resolution, often resulting in more politically- or cost-effective operations; build counterterrorism capacity in military forces; and enhance the interoperability of forces.

Advance Regional Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$8.3 million in regional PKO funding will support the Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security program which augments regional efforts to respond to conflicts and instability in several parts of a still fragile continent. In recent years, funds have been used to provide non-lethal assistance to Uganda's military to support its efforts to end the threat posed by the Lord's Resistance Army; support defense sector reform activities in Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, and Mali to stabilize and professionalize their military forces; and support urgent peacekeeping requirements in Mali and the Central African Republic. In FY 2017, resources will continue to be used to support defense sector reform and confidence-building activities among former belligerents and will likely focus on programs that address defense sector reform in West and East Africa, conflict in West and Central Africa, and anti-poaching objectives. Increased resources are necessary to augment expanded support to partners on counter-illicit trafficking to support anti-poaching objectives and the Logistics Depot in Sierra Leone.
- The request includes \$3.0 million in new funding for the African Union's Africa Standby Force and associated African Union Rapid Deployment Capability, formerly the African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crisis (ACIRC), a program that the President announced at the 2014 U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit. The African Union Rapid Deployment Capability provides equipment, training, and other support for African Union efforts with the Africa Standby Force.
- The request includes \$3.0 million in regional PKO funding for the Africa Military Education Program that supports defense institution building and enhances the capacity of African professional military education institutions, including non-commissioned officer training institutions, officer training institutions, staff colleges, and war colleges. Activities will include development of African professional military education institutions, curricula, and critical information technology and/or infrastructure development, as well as the deployment of advisors or short-term subject-matter experts to work as instructors at African military education training institutions.
- The African maritime domain is vulnerable to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing; environmental degradation; smuggling of weapons and goods; trafficking in persons and drugs; and other illicit activities such as armed robbery at sea, piracy, and terrorism. Such vulnerabilities negatively affect mutual U.S. and African interests that include fostering sustained economic growth and development, ensuring free movement of goods on the strategically important transportation corridors off the African coast, protecting the environment, supporting port security and infrastructure, bolstering extractive industry security, and addressing illicit transnational activities. Accordingly, \$2.0 million in regional PKO resources will be used to support regional maritime security training efforts under the auspices of the Africa Maritime Security Initiative. U.S. maritime security assistance is designed to improve the ability of partner maritime security forces to monitor and secure their maritime domains and critical port facilities. Training may be provided under the umbrella of the U.S. Naval Forces Africa Partnership Station program.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) - OCO

Advance Regional Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform

Key Interventions:

- \$110.0 million in funding will support the third year of the African Peacekeeping Rapid Response Partnership (APRRP) that the President announced at the U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit. The program will build the capacity of African militaries to rapidly deploy peacekeepers in response to emerging conflict, a concept that holds powerful life-saving potential. The United States is partnering with an initial six countries – Ethiopia, Ghana, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda – to develop a rapid response capability program that includes building improved capacity in areas such as the provision

of functional military hospitals, logistics, strategic airlift, formed police units, military engineering, and efforts to strengthen interoperability with other Africa-based peacekeeping forces.

- A total of \$10.0 million in PKO resources will be used to continue military counterterrorism capacity building under the PRACT program. Funds will support training and equipment support activities with PRACT partners. Program activities will enhance the capacity of partner militaries with regard to command and control, logistics, civil-military operations, military intelligence, communications, and border security. Regional training activities will foster continued cooperation among PRACT partner nations, a critical part of efforts to counter al-Shabaab and other terrorist threats in the region.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The State Africa Regional program reflects policy-level decisions regarding programming directions; regional resources are subsequently provided to bilateral and functional Operating Units for program management and implementation. Program monitoring and the collection of performance data are typically carried out by recipient Operating Units.

An evaluation of Africa – Women, Peace and Security programs, co-led by the Bureau of African Affairs (AF) and the Secretary’s Office of Global Women’s Issues (S/GWI), is currently underway. It will assess small grant projects implemented between 2013 and 2015 under both AF and S/GWI’s Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) initiatives. Since 2011, AF has programmed approximately \$10.7 million under its AF-WPS initiative, awarding 34 small grants in 17 countries across sub-Saharan Africa. Since 2013, S/GWI has programmed \$10 million globally under its Global Women, Peace, and Security initiative, with \$2.7 million in small grants to 11 projects in five countries across sub-Saharan Africa.

The AF-WPS evaluation will answer the following questions:

- To what extent does WPS small grants programming increase the resilience of communities to withstand or respond to crisis or instability?
- How effective is small grants programming in supporting local leadership and increasing women’s participation in peace processes and decision-making, as well as preventing violence and/or protecting women from violence?
- What are the spillover effects of WPS programming? Did AF and S/GWI programming lead to any unintended outcomes?
- What are the gaps in WPS programming, and to what extent is it duplicative of other programming? Where could future programming complement other U.S. government, host country, and NGO programming?
- What grantee and stakeholder recommendations should be considered for future programming?

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Bureau of African Affairs carefully considers the performance of programs supported with State Africa Regional resources when developing program and budget plans. An in-depth examination and analysis of program results, achievements, and challenges informs decisions regarding future programming plans. This includes efforts to eliminate duplication or make adjustments to programs in order to maximize results.

Decisions regarding the allocation of ESF resources for democracy-strengthening programs conducted under the aegis of the Africa Regional Democracy Fund, counterterrorism projects conducted under TSCTP and PRACT, and anti-trafficking-in-persons programs are made through a competitive process within the Africa Bureau. An integral part of the selection process involves soliciting programming ideas via proposals submitted by U.S. missions in the region, and considering past performance and results when deliberating the merits of each submission.

Requested FY 2017 regional resources will help reinforce progress made to date in addressing U.S. priorities in sub-Saharan Africa. Investments will strengthen efforts to enhance democratic institutions and governance, advance peace and security, spur economic growth, and increase development opportunities for African populations in line with the Bureau's Joint Regional Strategy. The availability of regional resources will also continue to fill an important role in supporting Bureau priorities and challenges that are most effectively addressed through regional interventions that cross geographic boundaries, rather than through bilateral programs and activities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Promote Accountable, Transparent, and Responsive Government: Strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law is the U.S. government's highest foreign policy priority in sub-Saharan Africa. Bolstering democratic, responsive, and accountable governance that respects human rights is foundational to realizing U.S. interests in the region. Activities that encourage the development of strong legislatures, effective justice sector institutions, robust civil societies, and independent judiciaries, media, and elections-related bodies are paramount. Regional peace and security, economic growth and development, and the full utilization of Africa's immense human and social capital require the long-term political stability that only fully inclusive and representative governance can deliver and sustain. A foundation of transparent, efficient governance is essential to building citizen confidence in a country's future. Transparency and accountability also enhance foreign nations', multilateral organizations', and potential investors' confidence in the advantages of engagement with African governments.

Promote and Protect Fundamental Rights and Liberties: Africa Bureau policies for the foreseeable future will continue to focus on protecting the fundamental rights and freedoms of historically marginalized or persecuted populations, including women; children; persons with disabilities; the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender community; albinos; and other vulnerable groups. Programs deepen popular understanding and commitment to equal rights and address human rights abuses. They also strive to empower all Africans, with particular emphasis on youth and women, to have a voice in their governments, practice and advocate for the respect of human rights, and contribute to advocate for improved accountability. Emphasis is placed on efforts to address gender-based violence on the continent, including by providing support and guidance to advance policies and legislation to prevent and punish such crimes.

Focus on the Democratic Processes and Promotion of Strong Democratic Norms: Programming under this objective focuses on enabling and supporting credible electoral processes. AF's strategy supports capacity-building for key actors and civil society, training for national elections commissions, promotion of minority representation in government, and voter education and election observation programs. Efforts to increase women's political participation as voters, civil society members and leaders, and office holders at all levels of government are also included. In relatively well-performing states, the Bureau advocates for and supports continued consolidation of democratic institutions as these countries are seen as being influential in efforts to expand and strengthen democratization in neighboring states, thereby improving the democratic profile of the African continent. The Bureau also integrates cross-cutting democracy and governance issues within all its development assistance programs. The Africa Bureau also views efforts to strengthen electoral infrastructures and promote peaceful political participation as critically important in part because elections in many countries have the potential to become flash-points for violent conflicts that undermine civilian security, threaten the democratic process, and spill across national borders.

Expand African Capacity to Effectively Access and Benefit from Global Markets: Economic growth, including increased trade and investment, is fundamental to peace and stability, as well as to achieving sustainable economic development in African states. Regional resources will support African efforts to expand private sector competitiveness, secure linkages to regional and international economies, and

facilitate reform of the extractive industries sector, including efforts to sever historical linkages between minerals and armed conflict.

Prevent, Mitigate, and Resolve Armed Conflict: Advancing peace and security in sub-Saharan Africa, including efforts to prevent, mitigate, and resolve armed conflict, are critical to the development of a more stable continent. As noted by multiple African Union (AU) summits and Peace and Security Council resolutions, the AU, regional organizations, and member states seek to perform conflict response and resolution on the continent in an ever increasing way with greater resources. Efforts to promote democracy, spur economic growth, and foster greater opportunity for Africa's populations cannot be effective or sustained in the absence of security at regional, sub-regional, and country-specific levels. AF seeks to ensure that actors within the security sector adopt and mainstream concepts such as respect for human rights, protection of civilians, and prevention of and response to gender-based violence. Further, the Bureau seeks to ensure that more African women are active agents in the security sector and that security institutions adopt important gender-sensitive principles and promote gender equality. The State Africa Regional OU continues to play a leading role in this regard and work with relevant functional bureaus and interagency partners to improve conflict prevention, mitigation, and resolution in Africa, including through strengthening the capabilities of the African Union and other regional actors.

Counter Transnational Threats, Including Terrorism and Crime: Violent extremists and terrorist organizations take advantage of the porous borders, marginalized populations, and poorly governed spaces in many parts of Africa to resource and plan operations. They serve as a major destabilizing influence in some countries, and seek out opportunities to launch attacks against African and Western targets, mobilize recruits and finance through force or ideology, and secure safe-havens in isolated areas. While the extremist ideologies espoused by leaders of these groups lack credibility with most Africans, groups like al-Shabaab and al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb still pose significant threats to legitimate governmental authorities and Western interests in the region. Transnational organized crime in the region spans a shifting constellation of illegal activities: narcotics and human trafficking; kidnapping for ransom; oil bunkering; money laundering; illegal fishing and other maritime crimes; and illicit trafficking in goods (e.g. natural resources, endangered species, arms, cigarettes, and anti-malarial drugs). Transnational organized crime undermines the legitimacy and effectiveness of African governments and stunts economic development.

The Bureau of African Affairs works to build the capacity of African security forces to tackle terrorist and transnational criminal groups by providing training, equipment, advisory support, and logistical support. The Bureau also employs holistic approaches to counterterrorism that builds the capacity of African partners to counter the threat posed by terrorists and violent extremists directly, and address the root causes of extremism.

Advance Regional Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform: Security sector reform (SSR) is critical to the Africa Bureau's short- and long-term ability to advance peace and security on the continent. It is especially critical in post-conflict states, where new security institutions need to be built from scratch or formed from former rebel groups to safeguard fragile democratic institutions. Within states currently experiencing relative stability, SSR remains critical to the Bureau's ability to help African partners achieve long-term stability on the continent. SGI is a key SSR program to support U.S. government efforts in selected partners. SSR within the maritime sector is also critical to efforts to foster sustained economic growth and development, ensure free movement of goods on the strategically important transportation corridors off the African coast, protect the marine environment, support port security and infrastructure, prevent illegal fishing, bolster extractive industry security, and address illicit transnational activities. The Bureau implements programs that strengthen regional integration on peace and security issues, including the expansion of initiatives that serve to strengthen links between the African Union, sub-regional organizations, and individual member states.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	276,708
Promote Accountable, Transparent, and Responsive Government	31,050
Economic Support Fund	5,050
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,300
2.2 Good Governance	3,750
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	23,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	13,000
2.2 Good Governance	10,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000
Promote and Protect Fundamental Rights and Liberties	4,300
Economic Support Fund	3,300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,300
Economic Support Fund - OCO	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000
Focus on the Democratic Processes and Promotion of Strong Democratic Norms	4,024
Economic Support Fund	4,024
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,024
Expand African Capacity to Effectively Access and Benefit from Global Markets	6,500
Economic Support Fund	6,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,000
Prevent, Mitigate, and Resolve Armed Conflict	11,286
Economic Support Fund	11,286
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	10,286
Counter Transnational Threats, Including Terrorism and Crime	35,350
Economic Support Fund	1,500
1.1 Counterterrorism	500
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO	8,000
1.1 Counterterrorism	5,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
2.4 Civil Society	1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO	23,350
1.1 Counterterrorism	23,350
Advance Regional Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform	184,198
Foreign Military Financing	20,448
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,448
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	15,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	12,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	12,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
Peacekeeping Operations	16,250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	16,250
Peacekeeping Operations - OCO	120,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	120,000

USAID Africa Regional (AFR)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is experiencing impressive economic growth, real gross domestic product (GDP) has risen nearly five percent per year since 2000 and poverty rates are falling faster than one percent per year. The International Monetary Fund continues to predict robust growth for most African countries through 2016 (GDP growth averaging 4.5 percent in 2015 and 5.1 percent in 2016; low-income African countries are expected to grow by 6.3 percent in 2015 and 6.9 percent in 2016). However, sustaining that high rate of growth into the future will be a challenge for many African countries. Slow global growth, regional conflict and instability, rapid population growth, and climate change are among the challenges that many African countries face. The primary goal of the Africa Regional program is to provide intellectual thought leadership to improve the development programs of USAID and its partners in Africa. Through research, analysis, evaluation, and capacity-building efforts, the program will develop more effective approaches to development, with an emphasis on multi-sectoral and over-the-horizon issues, and will provide technical leadership and innovative approaches to the development challenges facing SSA. The program will also support the strengthening of pan-African institutions, particularly those that influence public policy and strategic direction.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	150,193	*	350,619	200,426
Development Assistance	101,125	*	336,619	235,494
Economic Support Fund	35,568	*	-	-35,568
Global Health Programs - USAID	13,500	*	14,000	500

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	150,193	*	350,619	200,426
Power Africa	100,243	*	275,300	175,057
Development Assistance	64,675	*	275,300	210,625
Economic Support Fund	35,568	*	-	-35,568
Security Governance Initiative (SGI)	-	*	2,003	2,003
Development Assistance	-	*	2,003	2,003
Trade and Investment Capacity Building in Africa (TICB)	-	*	5,000	5,000
Development Assistance	-	*	5,000	5,000
Trans Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	750	*	750	-
Development Assistance	750	*	750	-
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	-	*	350	350

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	-	*	350	350
Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI)	10,000	*	10,000	-
Development Assistance	10,000	*	10,000	-
Other	39,200	*	57,216	18,016
Development Assistance	25,700	*	43,216	17,516
Global Health Programs - USAID	13,500	*	14,000	500

Development Assistance (DA)

Development Assistance programs will promote peace, security, and democratic reforms; support access to safe water and sanitation; improve access to education systems; support the next generation of African leaders; promote biodiversity conservation and environmental quality; mitigate the effects of climate change; improve food security and promote sustainable food systems; and expand trade-led investment, access to cleaner electricity, and economic growth. Support is planned for the Feed the Future program, the Global Climate Change Initiative, and the Sahel Development Initiative (SDI), a regionally oriented, whole-of-government approach to addressing the development challenges in the Sahel.

Counter Transnational Threats, Including Terrorism and Crime

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will fund studies, assessments, evaluations and other support for field-based programs that aim to mitigate conflict, counter violent extremism, and address transnational organized crime.
- \$0.8 million in funding will be used to increase the knowledge base in Africa through training in the theory and application of programming to counter violent extremism for USAID staff, implementing partners and host nation (local) counterparts, as well as supporting a virtual forum for a web-based community of practice on this topic. Efforts to mitigate extremism through the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership and the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism will aim to deny terrorists safe havens, operational bases, and recruitment opportunities.
- The USAID Africa Regional program will provide technical guidance and support to missions for strategy development, analysis, activity design and implementation, and policy and program coordination among USAID, other U.S. government agencies, and the international donor community for existing and over-the-horizon issues in SSA.
- In order to promote a more robust, regionally oriented, whole-of-government approach to addressing the challenges in the Sahel, the FY 2017 request will support SDI with \$6.2 million in programming under this objective. SDI has four inter-related development objectives: countering violent extremism (CVE); strengthening vulnerable local communities; building capacity of regional, national, and subnational institutions to effectively deliver services; and interagency learning, as USAID works with State and Defense colleagues toward a common approach to the region.

Promote Accountable, Transparent and Responsive Government

Key Interventions:

- In collaboration with the USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Bureau, the USAID Africa Regional program will provide funding to produce analytical indices that measure the capacity of African civil society, which will serve to offer options for country-specific interventions. These resources will also support rapid response analysis of new laws and specialized legal assistance

to missions to improve the legal enabling environment for civil society in African countries.

- USAID Africa Regional will also invest in targeted research projects and the provision of technical assistance to analyze trends and inform programming approaches for realizing the goals of USAID policies and strategies, such as the Democracy, Human Rights and Governance Strategy and the Africa Regional Development Cooperation Strategy, and addressing governance challenges that undermine efforts across development sectors (e.g. rule of law issues that threaten peace and stability).
- Programs will provide technical guidance and support to missions for strategy development, activity design and implementation, and policy and program coordination among USAID and other U.S. government agencies, including for the Security Governance Initiative.
- In order to promote a more robust, regionally oriented, whole-of-government approach to addressing the challenges in the Sahel, the FY 2017 request will support SDI with \$9.8 million in programming under this objective.

Improve the Management of Natural Resources and Enable Countries to Accelerate Their Transition to Climate Resilient, Low-Emission Sustainable Economic Development

Key Interventions:

- USAID Africa Regional will promote new models of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in Africa's water sector through facilitation of PPP transactions financed by the private sector and other lenders.
- USAID Africa Regional water program will support a more proactive role in training mission and Washington staff on WASH technical and operational issues, and for developing, identifying, packaging, and disseminating information to internal and external audiences.
- Resources will support regional institutions, host country governments, donors, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations to improve water governance, supply, and sanitation. The USAID Africa Regional program will provide \$3.0 million for technical assistance and training to increase the capacity of regional and national institutions and service providers to expand access to safe water supply and sanitation, and increase efficiency and productivity of water use.
- The USAID Africa Regional program will provide \$5.5 million to mainstream biodiversity in human well-being and development agendas, promote good conservation practices, and strengthen the role of social and development institutions in biodiversity conservation activities. The program will increase the conservation and development impact of USAID and its partners' biodiversity efforts across Africa. This support includes \$0.4 million for wildlife anti-trafficking activities.
- Resources will be used to focus Global Climate Change programs on reducing vulnerability to climate change and on encouraging low-emission economic growth through investments in clean energy and improved land management. Funding of \$4.0 million for adaptation, \$0.5 million for clean energy and \$0.5 million for sustainable landscapes will be used for technical assistance and training to develop field-based, climate change programs; provide thought leadership in areas such as the use of climate services or climate-smart agriculture; and improve knowledge around low-emission land management of a variety of key African landscapes.
- In order to promote a more robust, regionally oriented, whole-of-government approach to addressing the challenges in the Sahel, the FY 2017 request will support SDI with \$2.5 million in programming under this objective.

Improve Gender-Equitable Access to and Quality of Education and Training at All Levels

Key Interventions:

- The USAID Africa Regional program will dedicate \$3.8 million to improving equitable access to quality basic education. The program will fund or co-fund rigorous studies and impact evaluations targeted to improve the evidence base in strategic areas critical to the accomplishment of the goals of

a post-2015 global education agenda. Resources will be used to measure progress in learning in support of knowledge management efforts in education to identify, organize, distribute, and enable adaptation and adoption of lessons learned, evidence, and experiences from across the region. Additionally, resources will be used to create an early warning system to prevent or reduce school-related gender-based violence. The program will coordinate closely with host governments and donors, through USAID missions, pan-African institutions, the Global Partnership for Education, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, and the U.S. Departments of Education and Labor.

- The USAID Africa Regional education program will also continue to provide training and professional development to increase and improve technical assistance and mission support services; increase and more effectively use evidence and good practices in education sector programming; and increase the capacity of education officers in SSA to effectively design, implement, and evaluate education programs.
- The \$10.0 million Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI) program will support the Regional Leadership Centers (RLC) that will improve the availability and quality of leadership training programs for thousands of young women and men across SSA. Building on existing infrastructure to provide state-of-the-art facilities, the RLCs reach thousands of leaders in the public, private and civil society sectors by providing opportunities through three core components: leadership training; support for organizations and businesses; and networking opportunities.
- The YALI program will also improve the leadership skills of YALI Mandela Washington Fellows through professional practicums, mentorships, and other networking/leadership activities on the continent after the Fellows return to Africa from their summer institutes at U.S. universities and businesses.
- In order to promote a more robust, regionally oriented, whole-of-government approach to addressing the challenges in the Sahel, the FY 2017 request will support SDI with \$1.9 million in areas related to education.

Promote Regional Integration

Key Interventions:

- The USAID Africa Regional program will use \$5.0 million to support the management of the three African Trade and Investment Hubs to ensure better coordination among the Hubs, achieve programmatic synergies, harmonize impact assessments, and allow for more responsive and effective interagency cooperation. Technical assistance may be provided to Cameroon and other countries that have expressed interest in participating in and supporting Trade Africa programs in Central Africa.
- Trade Africa will advance U.S. trade talks, regional integration, infrastructure prioritization and development, and increase trade and investment between the U.S. and African private sectors. This includes a team of technical experts who work with the bilateral and regional missions to align programming with U.S. policy.
- The Africa Regional program will provide \$2.9 million to support effective interventions aimed at increasing universal access to affordable, reliable broadband, which will also serve as a driver to ensure successful deployment of information and telecommunications services to increase the reach and impact of USAID priority programs through public and private partnerships and other assistance interventions.
- Support will be provided for economic growth programs that create better business environments and expand business and trade.
- In order to promote a more robust, regionally oriented, whole-of-government approach to addressing the challenges in the Sahel, the FY 2017 request will support SDI with \$6.3 million in programming directly supportive of regional integration.

Improved Economic Governance for Trade and Investment

Key Interventions:

- As part of Power Africa, \$271.3 million will be used to increase access to energy services in SSA by 30,000 megawatts and 60 million household and business connections. Power Africa is focused on driving private sector investments into the power sector and supporting governments to make critical reforms needed for sustainable power sector development. Power Africa’s model is built on three strategic pillars:
 - Pillar 1: A focused approach to generation at scale
 - Pillar 2: A comprehensive approach to grid-based and off-grid access
 - Pillar 3: Support for enablers that unlock generation and connections
- To increase power generation, Power Africa will focus on accelerating catalytic power projects to financial close. Power Africa will provide technical and transaction assistance across SSA that will be instrumental to facilitating generation at scale. These investments may include, but are not limited to, transaction advisors to advance power deals, pre-feasibility studies and other project preparation support, reducing barriers to financing, and other risk mitigation facilities to incentivize private sector investment.
- Power Africa will invest in increasing access to both on-grid and off-grid electricity, providing assistance to expand the grid, challenge grants to stimulate innovative off-grid solutions, and to reduce barriers for increased investment for on-grid and off-grid systems. Power Africa will also continue its “Beyond the Grid” sub-initiative to bring millions of connections to African households and businesses that do not have access to the national grid.
- To remove the barriers that prevent power projects reaching financial closure and inhibit the sustainable management of the power sector, Power Africa will provide support to African governments to improve the policy, regulatory, and legal environment needed to attract private sector investments as well as to strengthen the management, planning, and regulatory capacity of the government.
- Capitalizing on Power Africa’s existing momentum, the U.S. government will expand investments and reforms from the six focus countries to countries throughout SSA. This includes, but is not limited to, Angola, Cote d’Ivoire, Djibouti, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.
- In addition, under Power Africa, \$4.0 million of clean energy funding will be used to provide technical assistance, transaction advisory services and project preparation facilities to bring financial closure to and increased access of renewable energy projects throughout SSA.

Promote Food and Nutrition Security

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, \$2.0 million in U.S. assistance will support Africa Regional’s targeted interventions to expand intra-regional African agriculture trade, improve resilience of vulnerable households and communities, foster mutual accountability, and expand opportunities for women and youth in agribusiness.
- The Africa Regional program will partner with the private sector, civil society, research institutes and trade organizations at the international, continental and regional levels to support the implementation of the African Union’s Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation.
- U.S. assistance will also support innovative analyses and strategic investments to build the evidence base that will inform future investments. These efforts will contribute to increasing African resilience, removing barriers to intra-African agricultural trade, and strengthening evidence-based planning.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Although remarkable progress has been made in reducing the mortality rates of African mothers and children over the last decade, much remains to be done. Even though a 53 percent reduction in deaths of children under five years of age has been achieved between 1990 and 2015, one in 12 children in SSA still dies before reaching his or her fifth birthday. Working with host country governments, and as part of a global effort that engages partners from multilateral, private, and civil society sectors, the USAID Africa Regional program will work to identify policy and implementation constraints as well as emerging trends that threaten or limit country and regional program performance and exacerbate problems that slow improvements to the health of African women and children. The USAID Africa Regional program will address these constraints by convening policy dialogues, conducting formative research and analysis, and applying innovative solutions to overcome challenges, particularly those with cross-border and broader regional impact. In addition to focusing on the primary causes of mortality in women and children, the program will continue to identify and apply cross-cutting interventions that improve country and regional programs by expanding coverage and reducing costs through integration; applying a gender lens in addressing health issues; engaging regional institutions to advocate for and develop local solutions to emerging trends; and strengthening the health systems that enable the effective delivery of basic services. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Transform African Health Systems

Key Interventions:

- Tuberculosis (TB): The USAID Africa Regional program will provide \$1.5 million toward building the capacity of African countries to detect, diagnose, and treat TB according to the International Standards for TB Care. This will primarily focus on scaling-up directly observed treatment short course, addressing TB-HIV co-infection, strengthening the programmatic management of drug-resistant TB, including multi- and extensively-drug resistant TB, and continuing the momentum on preventing and treating pediatric TB. USAID Africa Regional programs will have a particular focus on emerging issues such as addressing pediatric TB in maternal and child health programs, and addressing the cross-border and regional impact of TB among migrant workers and displaced persons.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$2.5 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward PMI's 2015–2020 objectives: to (1) reduce malaria mortality by one-third from 2015 levels in PMI-supported countries, achieving a greater than 80 percent reduction from PMI's original 2000 baseline levels; (2) reduce malaria morbidity in PMI-supported countries by 40 percent from 2015 levels; and (3) assist at least five PMI-supported countries to meet the World Health Organization (WHO) criteria for national or sub-national pre-elimination. In addition to providing direct support to countries in planning and monitoring against these objectives, USAID Africa Regional's program will allocate funding to address sustainability issues, including building stronger systems at the community level, partnering with regional institutions to advance these goals within Africa, and supporting financing systems that improve health worker performance.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): USAID Africa Regional's program will provide \$8.0 million towards the most cost-effective interventions for ending preventable child and maternal deaths. This includes strengthening health information systems to bolster maternal death surveillance, working with regional organizations for MCH advocacy and accountability, and enhancing integrated service delivery for improved MCH outcomes in a variety of health settings, and consideration for the social determinants of health. The program builds on work in strengthening routine immunization systems and polio eradication, health service delivery approaches such as integrated community management of childhood illnesses, and improving the training of community health workers. This will be done

within the broader context of strengthening health systems, providing quality care and collecting better data for use in decision-making.

- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RHP): USAID Africa Regional will provide \$2.0 million toward assisting countries improve FP/RH program implementation by increasing the use of effective mobile technologies, and capitalizing on the increased interest and commitment to family planning and reproductive health within many African countries. The program will also continue to support the sharing of experiences among countries, review emerging trends across the continent on FP/RH, strengthening country ownership and commitment, and mobilizing the private sector, particularly as it relates to scaling-up the use of mobile technology.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Africa Regional program developed a Performance Management Plan (PMP) in FY 2014 that outlined performance indicators and plans for program monitoring and evaluation to assess progress toward achievement of strategic and program objectives. Examples of program monitoring and evaluation in FY 2015 include:

- Data Quality Assessments were conducted for all indicators used to track and report the performance of Africa Regional security, democracy, education, water and sanitation, trade and investment, energy, agriculture, biodiversity, climate change and environment programs. The assessments identified general issues with record keeping and information sharing with development partners that are now being addressed.
- An evaluation of five years of support to the African Biodiversity Collaborative Group confirmed the success of the partnership of wildlife conservation organizations and recommendations to improve project monitoring and reporting, sustainability and outreach were incorporated into a new agreement to support the collaborative group.
- A baseline evaluation of the West Africa Cooperative Security Initiative was finalized and will become the basis for a comprehensive impact evaluation of the program in FY 2017.
- The Data for Education Research and Programming (DERP) program commissioned a number of studies investigating levels of literacy and teacher quality, and assessing teaching materials in selected SSA countries.
- The YouthMap Senegal pilot program evaluation is testing the sustainability and scalability of youth training and job creation approaches in the Senegalese context. The evaluation is designed to provide a comprehensive analysis of all elements of the project, including youth recruitment and training as well as employment creation or placement.
- A final performance evaluation of the African Strategies for Health (ASH) program identified successes, challenges, and remaining gaps uncovered by the program and its subsequent evaluation. The synthesis of these findings informed concrete recommendations for the final year of the program, and for future programming priorities, approaches, and partnerships. The evaluation also helped to identify specific areas in which collaboration with the World Health Organization Regional Office for Africa (WHO/Afro) has been most fruitful, and the types of approaches which have been most effective in strengthening WHO/Afro's own efforts as a regional institution.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID Africa Regional informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- Funding will be provided for economic growth programs that build on successes to date, strengthen linkages between businesses and entrepreneurs in Africa, and expand business and trade.
- DERP studies generated USAID Mission demand for additional research support and tools that surpass the lifespan of the program and therefore a follow-on project is planned for FY 2016 and FY 2017 funding.
- The ASH program evaluation is informing the design of a new Africa Regional flagship program and strategies for ongoing engagement with WHO/Afro.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Counter Transnational Threats, Including Terrorism and Crime: The USAID Africa Regional program generates research about trends and offers missions new approaches for confronting complex threats that transcend borders, including violent extremism, organized crime, and conflicts. The widespread nature of these transnational threats requires a continent-wide perspective that spans beyond bilateral or sub-regional missions. For example, counterterrorism activities are focused on the Sahel and Horn of Africa; conflict focus areas include the Horn, central Africa, and the Sudan-South Sudan border; and counter-narcotics and crime programs address weak rule of law and corruption in coastal areas, along trade routes, and other affected areas in all regions. USAID will continue collaboration with the U.S. Departments of State (DOS) and Defense (DOD) to address these regional threats and ensure that successes in a given region will be studied for lessons that can inform ongoing programs elsewhere.

Promote Accountable, Transparent and Responsive Government: U.S. investments in Africa face persistent obstacles from poor governance, weak rule of law, and ineffective systems of checks and balances that affect conditions for democratic participation, poverty alleviation, broad-based economic growth, and promoting peace and security. The strengths and weaknesses of nongovernmental actors, such as civil society and the media, vary across countries and evolve over time due to changes in laws and the rise of social media. The USAID Africa Regional program conducts research activities that allow Africa missions to track trends in governance, civil society, and the media, including public perceptions of government performance, across a broad range of countries. These activities are designed to address a gap in analytical tools that exists between global measures of democracy, human rights and governance – which are generally too broad to show the impact of USAID investments – and the program-specific indicators focused on individual interventions.

Improve the Management of Natural Resources and Enable Countries to Accelerate Their Transition to Climate Resilience for Low-Emission Sustainable Economic Development: In Africa, building resilience to climate change and variability, and providing affordable and equitable access to safe water and sanitation are needed to stimulate economic growth, generate wealth, and reduce poverty. The USAID Africa Regional program will support ongoing Global Climate Change, water, biodiversity, natural resources management, and environment programs to promote sustainable regional food security, economic development, and climate change agendas.

Equitable Access to and Quality of Education and Training at All Levels: The USAID Africa Regional program's education goal is to provide ongoing support, guidance, and technical leadership to over 20 missions in strategy development, program design, performance monitoring, and oversight to succeed in achieving the post-2015 global education agenda of expanding the vision of access to reflect relevant learning outcomes through the provision of quality education for all levels. The program will guide countries operationalizing the global education agenda at the national level by enabling conditions for implementation including partnerships, monitoring and evaluation, and evidence-based interventions. Africa Regional will support SSA communities of practice to further collaboration and knowledge building in the sector, continuing its substantive leadership and engagement with the ministries of education in each host country. In addition, the Africa Regional program also supports youth-focused programming, literacy, and systems strengthening, as well as the President's Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI). Under YALI, and in coordination with the Department of State, USAID is investing in a prestigious network of young leaders from across SSA in order to strengthen democratic institutions, spur economic growth and foster stronger ties to the United States.

Promote Regional Integration: In Africa, increasing trade and investment is needed to stimulate economic growth, generate wealth, and reduce poverty. The USAID Africa Regional economic growth program will support implementation of a trade and investment program in support of the Trade and Investment Capacity Building Initiative.

Improved Economic Governance for Trade and Investment: The Africa Regional program will support an expanded energy infrastructure response through Power Africa to expand generation and access to electricity that will promote economic development agendas. Power Africa partners with host governments, donors and the private sector to drive the necessary reforms that will accelerate energy generation and access. Increased electrification is essential to meeting U.S. government development objectives in Africa and will have a positive impact on economic growth in SSA.

Promote Food and Nutrition Security: In Africa, increasing intra-regional agricultural trade and building household and community resilience to climate and weather related risks are critical building blocks to ending extreme poverty and hunger. The USAID Africa Regional program will support ongoing Feed the Future and New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition programs to promote sustainable regional food security and economic development agendas.

Transform African Health Systems: USAID Africa Regional’s program will support and work with African regional institutions such as the Africa Regional Office of the World Health Organization, the African Union, and other regional institutions that advocate for advancing African health priorities. Africa Regional’s program will also continue to address emerging cross-border and regional issues, and will document, disseminate and strengthen innovative approaches to addressing emerging trends. Particular emphasis will be given to developing capacity in health financing approaches in Africa, including community and national health insurance models, performance-based financing, and other domestic resource mobilization approaches. Program activities will focus on helping African countries improve the utilization of resources to attain more value for the money and work towards the achievement of sustainable domestic financing of their health programs.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	350,619
Promote Accountable, Transparent, and Responsive Government	10,788
Development Assistance	10,788
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,785
2.2 Good Governance	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,003
Improve Economic Governance for Trade and Investment	275,300
Development Assistance	275,300
4.4 Infrastructure	271,300
4.8 Environment	4,000
Promote Regional Integration	11,322
Development Assistance	11,322
4.2 Trade and Investment	7,001
4.3 Financial Sector	1,421
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	600
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,300
Counter Transnational Threats, Including Terrorism and Crime	8,050

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
Development Assistance	8,050
1.1 Counterterrorism	4,050
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,000
Promote Food and Nutrition Security	2,000
Development Assistance	2,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,000
Transform African Health Systems	14,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,000
3.1 Health	14,000
Improve the Management of Natural Resources and Enable Countries to Accelerate Their Transition to Climate-Resilient, Low-Emission Sustainable Economic Development	13,525
Development Assistance	13,525
3.1 Health	3,000
4.8 Environment	10,525
Improve Gender-Equitable Access to and Quality of Education and Training at All Levels	15,634
Development Assistance	15,634
3.2 Education	15,634

USAID Central Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Congo Basin plays a crucial role in global climate regulation, houses the world’s second largest tropical rainforest and contains unique biodiversity. The region supports over 80 million people who depend on its natural resources for their livelihoods. Despite its global importance, the integrity of the Congo Basin is threatened by deforestation, forest degradation, biodiversity loss, and other environmental factors. The goal of U.S. foreign assistance to the Congo Basin is to support Central Africa’s transition to climate-resilient, low-emissions development accelerated through sustainable management of biodiverse forests. U.S. assistance will continue to support sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, and sustainable livelihoods for inhabitants in the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	57,800	*	26,243	-31,557
Development Assistance	47,800	*	26,243	-21,557
Economic Support Fund	10,000	*	-	-10,000

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	57,800	*	26,243	-31,557
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	-	*	4,500	4,500
Development Assistance	-	*	4,500	4,500
Other	57,800	*	21,743	-36,057
Development Assistance	47,800	*	21,743	-26,057
Economic Support Fund	10,000	*	-	-10,000

Development Assistance (DA)

DA resources will support the Congo Basin’s ecological integrity by improving the management of 29 million hectares of rainforest in eight landscapes across the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the Republic of Congo (ROC). U.S. government assistance will also promote environmental policy reform and forest ecosystems monitoring in six Central African countries (DRC, ROC, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Cameroon, and Central African Republic). U.S. government assistance will help conserve the forests of the Congo Basin and its wildlife, thereby preserving its unique biodiversity, mitigating global climate change, and promoting sustainable livelihoods.

The Ecological Integrity of the Humid Forest Ecosystems of the Congo Basin Maintained

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$9.0 million will mitigate forest and biodiversity loss and forest degradation threats by developing and implementing sustainable forest management approaches and wildlife management plans.
- U.S. assistance of \$4.0 million will promote sustainable livelihoods, such as agricultural intensification, fish farming, and production and sale of non-timber forest products.
- Approximately \$1.0 million will strengthen national and sub-national capacity to develop and enforce environmental laws and regulations.
- \$0.5 million will be used to train judiciary and law enforcement officials in wildlife management and anti-poaching efforts.
- Funding of \$6.0 million will strengthen national, subnational, and local capacity to successfully implement land-use management plans, protect wildlife habitats, and mitigate climate change.
- Activities valued at \$3.1 million will strengthen regional and national capacity to adopt and implement state-of-the-art forest cover, emissions, and biodiversity monitoring and management tools.
- U.S. assistance of \$0.3 million will promote the harmonization and coordination of national conservation policies and implementation plans across the Congo Basin.
- Activities worth \$2.3 million will strengthen regional and national efforts to combat wildlife trafficking by building law enforcement capacity to protect areas and facilitate international and regional law enforcement cooperation.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation activities were conducted in FY 2014 and FY 2015:

- The Central Africa Regional Mission conducted annual portfolio reviews and pipeline analysis, enabling stakeholders to reflect on lessons learned, explore ways to improve activities, and plan future initiatives.
- USAID conducted week-long strategic planning and impact assessment workshops with implementing partners in December 2013, March 2014 and November 2014, as well as work plan and performance management workshops in September 2014 and August 2015. These workshops helped stakeholders involved in the full suite of landscape-level and regional activities improve their ability to accurately monitor and capture results, make data-driven management decisions, and improve coordination and collaboration.

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

- Information collected and analyzed during the aforementioned monitoring and evaluation activities will help inform work plans and activities implemented in FY 2016. In addition, mid-term performance evaluations of two interdependent activities - Central Africa Forest Ecosystems Conservation and Environmental Monitoring and Policy Support - are scheduled for early FY 2016 and will provide additional findings and recommendations for FY 2017 activities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Ecological Integrity of the Humid Forest Ecosystems of the Congo Basin Maintained: U.S. assistance supports a variety of conservation and climate change mitigation activities, along with national and regional level efforts, to reform natural resource management. Programs will help improve community and institutional capacity to manage natural resources and empower women and marginalized forest communities to have a greater voice in decisions related to Congo Basin resources. U.S. assistance will

improve biodiversity conservation, strengthen the policy and regulatory environment, further develop regional, national, and local forest monitoring efforts, and implement measures to combat wildlife trafficking.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	26,243
The ecological and integrity of the humid forest ecosystem of the Congo Basin maintained	26,243
Development Assistance	26,243
4.8 Environment	26,243

USAID East Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

East Africa is home to many of the world’s fastest-growing economies, and trade and investment opportunities from agribusiness to energy abound. Governments in the region, through the Regional Economic Communities, regional stakeholders including civil society organizations and the private sector, have demonstrated a commitment to regional integration to address sustainable development and security. Regional policies and strategies in the agriculture, trade, health and environment sectors have been approved, and the development and implementation of related agreements, protocols, and standards across the region is in progress. The challenges East Africa faces are great, though not insurmountable. These challenges require partnership and commitment across national borders. Conflict and instability trends in East Africa continue to make the region one of the most unstable in the world, with multiple trans-boundary conflicts and violent extremism from groups like al-Shabaab. East Africa continues to face daunting health challenges, poverty, and malnutrition. U.S. assistance will promote economic growth, food security, and resilience in East Africa through: enhancing regional integration; reducing barriers to and the cost of trade; increasing trade related investment; improving access to regional agricultural markets; strengthening natural resource management capacity; advancing regional collaboration in programming for resilience; expanding African capacity to effectively access global markets; and encouraging U.S. companies to invest and trade in Africa.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	70,715	*	60,100	-10,615
Development Assistance	50,248	*	51,500	1,252
Economic Support Fund	10,667	*	-	-10,667
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,800	*	8,600	-1,200

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	70,715	*	60,100	-10,615
Power Africa	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Development Assistance	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Resilience	-	*	1,000	1,000
Development Assistance	-	*	1,000	1,000
Trade Africa	7,254	*	-	-7,254
Development Assistance	7,254	*	-	-7,254
Trade and Investment Capacity Building in Africa (TICB)	16,250	*	25,000	8,750
Development Assistance	15,583	*	25,000	9,417
Economic Support Fund	667	*	-	-667

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	-	*	1,000	1,000
Development Assistance	-	*	1,000	1,000
Other	46,211	*	33,100	-13,111
Development Assistance	26,411	*	24,500	-1,911
Economic Support Fund	10,000	*	-	-10,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,800	*	8,600	-1,200

Development Assistance (DA)

DA resources will focus on strengthening East African intergovernmental organizations and other strategic partners to manage regional conflicts, promote stability, and foster inclusive development and sustainable economic growth. Assistance will also support civil society and private sector entities to play an active role in promoting peace, human rights, and transparency.

Regional Inclusive Economic Growth, Resilience, and Integration Increased

Key Interventions:

- As part of the Feed the Future (FTF) initiative and to increase resilience in the Horn of Africa, USAID will program \$10.0 million to support the efforts of East African regional organizations and governments to refine and implement agricultural development programs. Activities will support increased and efficient trade flow of staple foods in the region, focusing on the strategic northern and central transit corridors vital to economic growth in eastern Africa and greater resilience in the Horn. Increased trade flows will link food-surplus and food-deficit areas and improve the availability of quality inputs necessary for agricultural development.
- U.S. assistance of \$9.0 million will enhance the business and agricultural operating environment through long-term technical support for African regional organizations in policy analysis and advocacy, implementation of catalytic programming, and knowledge management on regional challenges and opportunities. Support will be provided to African regional organizations for development research, the scale-up of improved agricultural technologies, and the use of creative market and outreach strategies to increase the productivity of smallholder farmers through access to improved inputs. Resources will strengthen regional institutions and support their initiatives to harmonize sanitary and phyto-sanitary (SPS) standards, improve animal health, and mitigate the impact of plant diseases, toxins, and pests that reduce agricultural productivity to improve food safety and food availability for consumers and reduce trade barriers.
- U.S. assistance totaling \$1.0 million will increase resilience in East Africa through support to the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) to better coordinate preparedness, drought management and pastoralist access. Collaboration, learning and adapting will include support to scale-up best practices to reduce the vulnerability of communities in the Horn of Africa to droughts and other shocks, reducing dependence on humanitarian assistance. FTF programs will build direct strategic partnerships with regional African agricultural, trade, and financial institutions, as well as private firms, ensuring their ability to provide long-term sustainability and effectiveness of these regional integration efforts.
- The FY 2017 request includes \$23 million for the East Africa Trade and Investment Hub which will work to decrease non-tariff barriers to trade, and increase the trade capacity of regional value chains in selected sectors. Assistance will support countries that can directly benefit from the African Growth and Opportunity Act.
- U.S. assistance totaling \$2.0 million will support the EAC and bilateral financial institutions and service providers in Partner States to deepen regional financial sector integration. Activities will help

advance regional policies to enable regional financial sector integration and growth, and enable trade across borders. Specifically, programs will focus on developing EAC technical expertise in the following areas: cross border payments and settlements; banking; non-banking financial instruments; mobile money; insurance; financial intelligence unit development; and capital markets.

- U.S. assistance will support the implementation of the Presidential Executive Order (13677) on Climate-Resilient Development through enhancing inclusive economic growth and building resilience to climate change impacts. East Africa National States' vision statements and development plans are being aligned to the principles of sustainable growth.
- Environmental programs will use \$6.5 million for biodiversity conservation and management of natural capital, including combatting trans-national wildlife crime and improving collaborative management of critical trans-boundary ecosystems and natural resources. Regional institutions will be strengthened to create knowledge management systems and to better address critical challenges to biodiversity conservation. Activities will include building regional laws and policies for addressing wildlife crime, promoting scientific research to inform decisions, and supporting the integration of sustainable natural resource management into national and regional development agendas.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

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

Increased Regional Capacity to Improve Quality and Access to Health Services in East Africa

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), East Africa will receive \$3.6 million to build partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs focused on achieving epidemic control in the highest burden districts. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million will leverage both technical and financial resources to accelerate reduction in newborn, child, and maternal deaths in the region. Within the region, programs will identify and disseminate low-cost, evidence-based best practices for mobile and vulnerable populations and support knowledge sharing across the region for improved health outcomes. Resources will continue to support critical work on polio eradication to build capacity and strengthen surveillance, communication and response interventions in the region.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** Adoption of FP/RH services remains low in east and central Africa, as evidenced by modern contraceptive prevalence rates averaging only 20 percent. U.S. assistance of \$4.0 million will help increase the use of services and gender-based violence programming among mobile and other vulnerable communities at cross-border sites. Activities will prioritize interventions across sectors including agriculture, nutrition and climate change. Funds will also be used to support regional organizations to enhance south-to-south learning, increase investments in the health sector, and develop policies for FP/RH programs to help promote long term sustainability.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Evaluations, performance management plans, data quality assessments, portfolio reviews, pipeline reviews, and joint donor/partner working sessions inform understanding of performance results and impact.

- Institutional assessments, initiated in FY 2014 and to be completed in FY 2016, include: the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa through the Integrated Partnership Assistance Agreement; the EAC; IGAD; and the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System.
- The Resilience Learning Project provides regular opportunities to review the performance and lessons learned from resilience programming in the Horn of Africa.
- A performance evaluation of the East African Trade Hub was conducted in FY 2015.
- The Cross-Border Integrated Partnership Project will initiate baseline data collection in FY 2016 to help measure the impact and performance of the project.
- The Performance evaluation of TradeMark East Africa was conducted in FY 2015 and included activities supported by USAID under Trade Africa.

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

- An evaluation of the Peace in East and Central Africa program confirmed the appropriateness of building civil society peace networks, which will continue in the new peace-building program. The findings of this evaluation informed the conflict management approach being used in the follow-on community peace-building program.
- The East Africa Trade and Investment Hub program will incorporate findings from the East Africa Trade Hub evaluation to improve regional integration policy implementation and expand East African export promotion, particularly under AGOA.
- A two-year post project evaluation of the Market Linkages Initiative, completed in FY 2014, will inform future support for building linkages between producers and traders. It also provides lessons learned for future post-project evaluations.
- Ongoing evaluations of the African regional organizations will be used to strengthen the capacity of these organizations to implement regional programs.
- Evaluation findings on the Cross-Border Health Integrated Partnership Project will provide concrete recommendations that will inform planning and implementation of this project over the next four years and will inform future investments at cross-border and related sites by other donors and regional-intergovernmental organizations and their member states.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Regional Economic Growth, Resilience, and Integration Increased: In FY 2017, U.S. assistance will promote improved regional dissemination of agricultural solutions, particularly with respect to enhancing results under the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, FTF, and its resilience component. Additionally, USAID will facilitate regional trade and harmonization of regional trade policies; strengthen regional economic communities; increase investment and availability of financing and technology in key regional sectors; increase and improve the focus on biodiversity and natural resource management; improve adaptation to climate change; and facilitate support for increased generation and distribution of electricity, with a particular focus on the East African Power Pool.

Increased Regional Capacity to Improve Quality and Access to Health Services in East Africa: Programs in East Africa will address cross-border health issues and support regional solutions to HIV/AIDS, maternal, newborn and child health and FP/RH. USAID will continue to support the region in planning and providing expertise on infectious and pandemic diseases.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	60,100
Economic Growth (EG) MISSION OBJECTIVE: Regional Economic Growth, Resilience, and Integration Increased	51,500
Development Assistance	51,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	25,000
4.5 Agriculture	20,000
4.8 Environment	6,500
Health MISSION OBJECTIVE: Increased Regional Capacity to Improve Quality and Access to Health Services in East Africa	8,600
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,600
3.1 Health	8,600

USAID Sahel Regional Program

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Sahel region continues to be prone to acute shocks and chronic stresses due to water scarcity, frequently changing weather patterns, high levels of poverty and debt, increased land degradation, population pressure, weak governance, low access to sufficient healthcare, and increased conflict and violent extremism. In order to mitigate the impact of these shocks and stresses, U.S. assistance seeks to help households and communities in targeted agro-pastoral and marginal agricultural zones to become more resilient to such adversities. U.S. assistance will strengthen the management of natural resources and reduce the risk presented by disasters; promote the use of conflict mitigation and reconciliation approaches; improve access to safe water; and promote improved nutrition and health practices. Activities will also facilitate increased income generation and asset accumulation by promoting more diverse livelihoods, as well as increased savings and access to credit.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	18,400	*	31,545	13,145
Development Assistance	15,600	*	24,845	9,245
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,800	*	6,700	3,900

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	18,400	*	31,545	13,145
Resilience	-	*	31,545	31,545
Development Assistance	-	*	24,845	24,845
Global Health Programs - USAID	-	*	6,700	6,700
Other	18,400	*	-	-18,400
Development Assistance	15,600	*	-	-15,600
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,800	*	-	-2,800

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support programs that address a myriad of factors that contribute to both chronic vulnerability and 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 health and nutrition status of some of the most vulnerable communities in the Sahel. These efforts will seek to reduce vulnerability and allow households and communities to better adapt to, and recover from, shocks and stresses in the future. In order to promote a more robust, regionally oriented, whole-of-government approach to addressing the challenges in the Sahel, the FY 2017 DA request for USAID/Sahel Regional will continue support for the Sahel Development Initiative (SDI). SDI has four inter-related

development objectives: countering violent extremism; strengthening vulnerable local communities; building capacity of regional, national, and subnational institutions to effectively deliver services; and interagency learning, as USAID, Department of State and Department of Defense colleagues work towards a common approach to the region.

Increased and Sustainable Economic Well-Being

Key Interventions:

- USAID will program \$3.0 million to assist in the diversification of livelihoods and sustainable economic opportunities for men, women, and youth in the agro-pastoral and marginal agricultural zones of the Sahel. Key interventions will focus on select staple crops and livestock. Activities will support agricultural productivity; promote the efficient production, processing and marketing of agricultural goods; facilitate access to finance; and increase the productivity of micro and small enterprises. These programs will ultimately enable targeted beneficiaries to adapt to, and recover from, immediate climactic shocks and longer-term stresses.
- \$2.0 million in Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI) funding will address environmental protection and natural resource management challenges in the context of climactic shocks and climate change and variability.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$10.0 million to support the efforts of target countries in the Sahel region to refine and implement country-led agricultural development programs that remain critical to reducing poverty, improving nutrition, and achieving food security and economic livelihood objectives in the region.

Strengthened Institutions and Governance

Key Interventions:

- \$1.0 million in FY 2017 resources will be used to promote more effective conflict mitigation tools and community-based reconciliation initiatives.
- \$5.0 million will support activities that strengthen governance and increase citizen confidence in the government by improving responsiveness to priority public needs. Activities will build on previous gains with local level governance issues related to natural resource management, disaster risk reduction, and conflict mitigation and prevention.

Improved Health and Nutrition Status

Key Intervention:

- \$3.8 million will support increasing access to water and sanitation services, improving hygiene practices, and facilitating the safe collection, transport, and storage of water.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Increasing access to safe water and improving health and nutrition practices are critical to building the resilience of the most vulnerable communities in the Sahel.

U.S. assistance will implement nutrition-focused interventions targeted at pregnant women and children under two to enable healthy feeding and childcare practices. Health and nutrition activities will complement livelihood and agricultural program activities to increase the availability of and access to, nutritious foods. Additionally, U.S. assistance will increase access to, and management of sources of clean water, and will promote hygienic and sanitary practices. Resources will also support efforts to

increase access to high-quality voluntary reproductive health and family planning information and services. GHP programs will address key barriers to behavior change through scaled-up innovative practices, including engaging men and using various forms of media and advertising platforms.

Improved Health and Nutrition Status

Key Interventions:

- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): \$1.5 million in FY 2017 resources will be programmed to strengthen networks of community health workers to deliver life-saving MCH interventions.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): \$4.0 million will expand access to high quality voluntary family planning services and information on reproductive health care on a sustainable basis.
- Nutrition: \$1.2 million will be used to reduce rates of malnutrition by increasing use of micronutrient supplementation and fortified foods.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

MCC's work in the Sahel Region includes a threshold program designed to assist Niger with performance targets related to the policy areas measured by the Girls' Primary School Education Indicator. The threshold program focuses on improving the quality of and access to education for girls by mobilizing school governance structures to promote gender-equitable classrooms, student leadership activities, and school management committees. The program will also increase student reading achievement by implementing a new Early Grade Reading curriculum comprised of reading materials in local languages. The threshold program will run until June 30, 2016. The MCC team is also preparing a compact in Niger to increase access to water for agriculture and livestock production. USAID's multi-sector resilience activities will coordinate with MCC to share information, including training manuals, irrigation tools and the results of upcoming hydrological assessments.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2015:

- A quantitative analysis of USAID's resilience programming in the Sahel was performed in 2015 and will be used to inform future programming.
- A qualitative baseline study, conducted by an external consultant, was completed in 2015 and will inform future resilience work planning, program modifications, and out-year budget requests.
- In FY 2016 USAID will undertake an assessment to identify key gaps in the delivery of family planning information and services that could be best addressed through its resilience platform.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- Ongoing monitoring of resilience programming implementation has revealed the need for additional programming focused on FP/RH interventions and a more comprehensive approach to livelihood diversification. As a result, USAID will scale up activities in these areas.
- Joint planning by multiple implementing partners is being applied to implementation plans across Sahel programs in response to monitoring findings.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased and Sustainable Economic Well-Being: The Sahel programs will use monitoring and evaluation findings to tailor interventions to enhance results within the resilience zone of intervention.

U.S. assistance will promote inclusive financial markets, increase the productivity of micro and small enterprises, and diversify non-agricultural livelihoods. FY 2017 resources will also target the most vulnerable communities to facilitate access to credit, savings, and insurance services and link small-scale agricultural producers to business services and training. Additionally, U.S. assistance will promote environmental management to sustain productive growth and healthy communities, while reducing the potential for natural resource-based conflict. U.S. assistance will also target a range of agriculture activities, including the promotion of improved agricultural technologies, support to institutions that facilitate equitable and sustainable utilization of land and water resources, increased organizational and market efficiencies, and investments in the capacity development of agricultural producers.

Strengthened Institutions and Governance: U.S. assistance will help to ease the risk of violence and promote reconciliation through inclusive and transparent natural resource governance mechanisms, support for the creation of more formalized, local-level conflict resolution outlets, and public messaging campaigns that promote conflict mitigation and resolution skills. Efforts will continue to support effective and sustainable natural resource and disaster risk management programming, as well as improvements in coordination, planning, and transparency of local and regional governance institutions. In addition, FY 2017 efforts under the Strengthened Institutions and Governance objective will expand to include more broad-based and productive engagement between civil society organizations and formal governance structures in order to enhance legitimacy and ensure citizen priorities are highlighted.

Improved Health and Nutrition Status: FY 2017 resources will be used to improve access to safe and reliable water and continue to reinforce healthy hygiene and sanitation practices. Resources will promote: community gardens; social and behavior change communication programs targeting women and children; community management of acute malnutrition; and access to and use of fortified foods and micronutrient supplementation. Additionally, FY 2017 resources will utilize findings from assessments to strengthen the capacity of local health service providers to deliver birth preparedness and maternity services, improve access to trained community health workers for routine essential care and treatment for newborns, and enhance family planning and reproductive health services in the resilience target zones.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	31,545
Increased and Sustainable Economic Well Being	15,009
Development Assistance	15,009
4.2 Trade and Investment	500
4.5 Agriculture	10,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,425
4.8 Environment	3,084
Strengthened Institutions and Governance	6,000
Development Assistance	6,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
2.2 Good Governance	2,500
2.4 Civil Society	2,500
Improved Health and Nutrition Status	10,536
Development Assistance	3,836
3.1 Health	3,836
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,700
3.1 Health	6,700

USAID Southern Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Despite substantial economic growth in southern Africa, the member states of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) continue to face challenges in achieving sustainable economic growth, eradicating poverty, addressing high HIV prevalence rates, cultivating a rule of law culture, and encouraging resource mobilization to support development. U.S. assistance seeks to promote a more integrated region for an improved quality of life for southern Africans. These investments will address the HIV/AIDS crisis, promote a regional enabling environment for economic growth and poverty reduction through increased trade, enhanced natural resource management and improved abilities to respond to climate impacts. In addition, U.S. assistance will support capacity building of key governmental institutions, civil society groups, and regional organizations. These activities will emphasize partnerships with regional organizations and institutions.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	45,350	*	40,100	-5,250
Development Assistance	41,083	*	36,500	-4,583
Economic Support Fund	667	*	-	-667
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,600	*	3,600	-

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	45,350	*	40,100	-5,250
Power Africa	-	*	2,000	2,000
Development Assistance	-	*	2,000	2,000
Trade and Investment Capacity Building in Africa (TICB)	16,250	*	22,500	6,250
Development Assistance	15,583	*	22,500	6,917
Economic Support Fund	667	*	-	-667
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	-	*	1,250	1,250
Development Assistance	-	*	1,250	1,250
Other	29,100	*	14,350	-14,750
Development Assistance	25,500	*	10,750	-14,750
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,600	*	3,600	-

Development Assistance (DA)

Utilizing DA funds, the U.S. government will support activities that promote a more integrated region for an improved quality of life for southern Africans.

Increased Sustainable Economic Growth in Targeted Areas

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$7.0 million to work with governments in southern Africa to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including combating extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth.
- The FY 2017 request includes \$22.5 million for the Southern Africa Trade and Investment Hub which will work to decrease non-tariff barriers to trade, and increase the trade capacity of regional value chains in selected sectors. Assistance will support countries that can directly benefit from the African Growth and Opportunity Act.
- Approximately \$3.8 million of U.S. assistance will support improved integration of science into decision-making and continued piloting of strategic adaptation strategies with local populations in select trans-boundary watersheds. These activities will strengthen capacities to deal with the effects of climate change and improved regional water management and cooperation with vulnerable populations in the region.
- \$2.0 million of clean energy funding will strengthen the enabling environment to stimulate increased private sector investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency in the region. Technical and transaction advisory services will be coupled with activities to enhance the policy enabling environment to promote renewable energy solutions to energy deficits across the region. This will include support that overcomes key constraints to investment, including weak regulation, planning and procurement for energy, lack of locally-scaled clean energy technologies and practices, and insufficient human resource and institutional capacity.
- Biodiversity programming will support the improved management and protection of globally important species, including rhinos and elephants. The program will support increased capacity, coordination and responsiveness to illicit wildlife trade with and across borders through work with enforcement and wildlife management authorities. Technical support to increase benefits from wildlife to communities and increased public and private investment will help shift incentives to more sustainable practices.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

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

Reduced Impact of HIV/AIDS on the Region

Key Intervention:

- USAID/Southern Africa will receive \$3.6 million to support national and regional HIV/AIDS strategies and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- USAID/Southern Africa plays a significant role in performance evaluations for many USAID missions in southern Africa. It is currently facilitating the award of local evaluations through a mechanism that USAID missions in the region can buy into for new evaluations. As part of its commitment to improve the quality of results and data in the region, USAID is also in the process of

- expanding its technical capacities to deliver timely analysis of programming.
- A mid-term evaluation of the Southern Africa Trade Hub was conducted in July 2014 to assess progress toward meeting program goals and identify areas of improvement for the current program's final work plan.

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

- Lessons learned from the mid-term evaluation of the Southern Africa Trade Hub were used to inform the design of the follow-on Southern Africa Trade and Investment Hub, such as fostering greater host country engagement by embedding advisors in relevant ministries.
- USAID's Resilience in the Limpopo River Basin program provides technical assistance to improve climate adaptation strategies for vulnerable populations in the Limpopo trans-boundary watershed. An evaluation of program performance and vulnerability was used to adjust and align program budget resources to better support targeted vulnerable communities to manage climate change through adaptation and biodiversity conservation.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased Sustainable Economic Growth in Targeted Areas: U.S. foreign assistance promotes sustainable economic growth by increasing agriculture productivity and trade, ensuring sound natural resource management, and addressing the impacts of climate change. Increased agriculture productivity and trade will advance economic prosperity and food security in the region. Improved stewardship of the soil, water, energy, land, and other natural assets that feed the engine of growth is necessary. Furthermore, climate change has the potential to limit economic growth if communities, ecosystems, and economies are not prepared to adapt to predicted impacts. U.S. assistance will address policy barriers to the movement of goods and services across borders, including those related to agriculture. U.S. assistance will support regional agriculture and climate change research and promote an enabling environment for agricultural sector growth and clean energy production. U.S. programs will target trans-boundary water and natural resources management, including enhanced capacities to cope with climate change and support evidence-based decision-making across sectors for improved development outcomes. U.S. assistance will identify opportunities to coordinate and leverage private sector and other donor resources.

Reduced Impact of HIV/AIDS on the Region: Significant threats to the quality of life of southern Africans exist in all countries in the region due to the lack of access to adequate health care. This challenge will be addressed through a regional approach that supports bilateral programs in the region and addresses regional issues. Through PEPFAR funding, U.S. assistance will multiply the individual U.S. bilateral efforts in the region by leveraging complementary projects and by identifying program and project gaps affecting migrant populations, regional networks, and health system weaknesses in the fight against HIV and AIDS. The United States will continue to emphasize increased commitments of the southern African countries, the private sector, and local civil society organizations to provide strong, sustained, and effective leadership of national and regional responses to HIV and AIDS. In particular, USAID will continue to strengthen the SADC HIV and AIDS Unit's capacity to address HIV in southern Africa. USAID is also engaging with local and regional partners in an effort to build capacity that will lead to more sustainable development in the health sector.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	40,100
Increased sustainable economic growth in targeted areas	36,500
Development Assistance	36,500
3.1 Health	750
4.2 Trade and Investment	22,500
4.5 Agriculture	7,000
4.8 Environment	6,250
Reduced impact of HIV/AIDS on the region	3,600
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,600
3.1 Health	3,600

USAID West Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

With a population of approximately 365 million, 60 percent of whom are under the age of 25, West Africa is a diverse region facing some of the most significant development challenges in the world. Working across 21 countries, USAID's West Africa Regional Mission implements foreign assistance programs that address regional problems that impede development. The West Africa Regional Mission serves as a regional platform for several U.S. government priorities, including countering violent extremism, Feed the Future (FTF), and Trade Investment and Capacity Building, and collaborates closely with USAID bilateral missions and offices in West Africa to achieve greater regional impact. U.S. foreign assistance in West Africa continues to focus on strengthening democracy to reduce the risk of instability and conflict across the region, expanding trade and strengthening economic ties within the region, increasing access to power, enhancing the resilience of the natural resource base to climate change, improving food security and agricultural productivity, reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS, and improving health services.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	95,922	*	85,214	-10,708
Development Assistance	68,067	*	70,814	2,747
Economic Support Fund	666	*	-	-666
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,400	*	14,400	-
P.L. 480 Title II	12,789	*	-	-12,789

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	95,922	*	85,214	-10,708
Early Warning and Response Partnership (EWARP) in Africa	-	*	4,714	4,714
Development Assistance	-	*	4,714	4,714
Power Africa	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Development Assistance	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Trade and Investment Capacity Building in Africa (TICB)	16,250	*	22,500	6,250
Development Assistance	15,584	*	22,500	6,916
Economic Support Fund	666	*	-	-666
Trans Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	8,000	*	10,000	2,000
Development Assistance	8,000	*	10,000	2,000
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	-	*	625	625
Development Assistance	-	*	625	625

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Other	70,672	*	47,375	-23,297
Development Assistance	43,483	*	32,975	-10,508
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,400	*	14,400	-
P.L. 480 Title II	12,789	*	-	-12,789

Development Assistance (DA)

DA resources will be used to mitigate conflict and counter violent extremism, increase broad-based economic growth and food security by improving agricultural productivity and increasing trade and investment, increase access to improved water and sanitation services, and improve the conservation of biodiversity and resilience to climate change.

Systems of Non-Violent Conflict Management Strengthened in West Africa

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$10.0 million toward Trans Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) will support and expand regional programming that builds community resistance to violent extremism in the Lake Chad Basin and Sahel countries.
- TSCTP activities will counter extremist narratives through regional strategic communication campaigns and support for positive, local counter-narratives.
- TSCTP projects will support moderate voices in communities, engage youth as critical change-makers, and bring communities and their governments closer together by supporting states and civil society to address core governance grievances in at-risk areas.
- In order to promote a more robust, regionally oriented, whole-of-government approach to addressing the challenges in the Sahel, the FY 2017 request will support the Sahel Development Initiative (SDI) with \$4.6 million in programming. SDI has four inter-related development objectives: countering violent extremism; strengthening vulnerable local communities; building capacity of regional, national, and subnational institutions to effectively deliver services; and interagency learning, as USAID, Department of State, and Department of Defense colleagues work toward a common approach to the region.
- Furthering efforts to promote peace and stability in West Africa, U.S. assistance will be used to reduce election violence and reinforce legitimate electoral processes with the objective of strengthening democratic governance.
- U.S. assistance through the Early Warning and Response Partnership (EWARP) will support the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and its member states, along with regional and national civil society organizations, to provide conflict early warning and response recommendations for actions to mitigate conflict by stakeholders and decision makers across West Africa.
- EWARP-related activities will support civil society's role in promoting peaceful elections by building their organizational and advocacy capacities.

Broad-Based Economic Growth and Resilience Advanced through West African Partners

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to increase regional integration, trade, food security, nutrition and resilience. Stronger regional organizations, both intergovernmental and non-governmental, are better able to advance their regional mandates and provide services to their constituents.

- Activities will advance policy analysis and the harmonization and implementation of regional policies related to agriculture, trade, power, and natural resource management at national levels through linkages of regional programs to bilateral programs.
- USAID will promote improved regional information systems that collect, monitor, and disseminate information and data on trade flows, climate change, meteorology, and food security in order to enable more informed decision making and to build the resilience of West Africans to climate and other shocks.
- U.S. assistance will support and increase the dissemination of research in agriculture, environment, and trade, including the dissemination and scaling-up of new or existing technologies and innovative practices. This will include innovations that assist adaptation to changing climatic conditions such as expanding use of drought tolerant cereals.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, FTF, USAID will provide \$19.0 million to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including combating extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth. USAID will continue to work with regional intergovernmental organizations, such as ECOWAS, and the governments of West Africa to refine and implement the ECOWAS-led comprehensive regional food security plan to reduce hunger and improve nutrition, and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development.
- Activities will improve systems that increase access to and availability of quality agricultural inputs (seeds and fertilizer), and promote practices that increase agriculture productivity (e.g., improved staple, value-added and rotational crop practices, integrated soil fertility and pest management, climate-smart agriculture, and post-harvest improvements) in addition to other strategies that increase food security.
- Activities will increase both intra-regional trade in staple foods and global trade in targeted export products, including exports to the United States under the African Growth and Opportunity Act.
- U.S. assistance will continue to support regional private sector associations to, in turn, help farmers and firms to meet relevant international grades and standards.
- Activities will improve the competitiveness of the transport sector by supporting the collection of data on trade barriers along selected borders and corridors in West Africa, and by organizing events to provide an open forum for stakeholders to discuss and address tariff and non-tariff barriers with officials.
- As part of the Trade and Investment Capacity Building Initiative, an expansion of the Trade Africa initiative, approximately \$22.5 million in U.S. assistance will assist partner countries in furthering the effective implementation of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement, improve the productivity, quality and competitiveness of West African products, facilitate market linkages, expand access to financial services and market information, and promote improvement to trade policies.
- Through the Global Climate Change Initiative, approximately \$4.5 million in U.S. assistance will support regional organizations to identify and scale up practices and actions that increase resilience to climate change, encourage the use of climate information in decision making, support the development of monitoring for carbon storage, and increase the use of land management practices that result in additional carbon storage. Activities will support the implementation of the ECOWAS Environmental Policy and its forest convergence plan, as well as assist ECOWAS in monitoring and assessing how member states are meeting their commitment to international agreements, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
- U.S. assistance will improve biodiversity conservation in West Africa by strengthening regional organizations' capacity to manage trans-boundary protected areas of high importance to biodiversity, including the Guinea Forest, mangroves, and coastal wetlands areas. Activities will encourage the adoption of best practices in conservation such as community forest management and co-management

regimes. Assistance will support the implementation of regional and international conventions such as the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity.

- Approximately \$0.6 million in U.S. assistance will support the West African Civil Society Institute, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) including the Last Great Ape, and other regional organizations such as ECOWAS to build the capacity of law enforcement officials to address the use of West African ports that traffic wildlife parts and products. Activities will assist networks of advocacy NGOs to reinforce the implementation of international conventions such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species and the Lusaka convention.

Utilization of Quality Health Services Increased through West African Partners

Key Intervention:

- Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): With \$6.3 million, U.S. assistance will be used to build the capacity of regional WASH institutions to improve regional coordination, collaboration and dissemination of best practices. Emphasis will be placed on private sector engagement in sanitation service delivery, while also improving the water quality monitoring services available to the public.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. The overall goal of regional health programs is to increase the utilization of quality health services across the region, particularly among the most vulnerable populations.

U.S. assistance will support piloting and scaling up innovative high impact interventions, strengthening regional health systems to be able to respond to national needs, promoting evidence-based decision making and technical excellence through the generation and use of data for sound policy formulation, and harnessing resources from the private sector to expand health coverage in the region.

Utilization of Quality Health Services Increased through West African Partners

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), USAID will receive \$3.0 million in GHP-USAID to build partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs focused on achieving epidemic reductions in the highest burden districts. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): USAID will provide \$1.0 million to support a regional center of excellence for fistula prevention, treatment and care to provide technical assistance and policy advocacy tools, curriculum development, and facility accreditation standards. This center will serve frontline health workers and medical and nursing associations to strengthen their skills in fistula prevention, repair and treatment, as well as serve as a platform for advocacy and information sharing. In addition, USAID will continue to support fistula activities in Niger with particular focus on prevention, linking women to family planning services, and advocating for a continuum of care.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): The USAID regional health program will provide \$10.4 million to continue to support regional and global partnerships such as Family Planning 2020 that aims to reach 120 million additional women and girls with voluntary family planning/reproductive health services by 2020 and respond to the call of the Ouagadougou Partnership for Repositioning Family Planning in Francophone West Africa. USAID will support these partnerships through a three-pronged approach of policy and advocacy, service delivery and commodity security. In policy and advocacy, USAID will continue to work with regional organizations, host country governments and private sector entities to address bottlenecks that hinder the delivery of quality health services.

In service delivery, USAID will continue to implement a regional family planning activity that focuses on increasing access to and use of quality family planning services, including youth-friendly services, in select urban and peri-urban areas using high-impact approaches, testing innovative models for service delivery, and engaging the private sector. In commodity security, USAID will continue to work closely with the West Africa Health Organization (WAHO), other donors, and partners to provide technical assistance and limited commodity support to ensure and sustain commodity security in West Africa.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014 and FY 2015:

- USAID conducted six performance evaluations. In FY 2014, the following projects were evaluated: Sustainable and Thriving Environments for West African Development (STEWARD); Staple Crops and Institutional Support; West Africa Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. During FY 2015, the projects evaluated were: The West Africa Fertilizer Program (WAFP); Energy Portfolio; Land Use Dynamics and Climate Change Activities.
- During FY 2015, USAID held a portfolio review session for its flagship regional Family Planning project, *Agir pour la Planification Familiale* (AGIR-PF). The project's baseline study was conducted in Burkina Faso, Niger and Togo and finalized in August 2015. The survey revealed that only between 11 and 46 percent of service providers had been trained in how to provide youth-friendly reproductive health services. The project will begin addressing this issue in FY 2016.

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

- Findings from USAID's monitoring and evaluation activities have informed the management of ongoing projects and the design of planned projects. For example, the evaluators of the WAFP recommended that the implementing partner set up a working group of program sub-partners and stakeholders to ensure the success of fertilizer provision and distribution. In response, the partner created a steering committee to review work plans, elaborate communication strategies and plan meetings.
- The evaluation of the Staple Crops and Institutional Support Program recommended that the implementing partner, a regional agriculture research organization, should more carefully define and articulate indicators and provide rationales for setting targets in their M&E framework. The partner was also advised to ensure that participating National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) were sufficiently familiar with the methodology for establishing credible baselines and help build overall NARS monitoring and evaluation capacity. These actions were started at the end of the project and will be continued during the implementation of the new follow-on award.
- The evaluation of Sustainable & Thriving Environment for West Africa Regional Development Phase III informed the design of the recently-launched flagship regional natural resources management project, the West Africa Biodiversity and Climate Change program (WA-BICC). WA-BICC is being implemented through a single contract based on recommendations made by the STEWARD evaluation, which noted that implementing a complex natural resource management project through a series of sub-agreements, or grants under contract, may not provide the degree of direction required to ensure results. The evaluation advised USAID to carefully assess the choice of instruments when using earmarked funds with very specific requirements, since partnerships, teaming arrangements, and funding instruments cannot easily be amended mid-project.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Systems of Non-Violent Conflict Management Strengthened in West Africa: Democratic governance in West Africa continues to be characterized by fragility and unmet expectations. Uneven civic engagement, weak state institutions, endemic corruption, and the spread of extremist violence threaten to undermine the gains made by many West African nations in recent years. As in the past, future elections promise to be critical turning points for countries in the region, and the threat of election violence remains high. To counter these potentially destabilizing factors, U.S. assistance will promote legitimate and credible electoral processes through which power is ceded peacefully. USAID will continue to support the implementation of the TSCTP as the U.S. government's flagship effort to counter violent extremism in West Africa. U.S. assistance will counter extremist narratives and address the underlying drivers of extremism and instability in West Africa. In order to achieve these objectives, USAID will work closely with and through regional organizations and civil society networks to strengthen a culture of non-violence and respect for democratic norms.

Broad-Based Economic Growth and Resilience Advanced through West African Partners: U.S. assistance will focus on three inter-related sectors of economic growth: agriculture, trade and environment. As part of Feed the Future, USAID will continue to work with regional intergovernmental organizations, such as ECOWAS and the governments of West Africa to refine and implement the ECOWAS-led comprehensive regional food security plan, harmonize policies and enhance regional information systems related to food security in order to reduce hunger and improve nutrition, and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. U.S. assistance will work to reduce barriers to trade along select road corridors in West Africa and improve commerce along those corridors. U.S. assistance will continue to support regional private sector associations by providing expert technical assistance to help these organizations, in turn, help farmers and firms to meet relevant international standards. In addition, U.S. assistance will assist West African countries in furthering the effective implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement.

U.S. assistance in support of the Presidential Global Climate Change Initiative will promote renewable West African energy sources to reduce fossil fuel emissions and increase competitiveness by improving access to clean, reliable and low-cost energy. Biodiversity and climate change funds will be used to improve decision makers' understanding of long-term land use trends, accurately quantify carbon stocks, and improve the governance of natural resources. Best practices that reduce deforestation and forest degradation will be scaled-up in order to decrease the emission of greenhouse gases and the loss of important biodiversity. Programming in support of the National Strategy to Combat Wildlife Trafficking will support ongoing advocacy and capacity building efforts to improve the enforcement of national wildlife trafficking commitments.

Utilization of Quality Health Services Increased through West African Partners: To increase the access to and use of quality HIV/AIDS, reproductive health, and maternal and child health services in West Africa, U.S. assistance will support piloting, replication, and scale-up of innovative high impact interventions, strengthen regional health systems to be able to respond to national needs, promote evidence-based decision making and technical excellence through the generation and use of data for sound policy formulation, and harness resources from the private sector to expand health coverage in the region. Water, sanitation, and hygiene programming will continue to scale-up practices that increase access to improved sources of water and sanitation.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	85,214
Systems of Non-violent Conflict Management Strengthened in West Africa	15,714
Development Assistance	15,714
1.1 Counterterrorism	10,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,714
2.4 Civil Society	2,000
Broad-Based Economic Growth and Resilience Advanced through West African Partners	48,848
Development Assistance	48,848
4.2 Trade and Investment	22,500
4.5 Agriculture	19,000
4.8 Environment	7,348
Utilization of Quality Health Services Increased through West African Partners	20,652
Development Assistance	6,252
3.1 Health	6,252
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,400
3.1 Health	14,400

East Asia and Pacific Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The strategic rebalance to the Asia-Pacific acknowledges that the future security and prosperity of the United States will be significantly shaped by events and developments in the region. The FY 2017 request for East Asia and Pacific (EAP) provides crucial resources in support of the rebalance. With U.S. leadership and engagement, the region is building a more mature security and economic architecture to promote stability and prosperity. In order to sustain this rebalance, the United States will continue to be a preeminent trade and investment partner, security guarantor, and supporter of democracy and good governance throughout the region. This ongoing commitment will guide U.S. activities to advance our strong relations with treaty allies to meet 21st century security challenges; build new partnerships with emerging regional powers; improve the region's multilateral institutions; expand free trade and investment; forge a broad-based military presence; and advance democracy, human rights, and the rule of law.

The FY 2017 request for EAP supports five key regional goals:

Deepen Security Ties and Alliances: U.S. alliances and strategic partnerships in the Asia-Pacific materially advance efforts to deter and defend against military and non-military threats to the region and the United States; resolve disputes peacefully; adopt common positions on regional and global priorities; and confront emerging challenges that impact U.S. national interests.

Increase Economic Growth and Trade: U.S. prosperity and inclusive economic growth in the region advance through the expansion of U.S. exports and investment flows, increased regional economic integration, and improved development outcomes.

Strengthen Partnerships with Emerging Powers: U.S. engagement with emerging regional powers and partners strengthens U.S. national security, promotes trade and economic growth, and produces solutions to transnational regional challenges that support U.S. interests and values, including health threats and global climate change.

Support an Effective Regional Architecture: U.S. efforts to support an emerging architecture of robust regional institutions and multilateral agreements results in a positive political and economic environment for the United States, and strengthens regional stability and economic growth.

Expand Democratic Development: The United States advances strengthened regional commitment to democratic development and human rights and to addressing transnational challenges.

U.S. assistance in these areas will harness the Asia-Pacific region's dynamism, advance regional integration, and sustain U.S. leadership and commitment to the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	780,187	*	873,000	92,813
Overseas Contingency Operations	28,800	*	-	-28,800
Foreign Military Financing	28,800	*	-	-28,800
Enduring/Core Programs	751,387	*	873,000	121,613
Development Assistance	231,186	*	358,540	127,354
Economic Support Fund	140,084	*	128,528	-11,556
Foreign Military Financing	77,250	*	86,600	9,350
Global Health Programs - State	57,059	*	75,627	18,568
Global Health Programs - USAID	140,020	*	131,750	-8,270
International Military Education and Training	10,783	*	11,500	717
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	36,000	*	37,975	1,975
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	59,005	*	42,480	-16,525

Detailed Overview

Security and Alliances: U.S. assistance will strengthen bilateral security partnerships, increase confidence-building measures, build crucial maritime security capacities, and bolster preventative-diplomacy mechanisms to resolve grievances and advance regional stability. The FY 2017 request expands regional and bilateral assistance programs to strengthen maritime capacity-building in cooperation with our allies and partners in the Asia-Pacific, including the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Vietnam. U.S. assistance will also support military professionalization programs through the provision of equipment as well as technical and tactical training programs for national militaries. Police and law enforcement programs will build local capacity in the Philippines and Indonesia to conduct in-service training for law enforcement agencies on core police competencies, such as criminal investigation techniques, forensic investigations, and community policing. U.S. assistance will also support bilateral and region-wide efforts to defeat terrorist organizations; deter transnational crime; support peaceful resolution of internal conflicts; strengthen nonproliferation efforts, customs, and border security; and clear landmines and unexploded ordinance in mainland Southeast Asia and the Pacific. These efforts will support U.S. allies in the region and help deter and defend against threats to the region and to the United States.

Economic Growth and Trade: Conclusion of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) negotiations in October 2015 is a hallmark of U.S. leadership and commitment to the region. TPP will spur economic growth and prosperity, enhance competitiveness, and increase jobs in the United States and the Asia-Pacific. By setting high standards on labor, the environment, intellectual property, and a free and open Internet, TPP will help U.S. businesses access a level and predictable playing field in emerging markets in the Asia-Pacific region. TPP will significantly shape our economic and strategic relationships in the Asia-Pacific region long into the future. U.S. leadership in the Asia-Pacific continues to support regional economic integration, improvements in legal and regulatory frameworks, increased trade capacity, and transparent, democratic governance. More broadly, FY 2017 funds will continue to advance U.S. engagement with key bilateral and multilateral partners through an ambitious economic integration

agenda aimed at tapping the efficiencies of a larger market and unlocking new sources of prosperity for the United States. U.S. assistance will consolidate economic reforms and improve competitiveness in countries that are emerging in the lower-middle income bracket and help the poorest nations in the region to reduce poverty. In Vietnam, the United States will support the Governance for Inclusive Growth program and other efforts that improve Vietnam's technical understanding and capacity to participate in the TPP. U.S. assistance to Indonesia will encourage policies that increase competitiveness across a number of sectors and encourage labor-intensive economic activities. In the Philippines, the United States will promote economic growth and investment, and continue to increase economic opportunities in Mindanao. In Cambodia and Timor-Leste, programs will support agricultural production, private sector competitiveness, and enterprise development. By harnessing Asia's economic growth and dynamism, U.S. assistance will promote U.S. economic and strategic interests.

Emerging Powers and Partners: The United States seeks to strengthen partner capabilities and policies to address shared challenges and bolster a rules-based order that operates in accordance with international laws. Strengthened partnerships with China and Indonesia – and with other emerging partners, including Burma, Mongolia, and Vietnam – will contribute to regional stability and prosperity. U.S. assistance will support strategic multilateral and bilateral partnerships, including the TPP, the Comprehensive Partnership with Indonesia, the Philippines Partnership for Growth, and continued engagement with Burma as the country continues its democratic reforms. In Indonesia, the United States will continue to strengthen the country's capacity to manage climate change risks.

Regional Architecture: The United States seeks to shape an evolving regional architecture and deepen its engagement with various multilateral institutions and fora, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the ASEAN Regional Forum, the East Asia Summit, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, and the Pacific Islands Forum. These multilateral institutions and fora provide platforms for dialogue that advance regional economic and political integration, security cooperation, and humanitarian relief. The United States will also continue assistance to the Lower Mekong Delta region through the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI), which supports education, environment, health, food security, energy security, and connectivity in the region. U.S. assistance through LMI will invigorate sustained U.S. engagement in the Lower Mekong countries of Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam, and narrow the development gap among ASEAN members. The United States considers LMI to be its avenue and primary driver of Mekong sub-regional integration and seeks to align it with the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI). LMI will supplement traditional U.S. bilateral assistance by building the institutional capacity of Mekong countries to establish and adopt common standards and resolve specific cross-border challenges, such as water management and infectious diseases. U.S. assistance will also expand engagement with the Pacific Islands Forum and other regional bodies to improve democratic development and governance in the Pacific islands.

Democratic Development: The United States remains committed to the expansion of democratic development and human rights, including those of women and children, to create responsible Asia-Pacific partners who share the United States' most fundamental values. The FY 2017 request to provide U.S. assistance in this area will advance the development of robust democratic institutions throughout the region, including support for the political and economic transition in Burma. The United States has a critical interest in helping the region institutionalize these democratic gains and continue on the path toward effective and transparent democratic governance, including human rights and gender equality, rule of law, and vibrant civil societies. Good governance is linked to greater economic growth and long-term stability. In Indonesia and the Philippines, programs will focus on tackling persistent issues in corruption and institution-building, including strengthening civil society, governmental bodies, legal institutions, political parties, and local governments. In Burma, programs supporting civil society, media, and microcredit institutions will continue to promote a democratic culture. Programs in Vietnam will help the government implement new policies to strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights.

Burma

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Foreign assistance aims to deepen Burma's democratic reforms, advance the national reconciliation process, and improve the lives of millions left vulnerable by decades of military rule. By bolstering support for civil society, U.S. efforts aim to strengthen political reforms, advance the national peace process, expand economic opportunity, and improve the health and welfare of all the people of Burma. The signing of a Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement in 2015 has raised expectations for national reconciliation and political dialogue in order to end the conflict. While the landslide victory for Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy (NLD) party was a historic milestone for the country's trajectory toward greater freedom and opportunity, progress may be undermined by conflict, intercommunal violence, limits on constitutional reform, and weak economic foundations. U.S. assistance aims to support Burma's continued transition and respond to new opportunities critical for Burma to become a more democratic, peaceful, stable, and prosperous country.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	96,700	*	114,700	18,000
Economic Support Fund	61,700	*	82,700	21,000
Global Health Programs - State	9,000	*	9,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	21,000	*	20,000	-1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	*	3,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	*	-	-2,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

The United States will continue to strengthen people's ability to shape Burma's reforms, build effective democratic institutions, and meet the needs of the most vulnerable. ESF will address challenges to sustaining these reforms, such as communal divisions caused by decades of fear and mistrust, weak rule of law, a flawed constitution, and the lack of an independent judiciary. U.S. assistance will provide rural communities and entrepreneurs access to technology, markets, and finance, and grow the next generation of reformers. ESF will also support the urgent work of national reconciliation following decades of conflict. The signing of the text of the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement by the government and eight ethnic armed groups in 2015 is a critical first step in a long process of building a sustainable and just peace in Burma, but the complicated and costly national political dialogue process leading to lasting peace is likely to continue beyond 2017. U.S. assistance will support this dialogue with the aim to balance the interests of the national government and ethnic minority states and aid those left vulnerable by conflict.

Influential Entities Demonstrate Increased Trust of Each Other and Confidence in the Process through Increased Dialogue and Improved Cooperation

Key Interventions:

- The U.S. will continue to engage with the government, ethnic groups, civil society, and the military to encourage the transition to peace and a transparent and consultative peace process.

- U.S. assistance will support opportunities to build trust – through dialogue and cooperation – among key stakeholders in preparation for and as part of a national political dialogue process. Activities may include provision of technical assistance and direct support to a National Dialogue Secretariat or other key stakeholder groups as part of the national political dialogue.
- Assistance will increase outreach to key religious and community actors to urge promotion of tolerance rather than exclusion.
- U.S. assistance will support local efforts of conflict resolution and reconciliation, promote democracy, build the capacity of local leaders, and empower women to participate in the peace process and national reconciliations efforts.

Communities are Willing and Capable of Supporting Peace and Resisting Inter-Communal Violence and Discrimination

Key Interventions:

- Programs will promote community participation, especially among women, in political and peace processes. Assistance may also include support for civil society engagement through the Civil Society Forum for Peace.
- U.S. assistance will foster dialogue and tolerance between civil society groups, including secular and religious communities, ethnic minorities and non-ethnic minorities, and government on a range of human rights and religious freedom issues.
- U.S. assistance will support training for civil society actors on principles of conflict resolution and non-discrimination, and provide practical skills training to enhance their capacity to mobilize support for tolerance campaigns and initiatives.
- Assistance will support local efforts, capacity, and willingness to foster peace and inter-communal harmony, democracy promotion, and participation in peace building and conflict resolution processes.
- Assistance will improve local media capacity and provide journalist training in conflict and conflict-sensitive reporting.
- Programs will provide technical assistance to judges, prosecutors, investigators and prison officials to promote rule of law and respect for human rights.

Societal Foundations—Institutions, Processes, and Mechanisms—are Respectful of Burma’s Diversity and Support National Reconciliation

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance aims to strengthen the rule of law and ensure access to justice is provided more effectively, equitably, and transparently to the people of Burma.
- Programs will provide technical assistance and capacity building to the incoming government and institutions to support political and economic reforms.
- Assistance will develop the capacity of civil society to contribute effectively to the reform process by engaging in public policy development and advocacy.
- Technical assistance and training will be provided for government officials, including newly elected parliamentarians, to improve citizen services, operate transparently, develop and draft laws to be consistent with Burma’s international human rights obligations, and promote democratic norms, including a constitution that reflects a modern democratic state.
- Programs will support the development of political parties to become more representative and policy-focused.
- Technical assistance will support the Union Election Commission to continue to implement its five-year strategic plan, and conduct anticipated constitutional referenda and by-elections.
- Programs will support the development of political parties to become more representative and policy-focused.

- Technical assistance and grants to civil society organizations (CSOs) will build a partnership among communities, the government, and regional CSOs that aims to improve the delivery of services, promotes and protects rights, and mitigates community-level tensions.
- Technical assistance will provide capacity-building support to government at local, state and national levels to provide inclusive, high quality government services to all citizens.

Influential Entities Employ Principles of a Well-Governed Democratic State that is Inclusive, Accountable, and Responsive to its People

Key Interventions:

- Programs will provide technical assistance to executive branch, parliamentary, and judicial officials to further transparent, accountable and inclusive political and economic reforms.
- U.S. assistance will support dialogue between government and CSOs to promote democratic reforms, civil liberties, respect for human rights, and inclusive development, and to hold the government accountable for its international commitments.
- U.S. assistance will provide technical and organizational capacity building for key reform-minded government institutions and individuals, including the Parliament and the Union Election Commission, to deepen and further key democratic reforms such as constitutional change.
- Programs will provide technical assistance and training to the minor courts to improve case management that will open the legal process to greater public scrutiny and improve access to justice.
- Assistance will support increased protection of human rights for people in Burma by assisting civil society organizations, such as the recently established Independent Lawyers Association of Myanmar, legal aid providers, and justice institutions to respect human rights and fair trial guarantees.
- Activities will increase public awareness about access to justice, and support securing the democratic transition by addressing the public's expectations for improved governance.
- Programs will support independent media and train journalists to amplify public concerns, provide credible reporting on reforms, and improve access to information, government accountability and transparency, and the protection of human rights and civil liberties.

Burma Nurtures a Vibrant, Participatory, Representative and Capable Civil Society and Free and Responsible Media Able to: 1) Monitor, Engage/Access, and Hold Local and Central Government Accountable; and 2) Represent and Advance Citizen Interests in Pursuit of Democratic Ideals at All Levels of Society

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support partnerships between the people of Burma and CSOs to mitigate religious extremism and protect the rights of minorities.
- Programs will train journalists and civil society leaders to provide accurate and timely reports on constitutional and legal reforms, human rights violations, the peace process, and government actions that undermine Burma's progress towards establishing a pluralistic national identity.
- U.S. assistance programs, including iPACE, will develop the technical and organizational expertise of civil society organizations and media outlets to influence policy and advocate for government accountability and transparency. Programs will also strengthen networks among civil society and media organizations, to support organizations' capability to work collectively to publicly address issues associated with democracy and free expression.
- U.S. assistance will support civil society actors, including think tanks and advocacy organizations, to press for improved respect of human rights.
- Assistance will support civil society advocacy to monitor the new Government of Burma's reform agenda and engagement in the drafting of laws and regulations across a broad range of reform issues to improve access to justice and protect the rights of the people of Burma.

- Programs will support civil society activities that provide legal aid services, strengthen paralegal networks, promote civic and public legal education, and promote and protect the rights of vulnerable populations.

Societal Foundations/Processes, Institutions, and Mechanisms, at the Local, State, and National Levels, Reflect the Will, Concerns, and Participation of the Burmese People

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance aims to strengthen the rule of law and ensure access to justice is provided more effectively, equitably, and transparently to the people of Burma.
- Programs will provide technical assistance and capacity building to government actors and institutions that support political and economic reforms.
- Assistance will develop the capacity of civil society to contribute effectively to the reform process by engaging in public policy development and advocacy.
- Technical assistance and training will be provided for government officials, including parliament, to improve citizen services, operate transparently, develop and draft laws to be consistent with Burma's international human rights obligations, and promote democratic norms, including a constitution that reflects a modern democratic state.
- Programs will support the development of political parties to become more representative and policy-focused.
- Technical assistance will be provided for the Union Election Commission to continue to implement its five-year strategic plan, and conduct anticipated constitutional referendums and by-elections.
- Technical assistance and grants will be provided to CSOs to build a partnership among communities, the government, and regional CSOs that aim to improve the delivery of services, promote and protect rights, and mitigate community-level tensions.
- Technical assistance will improve the capacity of government at local, state, and national levels to provide inclusive, high quality government services to all citizens.

An Open Market Economy Governed by Transparent Rules that Meet International Standards and are Consistent with U.S. Interests

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will foster more inclusive and credible processes for commercial lawmaking that engage civil society.
- Programs will address constraints and streamline regulations that impact small and medium enterprises and limit broad-based job creation and economic growth.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of institutions, including local CSOs, to advocate for and implement laws and regulations on arbitration, food safety, intellectual property rights, competition, banking and financial institutions, consumer protection, and procurement.
- Programs will train civil society and the media to report on economic issues and to serve as a conduit for raising public awareness on important economic policy issues for improved and transparent economic governance.
- U.S. assistance will support Burma's compliance with commitments under the World Trade Organization (WTO) and ASEAN Economic Community.

Economic Growth that Benefits all Regions of the Country and Segments of Society

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$14.0 million to work with the Government of Burma to implement agricultural development

programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including combating violent extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth.

- U.S. assistance will support smallholder farmers by improving land tenure security, increasing agricultural productivity and diversification, and improving access to information, markets, and finance.
- Programs aim to enhance parliament's understanding of food security policies and effective and transparent legislation that governs land tenure.
- Programs will build the capacity of civil society and farmer organizations to engage in economic activity centered on agriculture and sustainable livelihoods.
- U.S. assistance will support networks for women social and economic entrepreneurs.
- The United States will support Burma in developing and implementing economic policy reforms that will attract domestic and foreign private sector investments.
- U.S. assistance aims to improve the ability of startups and rural small and medium enterprises to access business skills, finance, regional and international markets, information and advisory services, and technology.
- U.S. assistance will support entrepreneurs in the Information Communication and Technology Sector as a means to challenge existing industries and structures by generating and disseminating new ideas and opportunities.

Increased U.S. Trade and Responsible Investment

Key Interventions:

- Programs will support the development and implementation of progressive investment legislation that includes streamlined and transparent application and evaluation processes.
- Programs will prioritize trade-capacity building needs of mutual benefit to Burma and the United States, particularly those identified through U.S.-Burma Trade and Investment Framework Agreement discussions and the World Trade Organization Trade Facilitation Agreement.
- U.S. assistance will build the capacity of labor unions to represent members and maintain internal democratic structures, communicate workplace grievances, and foster government-business-labor dialogue.

Communities are Equipped to Take Advantage of Socio-Economic Opportunities while Reducing their Vulnerability to Threats

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support communities to organize participatory, inclusive local governance structures that are equipped to assess the needs of their communities, mobilize resources, advocate for their needs to local authorities, and lead their own development processes.
- Working through community-governance structures, U.S. programs will assist communities to address the fundamental challenges they face: disease outbreaks, conflict, natural disasters, economic downturns, and the impacts of climate change, and improve delivery of quality government services, such as healthcare and education.
- U.S. assistance will improve livelihoods and agricultural practices in vulnerable communities while connecting them to economic and educational opportunities and improving community health and water/sanitation efforts.
- Programs will build the capacity of civil society and community leaders to advocate to the government for the needs of vulnerable communities and to hold the government accountable for the delivery of quality services.
- U.S. assistance will support the multi-donor Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund to increase food availability and incomes for the poorest and most vulnerable people in Burma.

Institutions/Groups Have Increased Capacity to Deliver Quality Basic Services to the People of Burma

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help displaced people, refugees, returnees and communities recovering from conflict along the Thailand-Burma border and in Southeast Burma meet their basic needs by training and empowering the local groups that serve them and improving local governance structures.
- Programs will increase the ability of government institutions and civil society organizations serving vulnerable populations to provide quality services in the health, food security, livelihoods, water, sanitation and hygiene, emergency assistance, education, and social services sectors.
- Assistance will build teacher capacity through training and by partnering Peace Corps volunteers and teachers in middle and high school classrooms to support vocational training.

Donors, Government, Humanitarian and Development Partners Strategically Coordinate Assistance in a Way that Catalyzes Sustainable Change in Communities

Key Interventions:

- The United States will leverage its contributions and leadership role in multi-donor trust funds and coordination fora to ensure that civil society and communities play a central role in their own development.
- Programs will increase access to technology and innovation to help address critical health, humanitarian, and development issues.

Strengthen the Capacity of Domestic Institutions to Address Regional Threats

Key Interventions:

- Programs will improve reintegration services for former child soldiers, strengthening government systems and processes to identify and release underage children.
- Assistance will foster greater CSO participation in anti-trafficking.
- Programs will work with communities and the government to increase trafficking awareness and prevention efforts.
- U.S. assistance seeks to further Burma's participation in regional coordination measures.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

U.S. assistance will advance health outcomes and increase accountability and transparency in the overall health system. In close coordination with civil society, ethnic health organizations, the private sector, and the GOB, the United States will support health sector reform for the inclusive, equitable, and transparent provision of health care. Investments will be designed to drive socio-economic growth and poverty reduction and support the goals of the Global Health Initiative in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths; creating an AIDS-free generation; and protecting communities from other infectious diseases, including drug resistant strains of malaria and tuberculosis (TB). Assistance efforts will promote proven, cost-effective interventions and demonstrate models that can be adopted by the Ministry of Health, civil society, ethnic health organizations and the private sector. Programs will work with the poor in urban, peri-urban, and rural areas and focus on health service delivery to vulnerable and key at-risk populations from a diverse range of ethnic groups from across Burma.

Communities are Equipped to Take Advantage of Socio-Economic Opportunities while Reducing Their Vulnerability to Threats

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Burma will receive \$10.0 million (of which \$9.0 million in GHP-State and \$1 million in GHP-USAID) to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs focused on achieving epidemic control in the highest burden districts. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Tuberculosis (TB): \$6.0 million will fund programs 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: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria initiative (PMI) will provide \$8.0 million to expand efforts to scale proven preventative and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2017 request level for Burma does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2017 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health: \$5.0 million will develop systems that improve access and availability of skilled providers for deliveries and antenatal care and thereby reduce infant and maternal mortality rates. Technical assistance will help the Ministry of Health, ethnic health organization, and civil society to scale-up proven reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health policies and interventions that overcome barriers to care; address infections and nutritional deficiencies during pregnancy; increase hygienic practices during delivery; and strengthen post-partum care and counseling, including among the new cadre of midwives who deliver much of the maternal primary care.

Institutions/Groups Have Increased Capacity to Deliver Quality Basic Services to the People of Burma

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will bolster the GOB, ethnic health organizations, and civil society in the provision of health services to support the control and prevention of HIV, MDR-TB, and malaria among vulnerable populations.
- Programs will increase the availability of essential preventive, diagnostic, and treatment supplies and commodities through the strengthening of a national health supply chain management system and support harmonization with private sector supply chains.
- Activities will provide technical assistance to the GOB, ethnic health organizations, civil society and the private sector in management, strategic planning, resource mobilization, and engagement with policy makers, development partners, and all stakeholders to upgrade public and private sector facilities and services.
- Funding will provide organizational development support and technical assistance to national civil society networks and ethnic health organizations representing at risk populations to advocate with government and the private sector for high quality health services.

Donors, Government, Humanitarian and Development Partners Strategically Coordinate Assistance in a Way that Catalyzes Sustainable Change in Communities

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance to civil society, ethnic health organizations, private sector organizations and the government to inform decision makers on policies and institute systemic reforms related to the health sector that will positively impact vulnerable communities and support

universal health coverage.

- Programs will increase Burma's access to technology and innovation to address critical health, humanitarian, and development issues.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

U.S. assistance will support counternarcotics, law enforcement, and rule of law programming, including efforts to prevent, identify, and address transnational crime in Burma.

Societal Foundations/Processes, Institutions, and Mechanisms, at the Local, State, and National Levels, Reflect the Will, Concerns, and Participation of the Burmese People

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support rule of law programming to build upon and complement existing counternarcotics and law enforcement programming in an effort to bring relevant justice sector officials together to cooperate on effective prosecutions through training opportunities for prosecutors, judges, and defense lawyers.

Institutions/Groups have Increased Capacity to Deliver Quality Basic Services to the People of Burma.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support comprehensive drug demand reduction programming in Burma. Programs will support the development of Burma's drug treatment services, the training of drug prevention and treatment professionals, and the development of public awareness campaigns on the dangers of drug use.

Strengthen the Capacity of Domestic Institutions to Address Regional Threats.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support capacity-building activities for counternarcotics law enforcement officials, including training, study tours, and exchanges in Burma, in the region, and in the United States.
- U.S. assistance will support study tours and training opportunities in Burma for Burmese law enforcement on issues such as criminal investigations, community engagement, and migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Throughout the past year, USAID gathered, verified, and analyzed monitoring and evaluation data from various sources to make programmatic decisions. In FY 2015 these included:

- An evaluation and performance audit of the rural development and local governance project, Shae Thot. The evaluation assessed performance against planned targets, examined the project's ability to adapt to changes in the operational and political environment, and made technical recommendations for future programming. USAID's Office of the Inspector General also conducted a performance audit of Shae Thot during this fiscal year.
- A mid-term evaluation of the Elections and Political Process Assistance (EPPA) project.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by Burma informed the following actions and decisions:

- Based on the Shae Thot evaluation and audit, USAID shaped the project to focus more on the sustainability of interventions, as well as local leadership, empowerment, and ownership. It was

determined that an additional assessment examining the sustainability of water and sanitation interventions should also be commissioned to inform the final year of implementation. USAID incorporated recommendations to improve project management and interventions that resulted from both the evaluation and the audit.

- Democracy and governance programming will use the findings from the mid-term evaluation of the EPPA project when designing and implementing future interventions, including civil society engagement with the Parliament, a legislative strengthening component, the development of party caucuses and alliances in Parliament, and supporting the Union Election Commission to conduct by-elections and constitutional referenda.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Influential Entities Demonstrate Increased Trust of Each Other and Confidence in the Process through Increased Dialogue and Improved Cooperation: Sustaining national unity through political rather than military means is essential to the success of reform. The National Political Dialogue, to be initiated in 2016, will begin addressing the political issues and grievances. The United States will use its diplomatic and development resources to create and support opportunities for key stakeholders to build trust and confidence in the peace process, maintain momentum for and progress toward political solutions that address minority grievances, and pursue meaningful national reconciliation.

Communities are Willing and Capable of Supporting Peace and Resisting Inter-Communal Violence and Discrimination: The sources of conflict and inter-communal violence are complex, deep seated and long standing requiring sustained commitment to address. Foreign assistance will build public understanding of and support for reconciliation among diverse ethnic and religious groups and community resistance and response to violence through a more inclusive concept of national identity. The United States will encourage and support community efforts to prevent renewed inter-communal conflict and strengthen the capacity and willingness of communities and civil society, as well as local government and security officials, to effectively diffuse and respond to violence and support peace and reconciliation.

Societal Foundations—Institutions, Processes, and Mechanisms—are Respectful of Burma’s Diversity and Support National Reconciliation: Recently established institutions and processes will require significant support to be transparent, consultative, inclusive, and truly reflective of Burma’s diversity. The United States will support transparent and credible processes, such as the national political dialogue, designed to achieve political solutions that bridge core-periphery divides and address long standing ethnic minority grievances. U.S. assistance supports inclusive processes and mechanisms that ensure all Burma’s diverse groups – government (including the military), political parties, civil society and communities – have a voice in their political future and will create a more stable foundation for a sustainable peace. Furthermore, the United States is committed to ensuring the delivery of conflict-sensitive assistance and equitable returns of displaced persons and provision of timely and effective security, rule of law, and judicial services in support of peace and conflict mitigation.

The sources of conflict and inter-communal violence are complex, deep seated and long standing requiring sustained commitment to address. U.S. assistance will also support efforts to address discrimination and violence against minorities, in particular in Rakhine where intense discrimination against the Rohingya community has hindered the enjoyment of human rights and has undermined stability. Inclusive processes and mechanisms that ensure all of Burma’s diverse groups have a voice in a shared political future are necessary to create a more stable foundation for a sustainable peace.

Influential Entities Employ Principles of a Well-Governed Democratic State that is Inclusive, Accountable, and Responsive to its People: U.S. assistance will strengthen reformers, pro-democracy activists, and civil society to contribute to the democratic development of the country, and combat entrenched interests that resist reforms. The United States will seek to work with reform-minded

government entities, political parties, and civil society to deepen and sustain democratic reforms. The United States will provide assistance to build human capital within parliament, the judiciary, political parties, the Union Election Commission, and civil society. U.S. assistance will also support civil society efforts to increase public activism that holds Burma's government agencies accountable for their actions and increases transparency in public life and furthers democratic reform.

Burma Nurtures a Vibrant, Participatory, Representative and Capable Civil Society and Free and Responsible Media Able to 1) Monitor, Engage/Access, and Hold Local and Central Government Accountable, and 2) Represent and Advance Citizen Interests in Pursuit of Democratic Ideals at all Levels of Society: A vibrant civil society and media is dependent on strong communities that can advocate for community needs and political imperatives, as well as resist discrimination and violence. U.S. assistance will support civil society and media organizations to operate with greater independence; ensure that they are representative of the broader population, including ethnic and religious minorities; and empower them to advocate, and hold the government accountable, for continued reform. Assistance programs will develop the technical and organizational expertise of CSOs and media outlets to influence policy and to expand the political space available to do so. By providing assistance to independent media and local organizations in Burma's ethnic states, U.S. programming will ensure that the voices of Burma's most vulnerable populations are heard and reflected in future policy decisions. Strengthening civil society and the media will enable communities to advocate for reforms, promote and protect human rights, and engage with the new government. Supporting a stronger and more engaged civil society and media will also contribute to a shared, inclusive national identity.

Societal Foundations/Processes, Institutions, and Mechanisms, at the Local, State, and National Levels Reflect the Will, Concerns, and Participation of the Burmese People: By strengthening local organizations and institutions, U.S. assistance will support the efforts of the Burmese people to shape legal and policy frameworks that provide a foundation for the protection of their human rights. Activities will take advantage of opportunities within various central, regional, and state and local governments to strengthen and ensure the delivery of basic public sector services. Moreover, limited engagement with the Burmese military will be linked to specific, measurable, and meaningful progress by the GOB toward democratic reform, respect for human rights, national reconciliation, and the suspension of defense ties to North Korea. The United States will focus military-to-military engagement on promoting civilian control of the military and sharing lessons about how militaries operate in a democratic framework.

An Open Market Economy Governed by Transparent Rules that Meet International Standards and are Consistent with U.S. Interests: After decades of isolation and military rule, Burma has initiated reforms to transition from a dysfunctional closed economy to market-oriented growth. However, economic policy making remains opaque, and the structural transformation of the economy that might create more jobs has yet to happen. Civil society groups, such as the consumer protection unions and women's entrepreneurship networks, are beginning to organize and demand better protection and policy. The United States will work with civil society and the private sector to better equip them to engage in policy discussions with the GOB and to hold the GOB accountable. Using international treaties on commercial law as an entry point, assistance programs will promote the development of a transparent and participatory legislative process to help alleviate constraints to new economic actors. Continued U.S. foreign assistance will create real competition and facilitate the growth of a more dynamic private sector that creates jobs, raises incomes, and challenges existing economic realities to the benefit of all the people of Burma.

Economic Growth that Benefits All Regions of the Country and Segments of Society: While GDP growth remains strong at 8.5 percent, it is mostly from gas exports, is thinly spread among cronies, and does not reflect sustainable and inclusive economic growth. Agriculture, which accounts for 70 percent of employment, offers the most direct route to improve the lives of people in rural areas, but restrictive

government policies, low investments in crop research, a crippled financial sector, skewed land distribution, and a bias toward rice have all contributed to productivity levels that are half of the South-East Asian average. Developing the agriculture sector has the potential to bring immediate benefits to the majority of the population, and is heavily dependent on development of local civil society organizations, ranging from commodity groups and women's associations to savings and credit societies. These organizations provide a base for collective action and a voice for small farmers and other vulnerable groups. To foster inclusive economic growth, U.S. assistance aims to increase agricultural production and incomes in rural areas through improved access to markets, information, credit, and technology. Activities will build the capacity of civil society to generate evidence and advocate for agriculture and land reforms and enhance public awareness of and inclusion in discussions of ongoing economic reforms.

Increased U.S. Trade and Responsible Investment: The majority of foreign direct investment still goes to extractives and profits Burma's elite. Examples of responsible investment that benefits the people are needed. As U.S. companies take greater interest in Burma, the U.S. government will encourage companies to model responsible investment and principled business practices, such as promoting transparency, respecting human rights, and contributing to the welfare of the people of Burma. U.S. assistance programs will promote trade with the United States, increase responsible investment by reducing Burma's trade and regulatory barriers, facilitate effective and efficient implementation of investment laws and regulations, prioritize trade capacity-building needs of mutual benefit to Burma and the United States, train executives in business ethics, and deepen private sector engagement in the agriculture sector.

Communities are Equipped to Take Advantage of Socio-Economic Opportunities While Reducing Their Vulnerability to Threats: The United States will equip communities with the knowledge and tools to recognize and seize opportunities for development. In addition, programs will help strengthen these communities' ability to respond to risks related to disease outbreaks, conflict, natural disasters, economic downturns, and the impacts of climate change. U.S. assistance will be underpinned by supporting efforts that will strengthen community governance and leadership structures, and empower communities to hold the government accountable for the delivery of basic public sector services, thus increasing government responsiveness and country stability. U.S. assistance will improve management of HIV/AIDS and MDR-TB and malaria through community-based testing, treatment, and distribution of insecticide-treated bed nets. Programs will also improve hygiene and access to clean water and sanitation. Activities will improve community access to, and the quality of, basic and higher education, thus increasing accountability and trust in the new government. Vulnerable communities will be supported with interventions to improve their livelihoods and household incomes, access to financial services, and training on financial literacy and micro-enterprise development.

Institutions/Groups Have Increased Capacity to Deliver Quality Basic Services to the People of Burma: Decades of underinvestment in the Burmese health sector have resulted in poor social and economic indicators throughout the country. An immediate priority for the new government will be the improvement of systems for delivery of health, requiring intensive coordination within the government, and with the private sector and other donors. U.S. assistance will improve the capacity of public and private groups to provide high quality health services for key populations pertaining to maternal and child health, HIV/AIDS, MDR-TB, and malaria. Communities and civil society organizations will be equipped and empowered to hold government accountable for the provision of health, education, and other critical services. U.S. assistance will also increase the availability of essential preventive, diagnostic, and treatment supplies and commodities through the strengthening of a national health supply chain management system. Additionally, U.S. assistance will support livelihoods, food security, financial, and water/sanitation service providers to expand coverage and quality of services for internally displaced persons, returnees, and communities recovering from conflict.

Donors, Government, Humanitarian and Development Partners Strategically Coordinate Assistance in a Way that Catalyzes Sustainable Change in Communities: The transition environment in Burma necessitates a high level of coordination by international bilateral and multilateral donors based on the principles of aid effectiveness and lessons learned from other contexts. The United States must consider its comparative advantage and assistance levels in relation to other stakeholders to ensure the best use of limited resources and alignment with country-led plans. Thoughtful strategic coordination and planning with a broad range of stakeholders, including civil society, media, universities and the private sector, as well as with the GOB and other donors, will enable the United States to identify the best approaches to advance U.S. objectives. As reforms progress and new opportunities arise, the U.S. government will provide proactive, principled engagement to support Burma’s reform trajectory.

Strengthen the Capacity of Domestic Institutions to Address Regional Threats: The United States will support security sector reforms that help Burma create a transparent, non-political, professional police service capable of coordinating effectively with the United States and other allies to reduce regional security threats. U.S. assistance will align law enforcement capabilities with U.S. interests to enable Burma to adopt internationally accepted professional standards of conduct and effective leadership in the areas of anti-corruption and counterterrorism and will advance respect for human rights. U.S. assistance will also support key Burmese institutions to more effectively combat transnational crimes such as money laundering, illicit narcotics trade, and trafficking in persons.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	114,700
Influential entities demonstrate increased trust of each other and confidence in the process through increased dialogue and improved cooperation	4,000
Economic Support Fund	4,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,000
Communities are willing and capable of supporting peace and resisting inter-communal violence and discrimination	3,500
Economic Support Fund	3,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,500
Societal foundations— institutions, processes, and mechanisms— are respectful of Burma's diversity and support national reconciliation	12,500
Economic Support Fund	12,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,000
Influential entities employ principles of a well-governed democratic state that is inclusive, accountable, and responsive to its people	10,955
Economic Support Fund	10,955
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,455
2.2 Good Governance	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,500
Burma nurtures a vibrant, participatory, representative and capable civil society and free and responsible media able to 1) monitor, engage/access, and hold local and central government	8,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
accountable, and 2) represent and advance citizen interests in pursuit of democratic ideals at all levels of society	
Economic Support Fund	8,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,500
2.2 Good Governance	3,500
2.4 Civil Society	2,500
Societal foundations /processes, institutions, and mechanisms, at the local, state and national levels, reflect the will, concerns, and participation of the Burmese people	10,400
Economic Support Fund	10,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,500
2.2 Good Governance	3,500
2.4 Civil Society	4,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	400
An open market economy governed by transparent rules that meet international standards and are consistent with U.S. interests	2,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000
Economic growth that benefits all regions of the country and segments of society	16,000
Economic Support Fund	16,000
4.5 Agriculture	14,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,000
Increased U.S. trade and responsible investment promotes inclusive economic development, contributes to the welfare of the Burmese people, assists regional integration, and benefits U.S. companies' bottom line	2,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000
Burmese communities are equipped to take advantage of socio-economic opportunities while reducing their vulnerability to threats	13,498
Economic Support Fund	3,498
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,498
Global Health Programs - State	3,000
3.1 Health	3,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,000
3.1 Health	7,000
Burmese institutions/groups have increased capacity to deliver quality basic services to the people of Burma	14,556
Economic Support Fund	3,806
3.2 Education	856
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,950
Global Health Programs - State	3,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
3.1 Health	3,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,300
3.1 Health	6,300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,450
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,450
Donors, government, humanitarian, and development partners strategically coordinate assistance in a way that catalyzes sustainable change in communities	14,641
Economic Support Fund	4,941
3.2 Education	1,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,941
Global Health Programs - State	3,000
3.1 Health	3,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,700
3.1 Health	6,700
Strengthen the capacity of domestic institutions to address regional threats	2,150
Economic Support Fund	1,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,150

Cambodia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Through partnerships with the Cambodian government, civil society, and the private sector, the United States aims to improve regional security and help the Cambodian people by addressing a broad spectrum of needs. The United States foreign policy priorities for Cambodia are to support the development of sustainable democratic institutions, foster respect for human rights, promote broad-based, sustainable economic growth, reduce food insecurity, and increase access to quality healthcare. In the run-up to the 2017 commune council elections and the 2018 parliamentary elections, the U.S. government is focusing on promoting political competition, strengthening civil society, and fostering transparency in election administration. After 20 years of economic growth, Cambodia is poised to join the ranks of the world's lower-middle income countries, but inequality and corruption still limit economic opportunities for the country's rural majority. Despite impressive achievements in reducing maternal mortality and expanding access to HIV treatment, health and nutrition challenges remain. Inadequate education and poor literacy rates are an impediment to sustainable growth. Porous borders facilitate transnational criminal activities. Programs supporting the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the Global Health Initiative (GHI), the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), Feed the Future (FTF), and the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI) will further reduce health and human development constraints, improve food security and resiliency, help Cambodia adapt to climate change, and conserve the country's natural resources.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	76,526	*	78,312	1,786
Development Assistance	31,250	*	36,250	5,000
Economic Support Fund	3,500	*	1,500	-2,000
Global Health Programs - State	5,122	*	5,122	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	30,500	*	28,500	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	464	*	750	286
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,690	*	6,190	500

Development Assistance (DA)

DA will help to advance democracy and governance reforms, promote food security and dietary diversity for the most vulnerable Cambodians, enable Cambodians to conserve their natural resources and adapt more effectively to climate change, and improve children's reading skills. In the run-up to the 2017 commune council elections and 2018 parliamentary elections, U.S. assistance will help expand voter education, improve political competition, and increase the transparency and accountability of the National Elections Committee. Assistance programs will also support the dissemination of civic and voter education messages through broadcast and social media to all segments of the population as well as strengthen emerging civil society networks engaged in advocacy for democratic and electoral reforms. To assist citizens' demands for reforms and ensure the protection of human rights, U.S. assistance will help civil society groups to (1) advocate more effectively for citizen needs; (2) reduce their dependence on foreign assistance; and (3) operate in a

more strategic and effective manner. U.S. assistance will also emphasize civic education and political participation for youth and women in order to build the next generation of political leaders.

DA will improve food security, incomes, and job growth within targeted provinces of Cambodia that have the highest rates of poverty and malnutrition and the greatest potential for improved agricultural productivity. U.S. assistance will support small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises and improve nutrition, incomes and resilience of poor rural households through diversified crop production and better linkages between farmers and markets. Programs will help conserve significant parts of Cambodia's forest lands, promote biodiversity, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by promoting effective natural resource management, adaptation to climate change, low emissions growth, and biodiversity conservation.

DA will also support basic education efforts in Cambodia, focusing on improving early grade reading skills among children.

Strengthened Democracy and Governance Accountability, and Enhanced Respect for Human Rights

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide legal aid to protect the human rights of activists and marginalized populations.
- Programs will provide media and advocacy support to local NGOs and grassroots organizations promoting human rights, including labor rights and land access, and strengthen administrative, organizational, and technical skills of these organizations.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen organizations that support and advocate for increased political participation of youth and women.
- U.S. assistance will promote issue-oriented debate and political competition at the national and subnational level.
- Programs will provide targeted technical assistance to groups involved with electoral reform.
- U.S. assistance will support civic education trainings, including follow-on mentoring opportunities, for women and youth.
- U.S. assistance will promote genocide education and support the archives of Khmer Rouge period records.
- Programs will expand the development and use of social media and other technologies for civic education, advocacy, and social mobilization to create a more informed and connected society.
- U.S. assistance efforts will shelter trafficking victims and train social workers; support anti-trafficking messages and provide vocational training and support for communities and individuals vulnerable to trafficking; strengthen police capacity to investigate human trafficking cases; and assist the National Committee and Provincial Committees on preventing trafficking in persons.

Reduced Poverty among Targeted Populations

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will complement the efforts of the Government of Cambodia to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and poverty, and improve nutrition through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural productivity.
- U.S. assistance will support a commercial value-chain approach in horticulture by enhancing market participation among producers, agribusinesses, and other value chain actors, increasing private sector

engagement in the commercial horticulture market system, and improving government policies that will allow market-driven growth of the agriculture sector.

- U.S. assistance will improve nutrition among the poor through education, diversified commercial and home garden produce, and improved fisheries management. Interventions will engage the private sector to increase access to and the use of agriculture, water, sanitation, and hygiene products, and provide financial tools to ensure that poor families have access to these products.
- Proposed Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI) funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping Cambodia to develop and implement national action plans for low-emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth.
- U.S. assistance will help Cambodia increase resilience to climate change by integrating innovative adaptation interventions into agriculture, fisheries, and forestry activities. Illustrative interventions include the promotion of sustainable practices and diversification of crops and sources of incomes.
- U.S. assistance will increase incentives for investment in sustainable land use practices by strengthening land and resource tenure.

Improved Health and Education Status of Vulnerable Populations

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will improve reading skills for first- through third-grade students in public schools by improving instruction, increasing parent and community involvement, and strengthening education policies.
- The United States will also support the introduction of assessment tools to identify and help children who are not meeting reading benchmarks.
- U.S. assistance will support outreach efforts to encourage a culture of reading and to make reading materials easily available for children at home. Furthermore, early grade reading activities will be integrated into the early child care development curriculum within the formal Cambodian education system.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF will continue to bring to justice those most responsible for crimes committed during the Khmer Rouge period, when approximately 1.7 million Cambodians were killed and millions of others were forced into labor camps. U.S. assistance supports the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) in the conviction of senior leaders of the Khmer Rouge regime for crimes against humanity. The successful completion of such trials is crucial to the legacy of the tribunal, as are other tribunal initiatives such as outreach, education, and support for victims.

Strengthened Democracy and Governance Accountability, and Enhanced Respect for Human Rights

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support the operations and court proceedings of the ECCC that will help bring to justice those responsible for crimes during the Khmer Rouge period.
- U.S. assistance will support post-conflict reconciliation through the ECCC's public outreach efforts including expanding the public's awareness of the rights of the accused, of fair legal procedures, and of equality under the law.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

U.S. assistance will improve the health status of Cambodia's vulnerable populations by strengthening the Cambodian health system and increasing Cambodian government accountability and responsibility for the health sector. U.S. programs will increase domestic revenue for health care, improve the use of health resources, and expand health insurance and other health protection plans to minimize out of pocket expenditures for healthcare. U.S. assistance will also strengthen the regulatory environment for health care by increasing the use of data for decision-making in both the public and private health sectors. U.S. assistance programs will create more patient-centered services and improve the performance of the health care workforce. Programs will boost maternal health, reduce neonatal and infant mortality, support the expansion and use of quality family planning and reproductive health services, and improve infectious disease control. In addition, U.S. assistance will support a multi-sectoral approach to improve nutritional outcomes among Cambodia's most vulnerable populations.

Cambodia is poised to achieve its ambitious goal of virtual elimination of all new HIV infections in Cambodia by 2025. The PEPFAR program will support this goal while supporting a sustainable transition to the Cambodian government's ownership of the national HIV response. U.S. assistance will combat other diseases that are global threats, such as tuberculosis and drug-resistant malaria and continue to help prevent future pandemic disease outbreaks.

Improved Health and Education Status of Vulnerable Populations

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen the health insurance scheme for the poor and expand coverage to other vulnerable populations. The program will strengthen governance for health financing by building local autonomous institutional capacity to monitor and collect feedback on health service quality and performance. U.S. assistance will support the Ministry of Health and professional health councils' efforts to register, license, and regulate professional healthcare providers in Cambodia. U.S. assistance will also improve the quality and use of health data information by government authorities for planning and the mobilization of resources.
- HIV/AIDS: As a part of PEPFAR, Cambodia will receive \$12.1 million (of which \$5.1 million are in GHP-State and \$7.0 million are in GHP-USAID) to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs focused on achieving epidemic control in the highest burden districts. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Tuberculosis (TB): U.S. assistance of \$5.0 million will support efforts by the Cambodian National Tuberculosis Program to improve and expand TB case detection and treatment through community-based public and private health networks for high-risk populations such as children, prisoners, and the elderly. Activities will also support innovative approaches to improve the detection of new TB cases including multi-drug resistant TB.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance of \$4.5 million will support Cambodia's national malaria control program to prevent, test, and treat malaria with a focus on high-risk and mobile populations. Activities will also enhance the surveillance of and response to malaria cases in order to improve treatment and to track malaria's resistance to drug treatment.
- Maternal and Child Health: U.S. assistance of \$5.5 million will reduce maternal and neonatal mortality by improving the quality of care provided in health facilities. Community-based efforts will improve local governance in the health sector, institutionalize the use of community health volunteers in the government health system, and improve communities' awareness of health problems and solutions.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: U.S. assistance of \$5.0 million will improve the quality, access and coverage of public and private healthcare services and family planning options. Programs

will increase female garment factory workers' access to quality reproductive health knowledge and services in targeted factories.

- Nutrition: U.S. assistance of \$1.5 million will support an integrated nutrition, hygiene, and sanitation program focused on mothers and infants in the critical first 1,000 days of life. The program will promote public and private sector approaches on proper nutrition, diversified diets, financial literacy, and better hygiene and sanitation practices. Programs will improve monitoring of children's growth in health centers and improve hospitals' referral systems for severely malnourished children for appropriate care. U.S. funded partners will work with the private sector to expand the supply of agriculture, water, sanitation, and hygiene products and services to vulnerable populations with a special emphasis on ensuring that the most needy gain access to these products and services.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

U.S. assistance aims to help Cambodia's military become better equipped to address transnational and global threats, support and sustain democratic institutions, respond to humanitarian crises, and ensure the safety of U.S. citizens visiting or living in Cambodia. U.S. assistance will model U.S. military training, doctrine, professionalism, and values, including civilian control and accountability, to Cambodian defense personnel, demonstrating by example how an apolitical, rights-respecting military improves national security and international credibility. The United States will build professional capacity to address mutual security priorities and create lasting military-to-military relationships to improve the interoperability of our forces to respond to regional and global security challenges, including terrorism, piracy, illegal fishing, trafficking in drugs and persons, and humanitarian disasters. To help Cambodia increase its troop commitment to international peacekeeping missions, the U.S. government will support Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF) participation in senior and mid-level professional military education courses, with a key focus on English language and human rights training.

Cambodia Acts as a Responsible Bilateral, Regional, and International Partner

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support leadership training, military professionalization, and human rights awareness for promising RCAF personnel.
- U.S. assistance will provide English-language training for RCAF personnel.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Despite years of progress clearing mines and returning agricultural land to productivity, Cambodia remains one of the most heavily mined countries in the world, with a high concentration of unexploded ordnance (UXO) that continues to inflict civilian casualties and makes otherwise economically viable areas inaccessible. By increasing our focus on addressing U.S.-origin UXO in the eastern part of the country and in waterways, U.S. assistance will promote human safety and economic development.

Cambodia's developing seaports in Sihanoukville and Phnom Penh and its highly porous borders make it a potential route for exploitation by proliferators dealing in weapons of mass destruction and related items. The Cambodian government supports U.S.-led nonproliferation efforts and is part of the Proliferation Security Initiative and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism. However, the Cambodian government needs assistance to broaden its understanding of international strategic trade controls and nonproliferation regimes to establish a legal foundation and licensing process to control the movements of sensitive goods and to increase its capacity to control its borders through enhanced inspection and interdiction techniques.

Cambodia Acts as a Responsible Bilateral, Regional, and International Partner

Key Interventions:

- Conventional Weapons Destruction assistance totaling \$6.0 million will support the clearance of explosive remnants of war (ERW) in high priority areas to reduce casualties and advance Cambodian national clearance goals, process explosive materials retrieved from ERW for use in safely destroying mines and other ERW, as well as provide training and education programs.
- Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) assistance totaling \$210,000 will train Cambodian officials in nonproliferation and strategic trade management skills. EXBS will improve enforcement capabilities through targeted training and limited equipment donations, enhancing Cambodia's ability to control the movement of sensitive items through its territory.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Embassy Phnom Penh maintains a robust inter-agency development coordination system that monitors progress towards U.S. government goals across all agencies and resources. The Department of Defense conducts on-site monitoring of military training programs and regular evaluations of participants' utilization of their newly acquired skills.

USAID uses performance and impact evaluations to identify best practices, refine existing activities, and design new interventions. USAID used the findings from the mid-term performance evaluation in FY 2015 of its Supporting Forests and Biodiversity program to inform existing approaches as well as design a new project. In FY 2015 USAID also continued data collection on one ongoing impact evaluation and designed two new impact evaluations, of a nutrition, water, and sanitation program and a civic education program.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID integrates a learning agenda into all activities that inform USAID and foster a community of learning in Cambodia that promotes transparency by providing lessons learned to the broader stakeholder community. USAID recently conducted financial reviews of implementing partners' internal control systems and shared lessons learned with all implementing partners to help them to improve their management controls. The results of USAID's mid-term performance evaluation of Supporting Forests and Biodiversity prompted an expansion of the activity's small grants program to include additional grantees and a longer grant period.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strengthened Democracy and Governance Accountability, and Enhanced Respect for Human Rights:

The United States' top foreign policy goal in Cambodia is to support and encourage Cambodia's transition to a sustainable and lasting democracy that respects human rights, encourages civic participation, and practices more accountable governance. While controversies over land tenure and labor rights continue to be a trigger for many human rights violations, a more engaged and participatory citizenry will increase demand for accountable governance and respect for human rights. When citizens build strategic partnerships; develop issue-based campaigns, alliances, and coalitions; and use the power of the media to express their views and mobilize others, they can influence public opinion and their government's policy decisions. Cambodia is a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking and continues to be on the Tier Two Watch List in the 2015 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report. Many Cambodians continue to experience physical and psychological effects from the Khmer Rouge period and the subsequent era of political instability.

Reduced Poverty among Targeted Populations: Approximately one-quarter of Cambodia's rural population lives below the poverty line and is at risk of being food deprived. Up to half of Cambodia's

children under the age of five are chronically malnourished. Currently, local farm production is relatively undiversified, focusing predominantly on rice production. Limited farm production constrains the ability of poor households to diversify their diets, perpetuating malnutrition and slowing poverty reduction and food security efforts. U.S. assistance focuses on enabling small farmers in rural Cambodia to diversify their production, increase their resilience to climate and economic shocks, and improve the availability and affordability of different foods to expand dietary diversity. U.S.-assisted farmers have dramatically increased their incomes and business sales.

U.S. program focus on sustainable management of agricultural land, fisheries, and forests, aims to promote livelihood opportunities for rural Cambodians, which are limited by intensive logging, unsustainable fishing practices, hunting, dam construction, and climate change. U.S. assistance in agriculture and natural resource management has improved the management and condition of more than one million hectares of Cambodia's forests and helped more than 19,000 households derive increased economic benefits from sustainable forest management and conservation. Cambodia is impacted by climate change through rising temperatures, severe weather, and unpredictable dry and rainy seasons, with the frequency and severity of droughts and floods expected to increase. U.S. assistance will continue to help households and communities increase their resilience to these threats.

Cambodia Acts as a Responsible Bilateral, Regional, and International Partner: U.S. security assistance focuses on increasing Cambodia's ability to become a reliable and responsible bilateral, regional, and international security partner with the United States. Programs designed to build Cambodian capacity to counter transnational crimes and environmental security will increase interoperability with U.S. law enforcement and military forces, facilitate Cambodia's participation in multilateral responses to regional crises and international peacekeeping missions, and improve Cambodia's ability to respond to natural disasters and man-made crises. The United States will encourage the Cambodian government to increase its own investments in its national infrastructure and to increase cooperation with the United States and other partners on responses to threats. U.S. military assistance will demonstrate by example that a professional apolitical, rights-respecting defense force is key to sustainably protecting national security and projecting international credibility.

Improved Health and Education Status of Vulnerable Populations: The quality of education remains poor in Cambodia, and literacy rates are accordingly low. Barriers to quality education in Cambodia include a lack of skilled administrators, systemic corruption, a shortage of classrooms, an outdated and irrelevant curriculum and a lack of qualified teachers. At the primary level there are on average 47 students per teacher reflecting a critical need for more qualified teachers and more classrooms. Teachers are also overwhelmed and inadequately trained to teach. By the time students reach high school, approximately 80 percent have dropped out. U.S. government assistance to the education sector complements and leverages the Ministry of Education's ambitious efforts for reform. U.S. assistance will substantially improve the quality of early grade reading instruction, increase parent and community support for reading, and strengthen country policies and oversight for early grade reading.

Cambodia has the highest infant and under-five mortality rates in the region, with many children dying from easily preventable and treatable causes. While the proportion of the government budget allocated to health has increased over the past five years, healthcare provider salaries are inadequate, and out-of-pocket payments for healthcare are some of the highest in the region. Though adult HIV prevalence was estimated to be 0.7 percent in 2012, high prevalence is still evident in sub-populations engaged in high-risk behaviors, including female sex workers, transgendered men, men who have sex with men, and persons who inject drugs. Cambodia ranks among the world's 22 highest-burden countries for tuberculosis, with 64 percent of Cambodians having active or latent tuberculosis. Furthermore, resistance to the world's cheapest and most effective malarial treatment has historically originated along the Cambodian-Thai border and continues to increase, threatening to spread to the region

and other parts of the world. U.S. assistance will improve the health status of Cambodia's vulnerable populations by strengthening the Cambodian health system and increasing Cambodian government accountability and responsibility for the health sector.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	78,312
Strengthened Democracy and Government Accountability, and Enhanced Respect for Human Rights	17,750
Development Assistance	16,250
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,000
2.2 Good Governance	3,250
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000
2.4 Civil Society	4,000
Economic Support Fund	1,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,500
Improved Health and Education Status of Vulnerable Populations	35,622
Development Assistance	2,000
3.2 Education	2,000
Global Health Programs - State	5,122
3.1 Health	5,122
Global Health Programs - USAID	28,500
3.1 Health	28,500
Reduced Poverty Among Targeted Populations	18,000
Development Assistance	18,000
4.5 Agriculture	8,000
4.8 Environment	10,000
Cambodia Acts as a Responsible Bilateral, Regional, and International Partner	6,940
International Military Education and Training	750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,190
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	190
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,000

China

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance helps Tibetan communities improve livelihoods, promote sustainable development and environmental conservation, and preserve cultural traditions. In addition, foreign assistance funding also supports targeted programs that strengthen cooperation on combatting the spread of HIV/AIDS and other pandemic and emerging diseases as well as rule of law programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	12,225	*	6,800	-5,425
Economic Support Fund	11,400	*	4,500	-6,900
Global Health Programs - State	-	*	1,500	1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	825	*	800	-25

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will help preserve Tibetan cultural traditions and promote sustainable development, education and environmental conservation on the Tibetan plateau. These USAID-managed interventions strengthen the capacity of ethnic Tibetan communities and local organizations to improve and sustain their livelihoods, natural environment, and way of life. Specifically, U.S. government assistance will increase the skills and capacity of Tibetans to compete in the formal economy and expand opportunities for employment and business development, as well as mitigate the impacts of biodiversity and climate change.

China Enhances Good Governance and Respect for Human Rights by Increasing Space for Civil Society and Improving Mechanisms for Public Participation, Especially by Women, Youth, Minorities, and Vulnerable Populations

Key Interventions:

- Activities will aim to reduce poverty in Tibetan regions by stimulating the local economy through traditional and non-traditional agricultural systems, the management of natural resources, market-based mechanisms, and income-generating activities.
- Activities will address degradation of rangeland, including problems such as overgrazing and the introduction of invasive species. Funds will also support nontraditional farming methods to increase agricultural production and productivity for diversified goods, promote climate resilient crops such as grassland, animal husbandry activities, and alternative, non-pastoral income generating activities that are based on sound natural resource management.
- Activities will increase awareness of ethnic Tibetans' culture with a particular focus on women's community leadership. Activities will also assist in creating networks to preserve architectural works, monuments, paintings, buildings, archeological sites, Tibetan language, oral traditions, social practices, traditional craftsmanship, literature, music, food, and performance art.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

China faces a range of public health threats that include HIV/AIDS, healthcare associated infections, multi-drug resistant tuberculosis, influenza, hepatitis B and C, and emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases. For a variety of reasons, including its large population size and mobility, involvement in Africa, and its many geographic neighbors, China is a U.S. partner in the global effort to prevent, detect, and respond to emerging infectious diseases and other biological health threats. While China's HIV prevalence is relatively low, there are geographic concentrations of HIV along China's southern and western borders that make prevention and control challenging. Although HIV testing and treatment are free according to established national policy, local perceptions that HIV/AIDS affects only high-risk populations remains the norm. HIV diagnosis is often delayed until late in the course of disease, and mortality among HIV-infected persons continues to be high. As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Asia Regional Program, the U.S. HIV/AIDS program in China provides technical assistance to foster innovative pilot programs intended to influence national policy initiatives, and inform efforts of PEPFAR programs in other countries. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

China Strengthens its Cooperation with the United States in Countering Global Threats to Public Health and Improving Global Health Security

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: The U.S. Department of State will manage \$1.5 million in PEPFAR funds to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Since 2002, the United States has supported a Resident Legal Advisor (RLA) at the U.S. Embassy in Beijing to provide expertise on criminal law and procedure to Chinese officials, jurists, and academics and to support the U.S. Embassy's efforts to promote long-term criminal justice reform in China. The RLA works to foster and promote development in Chinese criminal procedure law and reform, with an emphasis on: pre-trial detention; preventing the use of coerced confessions; law enforcement issues of mutual concern including but not limited to money laundering, intellectual property, and anti-corruption; rights of defense lawyers; and judicial independence. The RLA works to foster U.S.-Chinese law enforcement cooperation and engages Chinese audiences in explorations of criminal procedure practices. The Chinese have taken action to implement some reforms regarding the death penalty, pre-trial detention, rights of defense lawyers, and certain interrogation tactics.

China Enhances Good Governance and Respect for Human Rights by Increasing Space for Civil Society and Improving Mechanisms for Public Participation, Especially by Women, Youth, Minorities, and Vulnerable Populations

Key Interventions:

- The RLA will visit courts, prosecutors, law schools, and bar associations to engage audiences in comparing U.S. and Chinese criminal law and procedure and to promote reform. The RLA will also continue to engage with scholars on reform issues.
- The RLA will work with Chinese law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, courts, and bar associations to promote key features of recent legislative amendments, including an increased role for defense lawyers, the exclusion of coerced confessions, and effective direct and cross-examination of witnesses.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2015, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) conducted site visits on activities in China. Rule of Law programs were found to have significant impact, building upon years of USAID investment. Local partners, in particular, were found to be performing high quality work, which has been both successful and influential in advocating scale-up of program results more broadly.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of monitoring, areas for improved cooperation among U.S. government agencies and international organizations were identified. Funding was increased for successful programming to support Tibetan cultural preservation and a new potential partner was identified.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

China Enhances Good Governance and Respect for Human Rights by Increasing Space for Civil Society and Improving Mechanisms for Public Participation, Especially by Women, Youth, Minorities, and Vulnerable Populations: Programs will focus on working directly with the Chinese people to promote rule of law, government transparency, civil society development, the protection of minority cultures, and improve the livelihoods of Tibetans in China. The RLA will engage officials, scholars and judges to promote the impartial application of law without political interference, which will foster the creation of a just and stable society.

China Strengthens its Cooperation with the United States in Countering Global Threats to Public Health and Improving Global Health Security: The U.S. HIV/AIDS program in China will leverage and amplify U.S. inputs fostering nationwide interventions by the Chinese government and other donor agencies using their own resources. Mission elements also will encourage China to do more to combat the spread of HIV by maintaining consistent HIV treatment service delivery coverage and quality, and by improving HIV prevention and treatment efforts in certain high-risk groups.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	6,800
China enhances good governance and respect for human rights by increasing space for civil society and improving mechanisms for public participation, especially by women, youth, minorities, and vulnerable populations	5,300
Economic Support Fund	4,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,000
4.8 Environment	1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	800
China strengthens its cooperation with the United States in countering global threats to public health and improving Global Health Security (GHS)	1,500
Global Health Programs - State	1,500
3.1 Health	1,500

Fiji

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Fiji contributes a substantial number of soldiers to Global Peacekeeping Operations, such as those in the Golan Heights and the Sinai, and announced intentions to continue supporting future overseas peacekeeping deployments. After the credible elections of September 2014, U.S. security assistance program activity resumed focused on providing a training platform to develop civilian control of the military, bolster disaster response capabilities, and advance core military skills for future peacekeeping deployments. Foreign assistance programs will assist the Republic of Fiji Military Force (RFMF) in becoming a responsible and capable military partner once again and increase their readiness to participate in international peacekeeping operations. The RFMF also remains an important political institution in Fiji as the country builds a strong democratic foundation.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	213	*	200	-13
International Military Education and Training	213	*	200	-13

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the armed forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

The U.S. Strengthens Ties with Pacific Island Countries to Promote Security and Stability Through Diplomatic and Security Assistance and Engagement

Key Interventions:

- Programs will improve professionalization of the RFMF and train personnel with the aim of improving national security, capacity to respond to natural and man-made crises, and successfully participate in peacekeeping operations.
- IMET educates, trains, and influences junior, mid-level, and senior military personnel and promotes appropriate civil-military relationships. It improves the readiness and joint war fighting capability and increases RFMF's operational flexibility.
- The IMET programs intend to influence the RFMF to become a professional military which respects civilian authority, while reestablishing their participation in multilateral peacekeeping operations. These programs aim to bolster Fiji's capability to detect, monitor, and interdict terrorist and transnational crime activities, ultimately developing long-term positive relations between Fijian government, military, and security authorities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The U.S. Strengthens Ties with Pacific Island Countries to Promote Security and Stability Through Diplomatic and Security Assistance and Engagement: Programs will develop the skills needed for successful peacekeeping and security operations, particularly within the non-commissioned officer and

junior officer corps. IMET-funded programs will deepen U.S.-Fiji relations and increase cooperation in coalition, peacekeeping, and stability operations. U.S. programs will familiarize RFMF leaders with the U.S. military's method of operating within a democratic society, thereby reducing risks that threaten Fiji's ongoing democratic transition.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	200
The U.S. strengthens ties with Pacific Island countries to promote security and stability through diplomatic and security assistance and engagement	200
International Military Education and Training	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200

Indonesia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Having undergone a remarkable democratic transformation, Indonesia is a key regional and global player. Given Indonesia's status as the world's largest Muslim-majority nation, third largest democracy, and one of the largest greenhouse gas emitters, the United States has an interest in its continued success. Despite its progress, success is not assured and challenges still remain. In the framework of the U.S.-Indonesia Strategic Partnership, United States development assistance partners with Indonesians to improve the quality and relevance of higher education and delivery of priority healthcare, strengthen governance and democracy, sustain the environment, manage disasters, and create an environment for science, technology, and innovation to thrive.

Priorities and goals for U.S. assistance will need to be flexible to accommodate potential changes in the Government of Indonesia (GOI)'s own development plans, including a new 2015-2019 National Development Strategy, which was finalized in early 2015. The U.S. foreign assistance resources in Indonesia support two Presidential Initiatives. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) implements activities to build capacity for communities to adapt to climate change, promote low emissions development, and encourage sustainable management of natural resources in support of the Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative. USAID also works to reduce maternal and child mortality and strengthen Indonesia's response to infectious diseases in support of the Global Health Initiative (GHI).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	136,914	*	179,125	42,211
Development Assistance	60,756	*	109,400	48,644
Economic Support Fund	2,750	*	-	-2,750
Foreign Military Financing	14,000	*	10,000	-4,000
Global Health Programs - State	300	*	2,250	1,950
Global Health Programs - USAID	41,020	*	38,750	-2,270
International Military Education and Training	2,513	*	2,650	137
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,025	*	10,625	600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,550	*	5,450	-100

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	136,914	*	179,125	42,211
Maritime Security	6,950	*	10,000	3,050
Foreign Military Financing	6,000	*	9,000	3,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	1,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	950	*	-	-950
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Development Assistance	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Other	128,964	*	169,125	40,161
Development Assistance	59,756	*	109,400	49,644
Economic Support Fund	2,750	*	-	-2,750
Foreign Military Financing	8,000	*	1,000	-7,000
Global Health Programs - State	300	*	2,250	1,950
Global Health Programs - USAID	41,020	*	38,750	-2,270
International Military Education and Training	2,513	*	2,650	137
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,025	*	9,625	-400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,600	*	5,450	850

Development Assistance (DA)

Activities will strengthen democratic governance by promoting government accountability and protecting citizen rights. DA funds will improve essential human services for the poorest and most vulnerable by expanding access to clean water and sanitation services. In addition, funding will help improve the quality and increase the capacity of workforce development services. Activities will target global development priorities such as conservation of marine and terrestrial biodiversity and climate change mitigation measures and resilience.

Strengthen Democratic Governance

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support public accountability and rule of law, broad and robust civil society participation, and the protection of the rights of all its citizens. Work on governance and accountability extends to basic health services from government, NGOs, and the private sector to improve access of the poorest and most marginalized in targeted districts in Eastern Indonesia.
- Programs will build capacity for partner civil society organizations (CSO) and think tanks to hold the national and local governments accountable to citizens, provide an advocacy function that articulates the interests of constituent groups for specific goals, and educate the population and equips civil society to serve as a laboratory for democracy.
- USAID will enhance community awareness of human rights complaint systems and the operation of the legal systems, improving access to legal services, and increasing use of paralegal and community-based advocacy services for marginalized persons, including women, religious minorities, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender communities.
- Programs in Eastern Indonesia (Papua, West Papua, Maluku, and North Maluku) are designed to improve citizen voice on key local service delivery and policy issues, and are particularly focused on empowerment of women who have been survivors of gender based violence to reduce levels of Gender Based Violence.
- USAID supports efforts in the fields of rule of law, human rights, and anti-corruption through a

number of programs that assist key Indonesian institutions – including the Attorney General’s Office, Supreme Court, Corruption Eradication Commission, Supreme Audit Institution, as well as civil society. USAID also supports the efforts of Indonesia to implement Open Government Partnership action plans and enhance civil society’s ability to promote transparency.

Improve Essential Human Services for the Poorest and Most Vulnerable

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will expand access to clean water and improved sanitation for Indonesians, improving job-related educational attainment, and building capacity of sub-national government, civil society, and private partnerships.
- Efforts will help national and local governments and legislatures foster an enabling environment that ensures sustainable water supply and sanitation services to the poorest populations through consensus building on targets, policy, and regulatory development, and identification of financial sources.
- USAID seeks to provide educational training to the poor/vulnerable groups aligned with market labor demands. These programs aim to increase the capacity and competency of educators, administrators, and institutions to deliver instruction to poor and vulnerable populations through e teacher training institutes, polytechnics, education departments at local universities, quality assurance boards, schools, and key units at the education ministry.
- Programs will improve services at local levels will provide technical assistance to increase the accountability, supervision, and adherence to standards of local government institutions that provide services, with special attention to how those services reach the poor and vulnerable. Assistance will be provided to local governments to plan and budget for essential services in health, education, sanitation, and water, and to build capacity, transparency, and public responsiveness into the process.

Advance Global Development Priorities of Mutual Interest

Key Interventions:

- Technical assistance will help provide stronger incentives to improve the national, provincial, and district governments’ capacity to manage terrestrial and marine biodiversity, and address wildlife trafficking and protect key species.
- Activities will engage communities in a more transparent and participatory decision making process as well as partner with the private sector and other key actors to reduce non-sustainable exploitation of biodiversity. These efforts will ensure the longevity of Indonesia’s biodiversity while facilitating the use of natural resources – including fish and forest products – to promote social and economic growth.
- Proposed Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII) funding will include participating in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emissions Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping Indonesia to develop and implement national action plans for low emission development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth
- Programs will facilitate clean energy initiatives and support the GOI in promoting renewable energy developments over fossil-fuel based solutions. Technical assistance will be provided to investors, banks, and government institutions to lower barriers to investment and reduce Indonesia’s greenhouse gas emission profile.
- USAID will develop financing approaches, tools, and products that will unlock Indonesian government, private sector, and donor funding to facilitate investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency.
- USAID programs will delink palm oil production from deforestation and reduce its impact on greenhouse gas emissions. Interventions include exploring the key drivers of palm expansion on

forested lands, improving enforcement and/or compliance with existing policy frameworks, using U.S. policy to encourage change, promoting land swaps and utilization of degraded land, and building consumer demand for sustainable certified products.

- U.S. assistance will help governance authorities and Indonesian citizens cope with a changing climate and become more resilient to the impacts of floods, droughts, rising sea levels and natural disasters. Technical assistance will be provided to increase understanding of climate change and disaster impacts, and actions necessary to mitigate the severity of those impacts on Indonesia's economy, society, and environment.
- South-to-South and Triangular Cooperation activities aim to strengthen Indonesia's capacity to provide coordinated development assistance in two key areas: 1) joint development activities including training, staff exchanges, knowledge exchanges, public financial management and university partnerships; and 2) expanding demand-based programming between USAID and the Government of Indonesia in third countries.

Increase Collaborative Achievement in Science, Technology, and Innovation

Key Interventions:

- Under the umbrella of the U.S.-Indonesia Science and Technology Agreement, USAID partners with the Indonesian government to improve the quality of science, technical, engineering and math education as well as evidence-based decision making at all levels. USAID also seeks to use new and innovative approaches to achieve Indonesia-specific development goals. Partnership investments include scholarships and joint research initiatives between Indonesian and American scientists to tackle global challenges in the fields of health, marine conservation, biodiversity and climate change.
- Activities focus on expanding the supply of Ph.D. level researchers and encouraging collaborative university-to-university partnerships, thereby increasing Indonesia's ability to apply innovative approaches to addressing development challenges. To this end, USAID programs will support the Challenge-Incentive Platform that will both define key development problems of mutual interest and open the door to solutions from a range of new entrants, including university students and the private sector.
- Activities will provide the technical support to develop consensus policy reports, strengthen CSO advocacy, and establish a multi-stakeholder platform for knowledge/data exchange. The activities are designed to improve the analytical capacity of policy-relevant science bodies and improve the range of policy products available to policy-makers.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF resources will continue to emphasize building Indonesian maritime security capabilities, including maritime domain surveillance capacity and maritime aviation, to bolster security and stability in the South China Sea. A greater focus on the maritime domain is important because Indonesia is comprised of over 17,000 islands, abuts the South China Sea, and straddles the Pacific and Indian Oceans. FMF funding also will support institutional development and capacity-building for Indonesia's newly-established Coast Guard, which will play a critical role in securing Indonesia's territorial waters and maritime boundaries, interdicting illicit trafficking, piracy, and other maritime crime, and enabling the Indonesian National Defense Forces (TNI) to focus maritime resources on external threats. Funding will also support training and technical assistance programs that have been effective tools of long-term engagement and cost-effective capacity building in Indonesia; build the capacity of the Indonesian forces to promote regional security; and enable the forces to better combat transnational threats and respond to disasters. FMF will support Indonesia's military professionalization through technical and tactical training programs, non-commissioned officer development, and an English language program.

Encourage and Facilitate Security Sector Transformation in Support of Democracy

Key Interventions:

- Professional Military Education, including English language, will support TNI/GOI transformation into an externally-focused national defense force; promote the rule of law; increase transparency and accountability to civilian leadership; and institutionalize respect for human rights.
- Resources will target professional military education, civilian control of a professional Indonesian military, and core management processes within the military and defense departments.
- FMF resources will also support training for Ministry of Defense personnel in resource management and strategic planning as a means to strengthen civilian defense oversight and improve the transparency and efficiency of defense procurements and resource management.

Assist the TNI forces to Build Capabilities in Order to Contribute to Regional and Global Security

Key Interventions:

- FMF funding to increase maritime surveillance capacity, improve maritime security operations & training efficiency, promote interagency sharing of Maritime Domain Awareness information, and enhance maritime aviation capabilities will increase the TNI's ability to detect and counter piracy, narcotrafficking, human smuggling, and transnational terrorism.
- Technical assistance for maritime aviation will enhance TNI maintenance capabilities, thereby increasing effectiveness, sustainability, and reliability of current and future aviation assets while strengthening U.S.-GOI force interoperability.
- FMF will support humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR) contingency responders' capabilities to establish C2, assess, and start necessary movement in natural and man-made disaster events by purchasing mobile command centers and the requisite C2, communications, mobility, medical, and sustainment resources. HADR training will focus on C2 and communication technical skills, SAR, first responder medical training, and mobility (vehicular, rappel), along with institution CMO/HADR augmentation.
- FMF projects will support Indonesian efforts to prioritize transnational threats that coincide with U.S. strategic objectives such as cyber-security, and WMD proliferation prevention.
- Capacity building efforts will include assistance to better define requirements; develop effective doctrine; equipping and resource management; training for all implementer levels including senior leader/executive officer; program managers, technicians, operators and responders.
- FMF will address safety and interoperability of the Indonesian Air Force's strategic airlift, including for humanitarian assistance missions.
- Technical assistance for Army aviation will enhance Indonesian maintenance capabilities, increasing effectiveness, sustainability, and reliability of aviation assets, including in support of humanitarian assistance missions.
- Maritime aviation capacity-building will improve Indonesian Navy and Air Force maritime domain awareness and strengthen the ability of the TNI to counter regional and transnational security threats
- FMF support for the new Indonesian Coast Guard will boost maritime capacity within Indonesia's territorial waters, enabling the Indonesian Navy and Air Force to focus maritime security resource on regional and transnational threats.

Cooperate in Defense Trade and Development in Order to Address Neglected Requirements and Increase US-TNI Interoperability

Key Interventions:

- Professional Military Education, including English Language, will increase Indonesian military access to advanced defense platforms while boosting U.S.-GOI force interoperability.
- Equipping and training for maritime aviation will improve Indonesian maritime domain awareness by ensuring both current and future assets are utilized and sustained to the fullest possible extent.

- Funding will also provide technical assistance and other support for the Indonesian Defense University, with a focus on improving defense management and strategic planning that will yield institutional improvements in acquisition and sustainment of defense articles.
- Training for the Air Force and Navy will provide technical and professional training in support of maintenance programs, new equipment purchases, and operational capabilities.
- Training for the Army will cultivate strategic planning, programming and acquisition capabilities, and core technical skills emphasizing aviation safety/maintenance and airborne and mechanized operations.
- English Language Capacity Programs will provide subject-matter experts embedded at the unit level to support focused and technology-specific language training needs for TNI personnel who operate and maintain U.S. defense articles.
- FMF support for the Indonesian Defense University funds in-residence seminars at Naval Postgraduate School, Mobile Education Teams, curriculum development, and an English language program as part of the Ministry of Defense's long term strategy to build a professional defense establishment.
- Newly established Ministry of Defense FMF support will fund seminars in defense management, Defense Institution Building DV speaker series, Mobile Education Teams, and an English language program as part of the Ministry of Defense's long term strategy to build a professional, well-managed, and sustainable defense establishment.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes. Key areas GHI align with the globally shared goals of ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation and protecting communities from other infectious disease.

Strengthen Democratic Governance

Key Intervention:

- Support implementation of government services by strengthening the administration, build transparency, and strengthening human resource management, supervision, and capacity at the local level. Provide technical assistance to health facilities to improve quality of services and demonstrate the ability of public services to adequately serve the local population.

Improve Essential Human Services for the Poorest and Most Vulnerable

Key Interventions:

- The quality of maternal and newborn health care in facilities will be improved and expanded through work with health facilities, local government, local NGOs, national government bodies, and professional associations. Access to the appropriate level of care will also be increased through more efficient referral networks and more equitable access and use of public health insurance through improved administration of this process.
- Activities will focus on reducing the barriers to accessing quality health services for the poor and most vulnerable, including addressing social barriers, improving the functioning of referral systems and identifying and addressing any unintentional barriers as a result of implementation of insurance and health funding schemes.
- USAID will support the GOI's efforts to monitor and improve implementation of the new Universal Health Coverage system to ensure positive impact on maternal and child health. Where malaria is endemic, targeted technical support will be provided to include the integrated maternal and child health prevention of malaria in pregnancy intervention.

- To further improve the quality of care USAID will provide targeted technical support to the Indonesian Ministry of Health to strengthen the accreditation process of health care facilities.
- Access to water and sanitation services will be expanded to targeted urban poor through strengthened engagement with and amongst the financial, public, and private sectors. Technical and capacity-building assistance will be provided to the institutions that service this population to ensure their operational viability following USAID's intervention, and continued, independent expansion of service.

Advance Global Development Priorities of Mutual Interest

Key Interventions:

- U.S. government will continue to partner with the Government of Indonesia to help improve and expand programs to prevent, diagnose, and treat infectious diseases in Indonesia and facilitate the Indonesian Government's engagement in regional and global efforts to control the spread of infectious diseases and prevent epidemic outbreaks, notably HIV/AIDS, TB and multi-drug resistant TB, pandemic influenza, emerging pandemic threats, and neglected tropical diseases.
- U.S. assistance directly supports nine of the eleven GHSA Action Packages through technical and financial assistance to the Government of Indonesia and key stakeholders. For example, USAID helps to improve a cohesive national laboratory system in the animal and human health sectors, including specimen transport networks that are able to conduct priority tests, assure quality, safely refer specimens to reference laboratories as needed and share timely information as warranted by Indonesian Government policies and practices. This support ensures reliable and coordinated cross-sector surveillance systems that enable early detection of emerging infectious diseases and inform actions and policy.
- Activities will support and strengthens Indonesia's implementation of its National Tuberculosis strategy, including scaling up multi-drug resistant TB treatment sites, improving laboratory capacity, improving the implementation of TB treatment according to international standards among private clinicians and hospitals, and improving management of TB and HIV co-infection. This includes improved implementation of programs according to international standards, expanded partnerships with the private sector for laboratory capacity building, and introduction of innovative technologies and approaches.
- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Indonesia will receive \$10 million (of which \$2.25 million in GHP-State and \$7.75 million in GHP-USAID) to build partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs focused on achieving epidemic control in the highest burden districts. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Assistance will support improvements in Indonesia's ability to monitor, prevent, and treat infectious diseases of global importance. Activities will include technical assistance to increase the capacity for laboratory diagnostics and increase local capacity to improve prevention, diagnostics, and treatment for influenza and emerging diseases, HIV, and TB.
- USAID activities will facilitate Indonesian health leaders' engagement in high-level global dialogues infectious diseases to ensure Indonesia's concerns are reflected in these discussions and that evidence and lessons from discussions with technical peers are used to improve program implementation in Indonesia.

Increase Collaborative Achievement in Science, Technology, and Innovation

Key Interventions:

- GHP funds will support research partnerships in infectious disease and maternal/child health,

including improving the evidence base and use of evidence for program and policy decisions; programmatic research to improve implementation of programs and to identify and address barriers to access for those most vulnerable; and the introduction of innovative approaches and technologies.

- Activities will promote partnerships among U.S. and Indonesian universities and research institutions to expand collaboration and improve the capacity for research and peer review in Indonesia. GHP resources will also enable Indonesians to earn master's degrees in public health, veterinary studies, and related health topics in the United States and Indonesia.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

U.S. alliances and strategic partnerships in the Asia-Pacific materially advance efforts to deter and defend against military and non-military threats to the region and the United States; resolve disputes peacefully; adopt common positions on regional and global priorities; and confront emerging challenges that impact U.S. national interests. IMET forms the foundation of U.S. government support for TNI professionalization and institutional reform, and is the primary vehicle for developing strategic, positive, and enduring military-to-military relationships with future TNI leaders. IMET training programs help ensure Indonesian partners have the skills and capabilities needed to become effective partners in ensuring regional security and stability. These courses also expose Indonesian defense personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine to promote democratic values, institutionalize respect for human rights, build management and leadership capacity in key technical and organizational areas, increase the professionalization of the GOI armed forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. The current senior TNI leadership were mid-level officers during a period of U.S. military sanctions on Indonesia that ended in 2005. IMET is our most important vehicle for institutional military engagement, and it remains essential that this program expand not only as a means to address capability gaps through training and education, but to rebuild the foundation of the overall defense relationship.

Encourage and Facilitate Security Sector Transformation in Support of Democracy

Key Interventions:

- Professional military education, including English language, will support TNI/GOI security reform efforts to institutionalize the defense establishment under civilian control, promote the rule of law, and increase transparency.
- Professional military education, including English language, will enable the continued development of a professional officer and NCO corps comprising reform-minded leaders.
- IMET training and exchanges will increase our access to the generation of Indonesian officers now serving in senior positions who were not able to participate in U.S. education and training programs during the U.S. government sanctions in place during the final years of the Suharto regime.
- The human rights component of IMET professional military education will help motivate NCOs and officers at all levels of TNI to respect human rights in their military operations.

Assist the TNI to Build Capabilities in Order to Contribute to Regional and Global Security

Key Interventions:

- Professional military education and technical training, including English language, support efforts to modernize and professionalize TNI.
- Professional military education, including English language, will strengthen further interoperability and build TNI capacity to respond to transnational challenges and threats including piracy, refugee migration, transnational crime, and WMD proliferation & transit.
- Participation of TNI personnel at all levels in U.S. training on maintenance, operations, safety, strategic planning, and defense resource management will boost U.S.-TNI interoperability and ability to generate joint responses to natural disasters and other regional contingencies.

Cooperate in Defense Trade and Development in Order to Address Neglected Requirements and Increase US-TNI Interoperability

Key Interventions:

- Professional military education, including English language, will promote strategic planning and develop core proficiencies needed to improve institutional processes including defense resource management and defense acquisition.
- Increased defense cooperation between the U.S. and Indonesia in development, production, research and development, and testing and evaluation will help address neglected TNI modernization requirements while fostering U.S.-TNI interoperability.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE funding represents the core source of foreign assistance to help build Indonesia's law enforcement capacity. Funding supports technical assistance, organizational development, training, and equipment to strengthen law enforcement capacities of the Indonesian National Police (INP), the Attorney General's Office (AGO), the Indonesian Financial Intelligence Unit (PPATK), the Indonesian Judiciary, the Ministry of the Environment and Forestry, and other GOI non-military law enforcement and justice sector agencies.

Strengthen Law Enforcement and Justice Sector Institution Professionalism in Order to Increase Citizen Confidence

Key Interventions:

- Increased rule of law and associated anti-corruption actions will be augmented by developmental and technical assistance to the INP inspections and Internal Affairs sections, the Supreme Court Training Academy, the Attorney General's Training Academy, the Anti-Corruption Task Force, INP forensic laboratories, the Witness Protection Commission, and other GOI law enforcement agencies.
- Heighten the understanding and application of the INP Use of Force policy by providing technical, developmental assistance for the socialization of the policy and for the continued implementation of the INP distance learning education initiative.
- Work with Indonesian judges to address issues related to the public perception of the judiciary and to promote greater transparency in how criminal cases are handled in country.

Encourage and Facilitate Security Sector Transformation in Support of Democracy

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will increase communication between law enforcement and the community by providing development assistance, mentoring and training for the INP reorganization initiative; providing continuing technical and training support to the INP-TELKOM call center; and providing continuing technical and training support to the INP Public Affairs Unit and associated systems.

Assist Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and Judicial Organizations/Agencies to Interdict, Investigate, and Prosecute Transnational Crimes

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will increase the ability to interdict illicit goods in both source and transit zones through the delivery of a series of training programs to law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges, including supporting counternarcotics, and trafficking in persons prevention and enforcement capacity-building events. Additional programs have focused on pursuing organized criminal groups, cybercrime, and related topics.

- U.S. assistance will increase the infrastructure and ability to monitor Indonesia’s maritime domain by providing an intel/information fusion center from which intelligence-led operations can be robustly conducted. Fusion-center development will include equipment support, coordination workshops for maritime security stakeholders, and the provision of training and equipment to the Indonesian Marine Police and/or other maritime stakeholder agencies.
- U.S. assistance will encourage counterparts to more aggressively “follow the money” by investigating and tracking illicit flows and pursuing asset forfeiture, a critical component of combatting transnational organized crime.
- U.S. assistance will promote high-impact prosecutions by working closely with the Attorney General’s Office’s Transnational Crime and Terrorism Task Force to help develop the skills of prosecutors, ensure their better understanding of electronic evidence, and that they aggressively pursue offenders, while preserving essential rights. The U.S. also seeks for this taskforce to become a permanent agency within the AGO to ensure there are sustainable resources to combat transnational crime in the future.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

U.S. assistance will build GOI official capacity to investigate national and regional criminal acts of terrorism and to deter proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). U.S. assistance will help the GOI fulfill its obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 including the passage of an export control law and adoption of a dual-use items list.

Strengthen Law Enforcement and Justice Sector Institution Professionalism in Order to Increase Citizen Confidence

Key Intervention:

- NADR resources will heighten application and understanding of the Use of Force Policy, increase communications between law enforcement and the community and increase Indonesia’s ability to monitor their maritime domain.

Assist Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and Judicial Organizations/Agencies to Interdict, Investigate, and Prosecute Transnational Crimes

Key Interventions:

- Funds provided through the Department of State’s Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program will continue to provide counterterrorism training and equipment to Indonesian law enforcement officers in order to build the INP’s capacity to deter, detect, and respond to terrorist threats. Areas of strategic focus include building capacity to conduct terrorism-related investigations and share information; managing security organizations and institutions to prevent terrorist safe havens; training line officers and their supervisors in the use of less lethal tactical measures; providing police media relations officers with skills and strategies to work more effectively with the public and mass media; and promoting Indonesia’s cooperation in regional counterterrorism efforts.
- Assistance for programs through the Regional Strategic Initiative will tackle issues in Southeast Asia that transcend borders, including terrorist financing, online extremism, and certain issues related to corrections.
- Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) programs will continue to work with the GOI to develop a framework of national law to facilitate controlled trade of strategic goods including the adoption of control lists for dual-use commodities and appropriate licensing procedures. Additionally, EXBS will continue to work with appropriate GOI agencies to improve their ability effectively monitoring trade activity and ensure the integrity of their borders.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The MCC and Indonesia signed a Compact in November 2011 to provide \$600.0 million in resources over a five year period to work on nutrition, green prosperity, and procurement modernization. The MCC compact became effective April 2, 2013. In FY 2011, MCC finalized a \$12.0 million pre-compact grant [known as a 609(g) grant], which was used to pay for detailed project development and feasibility studies for five or six potential projects in three thematic areas including green prosperity, increasing access to economic opportunities, and governance. USAID continues to work closely with the MCC to ensure complementarity in programming. To this end, USAID/Indonesia's Health and Environment offices are coordinating with MCC country representatives on the design of future activities and MCC does not envision a democracy and governance component, aside from work on procurement (no overlap). In addition, MCC's health/nutrition activities will have a different geographic focus and several MCC-funded activities were initiated after complementary USAID programs began. Finally, MCC is leveraging several of USAID's ongoing activities in Indonesia to strengthen the Compact's areas including in the area of renewable energy, climate change, land use planning, and maternal and child health.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID/Indonesia has a strong commitment to a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) with the creation of an ME unit in 2012. The office has a full time M&E U.S. Direct Hire officer, and a full time Foreign Service National (FSN) Geographic Information System (GIS) specialist, Gender Specialist, and Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist. The Mission has completed a Performance Management Plan to track results and measure progress toward the objectives outlined in the CDCS. The Performance Management Plan includes an evaluation plan that outlines more than 20 evaluations USAID intends to conduct over the CDCS period.

- During FY 2015, USAID/Indonesia undertook a number of monitoring and evaluation activities, both to inform the implementation of ongoing activities as well as to inform projects to implement the 2014-2018 CDCS.
- USAID conducted a strategic level portfolio review that examined progress toward achievement of relevant Mission Objectives and expectations regarding future progress as well as the status of critical assumptions underpinning the objectives and the role and potential issues with the collaboration of other development stakeholders. This is part of USAID's regular monitoring process and is mandated in the Automated Directives System that governs USAID's program cycle.
- USAID recently completed a data quality assessment of the Expanding Maternal and Neonatal Survival project. The assessment examined several factors: 1) strengths/weaknesses of the existing data collection system; 2) how different performance indicators were defined; 3) how data was collected at hospitals and health facilities; 4) how results were checked and confirmed at the district and provincial levels; and 5) how the data was stored across the project as a whole. The assessment sampled four key performance indicators and found that the data collection system was reliable and information was accurate.
- USAID conducted a series of programmatic evaluations during FY 2015 to examine the characteristics and outcomes of programs and projects as a basis to improve effectiveness, and inform decisions about current and future programming. USAID planned and conducted evaluations according to the USAID Evaluation Policy (2011).

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Mission is committed to the use of monitoring and evaluation results in budget and programmatic choices. Each fiscal year, approximately three percent of USAID program funds are set aside for evaluations. The

following are examples of current evaluation results and Mission responses:

- As a result of an audit of the Higher Education Leadership and Management project, USAID revised the activity monitoring and evaluation plan to better define key performance indicators. This change will improve accountability of the implementing partner for results.
- A mid-term evaluation of the Higher Education Leadership and Management project examined how project activities built capacity of higher education leaders and managers across 50 public and private institutions. The evaluation focused on the extent to which project had made progress and achieved milestones at the mid-point, what could be done to ensure success and results by the end of the project and ensure sustainability. Recommendations included holding an intensive workshop to focus on consolidation of results from activities, sustainability and institutionalization of reforms, revising the professional development materials and curriculum for higher education leadership and managers, and producing a gender and social equality analysis to ensure that Women in Leadership action plans are successfully initiated in all 50 higher education institutions.
- As a result of an Organizational Capacity Assessment conducted under a local governance project in Papua, USAID found the approach to building capacity of district health systems had very positive effects and strengthened sub-district health clinics and their teams of health workers. However, it was less successful in building up capacity of district level staff. As a result, the project shifted its focus from sub-district level to training district level staff.
- During FY 2015, USAID completed an impact evaluation of a local governance improvement project. The evaluation was based on an experimental design comparing data from treatment and control districts implementing a series of School-Based Management reforms in primary schools. The evaluation found that transparency improved in treatment schools, that school management documents were more available and more widely disseminated, and that parents and communities had more information on student activities and opportunities for involvement. While the evaluation found that strengthening linkages between communities and their service delivery providers improves satisfaction with service delivery, it did not find a definitive link between the activities and higher level outcomes such as enrolment and educational attainment. The evaluation findings will inform design of further projects to improve essential service delivery in maternal and child health, and water and sanitation.
- The final assessment of the Indonesia Forest and Climate Support project examined the extent to which project activities helped to assist the GOI to reduce the country's greenhouse gas emissions from forest degradation and loss. It focused on several different interventions: Strategic Environmental Assessments and Low Emissions Development Strategies, Multi-Stakeholder Fora, and Community Conservation and Livelihood Agreements. The evaluation found that while the activities helped more people to participate in making sustainable land use decisions, there was only anecdotal evidence of change at a higher level. The evaluation's recommendations were incorporated into the design of the follow-on forestry sector project. These included not only retaining multi-stakeholder fora, land use planning and community conservation and livelihood agreements, but also a focus on tracking the implementation of spatial plans and developing a wider range of capacity-building tools to foster change at the highest levels of government.
- USAID conducted a Marine Resources Program final evaluation from March-April 2015 to assess the five-year program's achievement of its objectives and goals to restore and enhance ecosystem productivity, biodiversity and resilience for food and economic security as well as increase adaptation to climate change. The activity evaluated three projects: Indonesia Marine and Climate Support project, Marine Protected Area Governance and Inter Agency Agreement with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Two key recommendations have been incorporated into the new follow-on marine resources project; emphasizing the importance of conservation and sustainable fisheries objectives and how to design these two aspects successfully under one integrated project, establishing biophysical indicators for the project.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strengthen Democratic Governance: USAID investments in democracy and good governance support Indonesia's commitment to public accountability and rule of law, broad and robust civic participation on the part of Indonesian civil society, and the protection of the rights of all its citizens. Work on governance and accountability extends to basic health services from the government, NGOs, and the private sector to improve access of the poorest and most marginalized in targeted districts in Eastern Indonesia. Together this work deepens democratic consolidation and widens good governance achievements to all parts of the nation.

Improve Essential Human Services for the Poorest and Most Vulnerable: Despite economic and democratic gains, the benefits of Indonesia's fast-paced transition have not yet reached all Indonesians. For example, Indonesia's maternal and child health, education and workforce readiness indicators continue to stagnate. Thus, U.S. assistance will improve services for the poorest and most vulnerable in order that they are able to benefit more equally from the growth and development of Indonesia.

Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation and Disaster Resilience to Support a Green Economy: Indonesia is a priority country of the U.S. government's GCCI because of its high greenhouse gas emissions (one of the highest in the world), globally significant forests (third largest tropical forest cover containing 10 percent of global forest cover) and large population that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Post will continue to support Indonesia's bold objective of a 41 percent reduction of carbon emissions by 2020. Proposed GCCI funding will include participation in the EC-LEDS program, helping Indonesia to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth. Indonesia's actions to preserve biodiversity, mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, and build resilience to climate change impacts and natural disasters will have an effect that spreads beyond its own borders.

Advance Global Development Priorities of Mutual Interest: Infectious diseases such as tuberculosis (TB), HIV/AIDS, LF, and pandemic influenza are serious health burdens in Indonesia. As a key regional actor, Indonesia should take a larger role in important cross-border initiatives necessary to confront these issues globally. The United States seeks to build Indonesia's capacity to address these issues internally and to engage on them regionally and globally.

Increase Collaborative Achievement in Science, Technology, and Innovation: Under the umbrella of the U.S.-Indonesia Science and Technology Agreement, USAID partners with the Indonesian government to improve the quality of scientific research, the quality of STEM education as well as evidence-based decision making at all levels. Partnership investments include scholarships and joint research initiatives between Indonesian and American scientists to tackle global challenges in the fields of health, marine conservation, biodiversity and climate change. USAID also facilitates partnerships between the Indonesian government and the private sector to adopt advanced technologies for development goals. S&T programs will place an emphasis on university engagement, gender equality in science, and co-design and ownership of activities, all of which will maximize long-term sustainability and benefit to Indonesia.

Encourage and Facilitate Security Sector Transformation in Support of Democracy: IMET-funded courses familiarize Indonesian defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training and doctrine that promote democratic values, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build strategic, positive, and enduring military-to-military relationships.

Assist the Indonesian National Defense Forces (TNI) to Build Capabilities in Order to Contribute to Regional and Global Security: U.S. investments in TNI modernization will enable Indonesia to become a key partner in ensuring regional and global stability. Training and equipment grants help enable the TNI to address strategic U.S. national security priorities such as maritime security. TNI maritime security capabilities currently cannot ensure freedom of movement, interdict illegal activity, or disrupt transnational threats. Surveillance is limited to coastal zones and leaves Indonesia’s EEZ largely not surveilled. Indonesian patrol aircraft lack the equipment to cover Indonesia’s 3 million square miles of maritime domain. Despite advances in disaster preparedness/response, gaps exist in critical HA/DR areas. Equipping and training are critical to the TNI’s domestic and regional leadership in HA/DR rapid contingency operations.

Cooperate in Defense Trade and Development in Order to Address Neglected Requirements and Increase US-TNI Interoperability: TNI’s internal security focus and persistent underfunding under the Suharto regime resulted in severe TNI equipment deficiencies and inadequate maintenance and sustainment systems. U.S. military equipment purchases are critical to ensuring the TNI has the skills, technology, and interoperability with U.S. forces for becoming an effective partner in ensuring regional security and stability. Our assistance can help keep TNI modernization efforts focused on addressing shared strategic priorities such as maritime security and transnational threats.

Strengthen Law Enforcement and Justice Sector Institution Professionalism in Order to Increase Citizen Confidence: Funds provided for law enforcement development will continue to support the Police Precinct Reorganization Project to reorganize precincts based on the development of patrol operations, a focus on community engagement, and organizational restructuring to streamline management. Interventions will help law enforcement entities develop and institutionalize modern law-enforcement management systems, national training mechanisms, and investigative procedures. This strengthened capacity is expected to increase law enforcement capabilities to engage with communities, integrate women more fully into the police force, and improve institutional accountability. U.S. assistance will also build GOI official capacity to investigate national and regional criminal acts of terrorism and to deter proliferation of WMD. U. S. assistance will help the GOI implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 including an export control law and a dual-use items list.

Assist Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and Judicial Organizations/Agencies to Interdict, Investigate, and Prosecute Transnational Crimes: Law Enforcement and criminal justice sector organizations within Indonesia remain largely inconsistent or ineffectual in their abilities to identify, interdict, investigate, and prosecute transnational crimes inclusive of cybercrime, trafficking in persons, narcotics, transnational environmental crimes, and smuggling. Funding will support training to interdict the illicit transfer of goods, persons and wildlife; increase of infrastructure and ability to monitor Indonesia’s maritime domain; and increase the ability to investigate online crimes.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	179,125
Increase Collaborative Achievement in Science, Technology, and Innovation	27,900
Development Assistance	27,100
3.2 Education	27,100
Global Health Programs - USAID	800
3.1 Health	800

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
Advance Global Development Priorities of Mutual Interest	58,200
Development Assistance	37,700
4.8 Environment	37,700
Global Health Programs - State	2,250
3.1 Health	2,250
Global Health Programs - USAID	18,250
3.1 Health	18,250
Strengthen Law Enforcement and Justice Sector Institution Professionalism in Order to Increase Citizen Confidence	7,480
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,980
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	880
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,500
1.1 Counterterrorism	4,500
Improve Essential Human Services for the Poorest and Most Vulnerable	28,300
Development Assistance	9,100
3.1 Health	9,100
Global Health Programs - USAID	19,200
3.1 Health	19,200
Strengthen Democratic Governance	36,000
Development Assistance	35,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	19,500
2.4 Civil Society	13,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	500
3.1 Health	500
Encourage and Facilitate Security Sector Transformation in Support of Democracy	9,217
Foreign Military Financing	3,333
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,333
International Military Education and Training	884
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	884
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,000
Assist the TNI to Build Capabilities in Order to Contribute to Regional and Global Security	3,333
Foreign Military Financing	3,333
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,333
Assist Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and Judicial Organizations/Agencies to Interdict, Investigate, and Prosecute Transnational Crimes	4,478

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
International Military Education and Training	883
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	883
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,645
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	375
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,270
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	950
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	950
Cooperate in Defense Trade and Development in Order to Address Neglected Requirements and Increase U.S.-TNI Interoperability	4,217
Foreign Military Financing	3,334
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,334
International Military Education and Training	883
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	883

Laos

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance in Laos is to demonstrate that the United States is a trusted and reliable partner in the economic and social development of the country. To accomplish this, U.S. assistance programs are designed to address legacy issues arising from the war in Vietnam, support public health efforts to combat child malnutrition and improve maternal and newborn health, increase primary school graduation rates, promote legal and regulatory systems reform, combat drug flows from Laos to other countries, increase regional and global economic integration and adherence to international standards and trade agreements, and strengthen people-to-people ties between Laos and the United States. U.S. assistance promotes good governance and respect for human rights; more sustainable country-based health and education systems; a legal framework that provides greater access to U.S. businesses and facilitates inclusive growth; the removal of unexploded ordnance; and a positive, constructive relationship between Laos and the United States.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	18,297	*	29,550	11,253
Development Assistance	2,750	*	18,100	15,350
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	-	-200
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000	*	-	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	347	*	450	103
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	1,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	12,000	*	10,000	-2,000

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance will advance three major objectives: stronger health and education systems; a strengthened legal sector; and the adoption of rules-based, high-standard regional economic and trade architecture in Laos. The U.S. government will leverage other donor and private sector resources to advance Laos' efforts toward more sustainable health and education outcomes by strengthening and improving the quality of services offered by health and education systems. U.S. assistance will strengthen the legal sector in Laos to promote better legal practices and to help the Government of Laos (GOL) achieve its goal of being a Rule of Law State by 2020, as set out in the Laos Legal Sector Master Plan. Activities will promote trade liberalization to improve compliance with and implementation of trade agreements, and increase the ability of the GOL, the National Assembly, and the judiciary to effectively develop, implement, and adjudicate economic laws and regulations consistent with international best practices. U.S. assistance will encourage the GOL to invest financial gains from economic growth into human capital development for its citizens.

Laos Enhances Good Governance and Respect for Human Rights

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen the legal sector in Laos to promote better legal practices and open a productive dialogue on human rights.
- Activities will support Laos' goal of becoming a Rule of Law State and contribute towards progress on the Laos Legal Sector Master Plan; this may include supporting legal education and strengthening the capacity of Village Mediation Units.

Laos Achieves More Sustainable Health and Education Outcomes through Strengthened Systems that Can Deliver Quality Treatment and Care

Key Interventions:

- In partnership with Laotian community-based health workers, programs will support community members to improve maternal nutrition and feeding practices of infants and young children.
- Activities will support the operationalization of the Ministry of Health's Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Strategy by strengthening the ability of maternal and newborn health care providers to roll out the Early Essential Newborn Care package.
- Activities will work with communities to jointly solve the problems caused by poor sanitation practices. U.S. assistance will facilitate community-based appraisals and problem analyses to manage sources of contamination.
- U.S. support will increase primary school graduation rates and address literacy and learning disparities between boys and girls.
- U.S. assistance will develop alternative livelihoods to poor opium farmers, thereby both reducing opium production and contributing to the eradication of poverty.

Laos Adopts a Rules-Based, High-Standard Regional Economic and Trade Architecture that Provides Greater Access to U.S. Business to Trade and Investment Opportunities in the Region and Facilitates Inclusive Growth

Key Interventions:

- Activities will provide technical assistance on trade facilitation, including legal gap analysis, policy reform, and international standards.
- Activities will provide technical assistance on drafting laws and implementing regulations, policy study and analysis, and legal comments.
- Activities will provide technical assistance on intellectual property rights, technical barriers to trade, sanitary and phytosanitary standards, environmental compliance, trade in goods, trade in services, competition, transparency, investment, and consumer protection.
- U.S. assistance will support workshops, training, study missions, and conferences on implementation of trade reforms.
- U.S. assistance will provide advisory services through resident advisors.
- Activities will provide technical assistance to the Lao National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Lao Women's Union, and business associations for trade policy advocacy.
- U.S. assistance will support workshops and conferences on needs and prioritization.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET courses familiarize defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training and doctrine, promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the armed forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. The IMET program in Laos contributes to the overall professional development and international integration of the Lao military.

The U.S. and Laos Enjoy a Positive, Constructive Relationship

Key Interventions:

- IMET courses will teach Ministry of National Defense personnel how a military establishment functions in a democracy, while providing a better understanding of professional military standards and responsibilities.
- U.S. assistance will continue to build the Lao military's English language and medical capacities.
- IMET funds will be used to support Expanded-IMET Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response courses. These courses promote civilian-military cooperation and will strengthen Laos' internal natural disaster mitigation and response systems.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Laos' weak rule of law makes the country vulnerable to various forms of illicit activities, including the trafficking of humans, wildlife, and drugs. Although estimated opium cultivation dropped 94 percent from 1998 to 2007, the trend has reversed and cultivation is now climbing. Methamphetamine addiction is also currently rising rapidly within the country, as large flows of methamphetamines and other drugs transit Laos to other countries. As a result, U.S. assistance continues to prioritize counternarcotics programming including drug prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation activities. U.S. assistance also supports law enforcement and rule of law programming.

Laos Enhances Good Governance and Respect for Human Rights

Key Intervention:

- In support of the Lao government's "Master Plan on the Development of the Rule of Law in the Lao PDR toward the Year 2020," the United States will fund basic legal education projects for rural communities and training opportunities for prosecutors and judges.

Laos Achieves More Sustainable Health and Education Outcomes through Strengthened Country-Based Systems that Can Deliver Quality Treatment and Care

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will continue to support comprehensive drug demand reduction programming in Laos. The United States will provide support for community based treatment efforts and training for Lao drug treatment professionals to improve the quality and access to drug care in Laos.

The U.S. and Laos Enjoy a Positive, Constructive Relationship

Key Intervention:

- The United States will support training for Lao counternarcotics law enforcement, customs agents, and environmental police both in country and in the region.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Clearance of unexploded ordinance (UXO) plays a significant role in expanding economic development in Laos and promotes goodwill between Laos and the United States by removing dangerous explosives that continue to maim and kill Lao citizens each year. UXO contamination also negatively affects infrastructure development and exacerbates Laos' food security challenges. UXO clearance programs return land to productive use, alleviating poverty and improving food security while strengthening the capacity of the Lao government UXO abatement agencies. U.S. assistance supports innovative survey methods that better define the highest priority areas for clearance assets. These new survey methods will enable the United States to clear UXO faster and to hasten the completion of our efforts to make Laos safe from UXO.

Removal of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Enables Economic Development, Expands Agricultural Capacity, and Prevents Acute Injury

Key Interventions:

- Conventional Weapons Destruction funding of \$10.0 million will support ongoing UXO survey and clearance projects that will help the GOL prioritize clearance efforts in areas most contaminated by UXO and most viable for agricultural development.
- Funds will specifically support an expanded national evidence-based survey designed to provide baseline UXO contamination data.
- Programs will reduce the impact of UXO on school children, their families, and communities, through increased awareness of the danger that UXO presents, ways to avoid UXO accidents, and what to do if they see UXO.
- Programs will increase the capacity of Lao government institutions to operate UXO clearance operations in accordance with international norms.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: To assess progress under Development Assistance programming, the U.S. government conducted over a dozen site visits, a performance evaluation, and an assessment to determine whether activities were meeting anticipated milestones as well as to identify and address barriers to the effective implementation of interventions.

- In mid-2014, the United States conducted a site visit in Vientiane to identify potential areas of engagement for nutrition-related activities.
- Between September 2014 and January 2015, the United States conducted an inclusive growth diagnostic study to assess the actionable strategies for trade and investment opportunities that facilitate inclusive growth in Laos.
- A mid-term evaluation of the Lao PDR –U.S. International and ASEAN Integration (LUNA II) project is scheduled for Fall 2016.

To assess INCLE programs, the U.S. government conducted visits and is planning an assessment.

- An end use monitoring visit was conducted in FY 2014 to assess the program, inspect non-expendable assets and meet with local agencies who conduct work in the field.

To monitor NADR programs, multiple program assessment visits (PAVs) occurred in Laos in FY 2014 and FY 2015.

- The U.S. government conducted PAVs in January 2014, November 2014, and February 2015 by program management staff with grants officer representative (GOR) and/or government technical monitor (GTM) responsibility over the UXO program in Laos. PAVs included meetings with the GOL National Regulatory Authority (NRA) and other international donors; site visits; and visits to all grantee and contract implementing partners.
- GOR/GTM used quarterly reports and metrics to analyze whether or not projects were on track to achieve stated goals and objectives. PAVs showed that projects were on track.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on findings from the evaluation efforts noted above and ongoing project monitoring efforts, the U.S. government adjusted the FY 2017 budget as follows:

- The nutrition assessment identified the need to design a more comprehensive nutrition activity that addresses long-term GOL health priorities.
- An intensive Rule of Law assessment was conducted to determine key constraints and opportunities

for potential programming to advance U.S. government goals in the sector.

- The Lao PDR –U.S. International and ASEAN Integration (LUNA II) project will end in September 2018. Results from the mid-term LUNA II evaluation will be used for a new economic growth program design.
- End Use Monitoring visits of drug enforcement programs showed the importance of continuing to provide equipment for drug enforcement programming in Laos, as most of the police posts are underfunded, and the equipment, such as body armor can be lifesaving.
- PAVs led to the recommendation to conduct a comprehensive review of the UXO program in Laos against the Department's UXO strategy for the region. This will be conducted by a senior conventional weapons destruction (CWD) advisor in 2016.
- PAVs also recommended an evaluation of Mine Risk Education (MRE) delivery modes, which will be conducted in 2016.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Laos Enhances Good Governance and Respect for Human Rights: Laos established the goal of becoming a Rule of Law State by 2020 and adopted the Legal Sector Master Plan aiming to develop a coherent, credible legal framework. The goal of U.S. assistance is to strengthen the legal sector, promote better legal practices and open a productive dialogue on human rights. To achieve this goal, activities will contribute to advance aspects of the Laos Legal Sector Master Plan; this may include supporting legal education and strengthening the capacity of Village Mediation Units.

Laos Achieves More Sustainable Health and Education Outcomes through Strengthened Systems that Can Deliver Quality Treatment and Care: Maternal and child mortality and malnutrition rates in Laos are among the highest in the region, with almost 20,000 children under the age of five years dying each year from diarrhea, malnutrition, and respiratory diseases. U.S. nutrition assistance aims to reduce stunting through improved feeding practices, dietary diversity, and community sanitation. To achieve this goal, U.S. assistance will address nutrition and community sanitation through complementary interventions that include the distribution of nutrition and therapeutic commodities to pregnant and lactating women and children, the improvement of feeding practices with a focus on infants and young children, and the enhancement in community sanitation.

Functional illiteracy is higher than 27 percent in Laos, and is especially concentrated among women and girls. To ensure that all girls have the opportunity to gain the skills, knowledge and confidence to break the cycle of poverty, raise healthier families, and help build their communities, programming will increase primary school graduation rates and address literary and learning disparities between boys and girls.

Laos Increases Resilience to Global Climate Change and Develops Infrastructure with Minimal Impact on the Environment: The Lao economy has enjoyed vigorous economic growth averaging 7.5-8 percent since 2005. However, the economy remains dependent on external demand for its natural resources—particularly mining, hydropower, and forestry, to generate economic growth—which has resulted in noticeable environmental degradation. Using regional funding, U.S. assistance aims to mitigate the social and environmental consequences of economic development by promoting sustainable infrastructure projects, develop a greenhouse gas inventory and management system that can report accurately on a regular basis, and improve enforcement of existing restrictions on the wildlife trade. In addition, the United States will continue to provide support to the GOL in disaster response mitigation.

Laos Adopts a Rules-Based, High-Standard Regional Economic and Trade Architecture that Provides Greater Access to U.S. Business to Trade and Investment Opportunities in the Region and Facilitates Inclusive Growth:

U.S. assistance promotes inclusive economic growth within Laos through the expansion of U.S. exports and investment flows, increased economic integration of Laos, and improved development outcomes. The United States accomplishes these goals through market reforms that strengthen the Lao economy, improve implementation of obligations and terms of international treaties, and enhance cooperation and collaboration with regional and international communities. U.S. assistance builds institutional capacity in the public and private sectors and helps the GOL to build a stronger legal framework that facilitates the implementation and enforcement of laws and commitments already agreed to under the bilateral trade agreement, WTO and ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). U.S. assistance helps all branches of the national and local government to effectively administer and adjudicate economic laws and trade regulations. It also focuses on building the necessary political will, ownership, and capacity for Laos to integrate more fully with international markets including the AEC, thereby narrowing the development gap among ASEAN member countries and creating a better trading partner for the United States.

Removal of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Enables Economic Development, Expands Agricultural Capacity, and Prevents Acute Injury:

Clearance of UXO plays a significant role in expanding economic development in Laos and promotes goodwill between Laos and the United States by removing dangerous explosives that continue to maim and kill Lao citizens each year. UXO contamination also negatively affects infrastructure development and exacerbates Laos' food security challenges. UXO clearance programs continue to return land to productive use in order to alleviate poverty and bolster food security while strengthening the capacity of the Lao government UXO abatement agencies. U.S. assistance supports innovative survey methods that will better define the highest priority areas for clearance assets. Use of these methods has increased the amount of UXO found and destroyed from an average of 5 per hectare to 20 per hectare, enabling us to accelerate our progress toward making Laos substantially safe from UXO.

The U.S. and Laos Enjoy a Positive, Constructive Relationship: The United States seeks to build a cooperative bilateral relationship with Laos and increase the Lao government's capability to address shared bilateral, regional, and global challenges and to bolster a rules-based order that operates in accordance with international laws, norms, and standards. U.S. engagement with Laos contributes to regional stability, promotes trade and economic growth, and supports U.S. policy interests and values. To make cooperation on global and regional challenges possible, the United States will continue to engage through bilateral dialogues, high-level visits, regional fora such as Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI) and ASEAN, and other diplomatic mechanisms that allow us to build trust, manage our differences on human rights and economic issues, and expand the areas in which we can work together.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	29,550
Laos enhances good governance and respect for human rights	1,300
Development Assistance	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	300
Laos achieves more sustainable health and education outcomes through strengthened country-based systems that can deliver quality treatment and care	14,150
Development Assistance	13,900
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,000
3.1 Health	9,900
3.2 Education	3,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	250
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	250
Laos adopts a rules-based, high-standard regional economic and trade architecture that provides greater access to U.S. business to trade and investment opportunities in the region	3,200
Development Assistance	3,200
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,200
Removal of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) enables economic development, expands agricultural capacity, and prevents acute injury	10,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,000
The U.S. and Laos enjoy a positive, constructive relationship	900
International Military Education and Training	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450

Malaysia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance in Malaysia promotes peace and security by strengthening cooperation on law enforcement, nonproliferation, counterterrorism, rule of law, and expanding military ties. Assistance will further Malaysia’s role as a reliable partner in maintaining regional stability, fighting terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and strengthening key regional and global institutions that will contribute to the America’s security. Counterterrorism (CT) assistance builds capacity within Malaysian law enforcement and judicial organizations; supports activities to improve Malaysia’s border security; and strengthens networks between civil society, the government, and the private sector to counter violent extremism (CVE). Counter-proliferation assistance strengthens Malaysia’s ability to prevent transshipments of controlled munitions and dual-use commodities. Military assistance and training builds critical capabilities among Malaysia’s armed forces, allowing it to take on an expanded international role, including peacekeeping and stabilization operations and promotes a positive and lasting transformation of the U.S.-Malaysian relationship to further shared goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,252	*	2,270	18
International Military Education and Training	982	*	1,000	18
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,270	*	1,270	-

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses familiarize defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. The Malaysia IMET program focuses on Professional Military Education (PME) and serves as the foundation of our rapidly expanding and deepening military-to-military ties. Graduates of PME courses consistently hold prominent positions and are assigned roles of national significance.

Military Ties. Military Ties with Malaysia Deepen, Increasing U.S. Access, Influence, and Interoperability with the Malaysian Defense Establishment

Key Interventions:

- IMET-funded programs will support the professional development of senior, mid-level, and noncommissioned officers, increase interoperability with U.S. forces, and improve maritime security in Malaysian waters.
- Programs will train military personnel in conducting multinational operations, medical and stabilization operations, peacekeeping, intelligence functions, and effective defense resource management.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The Malaysian government elevated its counterterrorism efforts, including strengthening legislation against foreign terrorist fighters and prosecuting suspects in court. The Malaysian government is

formally part of the Global Coalition to Counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, and played a leading counterterrorism role in Southeast Asia through its 2015 chairmanship of ASEAN. Engagement with Malaysia using NADR funds helps build capacity for policymakers and law enforcement to address a range of local and trans-national risks. The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program provides the Government of Malaysia with targeted training to strengthen its counterterrorism capabilities and capacity. NADR funds support Malaysia's involvement in regional counterterrorism capacity-building activities, including through hosting programs on foreign terrorist fighters, CVE, and terror finance. The CVE Local Grants Program utilizes NADR funds to strengthen relations between law enforcement and communities vulnerable to violent extremist influences, as well as to identify new approaches to countering violent extremist propaganda. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program provides training and opportunities for regional interaction to policymakers, Royal Malaysian Customs officers, and officers in the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA).

Law Enforcement. Malaysia Has a Greater Capacity to Prevent, Investigate, and Prosecute Transnational Crime and Terrorism, and Address other Transnational Challenges, in a Professional Manner Consistent with Our Rule of Law and Human Rights Efforts

Key Interventions:

- NADR-ATA funds will support the training of Malaysian law enforcement and judicial officials to deter, detect, and respond to terrorist threats and to strengthen counterterrorism cooperation with countries in the region. The program will maintain its strategic focus on building the capacity of law enforcement agencies to secure Malaysia's borders and prevent terrorists and foreign terrorist fighters from entering or transiting through Malaysia. The NADR-ATA program will deliver specialized counterterrorism training courses designed to build capacity in air, land and maritime security.
- EXBS program activities will support the Malaysian government in developing its licensing system to control dual-use commodities; providing broad-based training to licensing and enforcement officials on control lists and catch-all controls; training officials on risk assessment and commodity identification; and equipping and training customs officials to institute a comprehensive risk-analysis system and to perform targeted searches of cargo undergoing transshipment or transit at Malaysian ports.
- EXBS Programs will also educate Malaysian industries, especially customs brokers and freight forwarders, about their role in protecting Malaysia's national security.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Continuous monitoring and evaluation are undertaken to ensure effective management of the IMET program. Semi-annual training meetings were conducted to plan and review courses programmed using IMET funds. Training goals, policies, and issues were discussed in detail to ensure a comprehensive and mutually agreed upon training plan meets training goals.

Course feedback questionnaires assessed the effectiveness of training, collected student demographics, and gathered information on the overall training experience so that continuous improvements may be made to enhance the program.

The Embassy's Regional Security Officer (RSO) works with the Department of State's Regional Counterterrorism Coordinator based in Embassy Kuala Lumpur and the ATA program to ensure that the long-term objectives of the program are being achieved. Comprehensive program reviews are conducted periodically. The RSO conducted quarterly meetings with the Royal Malaysian Police to ensure training objectives were being met and to assess the planning schedule for the future. ATA and the RSO used

course questionnaires to assess the effectiveness of training, the knowledge acquired during the course, and which courses should be planned in the future.

EXBS activities and events are determined through a three-year strategic planning process, which is assessed and updated annually. EXBS activities were monitored by the EXBS Regional Advisor, located in the U.S. Embassy. Feedback questionnaires were completed by participants, and the results were analyzed and included in After Action Reports. Monthly reporting cables were submitted by the Advisor. Program assessment consultations with the Advisor occurred semi-annually in Washington. EXBS programs are overseen by the Office of Export Control Cooperation in the Department of State's Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation Affairs, which sponsors comprehensive external evaluations every several years.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation of the IMET program indicates graduates rise within their career field and that a majority of top leaders in the Malaysian Armed Forces are graduates of IMET programs. These leaders have helped to advance key security initiatives such as increased participation in multilateral exercises, increased depth of bilateral engagement, and continued support of U.S. ship visits to Malaysian ports. Based on these results, the plans will augment the long-standing relationship with the Malaysian Armed Forces with continued focus on training personnel in career-enhancing Professional Military Education courses. By building strong networks and capabilities within Malaysia's military through training assistance, IMET-supported programs will enable the United States to increase access and influence with key decision makers and improve interoperability with U.S. forces as Malaysia participates in multinational operations and maritime law enforcement missions.

Besides training career personnel, Malaysia also applies the train-the-trainer methodology to ensure larger dissemination of knowledge gained from IMET courses. For example, the graduates of the U.S. ship boarding courses are employed as instructors in conducting customized in-country boarding courses. NADR/ATA-funded programs have increased the Malaysian police's ability to detect, deter, and investigate terrorist activities. ATA-funded activities will continue to focus on building Malaysian law enforcement capacity to prevent terrorists from entering or transiting through Malaysian territory. The ATA program monitors training and equipment grants through capability assessments and "check back" inspections conducted by DS subject matter experts and CT policy officers in conjunction with the Regional Security Office. The ATA program uses the results of assessments to design future programming, including selection of appropriate participants and types of ATA training and equipment. In addition, the Regional Security Office continually monitors the effectiveness of ATA training through site visits and frequent meetings with senior leaders and mid-level managers. ATA trainers in the field also share relevant after-action reports with DS program managers, facilitating ongoing desktop monitoring of ATA programming.

Malaysian authorities have made progress in implementing the licensing and industry outreach requirements of its Strategic Trade Agreement (STA) as demonstrated through cooperative efforts with U.S. officials. As a result, additional resources will be allocated to develop more technical licensing skills; improve enforcement, investigation, and prosecution skills; and to implement industry compliance programs, such as proliferation finance.

Based on previous successes in EXBS-related interventions, U.S. assistance will continue to develop more technical licensing capabilities within the Strategic Trade Secretariat and other licensing agencies with advanced training for customs agents, investigators, and prosecutors to help Malaysia implement and enforce its export control law effectively. This EXBS training assistance directly builds on the 2014 EXBS-funded training of Malaysian customs officials through the World Customs Organization/United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime Container Control Program.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Military Ties. Military Ties with Malaysia Deepen, Increasing U.S. Access, Influence, and Interoperability with the Malaysian Defense Establishment: Prioritizing increased professionalization within the military and closer integration of the armed services, U.S. assistance will enhance Malaysia’s ability to train and retain members of its enlisted and officer ranks while preparing them to address the maritime and terrorist challenges the country faces in the region. Assistance to the military will enhance discipline all along the chain of command while augmenting interoperability with U.S. forces. Sustaining the partnership will allow our engagement and assistance to support the military’s versatility in maintaining awareness across their maritime domain in order to detect and counter naval, land, and air threats, and in conducting humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations.

Law Enforcement. Malaysia has a Greater Capacity to Prevent, Investigate, and Prosecute Transnational Crime and Terrorism, and Address other Transnational Challenges, in a Professional Manner Consistent with Our Rule of Law and Human Rights Efforts: Assistance to Malaysia’s law enforcement authorities remains a critical engagement frontier in building capacity. U.S. assistance will be pivotal in strengthening the institutional capabilities of the Royal Malaysian Police, Royal Malaysian Customs, and MMEA to anticipate risks in the effort to prevent crimes and to investigate a wide range of criminal activities and threats to national security. Continuing training of prosecutors will help to bring criminals, human traffickers, proliferators, and terrorists to justice. U.S. assistance will continue to equip Malaysia’s senior and mid-level policymakers to establish policies and practices that will improve integration of law enforcement and security officials at the local and national level. Ports along the western coast of Peninsular Malaysia are among the busiest trans-shipment points in the world. Courses, training, and exercises will enhance Malaysia’s ability to secure its maritime domain; keep its borders secure; prepare for and mitigate air-, land-, and sea-based risks to the country’s supply chains; respond to proliferation risks posed by shipments of illicit items and materials; and conduct investigations related to counter-proliferation and violations of the STA. Counterterrorism assistance will train law enforcement and judicial officials to deter, detect, and respond to terrorist threats and to strengthen counterterrorism cooperation with countries in Southeast Asia.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	2,270
Military Ties. Military ties with Malaysia deepen, increasing U.S. access, influence, and interoperability with the Malaysian defense establishment	1,000
International Military Education and Training	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
Law Enforcement. Malaysia has a greater capacity to prevent, investigate, and prosecute transnational crime and terrorism, and address other transnational challenges, in a professional manner consistent with our rule of law and human rights efforts	1,270
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,270
1.1 Counterterrorism	800
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	470

Marshall Islands

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Comprised of isolated, sparsely-populated, low-lying atolls spread over an area of nearly 70 square miles between Hawaii and Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) is particularly vulnerable to natural disasters. As required under P.L. 108-188, the Compact of Free Association Act of 2003, USAID coordinates and implements disaster relief and reconstruction assistance in the RMI. U.S. assistance builds the RMI's capacity to respond to and manage disasters.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	500	*	500	-
Development Assistance	500	*	500	-

Development Assistance (DA)

The RMI is becoming increasingly vulnerable to natural disasters such as tropical storms, typhoons, and drought, which are expected to increase in frequency and intensity due to climate change.

U.S. assistance will support the RMI's Office of the Chief Secretary (OCS) and vulnerable populations in preparing for, mitigating, responding to, and recovering from natural disasters.

Enhance and Maintain Cooperation on Disaster Management, Mitigation, Relief, Reconstruction, and Adaptation

Key Intervention:

- USAID-managed assistance will support: 1) training of local disaster responders on damage assessments; standards in water, sanitation and hygiene; food security; distribution of food and non-food items; and contingency planning for reconstruction; 2) maintenance of a warehouse for pre-positioning of goods and materials that are critical for emergency relief operations; 3) conducting of table-top exercises that simulate and test the understanding of available climatological, hydrological, and meteorological related information; and, 4) strengthening preparedness and emergency information dissemination, and pre-positioning climate-resilient designs and implementation methodologies for housing, selected public infrastructure and utilities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2015, USAID continued to routinely monitor activities in RMI through regular reporting and site visits. Important lessons learned from the monitoring activities include the opportunity to increase knowledge sharing and capacity building between RMI and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). For example, USAID trained RMI personnel on the installation and operation of reverse osmosis water filtration systems during the 2013 drought disaster response. In FY 2015, USAID supported a previously trained individual from RMI to train communities in FSM on the reverse osmosis technology. This activity contributed to overall sustainability by building local capacity of both countries and supporting localization of approaches. Monitoring activities also revealed the need to build emergency resilience at all levels, particularly of island communities so they

can better cope with the effects of disasters. In FY 2015, USAID implemented a multi-tiered approach to disaster preparedness by creating and testing well-coordinated disaster management plans from the community to the national level. For example, USAID supported an outer island workshop to help RMI communities in disaster planning. In FY 2015, USAID also coordinated with FEMA to deliver its first large-scale reconstruction assistance in FSM in response to Typhoon Maysak. USAID’s experience with Typhoon Maysak reinforced the above key lessons and will further inform RMI’s reconstruction contingency plan.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of the monitoring activities, USAID will continue to explore options to take advantage of cross training opportunities between RMI and FSM. USAID is also increasing efforts in RMI to build the disaster preparedness capacity of atoll/island communities. USAID is working with the host government to strengthen radio broadcasting, the most accessible form of information source for the island communities in the country. In addition, activities will explore broadening engagement with volunteer institutions in RMI, who can be very effective in working directly with communities to strengthen their knowledge and capacity on emergency relief and reconstruction.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Enhance and Maintain Cooperation on Disaster Management, Mitigation, Relief, Reconstruction, and Adaptation: U.S. assistance will build leadership in disaster management and reduce response time in a number of emergencies by pre-positioning supplies and equipment; establishing stand-by emergency service agreements; developing contingency plans for rebuilding houses and infrastructure; strengthening preparedness and emergency information dissemination; and conducting training exercises to coordinate disaster response efforts and test existing systems. U.S. development and humanitarian assistance will maintain disaster response preparedness mechanisms and also cover limited expenses related to emergency response during the period between a disaster event and a Presidential Disaster Declaration and in cases where a forecast or actual disaster does not result in a Declaration. Disaster preparedness and contingency planning will enhance understanding of climate-related data, tools, and information to assess disaster risks and vulnerabilities and integrate climate-resilient practices. These initiatives will reduce response time during disasters and lower the cost and management burdens of delivering basic needs during and after an emergency. These activities will also help RMI acquire the tools and expertise needed to lead disaster assessments and responses.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	500
Enhance and maintain cooperation on disaster management, mitigation, relief, reconstruction, and adaptation	500
Development Assistance	500
5.2 Disaster Readiness	500

Micronesia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Spread over a million square miles of ocean on 607 islands and with over half of the population and supporting infrastructure located in low-lying coastal areas, the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) is highly vulnerable to natural disasters, including typhoons, landslides, drought, and storm surges (waves). As required under P.L. 108-188, the Compact of Free Association Act of 2003, USAID coordinates and implements disaster relief and reconstruction assistance in the FSM. To protect public health and safety, U.S. assistance increases the FSM's capacity to quickly respond to and manage disasters.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	500	*	500	-
Development Assistance	500	*	500	-

Development Assistance (DA)

Given the exposure of the FSM to natural disasters and the inability of many island communities to adequately respond, it is critical to ensure disaster preparedness and management measures are in place at the national, state, and local levels. U.S. development assistance will continue to support the FSM's Office of Environment and Emergency Management (OEEM) and vulnerable populations in preparing for, mitigating, responding to, and recovering from natural disasters.

The FSM Increases Resilience to Global Climate Change through Integrated Natural Resource Management, Reinforced Disaster Risk Reduction, and Implementation of Adaptation Measures

Key Intervention:

- USAID-managed assistance will support several key activities: 1) training of local disaster responders both at the central and state levels on damage assessments; standards in water, sanitation and hygiene; food security, distribution of food and non-food items; and contingency planning for reconstruction; 2) maintenance of warehouses for pre-positioned goods and materials for emergency relief operations; 3) conducting table-top exercises that simulate and test the understanding of available climatological, hydrological, and meteorological related information; and, 4) strengthening preparedness and emergency information dissemination and pre-positioning climate-resilient designs and implementation methodologies for housing, selected public infrastructure, and utilities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2015, USAID coordinated with FEMA to deliver large-scale emergency relief and reconstruction assistance in response to Typhoon Maysak. To assess the progress of disaster assistance, USAID conducted various monitoring visits from May to December 2015. While activities are still on-going, an important lesson learned is the need to increase emergency resilience and capacity of island communities so they can better cope with the effects of disasters. Given their remote location and limited transportation options, it is difficult to expedite disaster response and reconstruction assistance to island communities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of the monitoring visits, USAID is increasing efforts to build the disaster preparedness capacity of island communities. To better disseminate disaster preparedness and emergency information to island communities, USAID is working with the host government to improve radio broadcasting, the most accessible form of media in the country. In addition, USAID is broadening engagement with Peace Corps Response Volunteers, who can be very effective in working directly with communities to strengthen their resilience.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The FSM Increases Resilience to Global Climate Change through Integrated Natural Resource Management, Reinforced Disaster Risk Reduction, and Implementation of Adaptation Measures:

U.S. development and humanitarian assistance will maintain disaster response preparedness mechanisms and also cover limited expenses related to emergency response during the period between a disaster event and a Presidential Disaster Declaration and in cases where a forecast or actual disaster does not result in a Declaration. U.S. assistance will build leadership in disaster management and reduce response time in a number of emergencies by pre-positioning supplies and equipment; establishing stand-by emergency service agreements; developing contingency plans for rebuilding houses and infrastructure; and conducting training exercises to coordinate disaster response efforts and test existing systems. Disaster preparedness and contingency planning will enhance understanding of climate-related data, tools, and information to assess disaster risks and vulnerabilities and integrate climate-resilient practices. These initiatives will reduce response time during disasters and also lower the cost and management burdens of delivering basic needs during and after an emergency. These activities will also help FSM acquire the tools and expertise needed to lead disaster assessments and responses.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	500
The FSM increases resilience to global climate change through integrated natural resource management, reinforced disaster risk reduction, and implementation of adaptation measures	500
Development Assistance	500
5.2 Disaster Readiness	500

Mongolia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance to Mongolia is to strengthen the country's institutional capacity to meet its global, regional, and domestic commitments. After several years of double-digit economic growth, Mongolia's natural resource-based economy faltered in 2014 as government missteps aggravated the effect of falling commodity prices on global markets. Foreign direct investment into Mongolia came to a virtual halt in 2015 and economic growth declined precipitously. These trends magnify the importance of U.S. assistance, now limited to Mongolia's defense, law enforcement, and border forces. U.S. training and equipment will help continue the professionalization of Mongolia's defense forces, bolster Mongolia's participation in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (UNPKO), and promote continued participation in missions in Afghanistan. U.S. assistance will also continue to support priority nonproliferation activities due to Mongolia's highly porous borders and geographic proximity to regional proliferators.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	7,134	*	4,350	-2,784
Development Assistance	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	2,500	*	-	-2,500
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	*	1,600	-400
International Military Education and Training	1,384	*	2,000	616
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	500	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	*	250	-

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF continues to build and maintain Mongolia's growing peacekeeping capacity. FMF-funded programs are vital to Mongolia's development of a Peace Support Operations Brigade to be deployed in three self-sufficient battalions in support of long-term UNPKO missions and as part of U.S.-or NATO-led coalitions. The FMF program in Mongolia is targeted to maximize prospects for improving Mongolia's military capabilities to contribute to international crisis response operations, including peacekeeping and humanitarian crises; and enhancing interoperability of the Mongolian military with the U.S. military and other NATO forces.

Work with Mongolia as a Recognized Military Partner, Both Bilaterally and Multilaterally, to Contribute to Shared Goals for Regional and International Peace and Security

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance may provide equipment that includes engineering vehicles, logistics equipment, and other equipment required for deployment in support of UN Peacekeeping, NATO, or U.S. Coalition Operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses familiarize defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training, doctrine, and values; promote democracy; build capacity in key areas; increase the professionalization of the armed forces; and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET provides support for Mongolia's efforts to grasp national and regional challenges and to contribute to efforts to meet these challenges without Russia and China assuming positions of undue influence.

Work with Mongolia as a Recognized Military Partner, Both Bilaterally and Multilaterally, to Contribute to Shared Goals for Regional and International Peace and Security

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance provides professional military education at the officer and non-commissioned officer basic and advanced course levels, as well as technical training to improve Mongolia's expeditionary medical, legal, and engineering capabilities. It also creates and maintains English language capability, a crucial enabler for Mongolian participation in international peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance efforts.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

As Mongolia's economy develops and its communications with the outside world improve, the people of Mongolia are confronted with growing and increasingly sophisticated criminal threats along with the changing needs of a society undergoing rapid urbanization. The Mongolian government has requested U.S. law enforcement and justice sector expertise, training, and operational ties to support their efforts and strengthen their capacity to deal with these complex challenges.

To address the prevalence of domestic violence in Mongolian society and new criminal threats, and to bring Mongolia's capabilities up to international best practice standards, the Government of Mongolia (GOM) places a high emphasis on a bold series of legal, judicial, and law enforcement reforms designed to make the Mongolian justice system more efficient, transparent and fair. INCLE assistance will support these efforts, including support to build the Mongolian justice sector's capacity to address domestic and transnational criminal activities and deliver fair and equitable justice services to citizens.

The United States Maintains Support for Mongolian Efforts to Improve Governance and Monitors Those Efforts to Determine Their Effectiveness in Securing Concrete Advancements Benefitting the Mongolian Public and Particularly Its Vulnerable Populations

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will help build capacity of the Mongolian criminal justice sector, permitting Mongolia to better provide fair and equitable justice services to its population, defend itself from growing trans-national criminal threats, and work with key international allies such as the United States.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS): U.S. assistance will ensure that Mongolia establishes an effective control regime to regulate the import, transit, and export of materials that can be used in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Additionally, EXBS will indirectly support an improved business environment and increased foreign direct investment by working with the GOM to build an effective legal, regulatory, and licensing regime and fostering its commitment to enforce such controls. EXBS funding will also be used to increase enforcement capabilities for customs and border guards at ports of entry and green borders. This funding will improve GOM capacity to interdict contraband of proliferation concern while at the same time ensuring that Mongolia's rapidly improving highway systems do not become magnets for transporting dual use items or Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) components.

Expand Support for Mongolia to Contribute to Discussions about Transnational and Regional Challenges and to Participate in the Region's Economic Architecture in Recognition of Mongolia's Unique Position as a Stable Asian Democracy Geographically Located Between Russia and China

Key Interventions:

- EXBS will enhance Mongolian strategic trade controls through the development of a strategic trade control law, implementing regulations, building a licensing system for dual-use goods and munitions, educating industry on proposed requirements and assisting them with developing applicable internal compliance programs.
- Following the successful border assessment that was conducted in FY 2014, EXBS will implement targeted training courses on smuggling methods and WMD awareness to enhance enforcement capabilities at high-traffic ports of entry and along relevant green borders.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

In October 2007, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) signed a five-year, \$285.0 million Compact with the GOM. After entry into force in 2008, the compact completed its planned five-year program on September 17, 2013 with the successful implementation of its projects. In December 2014, MCC's Board approved Mongolia for development of a second compact starting in FY 2015 and reaffirmed that support for FY 2016. Preparations for the second compact began in early 2015 including constraints to growth analysis which identified four binding constraints: 1) a weak and unstable macroeconomic environment; 2) inconsistent laws and policies, resulting in an unpredictable business environment; 3) health impacts of air pollution in Ulaanbaatar; and 4) costly access to water and sanitation in productive sectors and poor communities. Based on this analysis the GOM will submit concept notes proposing focus areas for the compact program. The GOM has committed to producing its required financial contribution that will allow a second compact to go forward.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) manages Mongolia's FMF, Global Peace Operations Initiative, and IMET programs. In 2015, ODC personnel conducted End Use Monitoring and joint inventories for newly received FMF equipment with Mongolian counterparts. The ODC also processed IMET applications, ensuring that all applicants are screened by Post.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: EXBS activities and events are determined through a three-year strategic planning process, which is assessed and updated annually. In 2016, EXBS will focus on parliamentary outreach to build understanding and support for the adoption of a draft law and conduct parliamentary workshops to explain the importance of a strategic trade control law. In the event of passage, EXBS will conduct workshops to draft implementing regulations.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Work with Mongolia as a Recognized Military Partner, both Bilaterally and Multilaterally, to Contribute to Shared Goals for Regional and International Peace and Security: U.S. assistance will support Mongolia's efforts to meet transnational and regional challenges and to participate in the region's security architecture. Training in the United States familiarizes Mongolia's military personnel with courses promoting democratic values, building capacity in key areas, and increasing the professionalization of the

armed forces. U.S. assistance focuses on improving Mongolia’s military capabilities to contribute to international crisis response operations, including peacekeeping and humanitarian crises; enhancing interoperability of the Mongolian Military with U.S. and other Allied forces; and supporting the U.S. industrial base by promoting the export of U.S. defense-related goods and services. With U.S. assistance, Mongolia's development of a Peace Support Operations Brigade that includes engineering and logistics capabilities will allow Mongolia to deploy three self-sufficient battalions in support of long-term United Nations Peacekeeping operations or as part of U.S.- or Allied-led coalitions.

The United States Maintains Support for Mongolian Efforts to Improve Governance and Monitors Those Efforts to Determine Their Effectiveness in Securing Concrete Advancements Benefitting the Mongolian Public and Particularly its Vulnerable Populations: As Mongolia’s economy has developed and its communications with the outside world have improved, the people of Mongolia have been confronted with an increasingly sophisticated criminal threat and the changing needs of a society experiencing rapid urbanization. Assistance will strengthen the country’s institutional capacity to meet its global, regional, and domestic commitments notwithstanding variations in economic and political cycles, and will help elevate rule of law sector capabilities. This will permit Mongolia to better defend itself from growing trans-national threats, provide needed legal services to its population, and work with key international allies such as the United States. Mechanisms of participation in governance and the rule-of-law by women, youth, LGBT, the disabled and other vulnerable populations will be enhanced, with the United States demonstrating how proper regulation can promote, protect, and fulfill respect for human rights.

Expand Support for Mongolia to Contribute to Discussions about Transnational and Regional Challenges and to Participate in the Region's Economic Architecture in Recognition of Mongolia's Unique Position as a Stable Asian Democracy Geographically Located Between Russia and China: U.S. assistance will ensure that Mongolia establishes an effective trade control regime to regulate the import, transit, and export of materials that can be used in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Additionally, assistance will indirectly support an improved business environment and increased foreign direct investment by working with the GOM to build an effective legal, regulatory, and licensing regime and fostering its commitment to enforce such controls. Funding will also be used to increase enforcement capabilities for customs and border guards at ports of entry and green borders.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	4,350
The United States maintains support for Mongolian efforts to improve governance and monitors those efforts to determine their effectiveness in securing concrete advancements benefitting the Mongolian public and particularly its vulnerable populations	500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500
Expand support for Mongolia to contribute to discussions about transnational and regional challenges and to participate in the region's economic architecture in recognition of Mongolia's unique position as a stable Asian democracy geographically located between Russia and China	250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250
Work with Mongolia as a recognized military partner, both bilaterally and multilaterally, to	3,600

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
contribute to shared goals for regional and international peace and security		
Foreign Military Financing		1,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		1,600
International Military Education and Training		2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		2,000

Papua New Guinea

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance in Papua New Guinea (PNG) supports inclusive, sustainable, and transparent economic growth by focusing on the priority issues of health and security. Health programs will strengthen health systems to address PNG's troubling HIV/AIDS epidemic and the outbreak of multiple drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) in the National Capital District. Security sector assistance will build the capacity of PNG's security forces to improve border security and expand participation in international peacekeeping operations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	6,498	*	6,400	-98
Global Health Programs - State	3,700	*	3,700	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,500	*	2,500	-
International Military Education and Training	298	*	200	-98

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Papua New Guinea (PNG) continues to be plagued with high prevalence rates of HIV among key population groups. Poor surveillance and lack of capacity at all levels exacerbate the enormous challenge HIV/AIDS poses to the nation's already weak health system. In addition, PNG has the highest rate of TB in the Pacific Islands region and high rates of MDR-TB. FY 2017 GHP funds will support government and civil society efforts to reduce HIV prevalence and prevent its further spread by targeting high-risk populations and strengthening critical diagnostic and surveillance systems. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes. Key areas of GHI are aligned with the globally shared goal of creating an AIDS-free generation.

Strengthen Public Health Capacity and Achieve More Sustainable Health Outcomes through Strengthened Country-Based Systems that Deliver Quality Treatment and Care

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), PNG will receive \$6.2 million (\$3.7 million in GHP-State and \$2.5 million in GHP-USAID) to build partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs focused on achieving epidemic control in the highest burden districts. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The Papua New Guinea Defense Force (PNGDF) is slated to increase border security and participation in international peacekeeping operations. International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs play a critical role in broadening the exposure of the non-commissioned officer and officer corps to U.S. training and doctrine to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, support professional development and interoperability, and develop peacekeeping and humanitarian response capability.

Papua New Guinea Contributes Constructively to Regional Stability and Security, and Develops the Capacity to Contribute Constructively to International Peacekeeping Operations

Key Interventions:

- Programs will improve professionalization of PNGDF and train personnel with the aim of improving national security, national capacity to respond to natural and man-made crises, and peacekeeping operations.
- IMET is important to educate, train and influence senior, mid-level, and junior military personnel and foster the proper and appropriate civil-military relationship. It is fundamental in improving the PNGDF's readiness and to increase their operational flexibility. U.S. forces tangibly benefit from interacting with the smaller and diverse PNGDF.
- IMET aims to promote stability while ensuring alignment with U.S. objectives by promoting PNG leadership and management capability to effectively control their border, increase cyber and maritime security, participate in international peacekeeping, and increase their interoperability with U.S. regional and global partners. IMET also assists in develop long-term positive relations with government, military, and security authorities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During the FY 2015 Country Operational Plan process, the U.S. government inter-agency Health Working Group conducted a comprehensive review of PEPFAR's portfolio in PNG. The review revealed that in order to achieve epidemic control, limited PEPFAR resources should focus on saturation of prevention, care, and treatment services in the highest burden areas and highest burden populations. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will explore using clinic and laboratory quality improvement to address the low rates of TB/HIV testing and to impact MDR-TB in the National Capital District.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of the FY 2015 Country Operational Plan review, the U.S. government inter-agency Health Working Group made a strategic pivot in PNG's PEPFAR portfolio. The pivot involved a geographic and demographic refocus of resources, from implementing activities in 24 sites across five provinces, to concentrating on provision of services to key populations in ten sites, all of which will be located in the highest burden area – the National Capital District. In addition, CDC will explore redirecting its limited resources within its present PEPFAR budget to address the low rates of TB/HIV testing and to impact MDR-TB in the National Capital District.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strengthen Public Health Capacity and Achieve More Sustainable Health Outcomes through Strengthened Country-Based Systems that Deliver Quality Treatment and Care: U.S. government agencies addressing health issues in PNG, including USAID, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the Department of Defense (DOD), collaborate on efforts through the inter-agency Health Working Group. USAID builds the capacity of the PNG government and local organizations to target key populations, using a recognized continuity-of-care model that links prevention, care, support and treatment services. CDC provides technical assistance and capacity building in strategic information, field epidemiology, clinical quality improvement including TB-HIV, and laboratory quality assurance and improvement to the National Department of Health and in clinics in the National Capital District to implement the National HIV and AIDS Strategy and the National Health Plan. DOD supports health assistance through education and public health engagements. All three partners work together to strengthen the overall

health system, allowing U.S. assistance to be more responsive to PNG and to provide impact beyond vertical HIV programming.

Papua New Guinea Contributes Constructively to Regional Stability and Security, and Develops the Capacity to Contribute Constructively to International Peacekeeping Operations: IMET-funded programs will focus on improving the PNG Defense Force leadership, preparing non-commissioned officers and officers for multinational operations, and improving maritime and border security. Focused on helping the Defense Force improve control of PNG's maritime boundaries, IMET-funded courses will broaden the exposure of PNG's non-commissioned officer and officer corps to U.S. standards, support professional development, and develop peacekeeping and humanitarian response capability.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	6,400
Strengthen public health capacity and achieve more sustainable health outcomes through strengthened country-based systems that deliver quality treatment and care (Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands)	6,200
Global Health Programs - State	3,700
3.1 Health	3,700
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,500
3.1 Health	2,500
Papua New Guinea contributes constructively to regional stability and security, and develops the capacity to contribute constructively to international peacekeeping operations	200
International Military Education and Training	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200

Philippines

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance priority programs in the Philippines will broaden and deepen the U.S. partnership with the Philippines, while enabling the country to become a more capable ally in enhancing regional security, stability, and economic prosperity. The programs will support the Philippines' military modernization, improve counterterrorism and law enforcement capabilities, deter transnational crime, and improve the Philippines' capability to monitor and secure its vast maritime domain. Development resources will harness the Philippines' economic growth trajectory to foster conditions for inclusivity, promote effective democratic governance and rule of law, and strengthen public institutions. They will also enable the country to undertake reforms needed for possible participation in the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP). U.S. assistance will help the country achieve sustainable, broad-based growth, while addressing the root causes of terrorism in Mindanao and mitigating the threats of climate change and environmental degradation that undermine the country's prosperity and stability.

The FY 2017 Request supports regional climate change programs across 12 Pacific Island countries. With some areas only 15 feet above sea level, these countries are among the most vulnerable to climate change, as well as the least able to respond effectively. The USAID/Philippines' Office for the Pacific Islands will implement strategic interventions to build the capacity of people to adapt to climate change, as well as their resilience to climate impacts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	176,123	*	188,020	11,897
Development Assistance	75,730	*	102,430	26,700
Economic Support Fund	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Foreign Military Financing	50,000	*	40,000	-10,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	32,000	*	31,000	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	2,293	*	2,000	-293
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,000	*	9,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,100	*	3,590	-2,510

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	176,123	*	188,020	11,897
Maritime Security	50,590	*	39,000	-11,590
Foreign Military Financing	50,000	*	38,000	-12,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	1,000	1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	590	*	-	-590
Philippines Office for the Pacific	9,500	*	9,500	-
Development Assistance	9,500	*	9,500	-
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Development Assistance	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Other	115,033	*	139,520	24,487
Development Assistance	65,230	*	92,930	27,700
Economic Support Fund	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	2,000	2,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	32,000	*	31,000	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	2,293	*	2,000	-293
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,000	*	8,000	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,510	*	3,590	-1,920

Development Assistance (DA)

DA resources will build on Partnership for Growth (PFG) successes and sustain U.S. government investments to accelerate inclusive economic growth. U.S. assistance will: support reforms by the Philippine government to improve revenue generation in order to raise public expenditures for infrastructure and social services; reduce court delays and docket congestion; improve the country's corruption perception score and competitiveness rankings; and increase export growth and foreign direct investment. It will also develop and strengthen ties and partnerships with local governments in second-tier cities that will spur them to become engines of growth to address investment constraints and optimize resource use. DA will help enhance the legitimacy of local governments in conflict-affected areas through capacity-building to deliver services, and increase transparency and accountability to counter the spread of transnational terrorism in these areas. To promote sustainable economic growth, assistance will strengthen the human and natural resource bases of the country by upgrading the performance of education, health, and environment institutions.

Increase Levels of Inclusive and Broad-Based Economic Growth

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will finance a number of activities, including continued support to the Government of Philippines for policy reforms that will allow it to meet the requirements for membership in the ASEAN Economic Community and possibly participate in the Trans-Pacific Partnership.
- In support of the Cities Development Initiative, assistance will be used to stimulate economic growth in secondary cities by supporting urban and regional planning and governance, as well as the provision of reliable and affordable power, water supply and sanitation services, transport networks, and other road and port facilities. Public-private collaboration in the target cities will foster a competitive business climate, facilitate investments, enhance human capital, and strengthen urban planning and disaster risk reduction.
- Assistance will sustain improvements in doing business and encourage business-friendly cities; support small and medium enterprise expansion by reducing transaction costs, supporting business

start-ups, and improving access to capital; promote local business start-ups and innovation through entrepreneurship, while advancing citizen advocacy for greater accountability and integrity; and continue improvements in local land tenure security and land information management.

- U.S. assistance will support activities that will promote greater efficiency and increased transparency in government financial transactions and local tax collections through broader use of electronic payments.
- Assistance will also sustain Government of Philippines' commitment to the Open Government Partnership and continue support for reforms in revenue administration and public expenditure management.
- Higher education: The United States will provide \$9.1 million to continue facilitating partnerships between U.S. universities and the Philippines' science, technology, research and innovation network on faculty exchange, scholarships, collaborative research, and development and application of intellectual property for wealth creation. Assistance will leverage private-sector investment in higher education to enhance faculty development and exchange, develop relevant curricula, and strengthen management to ensure appropriate skills training.

Improve Peace and Stability in Conflict Affected Areas, Primarily in Mindanao

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will promote good governance through strengthened local government capacities in delivering basic social and economic services, creating own-source revenue, and implementing civic participatory mechanisms to advance local socioeconomic development.
- Activities will also promote civil society's active participation in social and political topics, including voter education, peace and security, youth, and gender.
- Basic education: The United States will provide \$1.9 million to support programs that will deliver education and training for vulnerable populations in crisis and conflict-affected areas, and support initiatives to address last-mile challenges to education. USAID will also partner with the U.S. Peace Corps to strengthen youth leadership and promote peace-building in crisis and conflict-affected areas.

Promote Broad-Based Participation in the Democratic Process, Increase Transparency and Accountability in Government, and Promote Respect for the Rule of Law and Human Rights in All Sectors of Society

Key Interventions:

- Assistance to the Philippine judiciary will improve judicial efficiency through measures to reduce docket congestion and minimize court delays, and promote initiatives to strengthen contract enforcement, protect intellectual property rights, and support integrity and confidence-building measures for the justice system.
- Activities will also support initiatives to combat financial crimes, such as corruption, money laundering, tax evasion, and smuggling, and empower local governments and civic organizations in the areas of participatory governance, and budgeting and planning.
- Sub-grants to local implementing partners will build more effective investigative, prosecutorial, and victim protection tools to combat trafficking in persons.
- Assistance will continue support for peaceful and orderly electoral processes through improved electoral administration and management, and advocacy and monitoring.

Promote Sustainable Bilateral Development Outcomes in Biodiversity, Education, Health, and Water and Sanitation

Key Interventions:

- Biodiversity: Assistance will support marine and terrestrial conservation activities, including

combating wildlife trafficking in key biodiversity areas. This funding will expand the local academic base for research, training and extension services in fisheries reform and ecosystem approaches to fisheries management. Activities will enhance the competencies of national agencies and local governments to enforce biodiversity conservation-related laws and policies, as well as increase private and public sector involvement in biodiversity conservation and conservation financing.

- Water: Assistance will to strengthen the enabling environment for water supply and wastewater treatment; improve water and climate data collection, analysis and communication; and improve long-term environmentally resilient water security in key areas.
- Basic Education: The United States will provide \$5.7 million for programs that will improve basic education under the K-to-12 system, with a focus on early grade reading, strengthen education governance at both national and local levels, and increase host government capacity.

Support Philippines' Work to Mitigate the Impact of Natural Disasters and Increase Resilience to Global Climate Change through Natural Resource Management and Disaster Risk Reduction

Key Interventions:

- Clean Energy: Proposed Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI) funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low-Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping the Philippines to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth.
- Sustainable Landscapes: Assistance will build the capacity of national and local entities responsible for forestry and natural resources management. These funds will support climate change mitigation by increasing carbon sequestration and reducing carbon emissions from natural resources, such as forests. These interventions will also help the Philippines maintain important ecosystem services.
- Climate Change Adaptation: U.S. assistance will support the development of sustainable "green" urban development plans that will be informed by vulnerability and risk assessments under the Cities Development Initiative. Assistance will also build the resilience of vulnerable communities to withstand more intense and frequent weather events and ecosystem degradation by building capacity for disaster risk reduction, integrated climate resilient policies and practices, and sustainable urban planning.

USAID/Philippines' Office for the Pacific: Climate change poses a significant threat to the development of the Pacific Island countries, particularly for low-lying island states. Pacific Island countries depend on tourism, fisheries, forestry, and agriculture, all of which are highly exposed and sensitive to changing sea levels, ocean temperatures and acidity, and shifting rainfall and storm patterns that affect the biodiversity and livelihoods throughout the region.

Key Interventions:

- Climate Change Adaptation: U.S. assistance will help to build the resilience and capacity of twelve vulnerable countries to withstand increasingly intense and frequent weather events that will help to protect the vast biodiversity throughout the region. Activities will also provide policy support and technical assistance to build the capacity of regional institutions and national governments to engage on climate-change issues.
- Assistance will enhance climate resilience in existing policy frameworks and development plans, strengthen local policy and scientific capacity, and improve implementation of adaptation measures. Programs will also provide and monitor grants to local civil society organizations to build their capacity in implementing climate adaptation measures at the national and regional levels.

- Climate-change adaptation funds will support U.S. Peace Corps volunteers to promote environmental awareness; train communities and other key stakeholders in adaptation measures and disaster risk reduction; and support community projects that demonstrate climate change principles.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF programs support the Administration's and the Philippines' increasing emphasis on regional maritime security. U.S. assistance will significantly improve the ability of the Philippines government to understand what is happening in its territorial waters in real time and to effectively target its operational resources. It will boost ongoing steps by the Philippine government, the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) to expand 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 and exercise programs will improve monitoring, detection, and interdiction capabilities. These programs will not only increase AFP capacity to respond to natural disasters and provide humanitarian assistance but also PCG capacity to execute its law enforcement mandate throughout its often contested exclusive economic zone.

Develop Partner-Nation Territorial Defense Capability to Deter Aggression and Encourage Peaceful Resolution of Territorial Disputes

Key Interventions:

- Foreign Military Financing will provide equipment, institutional development, and training to increase the maritime domain awareness and operational capability of the PCG, to enable it to maintain an effective presence in Philippine territorial waters.
- Programs will support AFP defense modernization to facilitate regional freedom of navigation. These may include unarmed, mid-sized unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), to enable persistent monitoring of maritime interests and events; small, twin-engine, long-endurance turboprop aircraft for long-range maritime intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR); air search radars to provide the Philippines with an enhanced capability to monitor its maritime domain; amphibious aircraft to enable the Philippines Naval Air Group to access isolated garrisons and populations more effectively within the Philippines' vast archipelagic territory; and additional mobile coastal radar monitoring stations.
- Assistance will also support command and control intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance programs to enhance the command and control of military assets, and to provide a common operational picture for senior civilian and military command authorities.

Strengthen the Capability and Capacity of the Philippines to Enhance National and Regional Security and Rule of Law, and Continue to Participate in International Peacekeeping Operations

Key Interventions:

- Programs will promote interoperability in bilateral exercises, such as BALIKATAN, CARAT, and PHIBLEX; and encourage Government of Philippines engagement in multilateral maritime security conferences and exercises and with other bilateral partners, such as Australia, Japan, and South Korea.
- Assistance will develop and enhance training venues for rotational U.S. military elements, improving interoperability with AFP forces and affording the Government of the Philippines an improved disaster response capability.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes. Key areas GHI align with the globally shared goals of ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation and protecting communities from other infectious disease.

Promote Sustainable Bilateral Development Outcomes in Biodiversity, Education, Health, and Water and Sanitation

Key Interventions:

- Tuberculosis: Assistance will scale up tuberculosis care, including the decentralization of multi-drug resistant-tuberculosis management, support quality tuberculosis treatment, expand public-private mix treatment, strengthen tuberculosis laboratory capacity and network, and improve logistics and information management.
- Through the Partnership for Enhanced Engagement in Research, assistance will develop the Philippines' scientific capacity in tuberculosis research, improve collaboration between Philippine researchers and their U.S. counterparts, and address tuberculosis in children.
- Maternal and Child Health: Activities will expand access to quality maternal and newborn care and essential intra-partum and newborn care through community health teams that deliver important health information, and promote birth planning and delivery assisted by skilled birth attendants and exclusive breastfeeding.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: Activities will expand high-quality, voluntary family planning through increased access to information and a wide range of services. Assistance will also support family planning services to postpone sexual debut, prevent unwanted pregnancy, and promote appropriate spacing of pregnancy for those already pregnant. Technical assistance will strengthen the Government of the Philippines' overall supply chain management, from the national level to service delivery points.

Improve Peace and Stability in Conflict Affected Areas, Primarily in Mindanao

Key Intervention:

- Family Planning and Reproductive Health, Tuberculosis, and Maternal and Child Health activities in the target conflict-affected areas in Mindanao will strengthen the capacities of local governments in health planning, financing, and effective delivery of reproductive, maternal and child health, and tuberculosis control services.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET programs familiarize defense establishment personnel, with U.S. military training and doctrine, to promote democratic values, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Programs align with both U.S. and Philippine priorities on territorial defense and maritime security, and balance critically needed short-term maritime technical training with long-term professional military education.

Develop Partner-Nation Territorial Defense Capability to Deter Aggression and Encourage Peaceful Resolution of Territorial Disputes

Key Intervention:

- Programs will deliver professional military education and technical training, focusing on the areas of maritime security, information technology, and air defense.

Strengthen the Capability and Capacity of the Philippines to Enhance National and Regional Security and Rule of Law and Continue to Participate in International Peacekeeping Operations

Key Intervention:

- Programs will provide professional military education, and improve maritime security capability through courses on information technology, intelligence, and counterterrorism.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE programs will strengthen Philippine law enforcement and rule of law institutions to ensure citizen security and access to justice, and to disrupt transnational criminal networks. Programs will build the capacity and capabilities of several law enforcement agencies such as the Philippine National Police (PNP), the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), and the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR). PNP programming will aim toward the continued effort to see the PNP take greater responsibility for internal security in the southern region. INCLE funding will aim to sustain the capabilities of the PNP Maritime Group and to significantly expand the capacity of the PCG and BFAR to operate with effectiveness in the domain of maritime law enforcement. Through U.S. assistance, Philippine law enforcement institutions will be able to better address transnational criminal threats, including cybercrimes, money laundering, corruption, environmental crimes, and trafficking in persons, wildlife, narcotics, and other illicit goods. Programs will support combating illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing by providing greater assistance to BFAR and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) while also continuing to assist the PNP, PCG and NBI with this same effort. Finally, INCLE funding will assist in revising the rules of criminal procedure and legislative reforms aimed at strengthening the Philippine criminal justice system, while also providing institutional support and training to prosecutors and judges.

Strengthen the Capability and Capacity of Partner Nation to Enhance National and Regional Security and Rule of Law and Continue to Participate in International Peace Keeping Operations

Key Interventions:

- Provide technical assistance to enhance the capacity of the Philippine National Police (PNP) organization, to include the Department of Human Resources Doctrine Development, PNP Headquarters, and all PNP training and development institutions; the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG); the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR); and the Department of the Environment and Natural Resources.
- Strengthen law enforcement capacities in both maritime and terrestrial law enforcement to patrol, interdict, and enforce laws in key areas of critical concern related to smuggling, potential threats of terrorism, other transnational crimes.
- Build more effective law enforcement institutions and skills through basic, in-service, and leadership training, while continuing to use a trained cadre of Philippine national instructors for self-sustained training initiatives; by instituting and furthering an ability to accurately assess and address training deficiencies, supporting the modernization of training and management tools; and, by facilitating the development, delivery, and maintenance of standardized and effective curriculum and supporting materials while establishing, and then monitoring instructor, curriculum, and training unit certification standards.
- Assistance will continue to develop modern forensic capabilities by supporting crime laboratories and training crime scene investigators and forensic analysts, as well as develop and institutionalize national crime data systems.
- Further enhance training police operations, investigations, and intelligence training via sustainable training projects that are consistent with international standards and address local needs.

Improve Peace and Stability in Conflict Affected Areas, Primarily in Mindanao

Key Interventions:

- Train law enforcement officers in countering violent extremists, collection of evidence at terrorist crime scenes, investigations into criminal and terrorist organizations, and executive development.
- Strengthen PNP, PCG and BFAR maritime capabilities through training, infrastructure development and provision of equipment.
- Continue developing modern forensic capabilities by supporting crime laboratories, and training crime scene investigators and forensic analysts.

Promote Broad-Based Participation in the Democratic Process, Increase Transparency and Accountability in Government, and Promote Respect for the Rule of Law and Human Rights in All Sectors of Society

Key Interventions:

- Strengthen the Philippine criminal justice system's capacity to prevent, investigate, and prosecute corruption, money-laundering and financial crimes, trafficking-in-persons, human rights abuses, including extra-judicial killings, cybercrime, drug-trafficking, and other transnational crimes.
- Support institutional reform and improved training methods at the Office of the Ombudsman and the Department of Justice, and help facilitate the reform of criminal procedures to strengthen the criminal justice system and encourage enhanced police/prosecutor cooperation.
- Support Philippine measures to implement legislation and programs in key areas, such as anti-money-laundering, forfeited asset management, electronic evidence, cybersecurity, and cybercrime.
- Improve criminal conviction rates by strengthening national evidence management techniques and storage systems, and increase the effectiveness of cooperation between Philippine rule-of-law authorities and their neighbors.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The State Department's Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program will focus on counterterrorism training and related equipment grants to enhance the strategic and tactical skills, as well as the investigative capabilities, of regional civilian security forces, particularly in Mindanao. The significantly scaled back ATA program will center on sustaining and institutionalizing the capacity provided to the PNP in crisis response, explosive ordnance disposal, and police special operations. In addition, ATA training will build capacity in conducting counterterrorism investigations, including cyber forensic investigations.

The Philippines' porous borders and connections to key international trade routes make the country's territory susceptible to illicit trafficking of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and WMD precursors. The Philippines is an emerging proliferation concern because of its strategic location, high-volume ports, maturing industrial base, chemical sector, and nuclear research facility. The Export Control and Related Border Security program (EXBS) cooperates with the Government of the Philippines to ensure that strategic trade control systems meet international standards, and to build Philippine capabilities to detect, interdict, investigate, and prosecute illicit transfers of WMD, WMD-related items, and conventional arms.

Strengthen the Capability and Capacity of the Philippines to Enhance National and Regional Security and Rule of Law, and Continue to Participate in International Peacekeeping Operations

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will support legal reforms to enhance Philippine capacity to prosecute future terrorism cases.
- Technical assistance will enhance civilian security forces through counterterrorism training and

equipment on Cyber, Anti-Kidnapping, and Special Operations; Explosive Ordnance Detection/Disposal; and counterterrorism curriculum at the PNP Training Service.

- Programs will deliver Train the Trainers/Mentorship components as part of the Crisis Response Team, Explosive Incident Countermeasures, Post-Blast Investigation, Protection of National Leadership, Tactical Command, and Cyber training courses.
- To enhance the PNP's capacity and capabilities, and promote regional security, assistance will support specialized counterterrorism training courses and related equipment grants to PNP Offices in Regions 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao.
- The EXBS program will provide a comprehensive suite of training in licensing, interagency organization, industry outreach, and enforcement to help the Philippines implement and enforce its comprehensive strategic trade management act.

Improve Peace and Stability in Conflict Affected Areas, Primarily in Mindanao

Key Interventions:

- Programs will provide counterterrorism training to enhance tactical skills and investigative capabilities and capacities for regional civilian security forces and the PNP, and develop their core capabilities, cyber forensics, and special operations.
- Assistance will develop self-sustaining counterterrorism-related programs for the PNP Special Action Force in the transition from military to civilian control in the conflict-affected areas of Mindanao.
- Equipment grants will help address the critical shortage of Explosive Ordnance Disposal personnel in Mindanao.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The \$434.0 million MCC Compact was signed in September 2010 and will complete its implementation in May 2016. Compact-funded activities complement USAID-managed programs in the Philippines.

As a key contributor to the Partnership for Growth's goal to improve fiscal management, Compact funding supports reforms and modernization within the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR). Compact funding launched the electronic tax information system (eTIS) and utilization of automated auditing tools in the large taxpayer unit in six Revenue District offices, as well as the acquisition and customization of case management software at the Department of Finance. The MCC Compact has also mobilized partnerships with the International Monetary Fund and the United States Treasury's Office of Technical Assistance, providing technical guidance to BIR for actions such as arrears management, VAT tax audit, and a re-design of tax forms. All of these activities will mitigate opportunities for corruption and will increase revenue through BIR for improved public sector investment and provision of services. USAID assistance to the BIR builds on MCC's investments by integrating tax-related data bases of various Philippine government agencies, strengthening the Philippine Department of Finance's revenue performance, and re-engineering BIR business processes.

MCC's infrastructure investments support USAID projects to promote inclusive growth and entrepreneurship through increased market access, business opportunities, and school and health facilities. With Compact support, the Department of Social Welfare and Development's community development program contributed to the completion of nearly 2,100 small infrastructure and community-led development projects, with more than 650 additional projects in the pipeline. Also, a 270-km segment of the 444-km Secondary National Road Development Project on the island of Samar has been completed.

A second MCC Compact Program is being developed. A recently completed update of constraints analyses, which informed the current MCC Compact, the Partnership for Growth, and the Philippine

Development Plan, identified four key constraints that impede economic growth: complex government bureaucracy, high cost of transport logistics, electricity costs, and land and market failure.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2015, USAID completed one performance evaluation and one assessment:

- The internal assessment of the Scaling Innovations in Mobile Money (SIMM) activity documented achievements reached and partnerships established; initiatives to create a payment system where financial entities – banks, pawnshops, mobile network operators, microfinance institutions, etc. – make payments between each other in a more efficient and cost-effective manner; and lessons learned that are being applied to the scope and work plan for USAID’s new electronic payments activity. The assessment noted that SIMM’s inter-operability study and National Retail Payment System workshops facilitated collaboration among competitors.
- The final performance evaluation of the Strengthening the Capacity of Civil Society Organizations (CSO) in the Philippines activity documented CSO-CSO co-mentoring as an emerging best practice to sustain the gains from USAID’s capacity strengthening investments. Civil society organizations have mainstreamed the capacity assessment tool to monitor CSO performance and are entering into collaborative alliances to learn from each other. As a result, CSOs were able to achieve qualifications to directly compete for assistance from USAID and other donors.

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

- Full operationalization of the bilateral Partnership for Growth demonstrated that good governance is key to accelerating growth. From 2011 through 2014, the Philippines recorded impressively high growth rates. However, the experience also demonstrated that accelerated growth does not automatically result in inclusivity or in poverty reduction. Sixty-two percent of the country’s growth was generated in Metro Manila and surrounding areas, and the prevalence of poverty remains unchanged. Deliberate assistance is needed to spread the location and beneficiaries of growth. The design of the Cities Development Initiative incorporates this lesson: USAID’s national-level interventions to improve policies, strengthen institutions, and fight corruption will be accompanied by similar interventions at the secondary city level to spread growth outside Metro Manila and reduce poverty in secondary-cities and surrounding rural areas.
- The internal assessment of the SIMM activity documented achievements reached and partnerships established, as well as lessons that are being applied to the scope and work plan of USAID’s new electronic payments activity, e-PESO. SIMM’s successful partnerships with local governments highlighted their need to drive change, modernization, and innovation through mobile money. This strategy will continue to be implemented under e-PESO. This includes modernizing payment systems using electronic technology, such as mobile money; and scaling up and expanding the application across a wide range of areas involving payments to governments by private citizens, payment by citizens to government, and citizen payment for services.
- Since launching climate-change programs in the Pacific in 2012, USAID’s experience has highlighted the challenges of working in the region. USAID covers a vast area, with limited transportation options, unreliable communication and information technology, low human and institutional capacity, and diverse conditions in each country. With very limited USG resources and on-the-ground staff, significant challenges arise to implementing community-level activities.
- Based on lessons learned, USAID is broadening its approach for the Pacific by increasing policy, strategy and capacity-building engagement at the national and regional levels. This new approach will align objectives with available resources, provide national and regional frameworks for improved design and implementation of climate-change activities, better facilitate implementation and monitoring, and enhance diplomacy impact.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increase Levels of Inclusive and Broad-Based Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will support interventions to achieve broad-based, inclusive, and resilient growth, foster higher investment, and increase economic opportunities and productive employment for a critical mass of cities and regions outside Metro Manila. Programs will support national and local governments to mobilize resources and partners, improve technical capacity, and sustain long-term commitment to development priorities. Assistance will continue to support reforms that will elevate the Philippines' international standing through effective engagement in key existing and emerging trade agreements. Support to second-tier cities seeks to strengthen land-use planning, improve land-tenure security, reduce disaster risks, and support climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures. Programs will accelerate the transition to electronic payments systems, to simplify government transactions and business operations, enhance transparency and accountability, and continue to support improvements in public revenue administration and expenditure management. To further improve competitiveness, particularly in the manufacturing and industry sectors, U.S. assistance will boost human capital development through strengthened science, technology, research, and innovation capacities of Philippine higher-education institutions. It will promote scholarships for faculty qualifications upgrading, joint research between industry and universities, and collaborative research between U.S. and Philippine universities, scale-up of university patent offices, and development of Professional Science Master's courses in high-growth economic sectors. Engagement with local partners will foster the commercialization of science and technology research, strengthen linkages between industry and academia, and support regulatory reform in the higher-education sector.

Improve Peace and Stability in Conflict-Affected Areas, Primarily in Mindanao: Security and law enforcement programs will assist the Philippine government in combating terrorism by expanding the counterterrorism and law enforcement capacity of the PNP and other law enforcement agencies, as well as to strengthen the capabilities of the AFP. These programs will help counter the spread of transnational terrorism and be complemented, by development assistance to enhance the legitimacy of local governments in conflict and crisis-affected areas through capacity-building to deliver services, and increase transparency and accountability. They will also support civil society organizations to enable them to advocate for reforms and engage with government and other sectors on relevant social and political issues. Assistance will help improve education outcomes through life skills, work readiness, and workforce development programs. Engagement with local governments and private sector health providers will improve health outcomes through strengthened service delivery networks to communities. Despite a serious clash in January 2015 that set back the peace process nationally, the Philippine Government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front continue to work together to complete the Bangsamoro Peace Agreement, including the passage of the Bangsamoro Basic Law. If the Bangsamoro Peace Process is completed, the United States will expand assistance to include all Bangsamoro areas.

Promote Broad-Based Participation in the Democratic Process, Increase Transparency and Accountability in Government, and Promote Respect for the Rule of Law and Human Rights in All Sectors of Society:

U.S. foreign assistance will continue to support enhanced engagement with the Philippine government and civil society to promote democratic values, effective rule of law, good governance, free and fair elections, and respect for human rights. Through diversified training and technical support, programs will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the courts, Philippine Department of Justice, the Office of the Ombudsman, and the Commission on Human Rights. U.S.-funded training and capacity-building will improve awareness among law enforcers of extra-judicial killings, human trafficking, and environmental crime, and will encourage stronger interagency collaboration to prevent human rights violations, investigate and prosecute cases, and protect victims. Ongoing law enforcement cooperation strengthens the ability of the Philippines to combat the trafficking of illicit drugs, money, and goods;

deprives criminals of proceeds from illicit activities; and supports the modernization and professionalization of law enforcement entities, and the increased use of technology to investigate and prosecute crimes. Strengthening the national elections body and supporting international and domestic election monitoring, supporting anti-corruption legislation, and enhancing local governance capacity will improve government performance and application of the law. Development resources will continue to focus on controlling public-sector corruption, improving judicial efficiency, and promoting transparency and accountability.

Promote Sustainable Bilateral Development Outcomes in Biodiversity, Education, Health, and Water and Sanitation: Foreign assistance will promote a healthy and productive population by continuing to pursue a three-pronged approach of: improving the supply of integrated family health services; increasing the demand for these services; and strengthening health systems and governance to ensure sustainability. Capacity-building assistance will help the Philippines improve its objectives of reducing morbidity and mortality of mothers, newborns and children; reducing unmet need for voluntary family planning; and detecting, treating, and controlling tuberculosis, especially multidrug-resistant tuberculosis. It will also improve access to clean water and sanitation services. To develop a solid base for human capital, U.S. assistance will improve basic education outcomes, with a special focus on reading, increasing access to quality education for vulnerable populations and improving governance. As the Philippines' high biodiversity index and level of species endemism are greatly threatened due to poor management, poor valuation of their contribution to the economy, and wildlife trafficking, U.S. assistance will use science, technology and innovation in conservation; reduce illegal wildlife trade and poaching; and improve ecosystem services that are critical for environmentally sustainable economic growth.

Support Philippines Efforts to Mitigate the Impact of Natural Disasters and Increase Resilience to Global Climate Change through Natural Resource Management and Disaster Risk Reduction: Climate impacts and environmental and socio-economic shocks underscore the need to increase environmental resilience through natural resource and environmental management, including disaster risk reduction. Programs will seek to strengthen the resilience and sustainable development of communities and cities against climate-change impacts. They will also support sustainable urban planning and development that integrate vulnerability and risk assessments into climate-smart investments for second-tier cities. On the climate change mitigation side, U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacities of national and local Philippine institutions to implement low-emissions development strategies; encourage low-emissions development in second-tier cities with high growth potential; and sustain a center of excellence in energy policy. Assistance will also support activities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase sequestration across all land uses.

Develop Partner-Nation Territorial Defense Capability to Deter Aggression and Encourage Peaceful Resolution of Territorial Disputes: The Philippines is a strategically located major non-NATO ally, an important U.S. partner in regional and global initiatives, and a pivotal nation for Asia-Pacific security. Security programs will focus on assisting Government of Philippines measures to improve its maritime security and maritime domain awareness by working with the PCG and AFP. Activities will build the Philippines' capability to monitor, secure, and prevent illicit activities in its territorial waters. Foreign assistance will continue to strike a balance between procuring new equipment for the Philippines maritime law enforcement agencies and AFP, with proper sustainability and training activities. This will ensure optimum employment and service life of both new and existing equipment. Complementary steps through the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, Global Security Contingency Fund, the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement, and the Department of Justice's International Criminal Investigative Training and Assistance Program will also help to strengthen maritime security and domain awareness in the Philippines.

Strengthen the Capability and Capacity of Partner Nation to Enhance National and Regional Security and Rule of Law and Continue to Participate in International Peacekeeping Operations: The Philippines transitioned its focus from internal security operations to territorial defense, but remains on the front lines in combatting international terrorism and violent extremism. Several terrorist organizations remain active in the southern Philippines. The ability of these organizations to export terrorism has been reduced, but still poses a threat to western targets and the peace and stability of the southern Philippines. To address these longstanding challenges, security-sector assistance will help the Philippine Government in combating terrorism by expanding the counterterrorism and law-enforcement capacity of the PNP, particularly the Maritime Group and Special Action Force, and the PCG. It will also seek to build the capacity in both the Philippine National Bureau of Investigation and the AFP in helping the PNP and NBI assume responsibility for internal security. Security and law enforcement programs will counter the spread of transnational terrorism and be complemented by programs from the JIATF-W, DHS, DTRA, and CT Bureau. As Countering Violent Extremism increases in global importance, joint steps to provide capability enhancement and training with law enforcement and security forces will assist in tracking, interdicting, and prosecuting support for international extremist groups from the Philippines. Continued development of counterterrorism and internal stability operations will also better prepare the AFP for its ongoing global peacekeeping operations.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	188,020
Develop partner-nation territorial defense capability to deter aggression and encourage peaceful resolution of territorial disputes	21,000
Foreign Military Financing	20,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,000
International Military Education and Training	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
Strengthen the capability and capacity of partner nation to enhance national and regional security and rule of law and continue to participate in international peacekeeping operations	27,090
Foreign Military Financing	20,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,000
International Military Education and Training	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,090
1.1 Counterterrorism	1,500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	590
Improve peace and stability in conflict affected areas, primarily in Mindanao	11,250
Development Assistance	4,750
2.2 Good Governance	100
2.4 Civil Society	2,500
3.1 Health	250
3.2 Education	1,900

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000
3.1 Health	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500
1.1 Counterterrorism	1,500
Increase levels of inclusive and broad-based economic growth	54,630
Development Assistance	54,630
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,000
2.2 Good Governance	7,400
3.2 Education	9,130
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	4,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,000
4.4 Infrastructure	12,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	12,600
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,000
Promote broad-based participation in the democratic process, increase transparency and accountability in government, and promote respect for the rule of law and human rights in all sectors of society	8,100
Development Assistance	6,100
1.5 Transnational Crime	600
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000
Support Philippines efforts to mitigate the impact of natural disasters and increase resilience to global climate change through natural resource management and disaster risk reduction	22,000
Development Assistance	22,000
4.8 Environment	22,000
Promote sustainable bilateral development outcomes in biodiversity, education, health, and water and sanitation	43,950
Development Assistance	14,950
3.1 Health	4,250
3.2 Education	5,700
4.8 Environment	5,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	29,000
3.1 Health	29,000

Samoa

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Samoa has no standing military and relies on assistance from its partners to provide for defense needs. Samoa's Maritime Police Unit serves a key border control and maritime policing function and provides coast guard and emergency response capabilities. Targeted U.S. assistance to the Maritime Police Unit aids Samoa by providing increased capacity for maritime policing, coastal defense, and emergency response.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	82	*	100	18
International Military Education and Training	82	*	100	18

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Promote International, Regional, and National Security through Training and Cooperation on Maritime, Transportation, and Law Enforcement Matters

Key Intervention:

- A robust training plan has been developed for Fiscal Year 2017. The training plan includes a combination of continental United States-based leadership, management and Cyber Awareness training and a U.S. Coast Guard Maritime Law Enforcement Mobile Training Team (MTT). The MTT will further develop knowledge, skills, and experience of the current Maritime and Fisheries personnel, and introduce new personnel to effective and safe Boarding Operations.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Promote International, Regional, and National Security through Training and Cooperation on Maritime, Transportation, and Law Enforcement Matters: U.S. assistance will support Samoa's Maritime Police Unit in becoming self-sustaining and capable of planning, preparing, developing, and delivering boarding officer training to Samoan officers.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	100
Promote international, regional, and national security through training and cooperation on maritime, transportation, and law enforcement matters	100
International Military Education and Training	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	100

Singapore

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program funds training and outreach programs to assist Singapore’s customs and law enforcement authorities, as well as its Coast Guard, in identifying and interdicting items of proliferation concern (e.g., commodities that could be used as WMD component parts) that could transit Singapore. While Singapore has a highly advanced and electronic strategic trade control system with a reputation for low corruption, significant gaps remain in Singapore’s technical capabilities in identifying dual-use technology and illicit transfers. Specifically, a lack of monitoring and license exemptions for transit and transshipment cargo makes Singapore vulnerable to exploitation as a critical link in proliferators’ supply chain. Pursuing this objective also achieves wider U.S. foreign assistance goals of fostering peace and security both in Southeast Asia and internationally.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	240	*	200	-40
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	240	*	200	-40

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-EXBS programs support Singapore’s effort to harmonize its strategic trade controls with multilateral nonproliferation norms, including licensing, enforcement, and industry-government outreach. While Singapore has made progress on nonproliferation and export control cooperation, EXBS program outreach will be important for improving Singapore’s technical capabilities and national export control framework.

Develop Singapore's Capacities and Capabilities to Jointly Counter Terrorism and Proliferation:

Key Interventions:

- EXBS program activities will help Singapore improve its capabilities to combat terrorism and proliferation by strengthening Singapore’s comprehensive export control regime, especially targeting and risk management and other enforcement mechanisms.
- EXBS program activities will facilitate the exchange of information between U.S. and Singaporean officials, and create a reliable cadre of technical experts on dual-use items and technology.
- EXBS program activities will strengthen cooperation with broad spectrum of industry representatives involved in the export of strategic goods.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Develop Singapore’s Capacities and Capabilities to Jointly Counter Terrorism and Proliferation:

Singapore remains the world’s largest transshipment hub, handling over 33 million containers on an annual basis. Stopping the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to and through Singapore is one of Embassy Singapore’s top security objectives. Singapore is an earnest and willing partner in global counterterrorism operations, and as a global trade and transportation hub, also has tremendous capacity to monitor the straits and counter terrorism. Singapore has taken steps to help deter border security threats and was the first Southeast Asian nation to pass strategic trade legislation in 2003.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	200
Develop Singapore's capacities and capabilities to combat counter terrorism and proliferation	200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200

Thailand

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States is engaging Thailand primarily as a development partner to leverage its significant resources as an upper middle income country to encourage it to take a greater leadership role in addressing global and regional challenges of mutual concern. Throughout its modern history as a constitutional monarchy, Thailand has experienced years of political uncertainty, including, most recently, a military coup in May 2014 following six months of protests, the dissolution of parliament, and failed national elections. Such dramatic shifts in the political system are disruptive for a key U.S. ally and make clear that there is a continued need for engagement in priority areas with U.S. support for good governance and transnational rule of law. Many political, legal, and criminal justice institutions are still developing and will benefit from continued U.S. engagement. Achieving U.S. strategic goals in Thailand and in the region is predicated on the country's stability. U.S. assistance will promote peace and security, foster reforms and modernization of the criminal justice system, and strengthen good governance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	6,220	*	8,170	1,950
Development Assistance	3,000	*	5,000	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,900	*	1,900	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,320	*	1,270	-50

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance will continue to develop the capacity of citizens, civil society organizations and media to participate and constructively engage with the government. U.S. assistance programs will promote civil society's role in advocating for a political culture of checks and balances, policy development, and constructive dialogue rather than street protests and violence. Specific issues will vary based on in-country development needs but will likely include those related to human rights, combating human trafficking, health and government transparency. Programming will continue to promote civic engagement and support capacity building for the civil society and non-profit management sector in Thailand.

The United States Strategically Partners with Thailand to Leverage its Significant Technical and Financial Resources to Encourage and Enable it to Take a Greater Leadership Role to Address Global and Regional Challenges of Mutual Concern, Including in the Areas of Trafficking in Persons, Public Health, the Environment, and Human Rights

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will educate Thailand's youth and other vulnerable populations, including migrant communities, about how to protect themselves from being trafficked or from engaging in behavior that could contribute to the trafficking of others. Activities in Thailand will employ a mix of high profile events; community engagement; broadcast programs such as documentaries, drama, public

service announcements, and music videos; as well as websites and social media platforms that address trafficking-in-persons.

- U.S. assistance will ensure trafficked persons are identified and have access to shelter, security, counseling, legal assistance, as well as integration, repatriation, and/or reintegration services. Activities may include support to change discriminatory social norms and attitudes that allow exploitative labor practices and human trafficking; strengthening support networks among migrants in destination countries to ensure they have updated information on migratory policies, legal protections, and access to services; and support for Thailand to comply with and implement regional counter-trafficking in persons frameworks and standards, including the ASEAN Convention on Trafficking In Persons.

Increase Thai Support for U.S. Core Democratic Values through a Strengthened Criminal Justice System, Military and Security Forces that Respect Human Rights, Rule of Law, and Democratic Oversight, and Civil Society that Engages with the Thai Government to Ensure Participatory Governance

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will enhance the capacity and professionalism of civil society organizations, and encourage constructive dialogue between citizens and the government in an effort to increase the participatory role of citizens in civic engagement.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Thai law enforcement falls well below developed nations' standards, presenting challenges both for Thailand's political and economic development, as well as for cooperation with the United States. Through collaboration with various U.S. federal and state-level law enforcement organizations, INCLE funds will continue to provide technical assistance, training, equipment, supplies and other support to the Royal Thai Police (RTP), Office of the Attorney General, the Judiciary, the Anti-Money Laundering Office, the Department of Special Investigations, the Anti-Corruption Commission, and other law enforcement entities involved in rule of law matters to increase their capacity to create a more effective and transparent criminal justice system and combat transnational crimes that threaten Thai and regional security. In cooperation with other U.S. embassies in the region, U.S. assistance will continue to promote greater regional law enforcement cooperation to produce more effective responses to transnational threats including drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, wildlife trafficking, money laundering, and other transnational crimes.

The United States and Thailand Continue and Expand Security and Law Enforcement Cooperation to Contribute to Regional and Global Stability

Key Interventions:

- Programs will train Thai counterparts in modern tactics, strategies, tools, operations, and other means of combating transnational crime and maintaining a modern and effective police force.
- U.S. assistance will support the design and implementation of modern police training curricula, promote regulatory reforms to improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice sector, and foster greater regional integration through close cooperation in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.
- U.S. assistance will train and educate Thai counterparts in topics and issues of priority concern to the United States, including money laundering, terrorism, cybercrime, trafficking in persons; countering wildlife trafficking and environmental crimes, court management, and prosecutorial investigative skills.
- INCLE funds will be used to support the International Law Enforcement Academy which is jointly administered by the United States and the Thai government. The academy will continue to train law enforcement officials from across the region and promote regional law enforcement cooperation.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Funds provided through the Department of State's Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program will be used to build RTP and other law enforcement capacity to deter, detect, and respond to terrorist threats, with a focus on building crisis response, investigative and border security capacity.

At the same time, Thailand's growing economy, strategic location, large port in Laem Chabang, and its leadership among mainland Lower Mekong countries are key considerations to prioritize the establishment of comprehensive strategic trade controls. Although Thailand possesses an array of laws concerning strategic trade controls, it still lacks specific and modern legal authorities to regulate exports of nuclear, chemical, and biological dual-use technology. Funds provided through the Department of State's Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program will be used to fill gaps in national export control frameworks, enforcement and prosecution, industry awareness, and intergovernmental agency cooperation.

The United States and Thailand Continue and Expand Security and Law Enforcement Cooperation to Contribute to Regional and Global Stability

Key Interventions:

- ATA funding of \$600,000 will strengthen border controls and restrict movement of terrorists through fraudulent document recognition training; improve and institutionalize the crisis management and leadership capabilities of the RTP and other Thai government officials through an executive forum attended by senior leaders; enhance incident response capabilities through a hostage negotiation course; and bolster explosive ordnance detection capabilities with bomb-sniffing canine instruction and mentorship.
- EXBS funding of \$670,000 will create a maritime law enforcement train-the-trainer program, increase customs and border security enforcement and subject matter expertise among relevant agencies, and support development of a National Commodity Identification Training (WMD-technology) program and modern licensing regulations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several key monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2015:

- INCLE funds rely on participant survey results and discussions with participants, trainers, and the law enforcement community to evaluate the effectiveness of assistance activities and the usefulness of the content of a given training course. The Department of State receives direct responses in the form of questionnaires from participants of training courses as well as indirect evaluations from their leaders regarding the course's impact on the performance of the participants. For some training programs the Department of State administers knowledge based tests before and after the training to assess attendees' progress as a result of the training.
- The EXBS program uses a 419 point scoring system (Rating Assessment Test) to evaluate Thailand's abilities to regulate and control sensitive commodities. Although the general assessment trend is that Thailand has improved compared with 5 years ago, Thailand remains below the 50 percent mark in Strategic Trade Management capabilities according to this assessment.
- The ATA program monitors training and equipment grants through capability assessments and "check back" inspections conducted by subject matter experts in conjunction with the Regional Security Office.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation activities informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- Consistent engagement between U.S. law enforcement agencies and their Thai partners has demonstrated that counterparts who have participated in INCLE-funded training activities are often directly involved in future successful law enforcement actions. Programs will continue to target entities, individuals, and units with which we have well-developed relationships and which can serve as champions of our shared goals.
- Thailand remained at Tier 3 in the U.S. Trafficking in Persons (TIP) report in 2015 for the second consecutive year, after being downgraded from the Tier 2 Watch List in 2014. While Thailand made a number of legal reforms to better combat TIP, the Royal Thai Government did not meet minimum standards to eliminate trafficking under U.S. law. For FYs 2015 and 2016, assistance has been provided pursuant to a national interest waiver. U.S. assistance educates youth and other vulnerable populations about trafficking so they can migrate safely, ensure fair work environments, and report suspected exploitation given this context. The U.S. government continues to work with Thai law enforcement, judicial, and prosecutorial officials to build capacity to more effectively address trafficking-in-persons.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The United States Strategically Partners with Thailand to Leverage its Significant Technical and Financial Resources to Encourage and Enable it to take a Greater Leadership Role to Address Global and Regional Challenges of Mutual Concern, Including in the Areas of Public Health, the Environment, and Human Rights: Thailand is a source, destination, and transit country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking. With the issuance of the Department of State's 2015 Trafficking in Persons report, Thailand remained at Tier 3, highlighting the need to increase victim identification; increase prosecutions and convictions of perpetrators; and combat corruption. U.S. anti-trafficking efforts in Thailand are designed to prevent human trafficking by bringing the issue to the attention of all levels of Thai society. U.S. assistance will continue to educate and raise awareness about trafficking-in-persons among vulnerable adolescents, migrants, and other at-risk demographics as well as among the general public. The U.S. government also supports efforts to provide protection, rehabilitation, and legal services to victims. The U.S. government will also work to build the capacity of Thai law enforcement agencies and the criminal justice system to arrest and convict traffickers. The United States will also work closely with the government of Thailand to address environmental crimes in order to help Thailand play a leading role in the region in combatting wildlife trafficking.

The United States and Thailand Continue and Expand Security and Law Enforcement Cooperation to Contribute to Regional and Global Stability: Thailand is the United States' oldest ally in Asia and its military plays a critical role in addressing common security challenges throughout the region. As conditions allow, U.S. engagement with the Thai military will promote democratic values and help to ensure that it is able to respond to destabilizing events, such as natural disasters or border conflicts. The United States and Thailand cooperate, where permissible by law, via multilateral exercises and military assistance on key regional and global challenges including humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, maritime security, peacekeeping operations, and other shared concerns. In addition, U.S. assistance builds a more effective and transparent criminal justice system to strengthen the rule of law, enhance political stability, and increase prosperity. The United States and Thailand have a long-standing law enforcement partnership through which all major federal U.S. law enforcement agencies operate regionally. The United States and Thailand continue law enforcement cooperation to combat illicit narcotics trafficking, trafficking in persons, organized crime, border security, illicit arms proliferation, and other transnational threats.

Increase Thai Support for U.S. Core Democratic Values through a Strengthened Criminal Justice System, Military and Security Forces that Respect Human Rights, Rule of Law, and Democratic Oversight, and Civil Society that Engages with the Thai Government to Ensure Participatory Governance:

U.S. assistance has built a solid foundation of partnership with the Royal Thai Government to support good governance. However, since the 2006 coup, political divisions have deepened and resulted in another military coup in May 2014. Ongoing military rule has further tarnished Thailand’s democratic traditions and undermined civil society’s efforts to support a truly responsive democratic system.

U.S. assistance programs will promote civil society’s role in advocating for a political culture of checks and balances, policy development and approval through political processes, and constructive dialogue rather than street protests and violence. Technical assistance, organizational development, and training will be provided to strengthen the capacities of the Royal Thai Police, the Office of the Attorney General, the Judiciary, the Anti-Money Laundering Office, the Department of Special Investigations, the Anti-Corruption Commission, and other law enforcement and justice sector authorities and nongovernmental entities involved in rule of law. The United States will continue to promote increased citizen participation in political processes, improved governance oversight, and increased respect for human rights through support to independent government agencies and civil society organizations. The United States will also strengthen the capacity of Thailand’s independent government agencies to promote a political culture of checks and balances, and accountability.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	8,170
The United States and Thailand continue and expand security and law enforcement cooperation to contribute to regional and global stability	3,170
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	950
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	950
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,270
1.1 Counterterrorism	600
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	670
The United States strategically partners with Thailand to leverage its significant technical and financial resources to encourage and enable it to take a greater leadership role to address global and regional challenges of mutual concern, including in the areas of public health, the environment, and human rights	1,352
Development Assistance	1,352
1.5 Transnational Crime	410
2.4 Civil Society	942
Increase Thai support for U.S. core democratic values through a strengthened criminal justice system, military and security forces that respect human rights, rule of law, and democratic oversight, and civil society that engages with the Thai government to ensure participatory governance	3,648
Development Assistance	3,648
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	825
2.2 Good Governance	1,880
2.4 Civil Society	943

Timor-Leste

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Despite Timor-Leste's hydrocarbon and mineral wealth and a degree of peace and stability, this young nation still faces daunting development challenges, including the world's highest rate of stunting and Southeast Asia's highest illiteracy rates. The primary goal of U.S. assistance is to assist Timor-Leste's transition to a more resilient nation by strengthening its human and institutional capacity and reducing extreme poverty. Building these capacities will ensure greater peace and security; foster democratic, accountable, and transparent governance; strengthen health systems; and establish the conditions for inclusive economic growth. The upcoming 2017 elections will test the ability of Timor-Leste to transition to a stable, successful post-conflict nation after fifteen years of independence and will either signal a new stage of political maturity or reveal lingering fissures, which could threaten the nation's hard-won peace. U.S. assistance will also support the Government of Timor-Leste's (GOTL) top foreign policy goal of joining the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to better engage in the regional economy and political infrastructure. A more stable, prosperous, regionally integrated Timor-Leste is more likely to continue playing a positive global leadership role that furthers shared democratic, security, and development goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	11,794	*	16,900	5,106
Development Assistance	-	*	13,700	13,700
Economic Support Fund	8,200	*	-	-8,200
Foreign Military Financing	300	*	-	-300
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000	*	2,000	-
International Military Education and Training	494	*	400	-94
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	*	800	-

Development Assistance (DA)

Maintaining peace and stability and achieving broad-based economic growth remain the most pressing development issues in Timor-Leste. In order to improve and sustain the conditions necessary for such growth, U.S. assistance will support the GOTL in 1) ensuring post-election stability; 2) implementing the reforms necessary for improving the quantity and quality of public service delivery; and 3) diversifying the economy beyond oil and gas to provide jobs for the rapidly growing population.

Human and Institutional Capacity for Development Grows to Improve the Lives of Timor-Leste's Citizens

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help strengthen GOTL's procurement systems and improve parliamentary effectiveness in the post-2017 election period.
- U.S. assistance will directly support capacity building of village and municipal governments in executing their oversight and governance responsibilities, and improving and standardizing access to

informal justice systems. This will further the GOTL's decentralization objectives.

- U.S. assistance will help the GOTL meet some of the technical food safety and sanitary/phyto-sanitary standards of ASEAN members.
- Global Climate Change Initiative funding will support sustainable and resilient livelihoods by promoting climate-smart agricultural practices to improve soil and water management by farmers.
- U.S. assistance will focus on developing the private sector and creating jobs by expanding horticultural value chains, developing agriculture processing, and exploiting tourism potential.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

While significant improvement has been made in the health sector, Timor-Leste's health system still struggles to provide adequate maternal and child care, family planning, and emergency care in the more remote and mountainous areas where 70% of the population lives. Maternal and child mortality rates are declining but are still one of the highest in the region. Over 50 percent of children less than five years of age are stunted and almost half are underweight. U.S. assistance will support the Ministry of Health (MOH) to strengthen administrative and financial management processes, resource management, and health services and procurement. Assistance will also increase the MOH's management, operational, and technical capacity of health workers in order to improve the health status of vulnerable women and children in the rural areas. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes. Key areas of GHI aligned with the globally shared goals of ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Human and Institutional Capacity for Development Grows to Improve the Lives of Timor-Leste's Citizens

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will support the MOH to improve maternal and newborn health outcomes through training, follow up after training (FUAT), mentoring of health workers, and where possible, providing support to address malnutrition.
- Assistance will support the MOH to enhance health facilities and the referral process to be able to deliver reproductive, maternal and child health services.
- U.S. assistance will improve the MOH's ability to deliver high quality, voluntary family planning and sexual and reproductive health services through training, FUAT, and mentoring of health workers.
- Assistance will support the MOH in undertaking crucial health systems reforms to improve long-term health sector performance.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses familiarize defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training and doctrines that promote democratic values, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

The professional development of junior and mid-level military officers is crucial to the transition of the Defense Force (F-FDTL) from an ex-guerrilla force into a modern professional military under civilian control capable of training and operating effectively with international partners. As the younger generation of F-FDTL officers continues to advance in rank and the English language capability of the F-FDTL improves, greater numbers of officers will become eligible for U.S. Professional Military Education (PME) courses. Basic officer courses will promote the appropriate role of military officers in a civilian-led democracy and provide essential leadership and technical training. Mid-level officer training, such as staff courses, will enable the F-FDTL to develop more robust institutional systems to help manage and synchronize a growing military structure. IMET funding is also intended to continue

the development of the F-FDTL's English language program through instructor training. U.S. assistance will also support effective and efficient military planning and civilian oversight with support for the relatively new institution of the Ministry of Defense.

Security Forces in Timor-Leste are Increasingly Professional and Responsible, Enjoying the Confidence of the Local Population and Capable of Engaging with International Partners

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will fund professional military education programs that will cultivate the next generation of leaders, provide them with critical skills, and establish links with U.S. counterparts, focusing on junior and mid-level career officers.
- Interventions will support strategic planning and civilian oversight through the Ministry of Defense in addition to the F-FDTL.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The criminal justice sector continues to suffer from inexperience and a lack of qualified judges, prosecutors, and public defenders, resulting in long backlogs of cases and problems with access to justice. In addition, significant gaps in criminal statutes inhibit effective law enforcement and poorly-drafted laws fail to enumerate the elements of offenses or define essential terms. U.S. assistance will bolster public trust in democracy, mitigate the potential for conflict, and contribute to Timor-Leste's continued membership in the community of stable democracies. Additionally, activities will support Timor-Leste to address potential vulnerability to transnational crime in the maritime domain by improving capacity to conduct law enforcement operations at sea and police its maritime borders.

Timor-Leste Has More Accountable and Representative Democratic Governance with Improved Rule of Law and Access to Justice

Key Intervention:

- INCLE funds will support the development of justice sector institutions in Timor-Leste through provision of advice on the development of appropriate laws and regulations and targeted training and institutional development support for prosecutors, judges, public defenders, law enforcement personnel, and other justice sector actors.

Security Forces in Timor-Leste are Increasingly Professional and Responsible, Enjoying the Confidence of the Local Population and Capable of Engaging with International Partners

Key Intervention:

- INCLE funds will build the capacity of the Timorese police to combat crimes, particularly on the maritime and land borders.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Embassy in Timor-Leste conducted several monitoring and evaluation efforts in FY 2014 and FY 2015:

- In September 2014, USAID/Timor-Leste funded an independent evaluation of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Anti-Corruption project. The evaluation showed that the project was particularly effective in building the capacity of the Anti-Corruption Commission (CAC) to detect and investigate corruption, but that the CAC will continue to need support in order to fully achieve its mandate. The evaluation also noted civic education as an important element in building a citizenry that holds public officials accountable.

- In FY 2015, USAID/Timor-Leste funded an independent evaluation of the 1207-funded Supporting Police, Sustaining Peace Program (“SPSP”), the objective of which was to assist in mitigating the potential for violence and instability post-UNMIT. The primary beneficiary of the program was the Timor-Leste National Police (PNTL). Among key findings of the evaluation were the program’s successes in furthering the institutionalization of community policing in Timor-Leste and demonstrating the positive role that traditional systems can play in meeting human security needs.
- In FY16, USAID/Timor-Leste will conduct a midterm evaluation of the Ba Distrito program, which aims to improve service delivery at the local level. Findings will inform the program’s ongoing implementation as well as support strategy development for future decentralization support efforts.
- USAID’s Avansa Monitoring and Evaluation activity plans to conduct a mid-term evaluation of the USAID Avansa Agrikultura activity.
- The Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) provides informal, internal assessments of FMF and IMET programs several times per year to the U.S. Pacific Command. Additionally, the ODC seeks feedback from the F-FDTL regularly to assess the appropriateness and effectiveness of training provided through the various programs. During the 2014 Bilateral Defense Dialogue, the GOTL confirmed that ODC assistance is meeting key needs and serving to advance common goals in developing increasingly responsible and professional security forces in Timor-Leste.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID/Timor-Leste’s monitoring and evaluation activities informed the following actions and decisions:

- USAID/Timor-Leste used findings and recommendations from the mid-term performance evaluation of the cooperative and agribusiness project to inform decisions about the new economic growth project. Specifically, the new project will adopt sustainable farm-level production practices, including organic soil management, and incorporate stronger performance monitoring systems.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Human and Institutional Capacity for Development Grows to Improve the Lives of Timor-Leste’s Citizens: U.S. assistance will support the GOTL transition from post-conflict fragility to long-term resilient economic and political development by accelerating inclusive economic growth, increasing the GOTL’s ability to deliver responsive services at the national and sub-national levels, and supporting greater regional integration through membership in ASEAN. U.S. assistance will also ensure sustainability of these investments by supporting improved governance and stability in the post-2017 election period and addressing challenges in Timor-Leste’s health system in the areas of child and maternal health and family planning and reproductive health.

Security Forces in Timor-Leste are Increasingly Professional and Responsible, Enjoying the Confidence of the Local Population and Capable of Engaging with International Partners: U.S. assistance will support the professionalization of the National Police and F-FDTL as well as the security sector’s ongoing development, including its respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of military forces.

Timor-Leste Has More Accountable and Representative Democratic Governance with Improved Rule of Law and Access to Justice: U.S. assistance will help improve access to justice for victims of crime, with a significant focus on gender-based violence and strengthening the rule of law. Assistance will engage the government and citizens of Timor-Leste to increase the accountability and representative capacity of government institutions, improve public access to information for increased government transparency, and support the monitoring and protection of human rights.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	16,900
Security forces in Timor-Leste are increasingly professional and responsible, enjoying the confidence of the local population and capable of engaging with international partners	500
International Military Education and Training	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	100
Timor-Leste has more accountable and representative democratic governance with improved rule of law and access to justice	700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	700
Human and institutional capacity for development grows to improve the lives of Timor-Leste's citizens	15,700
Development Assistance	13,700
2.2 Good Governance	4,610
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,090
4.8 Environment	4,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000
3.1 Health	2,000

Tonga

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Tonga contributes a substantial number of soldiers and police officers to stability operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and the Solomon Islands and has indicated a desire to continue supporting overseas contingency and peacekeeping deployments in the future. Tonga maintains U.S. security ties through a 2009 bilateral law enforcement (shiprider) agreement with the U.S. Coast Guard. Foreign assistance programs provide training to maintain His Majesty's Armed Forces (HMAF) viability as a strong and capable military partner and participant in international peacekeeping operations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	248	*	250	2
International Military Education and Training	248	*	250	2

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses will continue to expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the armed forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

The U.S. Strengthens Ties with Pacific Island Countries to Promote Security and Stability through Diplomatic and Security Assistance and Engagement

Key Interventions:

- IMET will improve the professionalization of HMAF and train personnel with the aim of improving national security, bolstering national capacity to respond to natural and man-made crises, and supporting peacekeeping operations.
- IMET is important to educating, training and influencing junior, mid-level, and senior military personnel and fostering a democratic civil-military relationship. IMET is fundamental to improving the readiness and joint warfighting capability and to increase HMAF's operational flexibility. U.S. forces tangibly benefit from interacting with the very small, diverse, yet highly professional and disciplined HMAF.
- IMET intends to influence Tonga to be a positive contributor to regional stability, while expanding its ability to participate in multilateral operations and ensuring Tongan alignment with U.S. interests and objectives. The desire is to bolster Tonga's capability to detect, monitor, and interdict terrorist and transnational crime activities. IMET aims to develop long-term positive relations with the Tongan government, military, and security authorities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The U.S. Strengthens Ties with Pacific Island Countries to Promote Security and Stability through Diplomatic and Security Assistance and Engagement: Programs will develop the skill sets necessary for successful peacekeeping and security operations, particularly within the non-commissioned officer and junior officer corps. IMET-funded programs will deepen U.S.-Tonga relations and increase cooperation

in coalition, peacekeeping, and stability operations. Further, these programs will familiarize HMAF leaders with the U.S. military's method of operating within a democratic society, thereby reducing risks that threaten Tonga's ongoing democratic transition.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	250
The U.S. strengthens ties with Pacific Island countries to promote security and stability through diplomatic and security assistance and engagement	250
International Military Education and Training	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250

Vietnam

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance will support governance reforms that broaden economic participation, make growth more sustainable, improve labor conditions, facilitate engagement by the private sector and civil society, promote respect for human rights and the rule of law, and expand accountability and transparency. U.S. assistance will help the government address climate change and remediation of contaminated sites, promote biodiversity conservation, combat HIV/AIDS, and make significant investments in higher education and health to improve the livelihoods and well-being of vulnerable groups, particularly persons with disabilities (PWDs). U.S. assistance will also promote regional stability and security by increasing bilateral military cooperation on maritime security, maritime law enforcement, border security, and counterterrorism; addressing unexploded ordnance; and building capacity in the justice sector, law enforcement, counternarcotics, and nonproliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	89,090	*	131,912	42,822
Development Assistance	18,250	*	50,250	32,000
Economic Support Fund	21,500	*	10,000	-11,500
Foreign Military Financing	10,750	*	10,000	-750
Global Health Programs - State	31,605	*	48,142	16,537
International Military Education and Training	1,465	*	1,500	35
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	*	4,450	4,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,070	*	7,570	2,500

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	89,090	*	131,912	42,822
Maritime Security	10,570	*	11,850	1,280
Foreign Military Financing	10,000	*	10,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	1,850	1,850
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	570	*	-	-570
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	2,500	*	2,500	-
Development Assistance	2,500	*	2,500	-
Other	76,020	*	117,562	41,542
Development Assistance	15,750	*	47,750	32,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	21,500	*	10,000	-11,500
Foreign Military Financing	750	*	-	-750
Global Health Programs - State	31,605	*	48,142	16,537
International Military Education and Training	1,465	*	1,500	35
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	*	2,600	2,150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,500	*	7,570	3,070

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance will advance priority policy reforms in trade and investment, rule of law, government accountability, and promote public-private partnerships to help Vietnam achieve sustainable, inclusive, and broad-based economic growth. An estimated 15 percent of Vietnamese (about 14 million) are identified as having a disability. The ratification of the United Nations' Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (CRPD) in 2014 was a critical step toward improving the legal framework to ensure the rights of PWDs and complements U.S. assistance at both the national and local levels. While Vietnam has made significant progress in increasing inclusive governance and economic growth, more needs to be done to create social and economic opportunities for vulnerable populations, especially PWDs. These efforts will help bridge Vietnam's growth gap. Critical trade efforts will include investment, economic inclusion, and innovation activities related to the Trans-Pacific Partnership trade agreement. As Vietnam develops, its greenhouse gas emissions are increasing dramatically as evidenced by a four-fold increase in energy consumption in the last decade. U.S. assistance will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and build resilience to long-term climate change in Vietnam. As Vietnam is a tier one priority country under USAID's Biodiversity Policy, U.S. assistance will strengthen biodiversity conservation with a focus on synergies between global climate change, conservation and combatting wildlife trafficking.

Governance Enhanced to Facilitate Broader-Based, Sustainable Growth

Key Interventions:

- Activities funded at \$21.75 million will support the Government of Vietnam's efforts to implement institutional reforms and capacity building to meet the requirements of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement with the United States and ten other countries.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of Vietnam's National Assembly, key governmental and judicial institutions, and other actors to improve their policy-making ability and accountability, oversight, performance management, as well as consultations with civil society.
- U.S. assistance will improve the legal framework and operational environment for civil society organizations (CSOs), foster organization development and participation, and expand network capacity of CSOs.
- U.S. assistance will support work force development through private sector-university partnerships linking American and Vietnamese institutions to improve learning outcomes, develop student skills aligned with market needs, create the framework and human resource base for innovation and public governance, and strengthen policies to foster innovation linkages.

Expanded Opportunities for Vulnerable Populations

Key Interventions:

- Programs will empower women, ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups and facilitate innovative partnerships with the business community.
- Activities will support individuals and social organizations working in specific sectors such as climate change; health; labor; land rights; women's entrepreneurship and empowerment; lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) issues; and disability.
- U.S. assistance will improve the quality of service and effectiveness of the service delivery system to enable PWDs to access specialized services that address individual needs and enhance advocacy and organizational development of local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and associations that protect the rights of PWDs.

Increased Adoption of Approaches to Achieve Climate-Smart Development and Disaster Mitigation

Key Interventions:

- Proposed Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII) funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping Vietnam to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth.
- Activities will increase the resilience of people, places, and livelihoods in areas affected by climate change through investments in adaptation and disaster risk management.
- Activities will focus on landscape/seascape-scale conservation planning and implementation, community-based engagement to improve natural resource management outside protected areas, protected areas management and targeted anti-poaching, and behavior change and improved law enforcement to reduce wildlife crime.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

U.S. assistance addresses war legacies in Vietnam, including dioxin contamination, to facilitate improving relations with Vietnam's government and people. Working in coordination with the Vietnamese government, U.S. assistance will continue the dioxin cleanup at the Danang Airport.

Legacies Addressed to Advance the U.S.-Vietnam Partnership

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support the final stages of excavation, hauling, stockpiling, and related management of soil and sediment, In-pile Thermal Desorption (IPTD) structure repairs, thermal treatment installation and operation (with optimizations based on lessons learned from Phase 1), and related utility costs.
- U.S. assistance will provide overall construction management and oversight of remediation activities at the Danang Airport, including environmental monitoring and confirmation sampling to ensure project objectives are achieved.
- U.S. assistance will build Vietnamese government capacity to assess and evaluate approaches for dioxin remediation, and gain skills and knowledge related to large-scale environmental remediation project planning and implementation.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. assistance will build maritime security capacity and promote the professionalization of the Vietnamese armed forces. Programs will deepen U.S.-Vietnam cooperation to advance regional security and enable Vietnamese security forces, 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.

Increase Vietnam's Capacity to Contribute to Regional and Global Security by Promoting Deeper Cooperation in Maritime Security, Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief, Peacekeeping Operations, Non-proliferation and Border Security, and Professional Development of Defense and Security Forces

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will increase maritime domain awareness and maritime security against traditional and non-traditional security threats by providing fast patrol boats and associated maintenance and training support to the Vietnamese Coast Guard.
- Programs will improve English language training in the armed forces.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

GHP assistance supports the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes. Key areas of GHI aligned with the globally shared goals of ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Strengthened Host Country Ownership of a Sustainable HIV/AIDS Response

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Vietnam will receive \$48.1 million to build partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs focused on achieving epidemic control in the highest burden districts. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses familiarize defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training and doctrine that promote democratic values, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Increase Vietnam's Capacity to Contribute to Regional and Global Security by Promoting Deeper Cooperation in Maritime Security, Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief, Peacekeeping Operations, Non-proliferation and Border Security, and Professional Development of Defense and Security Forces to include the Coast Guard.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide broad-based professional military education to strengthen the next generation of Vietnamese military leaders' ability to lead and develop Vietnam's defense service in a manner consistent with the rule of law and human rights.
- U.S. assistance will provide English language training to Vietnamese military officers to enable them to attend U.S. professional military education courses and participate in trainings and events to enhance cooperation with the U.S. military and other regional and international partners.
- U.S. assistance will provide English language training to Vietnamese Peacekeeping officers, enabling them to participate in UN Peacekeeping Operations training and missions.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

U.S. assistance will build the capacity of the Vietnam Coast Guard and other maritime agencies to more effectively carry out law enforcement, search and rescue, and other operations in Vietnam's maritime territory through improved at-sea operational capabilities and maritime domain awareness.

U.S. assistance will also build the capacity of Government of Vietnam (GVN) law enforcement, facilitate cooperation between U.S. and GVN law enforcement agencies, strengthen relationships with the judicial sector, and advance legal and criminal procedures based on the rule of law.

Vietnam Proactively Seeks U.S. Cooperation and Support to Achieve its Internal and External Security Objectives in a Manner Consistent with International Norms and Standards; Seeks to Cooperate with The United States in Regional Fora to Assist in The Peaceful Resolution of Security Threats; and Seeks to Increase its Cooperation with United States Law Enforcement Entities at the Operational Level

Key Interventions:

- Programs will improve governance and facilitate efforts to strengthen the rule of law, fight corruption, and curb abuses within the security services.
- U.S. assistance will provide subject-matter experts to help build legislative capacity on critical legal reforms that Vietnam has committed to undertake and support institutions such as the Ministry of Justice, Supreme People’s Procuracy, the National Assembly, and others as they implement these reforms.
- Activities will continue critical reforms that improve coordination between and capacity within justice sector institutions and relevant law enforcement organizations to enhance accountability within those institutions and the criminal justice sector writ large.
- U.S. assistance will build the capacity and increase the professionalization of law enforcement entities, including national police, maritime police, counternarcotics police, border security forces, and law enforcement training institutions, through technical assistance and targeted in-country training.

Increase Vietnam’s Capacity to Contribute to Regional and Global Security by Promoting Deeper Cooperation in Maritime Security, Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief, Peacekeeping Operations, Non-proliferation and Border Security, and Professional Development of Defense and Security Forces

Key Intervention:

- Programs will improve Vietnam Coast Guard’s training and institution-building, as well as provide infrastructure and equipment to better enforce the rule of law in the maritime domain, including countering narcotics trafficking, trafficking in persons, and other transnational crimes; peacefully resolve at-sea disputes; and more effectively conduct search and rescue and other humanitarian missions.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) assistance will contribute to Vietnam’s public health and environment, while fostering economic development in areas affected by unexploded ordnance and building military-to-military ties. Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) assistance will help Vietnam establish the authority and ability to review the small, but significant, fraction of overall trade that contributes to WMD and related weapons proliferation.

Legacies Addressed to Advance the U.S.-Vietnam Partnership

Key Intervention:

- CWD totaling \$12.0 million will support nongovernmental partners to conduct technical unexploded ordnance survey and clearance activities, train Vietnam’s explosive ordnance disposal teams to international standards, provide assistance to victims of accidents, and deliver mine risk education.

Increase Vietnam's Capacity to Contribute to Regional and Global Security by Promoting Deeper Cooperation in Maritime Security, Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief, Peacekeeping Operations, Non-proliferation and Border Security, and Professional Development of Defense and Security Forces

Key Intervention:

- EXBS totaling \$700,000 will strengthen Vietnam's export control and enforcement mechanisms, support the development of an interagency body to aid in proper screening of licensing requests, and improve enforcement officials' ability to identify and interdict illicit transfers of WMD-related goods and technologies across national borders.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014 and FY 2015:

- USAID conducted a disability program evaluation, which informed programming for new disability activities. The evaluation recommended that for future projects, USAID develop a strategy to engage the GVN in evidence-based discussions on how best to support government-led disabilities assistance projects that employ inclusive practices and policies and that are consistent with the CRPD.
- USAID's Sustainable Management of the HIV/AIDS Response and Transition to Technical Assistance (SMART TA) program conducted a mid-term evaluation that highlighted the importance of long-term HIV capacity building. It specifically identified the need to institutionalize life-long professional development streams to increase local capacity. The evaluation also recommended working with GVN institutions to develop a provincial level road map for transitioning USAID-managed direct service delivery to local partners to help maintain the quality of service delivery post-transition in Vietnam. These lessons learned were applied to USAID's forthcoming HIV/AIDS program in FY 2016.
- A mid-term performance evaluation of USAID's Vietnam Forest and Delta (VFD) program is underway, which will inform the design of a new sustainable landscapes and adaptation program in FY 2016.
- Under the umbrella Monitoring and Evaluation Services mechanism, three rigorous and independent evaluations have been planned for programs in economic governance, higher education, and HIV/AIDS in FY 2016.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- Based upon the disability program evaluation, USAID will engage key GVN implementation agencies and provincial governments to develop and use effective mechanisms to coordinate action plans, ensure equality for PWDs in their plans and services, and supervise the effective and comprehensive implementation of legal provisions for PWDs at the central level and in targeted provinces.
- Findings from the midterm evaluation are being used to inform SMART TA activities. SMART TA continues to hold communications with the provinces, and periodic workshops specific to transition issues with Vietnam Administration for HIV/AIDS Control and provincial HIV/AIDS Committees to highlight site transitioning directions, lessons learned, and remaining challenges.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Governance Enhanced to Facilitate Broader-based, Sustainable Growth: Focusing on the governance constraints to growth, U.S. assistance will build Vietnam's capacity to improve policy making processes and accountability mechanisms through targeted information for decision making, greater citizen participation, and increased transparency. U.S. assistance will support institutional reforms and capacity building to meet the requirements of the TPP trade agreement between the United States and 11 other countries, including Vietnam. The assistance will focus on a variety of issues, including such areas as labor, the environment, intellectual property rights, rules of origin, and customs administration. It will also strengthen private sector innovation to secure long-term economic growth for Vietnam while providing greater opportunities for U.S. trade and investment. U.S. assistance will be instrumental in helping Vietnam reform its higher education system. Partnerships with the private sector, educational establishments, and NGOs will improve the environment for trade and investment, economic inclusion, and innovation, especially as it pertains to the execution of the TPP.

Expanded Opportunities for Vulnerable Populations: Vulnerable groups throughout Vietnam, particularly PWDs, continue to struggle to be included in mainstream society and gain access to adequate social services. Efforts at both national and provincial levels will focus on improving access to quality services and strengthening awareness and advocacy for PWDs. U.S. assistance will promote greater participation of vulnerable populations with limited access to economic opportunities and those affected by stigma and discrimination, such as LGBT.

Increased Adoption of Approaches to Achieve Climate-Smart Development and Disaster Mitigation: Strengthening Vietnam's capacity to provide for human health and well-being is an integral part of U.S. efforts to support Vietnam's future as a responsible, more inclusive partner. U.S. assistance will accelerate Vietnam's transition to climate resilient, lower emission sustainable development.

Legacies Addressed to Advance the U.S.-Vietnam Partnership: Public perceptions about war legacies limit U.S. credibility in Vietnam to advocate and conduct programs that advance development. U.S. assistance is critical to addressing war legacies in Vietnam, including dioxin contamination. Working in coordination with the Vietnamese government, U.S. assistance will continue the final stages of the dioxin cleanup at the Danang Airport. Unexploded ordnance contaminates an estimated twenty percent of Vietnam's territory, endangers the safety of a large portion of the population, and hinders economic growth. The United States and Vietnam signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2013 to better coordinate U.S. humanitarian demining resources with the objectives of Vietnam's 2010-2025 National Mine Action Plan. U.S. assistance will remove and destroy dangerous unexploded ordnance, support education activities that raise mine risk awareness, provide assistance directly to victims of accidental explosions, and increase Vietnamese capabilities to address explosive remnants of war. These activities will reduce the risk of accidents and assist victims when accidents do occur.

Increase Vietnam's Capacity to Contribute to Regional and Global Security by Promoting Deeper Cooperation in Maritime Security, Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief, Peacekeeping Operations, Non-proliferation and Border Security, and Professional Development of Defense and Security Forces: Vietnam's long coastline and strategic location make maritime security and law enforcement capacity a high priority. U.S. assistance will support regional interoperability and information sharing on maritime security and support Vietnamese initiatives to build its maritime security capabilities and address regional security issues of mutual concern. U.S.-Vietnam cooperation in criminal justice and law enforcement continues to develop and shows great growth potential, particularly in assisting Vietnam's efforts to increase maritime law enforcement capacity. Vietnam is a potential transit/transshipment route for WMD and related items with busy, relatively unregulated ports, which are

weak links in the international export control chain. U.S. assistance will strengthen Vietnam’s export control and enforcement mechanisms.

Strengthened Host Country Ownership of a Sustainable HIV/AIDS Response: Although Vietnam’s economy recently achieved lower-middle-income status, income inequality is an issue and the health care system remains significantly underdeveloped. The GVN does not allocate sufficient resources to fully fund the national HIV/AIDS response. The United States is Vietnam’s leading partner in HIV/AIDS collaboration. Through PEPFAR, the United States has committed technical assistance resources to develop responsible health financing mechanisms to assist the GVN to increase domestic resources for HIV/AIDS. U.S. assistance supports a significant portion of the national response and continues to be a cornerstone of the U.S. Mission’s effort to strengthen diplomatic relations with Vietnam.

Vietnam Proactively Seeks U.S. Cooperation and Support to Achieve its Internal and External Security Objectives in a Manner Consistent with International Norms and Standards; Seeks to Cooperate with The United States in Regional Fora to Assist in The Peaceful Resolution of Security Threats; and Seeks to Increase its Cooperation with United States Law Enforcement Entities at the Operational Level: Vietnam is committed to modernizing and professionalizing its military, security, and law enforcement forces. U.S. assistance will focus on law enforcement capabilities and justice sector reforms to support respect for the rule of law and promote the protection of human rights. U.S. assistance will support the reform of a number of laws, strengthen the National Assembly’s law drafting capabilities, and improve compliance with international human rights obligations and anti-corruption efforts. Senior Vietnamese officials continue to advocate for rule of law-based institutions but lack the human and financial resources to tackle necessary reforms.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	131,912
Governance enhanced to facilitate broader-based, sustainable growth	34,250
Development Assistance	34,250
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,000
2.2 Good Governance	6,500
2.4 Civil Society	2,000
3.2 Education	2,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	11,250
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,500
4.8 Environment	2,500
Vietnam proactively seeks U.S. cooperation and support to achieve its internal and external security objectives in a manner consistent with international norms and standards; seeks to cooperate with the United States in regional fora to assist in the peaceful resolution of security threats; and seeks to increase its cooperation with United States law enforcement entities at the operational level	1,750
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,750
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,750

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
Increase Vietnam's capacity to contribute to regional and global security by promoting deeper cooperation in maritime security, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, peacekeeping operations, non-proliferation and border security, and professional development of defense and security forces	14,770
Foreign Military Financing	10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,000
International Military Education and Training	1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,700
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	570
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	570
Legacies Addressed to Advance the U.S.-Vietnam Partnership	17,000
Economic Support Fund	10,000
4.8 Environment	10,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	7,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,000
Strengthened Host Country Ownership of a Sustainable HIV/AIDS Response	48,142
Global Health Programs - State	48,142
3.1 Health	48,142
Increased Adoption of Approaches to Achieve Climate-Smart Development and Disaster Mitigation	11,000
Development Assistance	11,000
4.8 Environment	11,000
Expand Opportunities for Vulnerable Populations	5,000
Development Assistance	5,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,000

State East Asia and Pacific Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs' (EAP) regional programs support the Asia-Pacific's remarkable transformation to a major engine of global economic growth while advancing U.S. trade and investment opportunities and promoting adherence to international rules and norms. These programs fulfill the President's commitment to deepen the United States' strategic relationship with the region by strengthening its political, economic, and security architecture and funding regional initiatives that address key development challenges. The United States will conduct programs that strengthen regional security and economic architecture, including the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the East Asia Summit (EAS), the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI), and the Pacific Islands regional fora.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	79,249	*	62,418	-16,831
Overseas Contingency Operations	28,800	*	-	-28,800
Foreign Military Financing	28,800	*	-	-28,800
Enduring/Core Programs	50,449	*	62,418	11,969
Economic Support Fund	21,934	*	24,828	2,894
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	25,000	25,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,000	*	5,900	-3,100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	19,515	*	6,690	-12,825

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	79,249	*	62,418	-16,831
ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)	400	*	775	375
Enduring/Core Programs	400	*	775	375
Economic Support Fund	400	*	775	375
Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	6,100	*	7,539	1,439
Enduring/Core Programs	6,100	*	7,539	1,439
Economic Support Fund	6,100	*	7,539	1,439
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	7,439	*	8,138	699
Enduring/Core Programs	7,439	*	8,138	699
Economic Support Fund	7,439	*	8,138	699

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI)	6,500	*	6,431	-69
Enduring/Core Programs	6,500	*	6,431	-69
Economic Support Fund	6,500	*	6,431	-69
Maritime Security	28,800	*	26,900	-1,900
Overseas Contingency Operations	28,800	*	-	-28,800
Foreign Military Financing	28,800	*	-	-28,800
Enduring/Core Programs	-	*	26,900	26,900
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	25,000	25,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	1,900	1,900
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	5,000	*	-	-5,000
Enduring/Core Programs	5,000	*	-	-5,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,000	*	-	-5,000
Other	25,010	*	12,635	-12,375
Enduring/Core Programs	25,010	*	12,635	-12,375
Economic Support Fund	1,495	*	1,945	450
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,000	*	4,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	19,515	*	6,690	-12,825

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

The Department of State leverages U.S. assistance and engagement with host governments through multilateral institutions and fora to strengthen the region's security and economic architecture, prevent conflict by encouraging diplomatic dispute resolution, increase trade and investment, and promote adherence to international rules and norms. U.S. assistance strengthens good governance, democracy, and the rule of law by providing training on international human rights standards and encouraging accountability for past and present human rights violations.

Enhanced Regional Connectivity Facilitates Trade and Investment Flows with the United States and within the Asia-Pacific Region

Key Interventions:

- APEC programs will reduce barriers to trade and investment and support regional economic integration, including through development and implementation of sound regulatory reforms. These programs will support trade capacity building for Trans-Pacific Partnership signatory countries.
- APEC programs will also promote sustainable economic growth through addressing climate change and environmental issues, combatting corruption, improving disaster resiliency and food security, and strengthening health systems, and inclusive economic growth through education and women's economic empowerment.

Significantly Increased Levels of Inclusive Economic Growth are Evident throughout the East Asia and Pacific Region, with the Benefits of Growth, including Improved Food Security, Shared More Equitably

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will facilitate online connectivity for millions of additional Internet users and will help countries secure their digital, commercial infrastructure.

ASEAN and Other Regional Multilateral Fora Have Strong, Self-Sustaining Secretariats and National Leadership with the Expertise and Capacity to Pursue Common Goals of Security, Prosperity and Sustainable Development

Key Interventions:

- Within ASEAN, programs will strengthen the executive functioning of the ASEAN Secretariat in areas of public outreach and project management.
- Cooperative programs under the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI) will support information and communications technology, and people-to-people exchanges through the Connect Mekong platform that will fast-track projects that advance ASEAN connectivity goals and support integration through the ASEAN Economic Community.
- U.S. assistance will support ARF in a series of cross-border projects that will advance U.S. security interests in the region, by promoting diplomatic resolution of conflict as the norm and improving the ability of government officials to respond to natural disasters.
- U.S. assistance will support the ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Maritime Security, an annual meeting that facilitates regional coordination and exchange of best practices among maritime agencies on maritime security issues, including search and rescue, safety of navigation, marine environmental protection, and piracy. This will encourage communication and cooperation among governments that operate in close proximity, including in areas of overlapping maritime claims.
- The Department of State will work with ARF members to encourage them to implement stronger security and management practices to address growing cybersecurity risks.
- Funding will promote the development of good governance in the Lower Mekong sub-region by promoting international transparency standards, rule of law, and public participation in national planning via training and capacity building.
- LMI capacity-building programs include the Connecting the Mekong Through Education and Training, Public-Private Infrastructure Best Practices Exchange series, and Third Country Training Programs co-coordinated with Singapore to provide expertise on health, trade facilitation and investment, urban planning, and other fields.
- U.S. assistance will help LMI member governments to jointly address cross-sectorial issues, such as the water, energy and food security nexus of development challenges, sustaining economic growth and protecting natural capital, women's economic empowerment, shared management of water resources, impacts of regional infrastructure development, emerging pandemic threats, and workforce development.
- U.S. assistance will support regional initiatives like the U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Energy Partnership, which advances market development, natural gas, renewables and cleaner energy, including reducing fossil fuels subsidies, and sustainable development, and the U.S.-ASEAN Expanded Economic Engagement Initiative, which advances economic cooperation through joint activities focused on trade facilitation, improving market access, and promoting internationally accepted standards for transparency, investor protections, and other business practices.

Countries in the Region Increase Resilience to Global Climate Change through Integrated Natural Resource Management and Reinforced Disaster Risk Reduction

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support local and regional small-scale environmental projects and provide the ninth year of funding for the tri-nation Heart of Borneo Initiative jointly led by Brunei, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Regional FMF will increase the maritime domain awareness capacity and interoperability of key states and facilitate programs to support participation in peacekeeping operations by building English language capabilities and military professionalization.

U.S. Allies and Partners Adopt Key Civilian, Military, and Law Enforcement Tools and Capabilities, Especially in the Maritime Space, and Demonstrate Political Will to Manage Regional Stability and Address Shared Security Challenges in Asia and Globally

Key Interventions:

- Programs will improve the maritime domain awareness capabilities of allies and partners through the transfer of maritime-focused assets and equipment, training, and exercises.
- Programs will encourage improved maritime domain awareness interoperability between maritime security agencies within key national governments and between partner nations.
- Programs will support participation in peacekeeping missions by building English language capabilities and military professionalization, particularly among emerging NCO corps.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Throughout the EAP region, porous borders, long cultural traditions of smuggling, expansive and largely unpatrolled maritime routes, abundant valuable natural resources, and under-funded criminal justice sector institutions create conditions under which domestic, regional, and international criminals flourish. INCLE funds will deliver programs to improve law enforcement capacity to address national and transnational crimes across the EAP region. Program activities strengthen cooperation among law enforcement and other criminal justice sector professionals in the areas of security sector reform, maritime security, counternarcotics, information sharing, transnational crime, and rule of law.

U.S. Allies and Partners Adopt Key Civilian, Military, and Law Enforcement Tools and Capabilities, Especially in the Maritime Space, and Demonstrate Political Will to Manage Regional Stability and Address Shared Security Challenges in Asia and Globally

Key Interventions:

- Programs will improve police skills and increase cooperation among law enforcement authorities in the region to address cross-border crimes and strengthen regional security and stability.
- Programs will enhance the national and transnational efforts of law enforcement officials in EAP countries to combat narcotics production and trafficking. Activities support host country efforts to implement drug control policies, legislation, and demand reduction efforts.
- Programs will improve regional cooperation, interoperability, and operational skills for detecting and interdicting illicit maritime activities to enhance maritime law enforcement.
- Programs will enhance the capacity of criminal justice sector actors and institutions to deliver equitable justice system services and to effectively prosecute national and transnational crime.
- U.S. assistance will complement ongoing bilateral efforts in the region and may incorporate bilateral assistance activities in regionally funded programs.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

EAP regional NADR support a range of important regional security objectives, including regional anti-terrorism programs, export control and border security (EXBS) and conventional weapons destructions (CWD).

U.S. Allies and Partners Adopt Key Civilian, Military, and Law Enforcement Tools and Capabilities, Especially in the Maritime Space, and Demonstrate Political Will to Manage Regional Stability and Address Shared Security Challenges in Asia and Globally

Key Interventions:

- Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) of \$2.0 million will focus on the Tri-Border countries (Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia), as well as on other countries that are members of ASEAN, to build U.S. partners' counterterrorism capacities.
- EXBS funding of \$370,000 will improve licensing systems, detect and interdict illicit transfers, implement targeting and risk management systems, and educate industry groups on strategic trade control compliance requirements. U.S. assistance will build partner capacity to develop and maintain strategic trade control systems for sensitive goods and technologies, specifically in the context of the strategic trade control activities in partnership with ASEAN, ARF, the World Customs Organization's Asia Pacific Group, and APEC.
- CWD funding of \$4.3 million will fund landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) survey and clearance operations and improve indigenous capacities for these activities to ensure that host nations are equipped to deal with residual landmine and UXO contamination. The funding may also support programs that improve the physical security and stockpile management of small arms and light weapons stockpiles.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: U.S. agencies managing foreign assistance programs in the EAP region monitor progress through regular reporting and site visits. The Department of Defense monitors all IMET recipients upon completion of training in U.S. schools by tracking their progress through the military ranks. USAID's Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA) implements the majority of the Department of State's regional programs, including most ASEAN and APEC activities. USAID plans to conduct a mid-term evaluation of the ASEAN Connectivity through Trade and Investment (ACTI) project in FY 2016. The Department is also currently conducting an evaluation of its Lower Mekong Initiative Program in an effort to better understand the bilateral and regional effects of this program, improve efficiency while reducing redundancies, and better communicate the outcomes of our programming to stakeholders in the United States and the Lower Mekong sub-region.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: EAP is restructuring and strengthening its approach to program design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation to improve U.S. foreign assistance initiatives. In FY 2016, the Bureau hired a new Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to work with EAP offices and embassies to develop and implement effective benchmarks, results, and measurement frameworks for foreign assistance and public diplomacy programs. The officer is designing a best practices toolkit to communicate better program design, monitoring, and evaluation methods. In addition, the Department of State and USAID are supporting the evaluation of ongoing programs and initiatives to verify that each program's requirements have been met. Both agencies conduct monitoring and evaluation exercises to collect information on program implementation and to evaluate and analyze program effectiveness and shortcomings, and to provide recommendations to improve program implementation. Both agencies incorporated findings into the design of the follow-on ASEAN programming, including the ASEAN Connectivity through Trade and Investment project and ASEAN-U.S. Partnership for Good Governance, Equitable and Sustainable Development and Security project. U.S. assistance to the region is based on a demand-driven approach for ASEAN programming and increasing communication within the U.S. government interagency in Washington and in the field.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

U.S. Allies and Partners Adopt Key Civilian, Military, and Law Enforcement Tools and Capabilities, and Demonstrate Political Will to Manage Regional Stability and Address Shared Security Challenges Globally and in Asia:

The United States envisions a region in which countries have capable militaries and law enforcement agencies that enable them to defend from external threats, tackle territorial and maritime disputes peacefully, and deter provocation from a diverse array of state and non-state actors in alignment with U.S. interests. Wider threats of terrorism, transnational crime, and nuclear, chemical, and biological proliferation transcend borders and the power of individual nations, and thus require effective local, national, and multinational responses. To address these transnational challenges, the U.S. government encourages countries in the Asia-Pacific to develop the capacity to deter and mitigate these threats and work through internationally recognized legal frameworks and organizations.

Enhanced Regional Connectivity Facilitates Trade and Investment Flows with the United States and within the Asia-Pacific Region:

The development of trade and transit links between South, Southeast and East Asia has been hampered for decades by poor regional infrastructure connectivity, the isolation of the Burmese government, and political mistrust between India and its neighbors. However, Burma's recent political and economic reforms along with the continuing efforts by India and Bangladesh to improve bilateral relations and enhance trade, have generated new opportunities to promote U.S. business interests and regional economic development. Leveraging improved bilateral relationships and deeper engagement with key multilateral institutions and fora, and in partnership with the U.S. business community, the U.S. government will pursue efforts to enhance regional connectivity and improve trade flows, while ensuring regional adherence to secure trade norms.

Significantly Increased Levels of Inclusive Economic Growth are Evident throughout the East Asia and Pacific Region, with the Benefits of Growth, including Improved Food Security, Shared More Equitably:

A strong partnership between the United States and regional economies that helps produce sustainable, robust and balanced growth is in the United States' interest as its economic well-being is increasingly linked to the prosperity of the Asia-Pacific. Broad-based economic growth is also in the United States' political and strategic interest since substantial, inclusive growth helps promote more stable and prosperous societies and expand U.S. export markets.

ASEAN and Other Regional Multilateral Fora Have Strong, Self-Sustaining Secretariats and National Leadership with the Expertise and Capacity to Pursue Common Goals of Security, Prosperity, and Sustainable Development:

Multilateral institutions can effectively tackle transnational challenges enhance interoperability, and build regional confidence. As a centralized body, multilateral institutions such as ASEAN and LMI can help develop consensus among policymakers and encourage regulatory standardization to reduce barriers to trade and the movement of goods and capital across borders. This improves the investment climate for U.S. business and increases economic opportunity in the region. The United States will actively engage regional political, security and economic institutions and fora to strengthen their effectiveness. These engagements advance U.S. interests in the Asia-Pacific and lend credibility to our long-term commitment to the region.

Countries in the Region Increase Resilience to Global Climate Change through Integrated Natural Resource Management and Reinforced Disaster Risk Reduction:

Global climate change and the impact of natural disasters pose a threat to sustainable development. U.S. assistance improves countries' ability to adapt to global climate change through disaster risk reduction efforts and the ability to mitigate the impacts of global climate change through integrated natural resource management, including biodiversity conservation, which provide climate co-benefits. Biodiversity conservation reinforces climate change mitigation efforts by creating core refuges for important tree species and ecological processes that help

sustain broader landscape functioning and ecosystem services like clean water, pollinators, and carbon sequestration. Fostering regional cooperation through LMI and ASEAN facilitates knowledge sharing related to adaptation and energy efficiency, enables sustainable management of trans-boundary resources, and encourages proactive action to limit greenhouse gas emissions.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	62,418
U.S. allies and partners adopt key civilian, military, and law enforcement tools and capabilities, and demonstrate political will to manage regional stability and address shared security challenges in Asia and globally	37,590
Foreign Military Financing	25,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	25,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,090
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,310
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,690
1.1 Counterterrorism	2,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	370
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,320
Enhanced regional connectivity facilitates trade and investment flows with the United States and within the Asia-Pacific region	7,539
Economic Support Fund	7,539
2.2 Good Governance	209
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,530
4.8 Environment	500
5.2 Disaster Readiness	300
Significantly increased levels of inclusive economic growth are evident throughout the East Asia and Pacific region, with the benefits of growth, including improved food security, shared more equitably	500
Economic Support Fund	500
2.2 Good Governance	500
ASEAN and other regional multilateral fora have strong, self-sustaining secretariats and national leadership with the expertise and capacity to pursue common goals of security, prosperity and sustainable development	16,414
Economic Support Fund	16,414
1.5 Transnational Crime	525
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	280
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500
2.2 Good Governance	8,469

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
3.2 Education	2,400
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,640
5.2 Disaster Readiness	600
Countries in the region increase resilience to global climate change through integrated natural resource management and reinforced disaster risk reduction	375
Economic Support Fund	375
4.8 Environment	375

USAID Asia Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The USAID Asia Regional Program implements activities and provides technical assistance to strengthen regional and bilateral programs in East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) and South and Central Asia (SCA), two regions in which the USAID Bureau for Asia operates through Washington headquarters and its field missions. FY 2017 resources for the Asia Regional program will help USAID conduct sector analyses; plan, design, and evaluate programs; and comply with regulatory requirements. Asia Regional will assist USAID missions in the implementation of USAID reforms as well as the three Presidential Initiatives: Feed the Future (FTF), Global Health (GHI), and Global Climate Change (GCCCI). Asia Regional will also fund technical and subject-matter experts who can advise USAID missions on the sectors of health, education, agriculture, environment, economic growth, and democracy and governance. U.S. assistance programs will strengthen partner governments and civil society with particular attention to youth, gender equality, and women's empowerment.

In FY 2017, Asia Regional will address U.S. government priorities in the region, including transboundary challenges, regional trade and investment, economic integration, education, and global climate change. USAID will also strengthen civil society and address youth and gender issues. In addition, Asia Regional will provide surge capacity in targeted areas, assisting with specific program and technical expertise in the field and delivering support to countries that have experienced democratic breakthroughs, such as Burma and Sri Lanka.

In light of the expanding political, economic, and social opportunities presented by the President's strategic rebalance to Asia, Asia Regional will provide an effective platform for advancing U.S. government policy and program objectives across the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Increase /
	Actual	Estimate	Request	Decrease
TOTAL	11,796	*	11,939	143
Development Assistance	7,046	*	6,689	-357
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,750	*	5,250	500

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support inclusive economic growth, improved food security and natural resource management, and sustainable health and education outcomes in Asia. DA funds will also promote the development of resilient democracies that are increasingly inclusive and representative, ensuring adequate space for civil society. Partnerships will be leveraged wherever possible in order to amplify the development impact of Asia Regional funding.

Significantly Increased Levels of Inclusive Economic Growth are Evident throughout the East Asia and Pacific Region, with the Benefits of Growth, Including Improved Food Security, Shared More Equitably

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support in-depth case studies on the implications of economic and private sector policy in Asian countries to improve USAID programming in the region and to inform U.S. government consultations on strategic planning and programming with policymakers, private sector leaders, and donors.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will work with governments in East Asia and the Pacific to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals.

Countries in the East Asia and Pacific Region Have Enhanced Good Governance and Respect for Human Rights by Improving Mechanisms for Participation, Especially by Women, Youth, Minorities and Vulnerable Populations

Key interventions:

- U.S. assistance will continue to focus on priority countries in Asia that have recently experienced democratic breakthroughs, including analytic support to political reform strategies and programs.
- U.S. assistance will continue to support analysis, evaluation, exchange of best practices, and strategic design to provide technical leadership and expertise to USAID Asia missions on the role of youth, women, and the changing relationships between government and the governed.
- U.S. assistance will provide analytic support to link democracy and good governance principles to social sector development to improve development outcomes.

South and Central Asian Governments are Increasingly Inclusive, Representative and Accountable, Manage Transparently, Ensure the Space for Civil Society and the Discussion and Emergence of Solutions to National and Regional Challenges

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support technical and cross-sectoral support in key Agency priorities, including: countering violent extremism; civil society strengthening; closing spaces; non-permissive environments; and democracy, rights, and governance integration. Technical experts will provide continued engagement with the inter- and intra-agency on these issues.

Countries in the East Asia and Pacific Region Achieve More Sustainable Health and Education Outcomes through Strengthened Country-Based Systems that can Deliver Quality Treatment and Care

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will develop and deploy analytical tools and assessments that enable USAID missions in East Asia and the Pacific to implement effective programs in basic education.
- U.S. assistance will also provide technical expertise to ensure that USAID missions have the latest technical information and evidence-based practices to improve their programs' results.
- Program support will improve the ability of tertiary and workforce development programs to produce a workforce with relevant skills that support country development through enhanced partnerships with the private sector.

Countries in the South and Central Asia Region Achieve More Broad Based and Sustainable Outcomes in Health, Education, Food Security, Management of the Environment, and Economic Opportunity

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will develop and deploy analytical tools that enable USAID missions in South and Central Asia to implement effective programs in basic education.

- U.S. assistance will also provide technical expertise to ensure that USAID missions have the latest technical information and evidence-based practices to improve their programs' results.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will work with governments in South and Central Asia to support agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals.

Increased Resilience to Global Climate Change through Integrated Natural Resource Management and Reinforced Disaster Risk Reduction

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support improved science and analysis for decision-making by providing information and tools on the changing hydrology in high mountain regions in Asia due to glacial retreat.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through GHP funds will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Nearly 40 percent of the world's maternal deaths and over half of neonatal deaths occur in Asia. While economies in the region are growing, the effects of this growth are not reaching the poorest of the poor, who can slip back into the grips of extreme poverty when faced with out-of-pocket expenditures for health services. Governments in the region are grappling with how to deliver on their pledges to provide Universal Health Coverage and how to regulate the burgeoning private health sector. U.S. assistance will support the implementation of country strategies and programs that advance gender equality programming, policy implementation, and the monitoring and evaluation of activities in the areas of maternal and child health and family planning across Asia. USAID technical experts will also ensure that U.S. field programs have the latest technical information and evidence-based practices to improve their programs' results.

Countries in the East Asia and Pacific Region Achieve More Sustainable Health and Education Outcomes through Strengthened Country-Based Systems that Can Deliver Quality Treatment and Care
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Countries in the South and Central Asia Region Achieve More Broad Based and Sustainable Outcomes in Health, Education, Food Security, Management of the Environment, and Economic Opportunity

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance in maternal and child health and in family planning and reproductive health will address health policies and implementation approaches that will impact maternal and newborn mortality.
- USAID will give health officers intensified training in health systems strengthening to provide them with the tools to navigate country landscapes focusing on the implementation of universal health coverage, domestic resource mobilization and other financing strategies as well as private sector investment.
- Program support will continue for the Global Health Security Agenda, which addresses trans-boundary infectious disease control and prevention, such as the rise of Multi Drug Resistant TB in Asia, to diminish the threat to economic productivity in the region.
- Program support will also fund secondary analysis of Demographic Health Surveys in Laos and Burma, leading to policy briefs that will frame future health interventions in nutrition and maternal and child health and helping to prioritize effective assistance.
- The Asia Regional Program will conduct policy and secondary analyses of recent Demographic

Health Surveys (DHS) to understand and address programmatic barriers that are contributing to stagnating modern contraceptive prevalence rates in countries like Nepal and Indonesia and backsliding in modern contraceptive prevalence, as in Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic. These analyses will help pinpoint contributing factors and shape the conversation with other donors on how to best revitalize family planning efforts in each country. Funding will also continue small grants throughout Asia in support of a wide variety of family planning activities. Lastly, India's recent DHS demonstrated a decline in family planning services, resources will be used to address this re-emerging problem.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2015, Asia Regional conducted assessments and established mechanisms that improved program design, implementation, and evaluation across the region:

- A mid-term evaluation was completed of Asia Regional's support for research activities on the science and implications of glacier retreat in Asia's high mountain regions. The findings were used to adjust work planning for the final years of the project, allowing Asia Regional to focus and concentrate on the most impactful activities.
- A mid-term evaluation was completed of Asia Regional's support for Interpol's Project Predator. The findings of the evaluation were used to inform programmatic and budgeting decisions.
- The impact evaluation of the School Dropout Prevention Pilot was completed in 2015 and will be used to inform future education program interventions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Asia Regional conducts and reviews evaluations that guide program decisions, including decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- The mid-term evaluation of Asia Regional's climate change adaptation and wildlife conservation programming will inform FY 2017 work plans.

Based on the lessons learned through assessment and evaluation throughout the region, Asia Regional will continue to provide expert technical assistance to plan, design, and evaluate bilateral, regional, and Washington-based programs in Asia. Asia Regional will concentrate on improving program cost-effectiveness and responsiveness to U.S. policy priorities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Significantly Increased Levels of Inclusive Economic Growth are Evident Throughout the East Asia and Pacific Region, with the Benefits of Growth, Including Improved Food Security, Shared More Equitably: In recent decades, major reductions in poverty levels have been achieved in every region in the world. Nevertheless, significant parts of Asia continue to experience inequality and high levels of unemployment and underemployment. Asia also faces a growing crisis in agriculture and food security- the challenge lies in improving agricultural productivity of the key food staples, alleviating policy roadblocks that impede distribution and trade of agricultural commodities, and providing access to diverse and quality foods. U.S. assistance will focus on issues of inclusive economic growth and private sector development, incorporating technology and innovative partnerships. U.S. assistance seeks opportunities to leverage private capital through strategic partnerships within Asia. Additionally, technical experts will provide support to USAID missions on economic growth assessments, program evaluations, project design, and regional trade development.

Countries in the East Asia and Pacific Region Have Enhanced Good Governance and Respect for Human Rights by Improving Mechanisms for Participation, Especially by Women, Youth, Minorities and Vulnerable populations: A complex range of democracy and governance issues present themselves in the varied political systems in the region, which includes established democracies as well as semi-closed regimes, fragile states, countries in democratic transition, and consolidating democracies. While some countries are making significant strides in democratic reform, others in the Asia region are backsliding or in crisis. U.S. assistance will fund bilateral and regional democracy, human rights, and governance programs, which are critical to the stability and prosperity of the region. Support for democracy and good governance positively affects social sectors and bolsters the impact and sustainability of USAID development programming.

South and Central Asian Governments are Increasingly Inclusive, Representative and Accountable, Manage Transparently, Ensure the Space for Civil Society and the Discussion and Emergence of Solutions to National and Regional Challenges: In the South and Central Asia region, U.S. assistance supports countries in democratic transition, consolidating democracies and civil society development. Asia Regional supports missions in program design; assessments, strategic planning, program design, and evaluations; provision of technical guidance and information; liaison with other USAID bureaus; policy discussions and coordination with the interagency; analysis and dissemination of trends and best practices; and addressing other implementation, legal, and legislative issues.

Countries in the East Asia and Pacific Region Achieve More Sustainable Health and Education Outcomes through Strengthened Country-Based Systems that Can Deliver Quality Treatment and Care: Millions of children in the East Asia and Pacific region lack access to the quality of education needed to succeed in school and work, and to be productive and informed members of society. U.S. assistance will support the effective implementation and scale-up of early grade reading and higher education programs that support USAID Education Strategy goals in the East Asia and Pacific region. This approach supports professional development in basic education, youth and workforce development, and higher education based on regional and global best practices. While the region is successfully reducing the threat of HIV, TB, Malaria and other pandemic infectious diseases remain a threat to productivity. U.S. assistance will support countries in the region to develop road maps for improving surveillance and response to these disease burdens.

Countries in the South and Central Asia Region Achieve More Broad Based and Sustainable Outcomes in Health, Education, Food Security, Management of the Environment, and Economic Opportunity: U.S. assistance will support the effective implementation and scale-up of early grade reading and higher education programs that support USAID Education Strategy goals in South and Central Asia. This approach supports professional development in basic education, youth and workforce development, and higher education based on regional and global best practices.

Increased Resilience to Global Climate Change through Integrated Natural Resource Management and Reinforced Disaster Risk Reduction: Pervasive poverty, population growth, and corruption have intensified demands on natural resources and environmental systems in Asia. Pressures on the availability of natural resources are further affected by the effects of climate change. Glacier retreat in Asia will affect water supplies and present disaster risks such as glacial lake outburst floods. Deforestation continues to be an issue that destroys biodiversity while increasing greenhouse gas emissions. U.S. assistance will advance several strategic priorities: strengthening research and adaptation to glacier retreat and integrating climate change resilience throughout the Asia development portfolio.

USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance in the Asia regional program is to support regional economic growth, integration, and enhanced human security by addressing critical risks that transcend borders. USAID's (RDM/A) focuses on transnational development priorities that cannot be addressed solely through separate bilateral programs and which demand regional solutions and cooperation with regional entities such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, and the Mekong River Commission. U.S. assistance will address key regional and global challenges including promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth; mitigating wildlife trafficking; working to end human trafficking; strengthening the capacity of civil society and non-profit leaders; and supporting the goals of the President's Global Health, Global Climate Change (GCC), Lower Mekong (LMI), Coral Triangle, Counter-Wildlife, and Feed the Future (FTF) initiatives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	59,382	*	42,323	-17,059
Development Assistance	37,450	*	22,410	-15,040
Economic Support Fund	5,600	*	5,000	-600
Global Health Programs - State	7,332	*	5,913	-1,419
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000	*	9,000	-

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	59,382	*	42,323	-17,059
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	1,600	*	2,600	1,000
Development Assistance	1,000	*	2,600	1,600
Economic Support Fund	600	*	-	-600
Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI)	5,000	*	5,000	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	*	5,000	-
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	6,250	*	-	-6,250
Development Assistance	6,250	*	-	-6,250
Other	46,532	*	34,723	-11,809
Development Assistance	30,200	*	19,810	-10,390
Global Health Programs - State	7,332	*	5,913	-1,419
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000	*	9,000	-

Development Assistance (DA)

DA assistance will promote stable and sustainable growth within the Asia-Pacific region by supporting programs that help individual countries to promote sustainable and inclusive economic integration based upon scientific research, improved access to information, and more harmonized practices and regulatory and legal approaches. DA will support capacity development of civil society organizations at national and regional levels to better advocate for and support improved governance, perform watchdog functions for better accountability and transparency, and advocate for the protection of human rights and public services. Finally, given that Asian countries are among the top global emitters of greenhouse gases (GHG), DA will promote the U.S. government's GCC initiative to improve the management of natural capital in order to advance green growth in the region and help vulnerable populations better address the effects of climate change.

Regional Institutions' Ability to Promote Sustainable and Inclusive Growth Increased

Key Interventions:

- USAID will support the connection and integration of the national customs windows of ASEAN member states into a single window system, enabling the electronic exchange of customs data and lowering the cost of doing business.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will promote the adoption of new technology by smallholder farmers in order to increase incomes, sustainably manage natural resources, and support SME development through private sector leverage, technology testing and information sharing, and effective gender engagement.
- USAID will improve the enabling environment for agricultural policy reform by developing data for policy makers, strengthening regional private sector associations and building their capacity to advocate, and providing opportunities for experiential learning and best-practice sharing across the region.
- Programs will support capacity building for civil society leaders and non-profit management in targeted sectors in the region.
- Programs will strengthen the ability of governments to incorporate environmental and social safeguards into billions of dollars of planned infrastructure construction and improve their natural resource management decision-making processes by using geo-spatial data, science, and analytical tools to increase sustainability.
- Proposed GCC initiative funding will support governments in the Lower Mekong and more broadly throughout Asia to develop and implement national low emission action plans, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment in profitable projects that reduce GHG emissions and increase clean energy production.
- Programs will reduce the threats to the critical marine and freshwater fisheries in the region, which are an important source of jobs, foreign exchange, economic growth, and food security, by reducing illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing and destruction of coral reef ecosystems.
- Programs will address the main drivers of the illegal wildlife trade in Asia by bolstering law enforcement capacity, reducing consumer demand, and strengthening and sustaining regional coordination and cooperation platforms.

Vulnerable Populations More Able to Address Risks that Transcend Borders

Key Interventions:

- Programs will provide technical assistance to governments and institutions within the region to increase their access to climate change adaptation financing and foster the exchange of practices and innovations among countries through regional learning networks.
- Programs will support Asian governments' efforts to obtain financing and implement activities that

increase resilience and support inclusive adaptation to the increasing impacts of climate change. This support will focus on preparing high density urban areas for increasingly severe and frequent storms.

- Programs will advance the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people by strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations across the region to advocate for interests of LGBT people and promote inclusive socio-economic policies.
- Programs will increase awareness and knowledge of and shift attitudes and behavior regarding trafficking in persons through public events, documentary films, media campaigns, digital platforms, regional and national digital dissemination, media trainings and workshops, and community training.
- Assistance will support civil society organizations and regional institutions to develop rights-based policy frameworks and enhance the rights of persons with disabilities.
- Programs will support ASEAN and regional civil society organizations to raise public awareness and advocate for improved rights and services for people with disabilities.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI), an important U.S.-sponsored forum launched in 2009 aimed at helping the countries of the Mekong sub-region – Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam – work together to tackle development challenges that benefit from a multilateral and transnational approach. USAID activities under LMI are helping to build key relationships that are necessary to promote regional stability and build confidence in tackling challenging trans-boundary issues such as sustainable development and management of the Mekong River.

Regional Institutions’ Ability to Promote Sustainable and Inclusive Growth Increased

Key Intervention:

- Programs will improve infrastructure planning in the Lower Mekong region by strengthening social and environmental safeguards, providing direct technical assistance to governments, and supporting institutional strengthening of civil society organizations.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Asian countries have reached unprecedented levels of prosperity, but millions of people are still affected by poverty and poor health. The effects of rapid economic growth—which include ports, dams, mining, and planned economic corridors—pose new challenges for public health in Asia. Changing demographics, urbanization rates, and lifestyle also require a different approach to continue the progress of preventing infectious diseases. Overall, Asia has made great progress in combating tuberculosis (TB), HIV and AIDS, malaria, and other infectious diseases. However, multidrug-resistant (MDR) strains of malaria and TB remain major threats to public health, with the possibility of spreading outside of Asia. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes. Key areas of GHI aligned with the globally shared goals of ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. USAID will promote GHPs by providing technical expertise for activities being implemented throughout the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS), an area that includes three non-presence countries (China, Thailand, and Laos) as well as the Burma, Cambodia, and Vietnam USAID bilateral missions. Furthermore, U.S. assistance will help vulnerable populations throughout the GMS, particularly with respect to cross-border spread of diseases and migrant health.

Vulnerable Populations More Able to Address Risks that Transcend Borders

Key Interventions:

- As a part of the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), USAID will invest about \$11.0 million (of which \$5.9 million in GHP-State and \$5.0 million in GHP-USAID) to build partnerships that promote integrated prevention, care and treatment programs focused on achieving epidemic control in the highest burden districts. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Programs will provide technical assistance for scaling up the comprehensive model of multiple-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) prevention and management in the three focus countries (Laos, Thailand, and southern provinces of China), as well as documentation, evaluation, and the ultimate hand-over of activities to the appropriate counterparts. Bedaquiline distribution will be increased accompanied by improvements in the surveillance and detection of MDR-TB.
- Activities under the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) will support transition efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to a more aggressive stance of eliminating drug resistant strains in the Mekong region before they spread globally.
- Programs will target emerging diseases of animal origin that remain pressing threats to livelihoods, food security, and public health.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014 and FY 2015 and used to make decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- USAID conducted monitoring visits to existing civil society, LGBT rights, and counter-trafficking in persons projects, the findings of which are being incorporated into future project designs. For example, findings from USAID’s work on civil society and regional efforts to expand the work of the Center for Civil Society and Non-Profit Management indicated that there is a need and interest from civil society in neighboring countries, such as Cambodia and Laos, for skill-building and professional development. The “Being LGBT in Asia” initiative completed a regional report for Asia, providing a comprehensive set of recommendations that will guide and be used to monitor Phase 2 of the initiative, which includes improving the capacity of country-level institutions to advocate for supportive policy development and increased capacity of LGBT organizations in community empowerment activities.
- USAID conducted numerous site visits and assessments of health activities in FY 2014 the findings of which are being incorporated into future project designs. Site visits of the Control and Prevention of Tuberculosis (CAP-TB) in the Mekong Region, Control and Prevention of Malaria (CAP-Malaria), and the Behavior Change Communication for Infectious Disease Prevention (CAP-3D) and Linkages across the Continuum of HIV services were conducted to assess the activities’ performance and progress towards intended results. Key findings from the visits highlighted implications for infectious disease programming that varied by country. One of the most effective approaches highlighted by each of the site visits was close engagement and collaboration with national governments. Visits to local partners highlighted the need for continued monitoring and ongoing technical assistance to help build the capacity of partners to accurately track and utilize program data. Partnerships with national governments were found to effectively promote the sustainability of CAP-TB programmatic approaches and interventions. Findings from CAP-Malaria project echoed the same: a direct partnership with Thailand’s Bureau of Vector Borne Disease under the Ministry of Public Health has been an important step towards sustainable improvements in the national malaria program.
- In FY 2014, USAID conducted mid-term evaluations of its climate adaptation activity, Climate Change.
- Adaptation Project Preparation Facility for Asia and the Pacific (USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific)

Asia-Pacific, and a sustainable landscapes activity, USAID Low Emissions Asian Development (LEAD).

- In FY 2015, USAID commissioned a mapping exercise of sustainable landscape private investment. USAID is conducting a Counter Wildlife Trafficking (CWT) stakeholder assessment utilizing Department of Interior (DOI) technical expertise.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- USAID conducted in-depth analysis during the project design of the new vulnerable populations and good governance programs, which provided input for future programming options. This analysis clarified that the inability to exercise rights is rooted in the evolving structures of many Asian societies, low capacity of vulnerable individuals and groups, and social prejudice, all of which undermine full participation in society. The analysis showed that it is in USAID's manageable interest to focus on helping selected groups within Asian societies to exercise their rights. These targeted populations include migrants/displaced people, those vulnerable to human trafficking, those who are unable to enjoy full rights as a result of their sex, gender, sexual orientation, and/or gender identity and expression, and persons with disabilities.
- Monitoring of counter-trafficking activities in FY2015 informed the decision to expand Counter-Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) programming and increase funding to successful partnerships. Recognizing the differences in human trafficking patterns and different sectors where exploitation occurs, future activities will utilize a more sector-specific approach. Multimedia and digital content will focus on sectors where persons are most vulnerable and at risk for trafficking including domestic labor, fisheries, and sexual exploitation. Based on findings from previous monitoring, more partnerships will also be built with the private sector in order to leverage their influence, resources and network in key labor industries and through additional media platforms to increase impact.
- Results from the U.S.-ASEAN Integration Activity Assessment will inform the design for the new ASEAN economic integration program that will follow the ASEAN Connectivity Trade and Investment project, which will end in June 2018. The assessment will map the most pressing ASEAN institutional development priorities and provide a coherent framework for U.S.-ASEAN development cooperation in the post-2015 period.
- Findings from the performance evaluation of the USAID Adapt Asia Pacific activity, which links climate finance to adaptation, helped inform mid-course adjustments and identify best practices for the planning and design of new USAID projects. The mid-term performance evaluation of the USAID LEAD activity, which helps Asian countries achieve lower emissions development, likewise helped inform adjustments and provide data for new designs. Specifically, these analyses clarified where opportunities exist to increase programmatic impact in the face of changing development contexts.
- Findings from the analysis of related Sustainable Landscape private investor mapping through the Bureau for Food Security's Investment Support Program will help USAID to understand potential financing instruments, investment opportunities, required skill sets, and resources needed to engage with the private sector. These will be used to inform USAID's new activity design.
- Findings from a mid-term performance evaluation, which recommended sustaining CWT efforts and identified best practices to increase efficiency and effectiveness, are informing the design of a new CWT activity.
- Findings from the U.S. Department of the Interior's CWT stakeholder assessment will be available to offerors and will inform the new CWT activity.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Regional Institutions’ Ability to Promote Sustainable and Inclusive Growth Increased: This mission objective supports efforts in three key areas: regional economic integration, improved management of natural capital, and civil society engagement. First, activities will continue support to ASEAN to develop policies, practices, partnerships, skills, and technologies that enable inclusive ASEAN economic integration and sustainable growth practices. Second, activities will work to help curb destructive environmental aspects of market forces, strengthen partnerships with key stakeholders such as ASEAN, and focus on offering modern innovations as alternatives to traditional infrastructure development to address sustainability challenges. Third, USAID will work with governing institutions at the regional, national, and sub-national levels to advance their understanding of the value of public participation in decision-making and to build their capacity to engage civil society.

Vulnerable Populations More Able to Address Risks that Transcend Borders: This mission objective supports efforts in three key areas: increased ability to adapt to climate change, enhanced rights of specific vulnerable people, and enhanced capacity to mitigate public health threats. First, programs will help institutions to plan and implement adaptation projects, particularly with vulnerable populations in second-tier urban centers (the urban poor), and rural and coastal areas (subsistence and small-scale farmers, coastal fishers, and people who depend on natural resources for their livelihoods) including the 60 million people who depend on the threatened Mekong River. Second, programs will support the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender communities; populations vulnerable to trafficking in persons (TIP); and people with disabilities. Third, programs will provide technical assistance and training, enhance regional collaboration efforts, and promote linkages with public and private sectors. Health programs will combat major infectious diseases that have significant trans-border impact by supporting scalable technologies, alternative delivery systems and improved use of strategic information, and by building human resource capacity to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of national health systems.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	42,323
Regional Institutions’ Ability to Promote Sustainable and Inclusive Growth Increased	24,210
Development Assistance	19,210
2.4 Civil Society	4,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,600
4.5 Agriculture	2,700
4.8 Environment	9,910
Economic Support Fund	5,000
4.8 Environment	5,000
Vulnerable Populations More Able to Address Risks That Transcend Borders	18,113
Development Assistance	3,200
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,200
4.8 Environment	2,000
Global Health Programs - State	5,913

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
3.1 Health		5,913
Global Health Programs - USAID		9,000
3.1 Health		9,000